

Introduciotion to the course

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- 1 Organizational Instructions
- 2 Assessment
- 3 Basic concepts

Portfolio Theory

1 Organizational Instructions

2 Assessment

3 Basic concepts

Course requirements

- 1 Active participation on seminars

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 - Literature: Elton, E.: *Modern Portfolio Theory and Investment Analysis*

Portfolio Theory

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Earned points and valuation

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- A: [27,30)
- B: [25,27)
- C: [23,25)
- D: [21,23)
- E: [18,21)
- F: [0,18)

Portfolio Theory

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A few history

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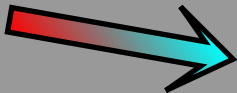
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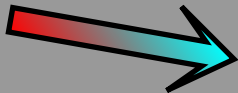
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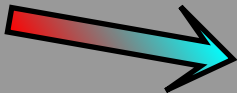
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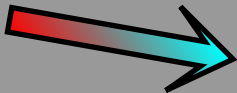


Modern Portfolio Theory

- **Sharpe, W.:** *Capital Assets Prices: A Theory of Market Equilibrium under Condition of Risk* (1964)

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- **Ross, S.:** *The Arbitrage Theory of Capital Asset Pricing* (1976)

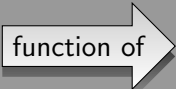
⋮

Investment Portfolio

$$V_p = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i * w_i$$

Assets assumptions:

- Identifiability
- Measurability (*Price*)

Investment  function of r, σ, I

The basic premise of creating a portfolio is based on the rationality of an investor.

Thus, the aim of portfolio creation is to find a composition of assets that corresponds its/her needs.

Return

Return as Random Variable

$$\mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$$

$$X(\mu, \sigma)$$

Mean (μ) :

- $\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \rightarrow E(X_i) \text{ or } \bar{r}$

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Thus, for $n > 30$:

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otherwise,
- $\sigma^2(X + Y) = \sigma^2(X) + \sigma^2(Y) + 2 * cov(X, Y)$

Risk of assets

Change in expected return

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_i^2}$$

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Relation between RV's

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otherwise, **sample** covariance:

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- $cov(a * X, b * Y) = a * b * cov(X, Y)$
- $cov(X, X) = var(X)$

Range of cov $(-\infty; \infty)$ → *standardization*

Pearson 's correlaton coefficient

The absolute dimension of covariance is relativized

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- $\rho_{i,j} = 1$... straight line
- Coefficient of determination OLS ... ρ^2