The set of efficient portfolios

Efficient frontier

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The set of efficient portfolios

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Indifference curves

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Content

1 The set of admissible portfolios

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Shape of the set of admissible portfolios

• The model of H. Markowitz;

• Wealth is defined

Shape of the set of admissible portfolios

• The model of H. Markowitz;

- Wealth is defined
- Portfolio holding period

Shape of the set of admissible portfolios

The model of H. Markowitz;

- Wealth is defined
- Portfolio holding period
- Problem of portfolio selection

Shape of the set of admissible portfolios

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Two extremes can occur when creating an investment portfolio;

Shape of the set of admissible portfolios

• The model of H. Markowitz;

- Wealth is defined
- Portfolio holding period
- Problem of portfolio selection

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Two extremes can occur when creating an investment portfolio;

• Wealth (assets) cannot be divided

Shape of the set of admissible portfolios

• The model of H. Markowitz;

- Wealth is defined
- Portfolio holding period
- Problem of portfolio selection

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Two extremes can occur when creating an investment portfolio;

- Wealth (assets) cannot be divided
- Assets are divisible without limits

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios 000

Indivisible assets

• The set of admissible portfolios will consist only of the finite set

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Indivisible assets

- The set of admissible portfolios will consist only of the finite set
- Variants of possible portfolios are determined/limited by pseudo-short sell

Two components portfolio - Basic concept

• Return of the portfolio:

Two components portfolio - Basic concept

• Return of the portfolio:

$$R_p = r_1 * w_1 + r_2 * w_2$$

• Risk of the portfolio:

Two components portfolio - Basic concept

• Return of the portfolio:

$$R_p = r_1 * w_1 + r_2 * w_2$$

• Risk of the portfolio:

$$\sigma_{p} = \sqrt{w_{1}^{2} * \sigma_{1}^{2} + w_{2}^{2} * \sigma_{2}^{2} + 2 * w_{1} * w_{2} * \sigma_{1,2}^{2}}$$

Two components portfolio - Basic concept

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where,

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \rho_{1,2} * \sigma_1 * \sigma_2$$

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Two components portfolio - Basic concept

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where,

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \rho_{1,2} * \sigma_1 * \sigma_2$$

and,

$$w_1 + w_2 = 1$$

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Two components portfolio - Basic concept

• Return of the portfolio:

$$R_p = r_1 * w_1 + r_2 * w_2$$

• Risk of the portfolio:

$$\sigma_{\rho} = \sqrt{w_1^2 * \sigma_1^2 + w_2^2 * \sigma_2^2 + 2 * w_1 * w_2 * \sigma_{1,2}}$$

where,

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \rho_{1,2} * \sigma_1 * \sigma_2$$

and,

$$w_1 + w_2 = 1 \qquad \qquad \rightarrow w_2 = 1 - w_1$$

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 1$

Basic assumptions:

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Indifference curves

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Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 1$

Basic assumptions:

 $w_1, w_2 \ge 0$

Indifference curves

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Two risky assets by $ho_{1,2} = 1$

Basic assumptions:

 $\textit{w}_1,\textit{w}_2 \geq 0$

$r_1 < r_2 \wedge \sigma_1 < \sigma_2$

Thus,

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 1$

Basic assumptions:

$$w_1, w_2 \geq 0$$

 $r_1 < r_2 \wedge \sigma_1 < \sigma_2$

Thus,

$$R_{p} = w_{1} * r_{1} + (1 - w_{1}) * r_{2}$$

Indifference curves

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios 000

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$$\sigma_{\boldsymbol{\rho}} = w_1 * \sigma_1 + (1 - w_1) * \sigma_2$$

Risk minimization can be achieved:

Indifference curves

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Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 1$

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$$\sigma_{\boldsymbol{p}} = w_1 \ast \sigma_1 + (1 - w_1) \ast \sigma_2$$

Risk minimization can be achieved:

$$w_1 = 1$$

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Indifference curves

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Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = -1$

Basic assumptions:

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Indifference curves

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Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = -1$

Basic assumptions:

 $w_1, w_2 \ge 0$



Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = -1$

Basic assumptions:

 $w_1, w_2 \geq 0$

 $r_1 < r_2 \wedge \sigma_1 < \sigma_2$

Thus,

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = -1$

Basic assumptions:

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Thus,

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = -1$

Basic assumptions:

$$w_1, w_2 \geq 0$$

 $r_1 < r_2 \wedge \sigma_1 < \sigma_2$

Thus,

$$R_{p} = w_{1} * r_{1} + (1 - w_{1}) * r_{2}$$

$$\sigma_{\boldsymbol{\rho}} = w_1 \ast \sigma_1 - (1 - w_1) \ast \sigma_2$$

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = -1$

Basic assumptions:

$$w_1, w_2 \geq 0$$

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Risk minimization can be achieved:

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = -1$

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Thus,

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$$\sigma_{\boldsymbol{p}} = w_1 \ast \sigma_1 - (1 - w_1) \ast \sigma_2$$

Risk minimization can be achieved:

$$w_1 = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}$$

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = -1$

Basic assumptions:

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Thus,

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Risk minimization can be achieved:

$$w_1 = rac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2} ext{ } o \sigma_p = 0$$

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 0$

Basic assumptions:

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 0$

Basic assumptions:

 $w_1, w_2 \ge 0$

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 0$

Basic assumptions:

 $w_1, w_2 \geq 0$

$r_1 < r_2 \wedge \sigma_1 < \sigma_2$

Thus,

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 0$

Basic assumptions:

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Thus,

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 0$

Basic assumptions:

$$w_1, w_2 \ge 0$$

 $r_1 < r_2 \wedge \sigma_1 < \sigma_2$

Thus,

$$R_{\rho} = w_1 * r_1 + (1 - w_1) * r_2$$

$$\sigma_{p} = \sqrt{w_{1}^{2} * \sigma_{1}^{2} + (1 - w_{1})^{2} * \sigma_{2}^{2}}$$

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

Two risky assets by $\rho_{1,2} = 0$

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Risk minimization can be achieved:

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$$\sigma_{p} = \sqrt{w_{1}^{2} * \sigma_{1}^{2} + (1 - w_{1})^{2} * \sigma_{2}^{2}}$$

Risk minimization can be achieved:

$$w_1 = \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

The set of efficient portfolios

A multi-component portfolio

Expansion to three assets

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

A multi-component portfolio

Expansion to three assets

 $\textit{w}_1,\textit{w}_2,\textit{w}_3 \geq 0$



Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

A multi-component portfolio

Expansion to three assets

 $w_1, w_2, w_3 \geq 0$

 $r_1 = 3, r_2 = 4, r_3 = 5$

 $\sigma_1 = 4, \sigma_2 = 5, \sigma_3 = 6$

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

A multi-component portfolio

Expansion to three assets ...

 $w_1, w_2, w_3 \geq 0$

 $r_1 = 3, r_2 = 4, r_3 = 5$

 $\sigma_1 = 4, \sigma_2 = 5, \sigma_3 = 6$

Rp =?

 $\sigma_p = ?$

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

A multi-component portfolio

Expansion to three assets ...

 $w_1, w_2, w_3 \ge 0$

 $r_1 = 3, r_2 = 4, r_3 = 5$

 $\sigma_1 = 4, \sigma_2 = 5, \sigma_3 = 6$

Rp =?

 $\sigma_p = ?$

, by

 $ho_{1,2} = -1,
ho_{1,3} = 0,
ho_{2,3} = 1$

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The set of efficient portfolios

3-assets Portfolio with varying proportions



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The set of efficient portfolios

3-assets Portfolio with varying proportions



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The set of efficient portfolios

Combination of a risky and a risky-free assets

Assumptions:

 $w_r, w_f \geq 0$

The set of efficient portfolios

Combination of a risky and a risky-free assets

Assumptions:

 $w_r, w_f \geq 0$

Thus,

$$R_p = w_r * r_r + (1 - w_r) * r_f$$

The set of efficient portfolios

Combination of a risky and a risky-free assets

Assumptions:

 $w_r, w_f \geq 0$

Thus,

$$R_p = w_r * r_r + (1 - w_r) * r_f$$

and,

$$\sigma_p = w_r * \sigma_r$$

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

The investor's Indifference curves

• Map of indifference curves

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The investor's Indifference curves

- Map of indifference curves
- An indifference curve *IC* represents all desirable combinations of portfolios for a particular investor

The investor's Indifference curves

- Map of indifference curves
- An indifference curve *IC* represents all desirable combinations of portfolios for a particular investor
- Properties of ICs:
 - All portfolios that lie on a specific IC are equally desirable for a particular investor

The investor's Indifference curves

- Map of indifference curves
- An indifference curve *IC* represents all desirable combinations of portfolios for a particular investor
- Properties of ICs:
 - All portfolios that lie on a specific IC are equally desirable for a particular investor
 - A rational investor prefers portfolios from higher IC

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios

The shape of an IC

• IC has a **convex** shape, which is given by the following axioms:

The set of efficient portfolios

The shape of an IC

- IC has a convex shape, which is given by the following axioms:
 - Axiom of IN-SATURATION

The set of efficient portfolios

The shape of an IC

- IC has a **convex** shape, which is given by the following axioms:
 - Axiom of IN-SATURATION
 - Axiom of **RISK AVERSION**

The set of efficient portfolios

The shape of an IC

- IC has a **convex** shape, which is given by the following axioms:
 - Axiom of IN-SATURATION
 - Axiom of RISK AVERSION
- All investors are risk averse, but the level of aversion is individual

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios \bullet 00

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios 0 = 0

The set of efficient portfolios

• Asset dominance principle:

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios 0 = 0

The set of efficient portfolios

• Asset dominance principle:

Let A & B are assets with r_i and σ_i

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios 0 = 0

The set of efficient portfolios

• Asset dominance principle:

Let A & B are assets with r_i and σ_i

Thus,



Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios $\circ \circ \circ$

The set of efficient portfolios

• Asset dominance principle:

Let A & B are assets with r_i and σ_i

Thus,

A dominates $B \iff r_a \ge r_b \land \sigma_b \ge \sigma_a$

Equality does not occur in both cases

• Definition of the effective set:

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Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios $\circ \circ \circ$

The set of efficient portfolios

Asset dominance principle:

Let A & B are assets with r_i and σ_i

Thus,

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Equality does not occur in both cases

- Definition of the **effective** set:
 - There is no portfolio in the set of **permissible** portfolios that has less risk given the same or higher level of return

Indifference curves

The set of efficient portfolios $\circ \bullet \circ$

The set of efficient portfolios

• Asset dominance principle:

Let A & B are assets with r_i and σ_i

Thus,

A dominates $B \iff r_a \ge r_b \land \sigma_b \ge \sigma_a$

Equality does not occur in both cases

• Definition of the **effective** set:

- There is no portfolio in the set of **permissible** portfolios that has less risk given the same or higher level of return
- There is no portfolio in the set of **permissible** portfolios that has a higher return for the same or lower risk

The set of efficient portfolios $\circ \circ \circ \circ$

Optimal portfolio

The optimal portfolio should lie at the intersection of the efficient set and the indifference curve

The set of efficient portfolios ${}_{\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc}$

Optimal portfolio

The optimal portfolio should lie at the intersection of the efficient set and the indifference curve

• Efficient set according to Sharpe:

The set of efficient portfolios ${}_{\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc}$

Optimal portfolio

The optimal portfolio should lie at the intersection of the efficient set and the indifference curve

Efficient set according to Sharpe:

For chosen $r_p \rightarrow \min \sigma_p$

The set of efficient portfolios ${}_{\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc}$

Optimal portfolio

The optimal portfolio should lie at the intersection of the efficient set and the indifference curve

Efficient set according to Sharpe:

For chosen $r_p \rightarrow \min \sigma_p$

Efficient set according to Markowitz:

The set of efficient portfolios $\circ \circ \bullet$

Optimal portfolio

The optimal portfolio should lie at the intersection of the efficient set and the indifference curve

Efficient set according to Sharpe:

For chosen $r_p \rightarrow \min \sigma_p$

• Efficient set according to Markowitz:

For chosen $\sigma_p \rightarrow \max r_p$