

22.5.13

Tasso di peritè.

E' il T.A.N. che fa sì
che vi obbligar. quot.
alle peri.

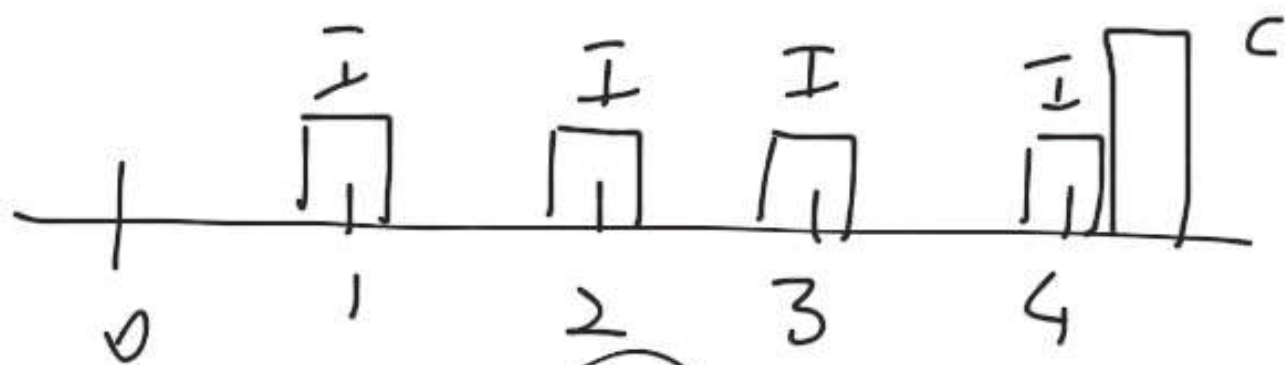
(per yield)

→

Dato la struttura a termine
dei fattori di sconto

$d(0, t_k)$ $k=1 \dots n$

calcolare il tasso di peritè



Calculate \bar{I} t.c.

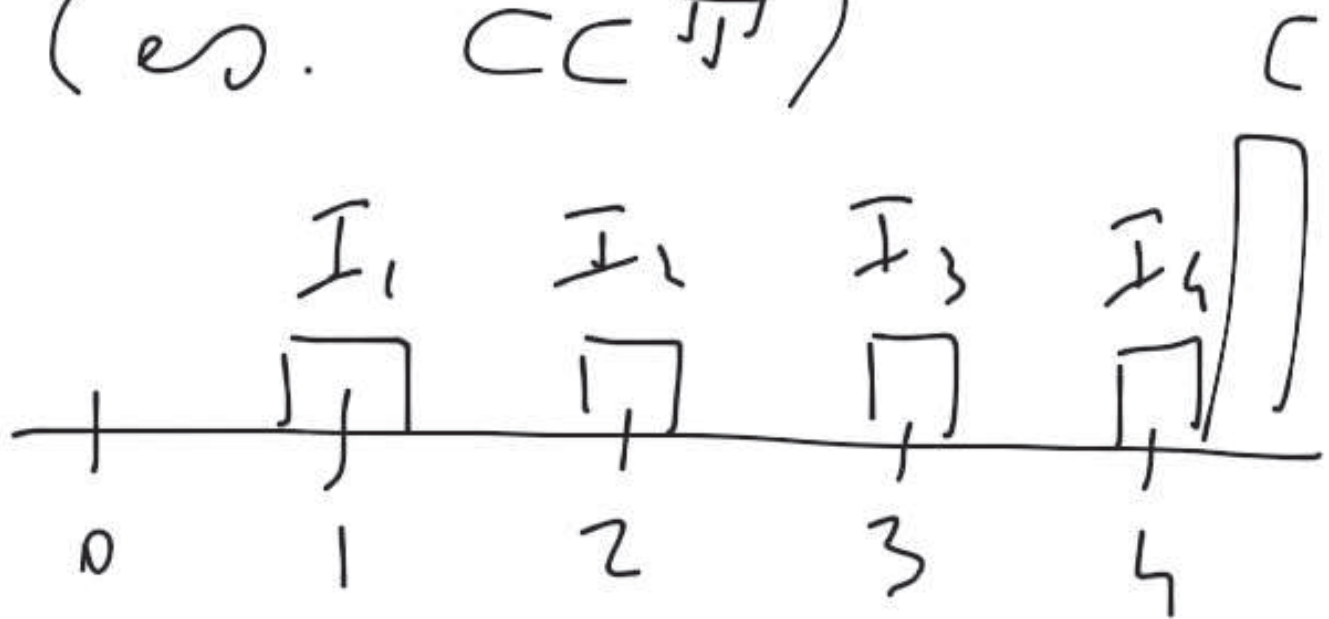
$$\bar{I} \cdot d(0,1) + \bar{I} d(0,2) + \dots$$

$$+ \bar{I} d(0,4) + C d(0,4) = C$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{C(1 - d(0,4))}{\sum_{k=1}^4 d(0,k)}$$

$$\frac{\bar{I}}{C} = \frac{1 - d(0,4)}{\sum_{k=1}^4 d(0,k)}$$

Valore attuale di
un titolo a tasso
variabile
(es. CCT)

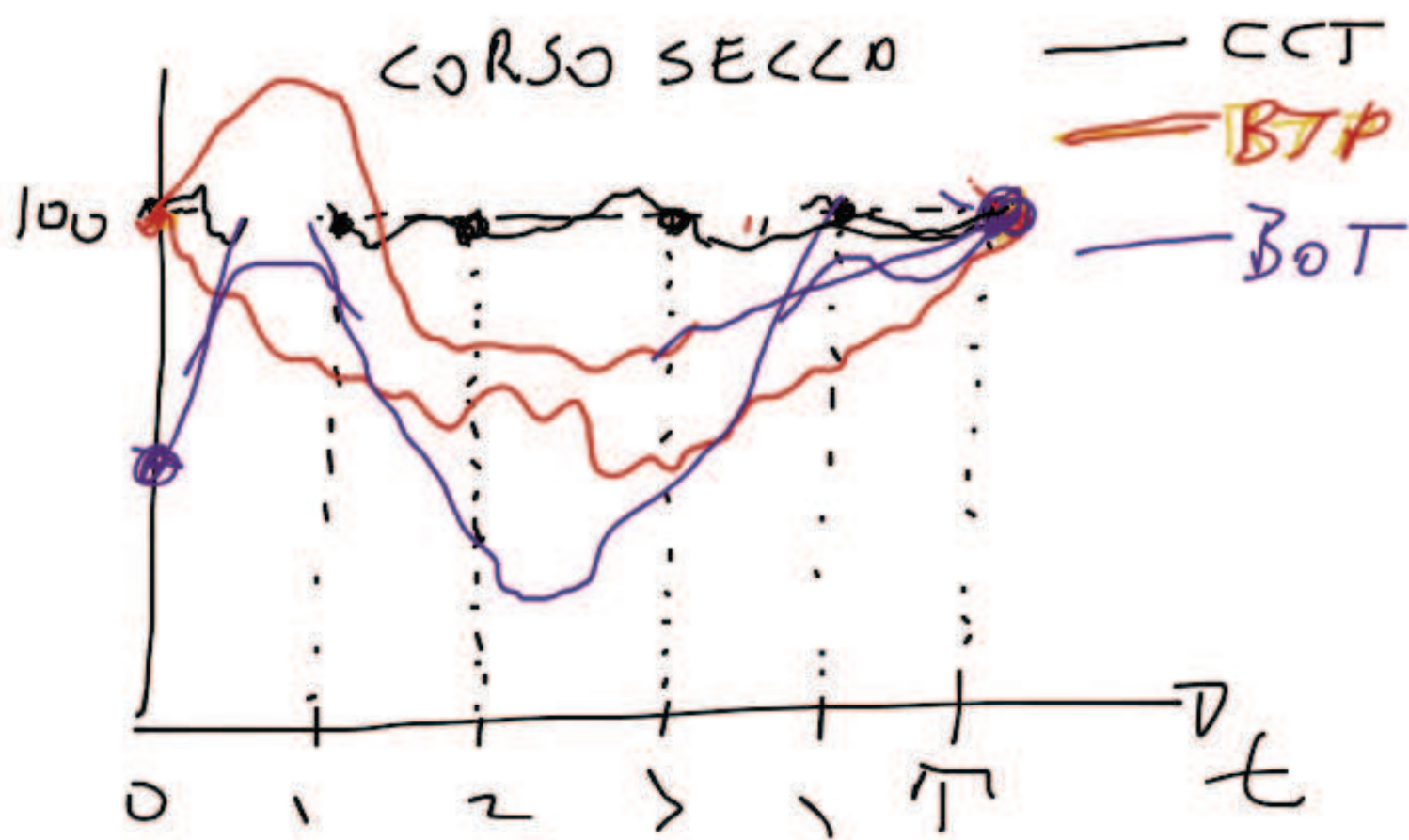


$$I_1 = C \cdot i(0,1)$$

$$I_2 = C \cdot i(1,2) \text{ nota in } t=1$$

Un TTV quota sempre
alle pari dopo ogni
stacco di adola.

Si dimostra attraverso
una strategia di
reinvestimento



b. Teoria del portafoglio
nell'approccio media-varianza.

Titoli e rendimento aleatorio

$$R = \frac{V_1}{V_0}$$

\uparrow \leftarrow valore in 1
 \uparrow \leftarrow valore in 0
rendimento "total return"

$$\frac{V_1 - V_0}{V_0} = R - 1 = \underbrace{\quad}_r$$

tasso di
rendimento.

Rendimenti di un
portafoglio di titoli:

Dato un importo X_0
investito una percentuale
 w_i nel titolo i $i=1, \dots, n$

Es. $X_0 = 10.000 \text{ €}$

$w_1 = 20\%$ nel t.t. 1

$w_2 = 30\%$ nel tit. 2

$w_3 = 50\%$ nel t.t. 3

$V_0 = \cancel{X_0}$ & vel. in 0

value in 1

$$\frac{V_1}{\cancel{X_0}} = w_1 \cancel{X_0} \cdot R^1 + w_2 \cancel{X_0} R^2 + w_3 \cancel{X_0} R^3$$

$$R^T = \frac{V_1}{V_0} = w_1 R^1 + w_2 R^2 + w_3 R^3$$

$$R^T = \sum_{k=1}^n w_k R^k$$

$$R^T - 1$$

$$Z_{\pi} = R_{\pi} - 1 =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k R^k - \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k (R^k - 1)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k r_k$$

$$E_S, \quad r_1 = 10\%, \quad r_2 = -5\%$$


$$r_3 = 0\%$$

$$r_{\pi} = ? \quad R_{\pi} = ? \quad V_1 = ?$$

Calcolo del rendimento
atteso di un ptf.

$$E r = E \sum_{k=1}^n w_k r_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n w_k E r_k$$


Varianza

$$\text{Var}(r) = E(r - E r)^2 =$$

$$E(r^2 - 2r E r + (E r)^2) =$$

$$E r^2 - 2(E r)^2 + (E r)^2 =$$

$$= E r^2 - (E r)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cov}(r_1, r_2) &= \\
 E(r_1 - E r_1)(r_2 - E r_2) &= \\
 = E r_1 r_2 - E r_1 E r_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i,j} \text{Cov}(r_i, r_j) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & & \boxed{\sigma_{1j}} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \boxed{\sigma_{ij}} & \dots \\ & & & & \sigma_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

\updownarrow
 n

\longleftrightarrow
 n

$$\sigma_{11} \neq \text{var}(r_1)$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \text{Cov}(r_1, r_2) = \text{Cov}(r_2, r_1)$$

$$r = w_1 r_1 + w_2 r_2$$

$$\text{var}(r) =$$

$$(w_1 \quad w_2) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$1 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 1$$

$$(w_1 \quad w_2) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} w_1 + \sigma_{12} w_2 \\ \sigma_{21} w_1 + \sigma_{22} w_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \sigma_{11} w_1^2 + 2 \sigma_{12} w_1 w_2 + \sigma_{22} w_2^2$$

Es. un port. è composto
da 3 titoli con quote
risp. $(-10\%, +60\%, +50\%)$

Le varianze dei tre titoli

sono

$$\sigma_{11} = (0.2)^2, \quad \sigma_{22} = (0.3)^2, \quad \sigma_{33} = (0.7)^2$$

Il coeff. di correlazione tra

$$1 \text{ e } 2 \quad \bar{r}_{12} = 0.3$$

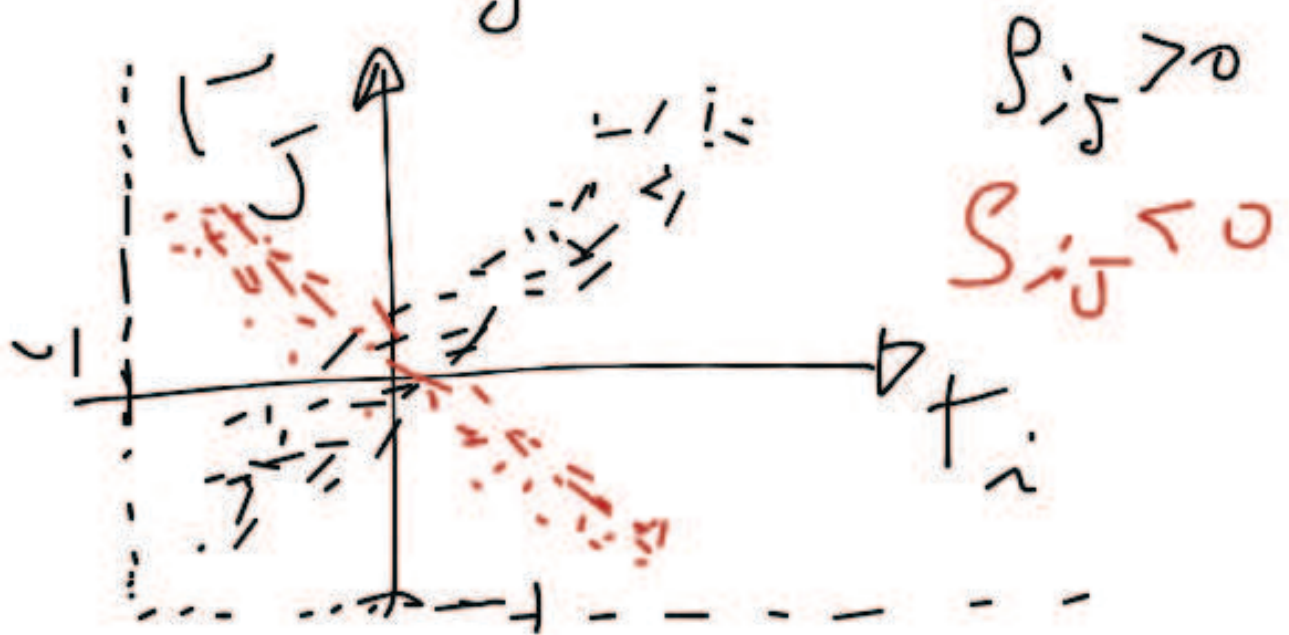
$$\text{tra } 2 \text{ e } 3 \quad \bar{r}_{23} = -0.5$$

$$\text{tra } 1 \text{ e } 3 \quad \bar{r}_{13} =$$

Def.

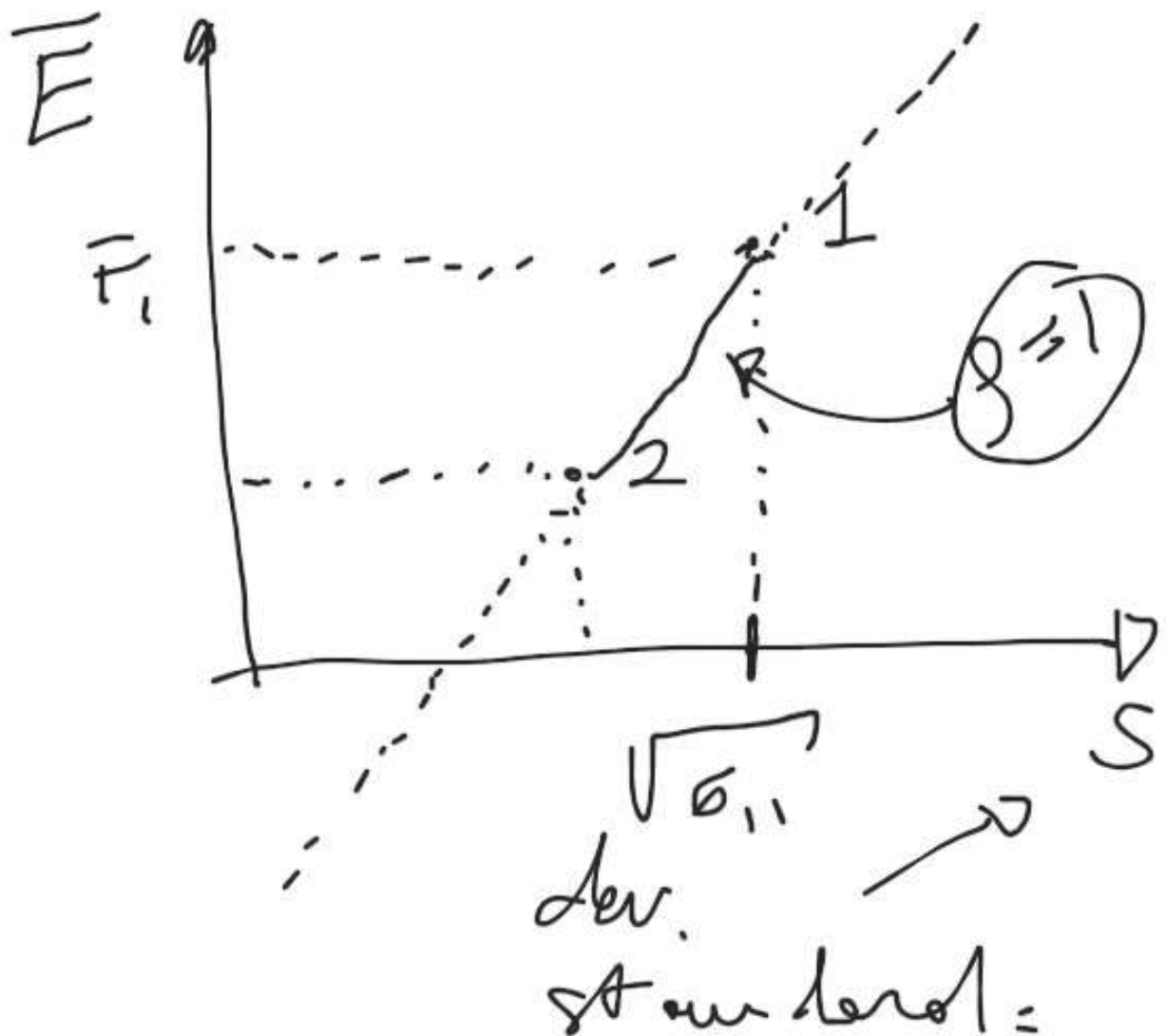
$$\sigma_{ij} = \rho_{ij} \sqrt{\sigma_{ii}} \sqrt{\sigma_{jj}}$$

$$-1 \leq \rho_{ij} \leq 1$$



Rappresentazione delle
opportunità di investimento

Piano Media-Dev. Standard



$$r_{\pi} = \omega_1 r_1 + \omega_2 r_2$$

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 = 1$$

$$\omega_1 = \alpha$$

$$\omega_2 = 1 - \alpha$$

$$E r_{\pi} = \alpha \bar{r}_1 + (1 - \alpha) \bar{r}_2$$

$$\text{Var } r_{\pi} = \alpha^2 \sigma_{11} + 2\alpha(1 - \alpha)\sigma_{12} + (1 - \alpha)^2 \sigma_{22}$$

$$= \alpha^2 \sigma_{11} + 2\alpha(1 - \alpha) \rho \sqrt{\sigma_{11} \sigma_{22}} + (1 - \alpha)^2 \sigma_{22}$$

$$\text{Sc } \rho = 1$$

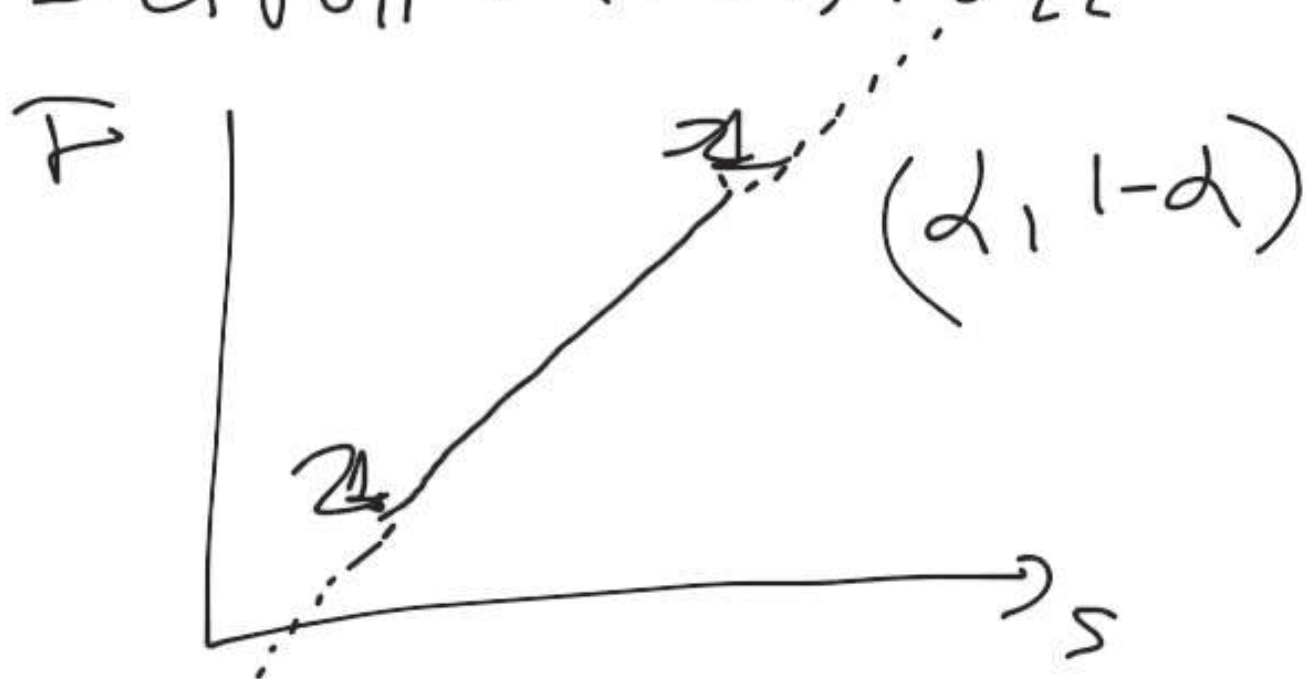
$$\text{Var } r = \left(\alpha \sqrt{\sigma_{11}} + (1-\alpha) \sqrt{\sigma_{22}} \right)^2$$

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$$\text{Sc } \rho = 1$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var } r}$$

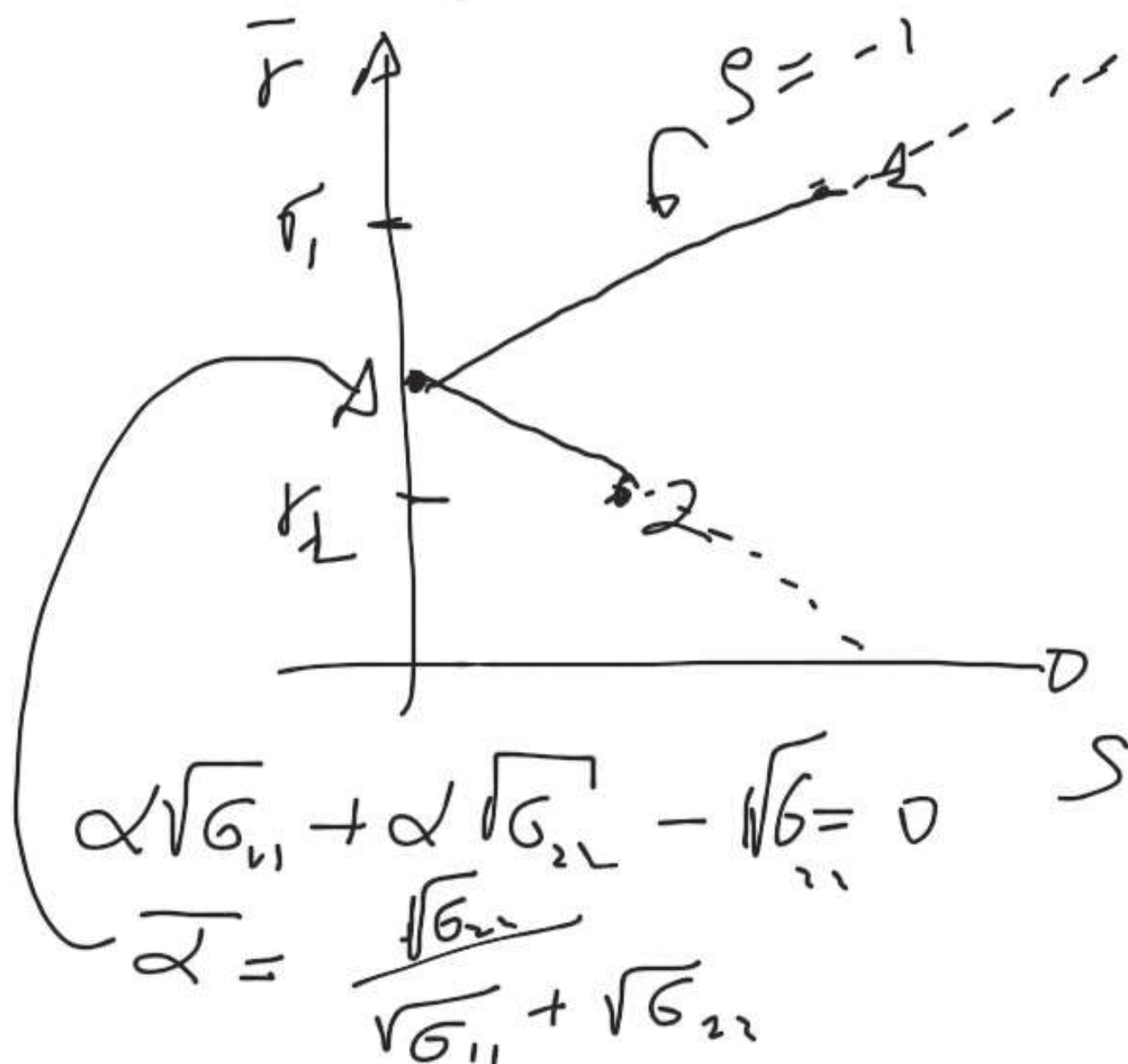
$$= \alpha \sqrt{\sigma_{11}} + (1-\alpha) \sqrt{\sigma_{22}}$$

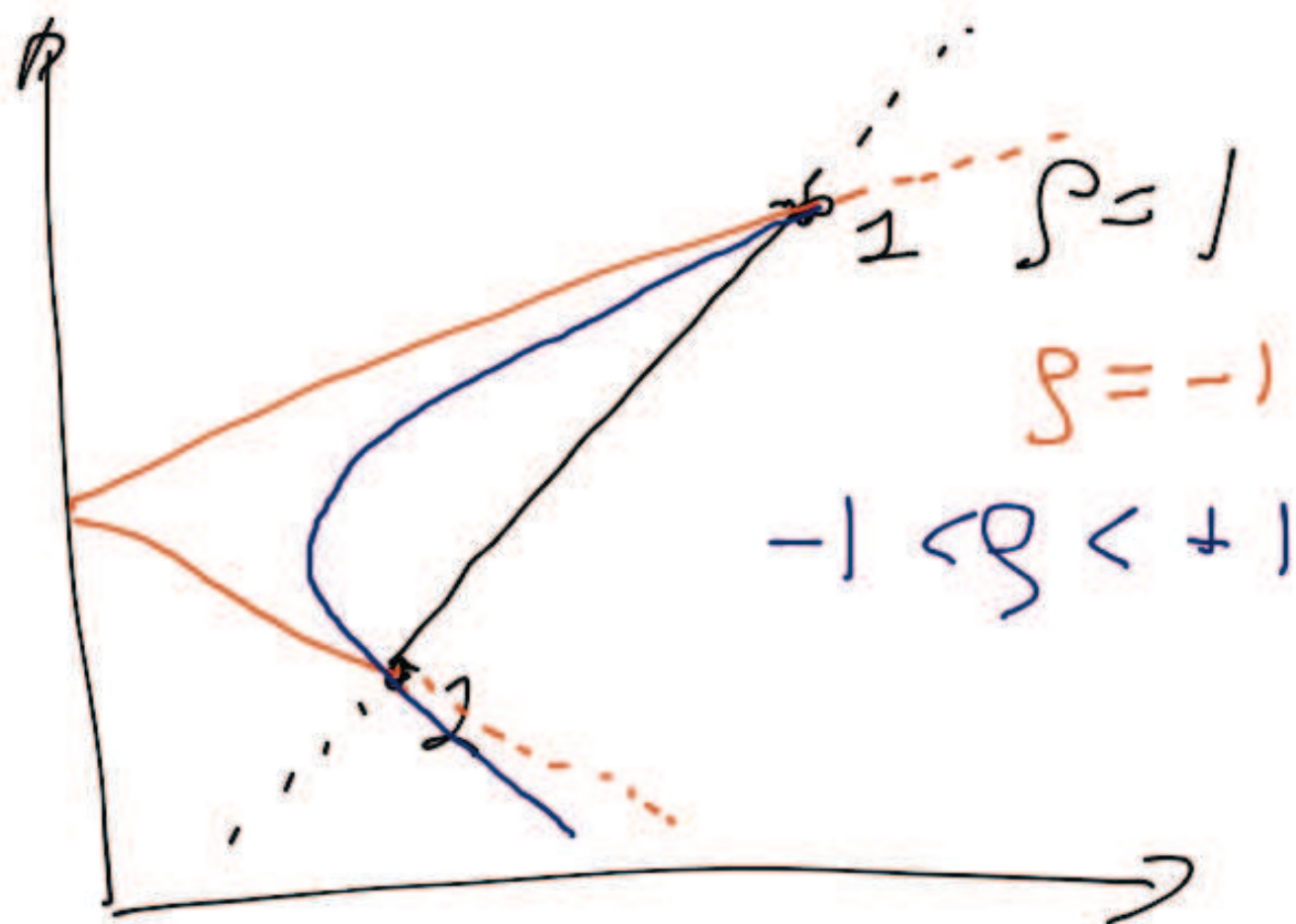


$$\text{So } \rho = -1$$

$$\text{Var } z = (\alpha \sqrt{\sigma_{11}} - (1-\alpha) \sqrt{\sigma_{22}})^2$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var } z} = |\alpha \sqrt{\sigma_{11}} - (1-\alpha) \sqrt{\sigma_{22}}|$$





Calcoliamo il p.t.f. a
valore minimo nel
caso di due titoli

$$G^2(d) = d^2 G_{11} + \frac{2d(1-d)}{2(d-d^2)} G_{12} + (1-d)^2 G_{22}$$

$$\frac{d}{dd} G^2(d) = 2d G_{11} + 7(1-2d) G_{12} - 2(1-d) G_{22} \\ = 0$$

$$d(G_{11} - 2G_{12} + G_{22}) = G_{22} - G_{12}$$

$$d^* = \frac{G_{22} - G_{12}}{G_{11} - 2G_{12} + G_{22}}$$

Caso di n titoli

Diversificazione

- Caso estremo.

n titoli incorrelati:

- Portafoglio

$$w = \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

"equally weighted"

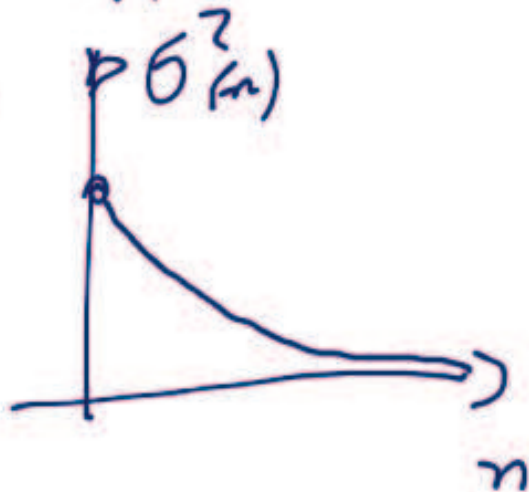
$$\omega' \Sigma \omega$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 & & & 0 \\ & \sigma^2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \sigma^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/n \\ \vdots \\ 1/n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n}, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}, \dots, \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1/n \\ \vdots \\ 1/n \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} =$$

$$n \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$



Correlation coefficient
the total: total.

$$\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 6^2 & 0.36 & 0.36 \\ 0.36 & 6^2 & \dots \\ 0.36 & \dots & 6^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/n \\ \vdots \\ 1/n \end{pmatrix}$$

primo elements:

$$\underbrace{\frac{6^2}{n} + \frac{0.36^2}{n} + \frac{0.36^2}{n} + \dots + \frac{0.36^2}{n}}_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{6^2}{n} + (n-1) \cdot \frac{0.36^2}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{6^2}{n} + 0.36^2 - \frac{0.36^2}{n} =$$

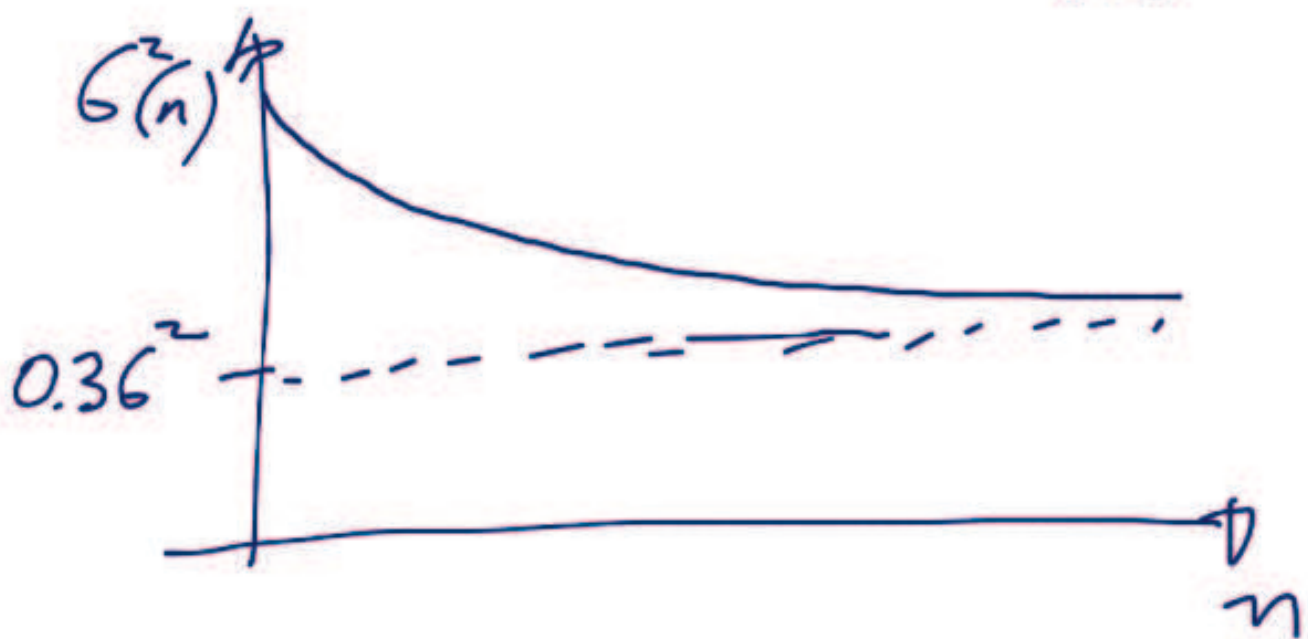
$$= 0.36^2 + 0.7 \frac{6^2}{n} = C$$

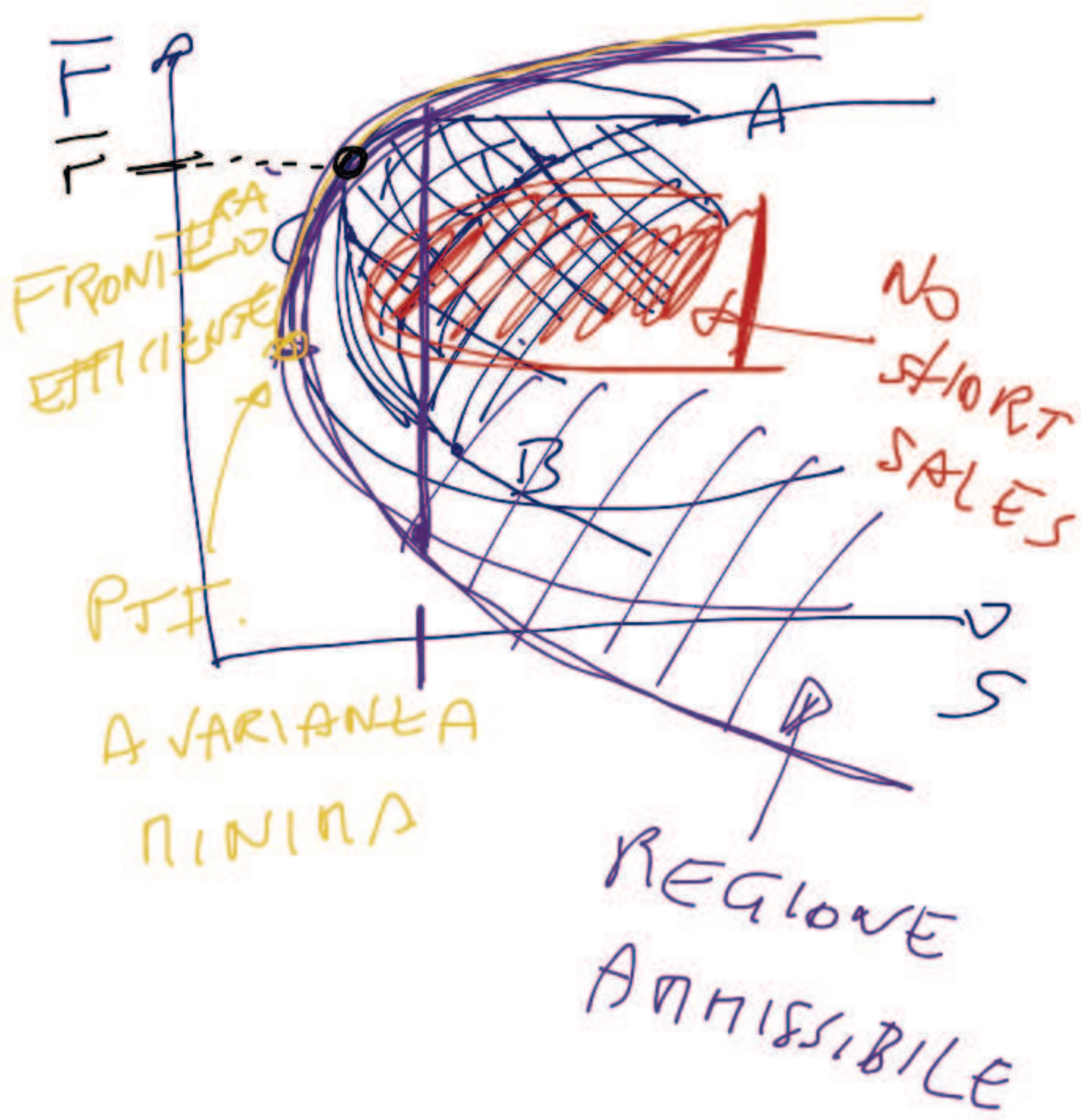
$$(c, c, \dots, c) \begin{pmatrix} 1/n \\ \vdots \\ 1/n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{c/n + c/n + \dots + c/n}_n$$

$$= n \cdot c/n = c$$

$$C = 0.36^2 + 0.7 \frac{0^2}{n}$$





$$\min_{\omega} \quad \omega^T \Sigma \omega$$

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \dots + \omega_n = 1$$

$$\omega_1 \bar{r}_1 + \omega_2 \bar{r}_2 + \dots + \omega_n \bar{r}_n = \bar{r}$$

$$\omega_1 \geq 0, \omega_2 \geq 0, \dots, \omega_n \geq 0$$

Se vuoi
imporre
no short sales

$$(\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \dots + \omega_n =$$

$$\underline{\omega}^T \underline{\mathbf{1}} = 1$$

$$(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{r}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{r}_n \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\omega_1 \bar{r}_1 + \dots + \omega_n \bar{r}_n$$

$$\min_{\omega} \frac{1}{2} \omega^T \Sigma \omega$$

$$\lambda \rightarrow \omega^T \vec{f} = \bar{F}$$

$$\mu \rightarrow \omega^T \vec{1} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\omega, \lambda, \mu) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \omega^T \Sigma \omega - \lambda (\omega^T \vec{f} - \bar{F}) - \mu (\omega^T \vec{1} - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \omega} = \sum \omega - \lambda \vec{F} - \mu \vec{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} = \omega^T \vec{F} - \bar{F}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = \omega^T \vec{1} - 1$$

29.5.2013

Lezione svolta alla
Levagna.

Riporto le note
dell'anno
precedente

Il problema di
Markowitz

$$\min_{\underline{w}} \frac{1}{2} \underline{w}^T \Sigma \underline{w}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \lambda \rightarrow w_1 \bar{r}_1 + w_2 \bar{r}_2 + \dots + w_n \bar{r}_n = \bar{r} \\ \mu \rightarrow w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Con } \rightarrow (w_1 \dots w_n \geq 0)$$

senza short-sale

Σ e matrice varianze
e covarianze

$$\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Per risolvere il problema
 senza vincoli di short.
 Selling si scrive la
 funzione Lagrangiana

$$\mathcal{L}(\underline{w}, \lambda, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \underline{w}^T \underline{\Sigma} \underline{w} - \lambda \left[\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \bar{r}_i - \bar{y} \right] - \mu \left[\sum_{i=1}^n w_i - 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \underline{w}} = \cancel{2} \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \underline{\Sigma} \underline{w} - \lambda \vec{\bar{r}} - \mu \vec{1} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{\bar{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{r}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{r}_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum \underline{\omega} - \lambda \vec{r} - \mu \vec{1} = \vec{0} \\ \sum \omega_i = 1 \\ \sum \omega_i \vec{r}_i = \vec{r} \end{array} \right.$$

sistema lineare

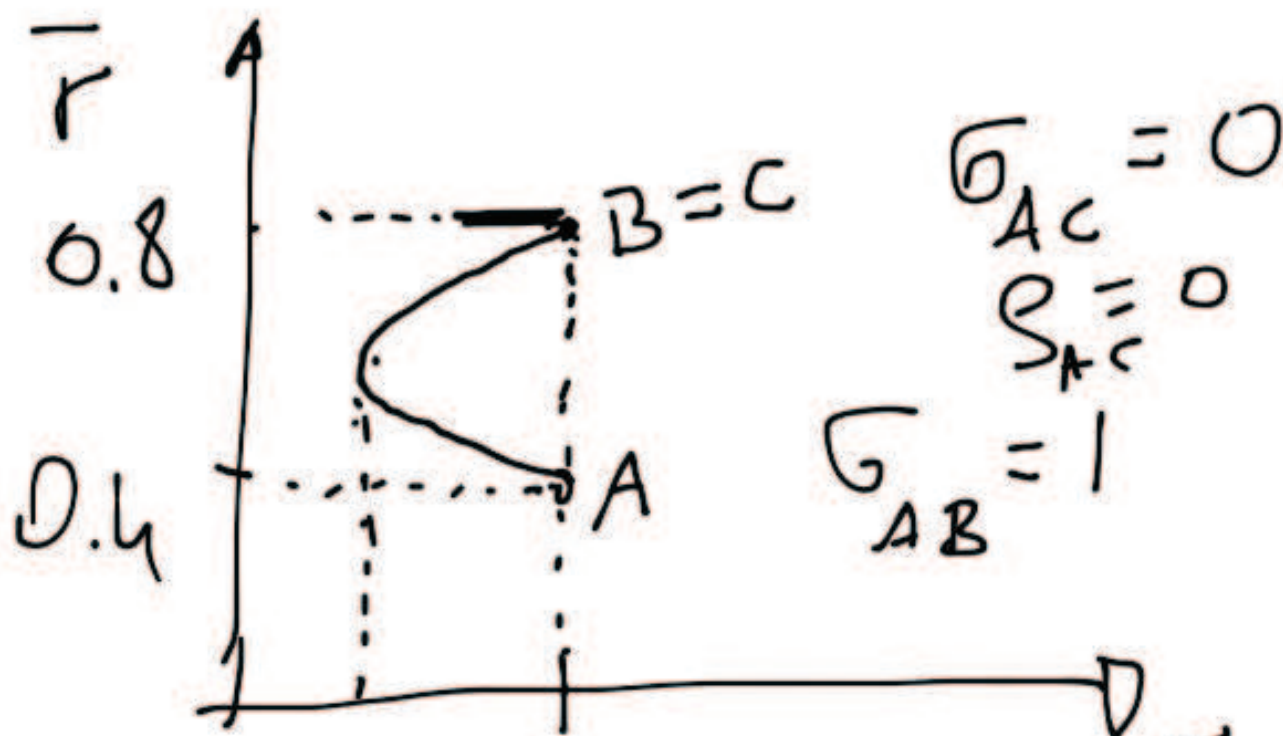
$$(n+2) \times (n+2)$$

Es. 3 (Raccolta di
esercizi on-line)

3 titoli

$$\bar{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$S_{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}} = 1/2$$

$$\sqrt{2} \quad \sigma_{AB} = S_{AB} \cdot \sigma_A \sigma_B$$

c) Il portafoglio

$(1/2, 0, 1/2)$

è efficiente in M-V?

L'equazione

$$\sum \underline{\omega} - \lambda \vec{r} - \mu \vec{1} = \vec{0}$$

è risolvibile (e quindi
il portafoglio è efficiente)

Se e solo se i vettori:

$\sum \underline{\omega}$, \vec{r} , $\vec{1}$ sono
lin. dipendenti.

calcoliamo il rango
della matrice

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma w & \vec{r} & \vec{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

(Ipotesi \vec{r} indep. da $\vec{1}$)

Se il rango è 3

\Rightarrow i vettori sono indep.

quindi il portafoglio

non è efficiente.

Se il rango è < 3
il ptf. è eff.

$$\Sigma \omega = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0.8 & 1 \\ 1 & 0.8 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$r_g < 3$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ stat. \bar{x} efficiente.

Considerare il porta-
foglio $w_2 = \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2} \right]$
tracciare il punto
corrispondente nel
grafico.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.4 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 0.8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.8$$

$$b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} (2 \ 1 \ 3) = \underline{\underline{\omega}}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 (2 \ 1 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 (2 \ 1 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 4 + 1 + 0 \\ 2 + 2 + 3 \\ 0 + 1 + 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 (2 \ 1 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 (10 + 7 + 21)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 38 \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{38}$$

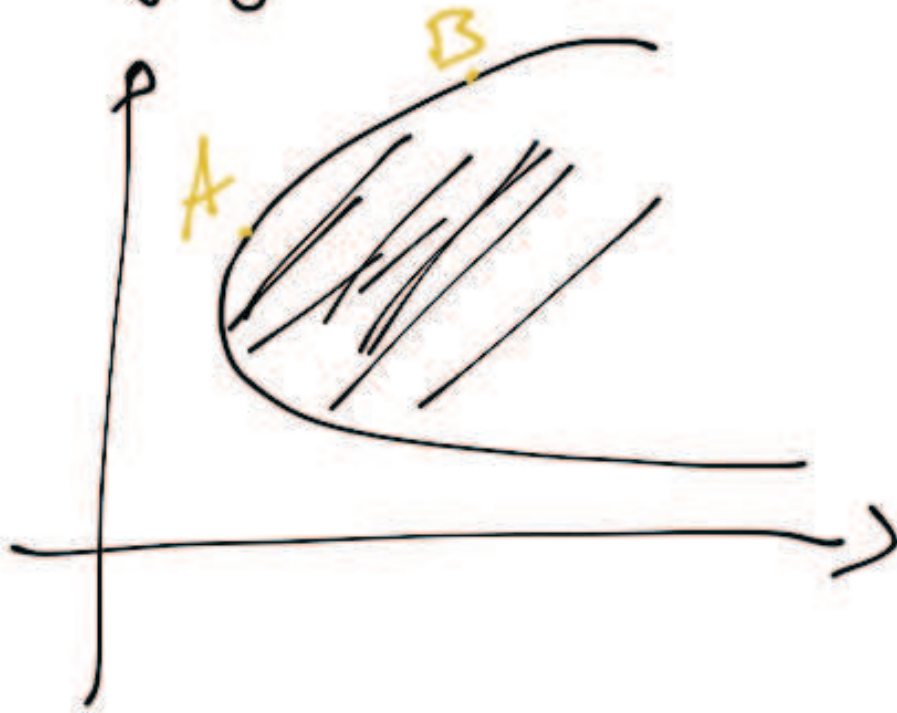
w_2 e w_3 sono
efficienti. Controllore.

$$w = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

\bar{e} efficiente?

Teorema dei 2 fondi:

La frontiera efficiente
si ottiene dalla combina-
zione di due qualsiasi
portafogli efficienti:



Nell' esempio precedente
osserviamo che i portaf.

$$w_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad e$$

$$w_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad sono$$

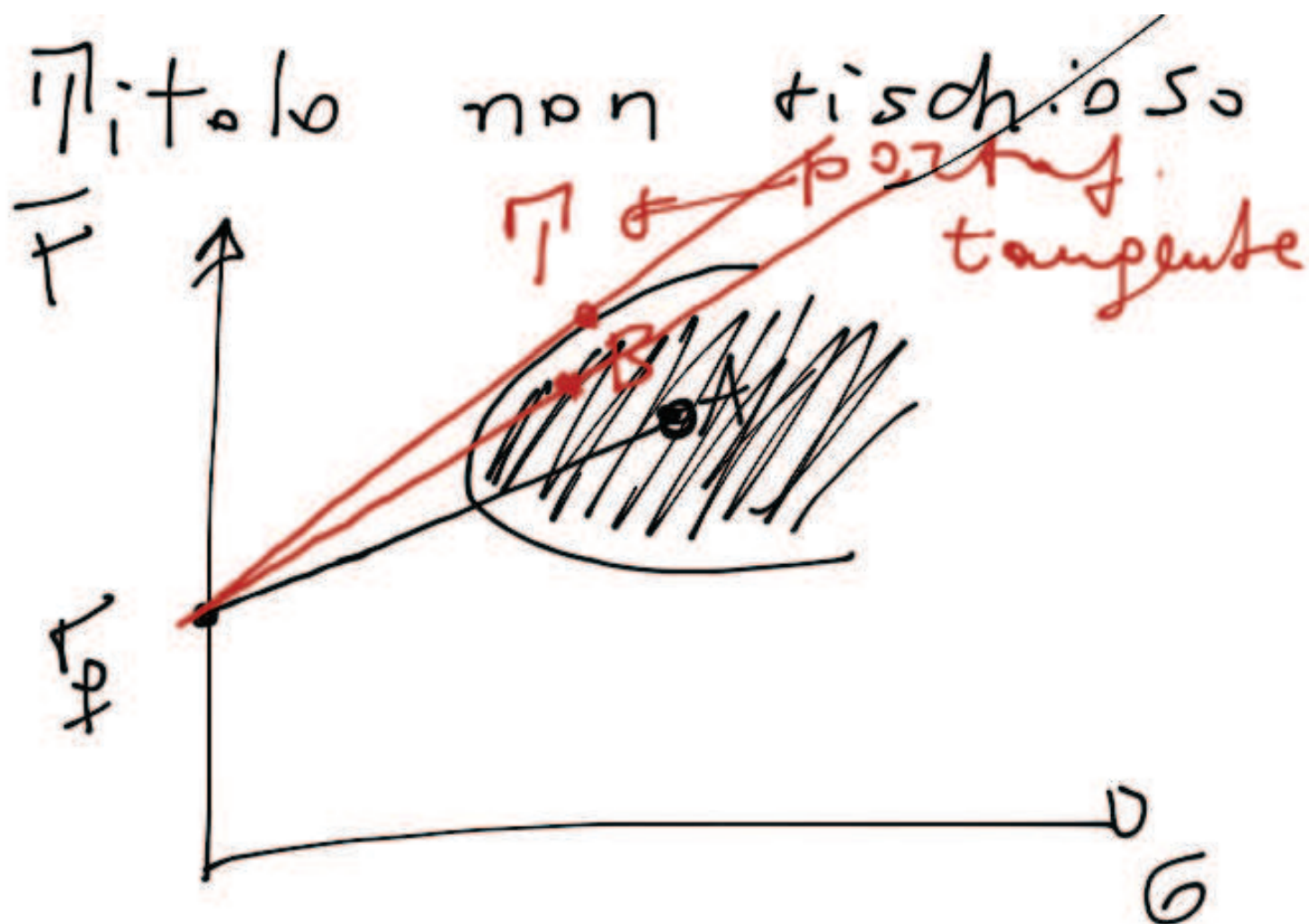
efficienti. Quindi

il portafoglio

$$w_\alpha = \alpha w_1 + (1 - \alpha) w_2$$

è efficiente

$$w_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{3} \\ (1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{6} \\ \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$



Il titolo non rischioso
ha varianza $\sigma_F^2 = 0$.

Un portaf. composto da
titolo non rischioso e da
un titolo rischioso con
varianza σ_A^2 e r.a. \bar{r}_A

$$\overline{F}(\alpha) = \alpha \overline{r}_f + (1-\alpha) \overline{r}_A$$

$$\overline{\sigma}^2(\alpha) = \cancel{\alpha^2 \overline{\sigma}_f^2} + \cancel{2\alpha(1-\alpha) \overline{\sigma}_{Af}} + (1-\alpha) \overline{\sigma}_A^2$$

$$\overline{\sigma}_f^2 = 0$$

$$\overline{\sigma}_{Af} = 0$$

$$\overline{\sigma}(\alpha) = (1-\alpha) \overline{\sigma}_A$$