**Optimal Risky Portfolios**

**From Bodie, Kane and Marcus Chapter 7**

**Look at the Excel Spreadsheet: Two Risky Assets – No risk-free asset**

Consider assets X and Y.

E(RX) = 10% and σX = 7%

E(RY) = 20% and σY = 10%

Let’s vary the weights (proportions of X and Y) of this portfolio, and observe what happens to E(Rp) and σp (expected return and standard deviation of the portfolio).

Case 1: Correlation (ρX,Y) = 1

E(Rp) = wX E(Rx) + wY E(RY)

E(Rp) = wX (10%) + wY (20%)

σ2P = wX2 σ2X + wY2 σ2Y + 2wXwY(ΡX,Y)( σX )( σY)

σ2P = wX2 (0.07)2 + wY2(0.1)2 + 2wXwY (1) (0.07) (0.1)

Each value of wX (and hence wY), gives us one point in the mean/variance space.

In each of these cases, we will not allow shorting of either X or Y, so the weights must each be between 0 and 1.

Case 2: Correlation (ρX,Y) = **0.5** (You can change the correlation in cell C7)

E(Rp) = wX(10%) + wY(20%)

σ2P = wX2 (0.07)2 + wY2(0.1)2 + 2wXwY(0.5)(0.07)(0.1)

Case 3: Correlation (ρX,Y) = **0.0**

E(Rp) = wX(10%) + wY(20%)

σ2P = wX2 (0.07)2 + wY2(0.1)2 + 2wXwY(0)(0.07)(0.1)

Case 4: Correlation (ρX,Y) = **-0.5**

E(Rp) = wX(10%) + wY(20%)

σ2P = wX2 (0.07)2 + wY2(0.1)2 + 2wXwY(-.5)(0.07)(0.1)

Case 5: Correlation (ρX,Y) = **-1.0**

E(Rp) = wX(10%) + wY(20%)

σ2P = wX2 (0.07)2 + wY2(0.1)2 + 2wXwY(-1)(0.07)(0.1)

**Points to be noted from this exercise:**

When the correlation is +1.0 (case 1), the opportunity set is simply a straight line. We can see this as follows:

σ2p = wX2 σ2X + wY2σ2Y + 2wXwY(1)(σX)(σY)

 = (wX σX)2 + (wY σY)2 + 2(wX σX)(wY σY)

 = (wX σX + wY σY) (wX σX + wY σY) by the “FOIL” formula

 = (wX σX + wY σY)2

⇒ σp = (wX σX + wY σY)

which is a linear combination of the standard deviations of the two assets.

If we have a correlation of –1.0 (case 5), the opportunity set is two straight lines meeting on the Y-axis (expected return axis).

σ2p = wX2 σ2X + wY2σ2Y + 2wXwY(**-1**)(σX)(σY)

 = (wX σX)2 + (wY σY)2 - 2(wX σX)(wY σY)

 = (wX σX - wY σY) (wX σX - wY σY) by the “FOIL” formula

 = (wX σX - wY σY)2

⇒ σp = (wX σX - wY σY) – so this is our first straight line.

But we also have:

σ2p = wX2 σ2X + wY2σ2Y + 2wXwY(**-1**)(σX)(σY)

 = (wX σX)2 + (wY σY)2 - 2(wX σX)(wY σY)

 = (wY σY – wX σX) (wY σY – wX σX) by the “FOIL” formula

 = (wY σY – wX σX)2

⇒ σp = (wY σY – wX σX) – which is our second straight line.

The fact that two risky assets (which are perfectly negatively correlated with each other) can be combined to form a risk-free portfolio (when combined in the right proportions) is tremendously important and useful. The entire field of Risk Management is built upon this fact. In our example here, if you put 58.82% of your money in Asset X and 41.18% of your money in asset Y, your portfolio has an expected return of 14.12% and a standard deviation of **zero**!

Assets that are perfectly negatively correlated with each other do not occur naturally. You will never find two stocks that move perfectly opposite each other all the time. However, you can create a derivative asset to be perfectly negatively correlated with a naturally occurring asset. Examples of derivative assets are options, futures, swaps, and insurance. A simple example is your home (a naturally occurring asset) and a homeowner’s insurance policy (a derivative asset). If your home burns down and loses value, the insurance policy goes up in value. If you home does not catch fire, the insurance policy has no value (no payoff) to you. If you own both the home and the insurance policy, the standard deviation of your portfolio is zero.

For correlations other than –1.0 and +1.0, the portfolio standard deviation is not a linear function of the standard deviations of the two assets, and we don’t have straight lines, but a **hyperbola**.

As we keep decreasing the correlation from +1.0 toward –1.0, the hyperbola curves further towards the left (the end-points are still fixed).

This is because, as we decrease the correlation, we have *diversification*. i.e. we have some combinations of these two assets which have lower standard deviations than either of the two assets by themselves, for each given expected return.

As we change the correlations, the standard deviation is the only thing that changes.

The portfolio expected return **does not** change.

Why? Because it is E(Rp) = wX E(RX) + wY E(RY), which does not depend upon the correlation at all.

We can find the Minimum Variance Portfolio (MVP) for any given correlation by using Solver to find the smallest standard deviation by changing the weight on X.

Note that with sufficiently low correlations, it is possible that portfolios formed from our two assets have a lower variance (and standard deviation) than either asset by itself.

There are an infinite number of portfolios that can be formed from these two assets. Varying the weights on the two assets (while making sure the sum of both the weights is 1), gives us the full investment opportunity set with 2 risky assets.

**Two Risky Assets; One risk-free asset**

Now, let’s add the risk-free asset with Rf = 5% into the mix. Also, let’s fix the correlation between the returns of assets X and Y at ρ = 0.10. You can see this in the spreadsheet: **The MVE Portfolio with 2 Risky Assets**. The following diagram plots two possible Capital Allocation Lines.



Let’s start with CALY. We can see that by adding the risk-free asset to Asset Y, we can do better than by doing the same with Asset X.

For every level of standard deviation (risk) on CALX, there is a corresponding point on CALY (vertically above it) that has a higher expected return. For example, at a standard deviation level of 4%, one could be at portfolio A on CALX with an expected return of close to 8%; however, at the same level of risk, one could be at portfolio B on CALY with an expected return of 11%.

Obviously, a risk-averse investor would prefer to be at B on CALY.

Since the same logic holds for every point of CALX and the corresponding point on CALY, we say that CALY *dominates* CALX from a mean-variance standpoint.

It is clear that pairing the risk-free asset with Asset Y is much better than pairing it with Asset X. But, what if we are willing to consider all possible *portfolios* of X and Y (not just X or Y) to pair with the risk-free asset? Which would be the *optimal risky portfolio*?

To find out, imagine starting with CALX and pivoting it counter-clockwise about the risk-free asset. Soon you will come to CALY. If you continue further, is there a CAL that dominates CAL Y also? Yes. How far can you go? Until the CAL is *tangent* to the investment opportunity set.

Why can’t you pivot further than the tangent line? Because, at that point, you will have bypassed the entire investment opportunity set of risky assets. After all, we need to pair the risk-free asset with some *feasible* portfolio! Beyond the tangent, there are no more feasible portfolios to pair with the risk-free asset.

The particular portfolio of X and Y at the point of tangency is called the tangency portfolio. In combination with the risk-free asset, it provides the CAL with the highest slope i.e. it provides the maximum reward-to-risk ratio, or Sharpe ratio. It is also called the *Mean Variance Efficient* (**MVE**)portfolio. It is the optimal risky portfolio when you have a risk-free asset.

The Sharpe ratio is the ratio of portfolio expected return (above Rf) to portfolio standard deviation. Every point on the graph has a Sharpe ratio. To find the MVE portfolio, we want to find the highest possible Sharpe ratio. We can do this fairly easily with Solver.



**Three Risky Assets: An Illustrative example**

It is instructive to look at an example with 3 risky assets. The intuition from this example can be easily generalized to N risky assets.

 Let’s add one more risky assets to our existing risky assets, and let’s call it Z. We have to specify the expected return and variance of Z. Also, we need to specify the correlation (or equivalently the covariance) between Z and X and between Z and Y.

Asset Z has an expected return of 15%, a standard deviation of 12%, a correlation of 0 with Asset X, and a correlation of 0.9 with Asset Y.

When you have three assets X, Y and Z, the investment opportunity set becomes all portfolios that can be formed from the three assets, i.e., an area rather than a straight line in mean/variance space.

Out of the infinite number of portfolios that we can form with the three assets, we have to find the portfolio that results in the least possible risk for each given level of expected return. Alternatively, there is one portfolio that results in the maximum expected return for each level of risk.

Again, Solver will help us find the solution. We will need to run Sover for every level of Expected Return for which we want to find the minimum possible standard deviation. Once we map out all these points, we’ll find that we have a hyperbola.

This hyperbola is called the *efficient frontier* (though technically, only the top portion of it is efficient). Thus, the efficient frontier plots all optimal combinations of risk and return in the presence of n risky assets. Let’s look at the efficient frontier for our three assets.



In the above diagram, we can see the efficient frontier with respect to our three assets. This frontier is the envelope of all risk-return combinations of the three assets. It contains the efficient frontiers formed by pair-wise combinations of the three assets (and more!).

On this frontier, the little black square is the Minimum Variance Portfolio (MVP). This portfolio has the minimum variance of all possible portfolios formed from X,Y, and Z. Again, we can find its location with Solver.

The MVP has an expected return of 12.57% and a portfolio standard deviation of 5.98%.

The part of the frontier that lies on the hyperbola and above the MVP is the true efficient frontier. It is the set of portfolios that a risk-averse investor might choose. It consists of any portfolio that is not dominated by another portfolio (no portfolios directly north, directly west, or northwest).

Thus, of the initial *feasible area*, we are left only with the northwest edge of he hyperbola as points that our risk-averse investors might choose. In general, as we keep adding more and more assets, the efficient frontier will expand and move west.

**The Limits of Diversification**

So far, we have seen that by adding more and more assets, we can get more and more diversification and reduce portfolio variance and standard deviation.

Can we ever eliminate all portfolio variance? In other words, can we reduce the portfolio variance to zero? Unfortunately, the answer is “no”, when we only use naturally occurring assets (not derivatives). However, when we create a large portfolio of randomly selected, naturally occurring assets (like stocks), we are left with two very important conclusions:

 Conclusion 1: For a well-diversified portfolio, the variance of the portfolio will be close to the average covariance between the assets.

 Conclusion 2: If the average covariance (equivalently, correlation) is not close to zero, we can never eliminate all risk. Even after diversifying as much as possible, we are still left with some residual risk.

The risk that we can get rid of just by diversifying is called **unique** (or unsystematic or idiosyncratic or diversifiable) risk.

e.g.: A fire at IBM’s headquarters affects IBM stock, but this risk is unique to IBM stock. It can be gotten rid of by diversification.

The risk that remains even after diversifying is called **market** (or systematic or undiversifiable)risk.

e.g.: A change in interest rates affects the entire economy (though it may not affect each stock in the same way). This risk cannot be gotten rid of by diversification.

This can be seen (and experienced) through the spreadsheet “**Am I Diversified?**”. Here, you can pick any 30 stocks and a macro in the spreadsheet will go to Yahoo! Finance and find the adjusted closing monthly prices for each stock and the S&P 500 for the past 60 months. The spreadsheet uses that data to calculate the (monthly) standard deviation of 30 different equally-weighted portfolios and graph them along with the standard deviation of the S&P 500. Though the stocks you select may not cause your graph to look exactly like figures 7.1 and 7.2 in your text, you will see how the addition of randomly selected stocks can eliminate unique risk, but not market risk.

**Three or More Risky Assets and a Risk-free Asset**

Now that we have the efficient frontier with three or more risky assets, we can throw our risk-free asset into the mix, and find the optimal Capital Allocation Line. It will be the CAL line which is tangent to the hyperbola and its slope is found when we maximize the Sharpe ratio.

This is a good time to look at how we might do this with some real-world data. Look at the “**Efficient Frontier for Eight Stocks**” spreadsheet. Here you will find monthly returns for eight different stocks and the S&P 500 (our proxy for the market). We use this information to calculate expected returns, standard deviations, and correlations. From there, we can use Solver to calculate the minimum standard deviation portfolio for any feasible expected return. By connecting the points, we can graph the efficient frontier for these risky assets. Further, if we add a risk-free asset into the mix, we can determine the MVE portfolio. Finally, we can determine where a particular investor will choose to be on the CALMVE by using solver to maximize her utility by changing the weights on the MVE and Rf.