# **SIMPLE RULES**

## **Basic Ideas**:

- 1. Covariances will be estimated via model.
- 2. With any standard model can develop easy selection rule.

### <u>Uses</u>:

- 1. Makes clear why security enters.
- 2. Useful in sensitivity analysis.
- 3. Easy calculation.

#### **Example:**

Assume  $\rho_{jk} = \overline{\rho}$  constant correlation.

First order condition

$$\overline{R}_{i} - R_{F} = Z_{i} \sigma_{i}^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} Z_{j} \sigma_{i,j}$$

$$j \neq 1$$

if 
$$\sigma_{ij} = \overline{\rho} \sigma_{ij} \sigma_{ij}$$

in what follows  $ho = \overline{
ho}$ 

$$\overline{R}_{i} - R_{F} = Z_{i} \sigma_{i}^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} Z_{j} \rho \sigma_{i} \sigma_{j}$$

$$j \neq 1$$

add and subtract  $Z_{\cdot} \rho \sigma_{\cdot} \sigma_{\cdot}$ 

$$\overline{R}_{i} - R_{F} = Z_{i} \sigma_{i}^{2} (1-\rho) + \rho \sigma_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{N} Z_{j} \sigma_{j}$$

Note 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} Z_{j} \sigma_{j}$$
 is a constant.

solving for Z.

$$Z_{i} = \frac{\overline{R} - R}{(1 - \rho)\sigma_{i}^{2}} - \frac{\rho\sigma_{i}}{(1 - \rho)\sigma_{i}^{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{N} Z_{j}\sigma_{j}$$

$$Z_{i} = \frac{1}{(1-\rho)\sigma_{i}} \left[ \frac{\overline{R}_{i} - R_{F}}{\sigma_{i}} - \frac{\rho}{(1-\rho)} \sum_{j=1}^{N} Z_{j} \sigma_{j} \right]$$

let 
$$C^* = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} \sum_{j=1}^{N} Z_j \sigma_j$$

**Then** 

$$Z_{i} = \frac{1}{(1-\rho)\sigma_{i}} \left[ \frac{\overline{R}_{i} - R_{F}}{\sigma_{i}} - C^{*} \right]$$

It can be shown that

$$C^* = \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho + N\rho} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{\overline{R} - R}{\sigma}$$

Note  $C^*$  is a constant. If short sales are not allowed, summation goes to number in set not N.

$$\frac{\rho}{1-\rho+N\rho} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\rho}+(N-1)} = \frac{1}{N}$$

$$\therefore C^* \cong \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{\overline{R} - R}{\sigma_j}$$

### If single-index model:

$$Z_{i} = \frac{\beta_{i}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon_{i}}^{2}} \left[ \frac{\overline{R} - R_{F}}{i} - C^{*} \right]$$

where

$$C^* = \sigma_m^2 \sum_{j=1}^{N} Z_j \beta_j$$

$$\sigma_{m}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{\overline{R}_{j}^{-R} - R_{j}^{\beta}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}}$$

$$C^{*} = \frac{1 + \sigma_{m}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{\beta^{2}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}}}{\sigma_{j=1}^{2} - \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}}$$

If short sales are not allowed, summation goes to numbers that are held in positive proportion, not N.