

Markowitz's Investment Problem under Multicriteria, Uncertainty and Risk

Vladimir Korotkov

Belarusian State University
University of Turku

Turku, 2013

The problem

$$Z^s(R) : f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_s(x)) \rightarrow \min_{x \in X}, \quad s \geq 1,$$

of finding Pareto set

$$P^s(R) = \{x \in X : \nexists x' \in X \ (f(x) \geq f(x') \ \& \ f(x) \neq f(x'))\}.$$

Multicriteria investment Boolean problem with Savage's minimax criteria:

$$f_k(x) = \max_{i \in N_m} \sum_{j \in N_n} r_{ijk} x_j \rightarrow \min_{x \in X}, \quad k \in N_s.$$

Multicriteria investment Boolean problem with Savage's minimax criteria:

$$f_k(x) = \max_{i \in N_m} \sum_{j \in N_n} r_{ijk} x_j \rightarrow \min_{x \in X}, \quad k \in N_s.$$

$N_s = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ – the set of risks (financial, environmental, industrial etc.);

Multicriteria investment Boolean problem with Savage's minimax criteria:

$$f_k(x) = \max_{i \in N_m} \sum_{j \in N_n} r_{ijk} x_j \rightarrow \min_{x \in X}, \quad k \in N_s.$$

$N_s = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ – the set of risks (financial, environmental, industrial etc.);

N_n – the set of investment projects;

Multicriteria investment Boolean problem with Savage's minimax criteria:

$$f_k(x) = \max_{i \in N_m} \sum_{j \in N_n} r_{ijk} x_j \rightarrow \min_{x \in X}, \quad k \in N_s.$$

$N_s = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ – the set of risks (financial, environmental, industrial etc.);

N_n – the set of investment projects;

N_m – the set of possible financial market states (situations);

Multicriteria investment Boolean problem with Savage's minimax criteria:

$$f_k(x) = \max_{i \in N_m} \sum_{j \in N_n} r_{ijk} x_j \rightarrow \min_{x \in X}, \quad k \in N_s.$$

$N_s = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ – the set of risks (financial, environmental, industrial etc.);

N_n – the set of investment projects;

N_m – the set of possible financial market states (situations);

r_{ijk} – the value of risk $k \in N_s$ of investment project $j \in N_n$ in the situation, when the market is in state $i \in N_m$;

Multicriteria investment Boolean problem with Savage's minimax criteria:

$$f_k(x) = \max_{i \in N_m} \sum_{j \in N_n} r_{ijk} x_j \rightarrow \min_{x \in X}, \quad k \in N_s.$$

$N_s = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ – the set of risks (financial, environmental, industrial etc.);

N_n – the set of investment projects;

N_m – the set of possible financial market states (situations);

r_{ijk} – the value of risk $k \in N_s$ of investment project $j \in N_n$ in the situation, when the market is in state $i \in N_m$;

$R = [r_{ijk}] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n \times s}$ – the three dimensional risk matrix;

Multicriteria investment Boolean problem with Savage's minimax criteria:

$$f_k(x) = \max_{i \in N_m} \sum_{j \in N_n} r_{ijk} x_j \rightarrow \min_{x \in X}, \quad k \in N_s.$$

$N_s = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ – the set of risks (financial, environmental, industrial etc.);

N_n – the set of investment projects;

N_m – the set of possible financial market states (situations);

r_{ijk} – the value of risk $k \in N_s$ of investment project $j \in N_n$ in the situation, when the market is in state $i \in N_m$;

$R = [r_{ijk}] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n \times s}$ – the three dimensional risk matrix;

$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \{0, 1\}^n$ – the investment portfolio, where $x_j = 1$, if project $j \in N_n$ is implemented, and $x_j = 0$ otherwise;

$X \subseteq \{0, 1\}^n$ – the set of possible portfolios;

Multicriteria investment Boolean problem with Savage's minimax criteria:

$$f_k(x) = \max_{i \in N_m} \sum_{j \in N_n} r_{ijk} x_j \rightarrow \min_{x \in X}, \quad k \in N_s.$$

$N_s = \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ – the set of risks (financial, environmental, industrial etc.);

N_n – the set of investment projects;

N_m – the set of possible financial market states (situations);

r_{ijk} – the value of risk $k \in N_s$ of investment project $j \in N_n$ in the situation, when the market is in state $i \in N_m$;

$R = [r_{ijk}] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n \times s}$ – the three dimensional risk matrix;

$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \{0, 1\}^n$ – the investment portfolio, where $x_j = 1$, if project $j \in N_n$ is implemented, and $x_j = 0$ otherwise;

$X \subseteq \{0, 1\}^n$ – the set of possible portfolios;

$\sum_{j \in N_n} r_{ijk} x_j^0$ – the risk of type k which an investor takes, investing in portfolio x^0 in the case when the market is in state i .

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}, \quad x^1 = (1, 1, 0), \quad x^2 = (1, 0, 1), \quad x^3 = (0, 1, 1),$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrix $R \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$:

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrix $R \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$:

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$f(x^1) = (1, 3),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrix $R \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$:

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

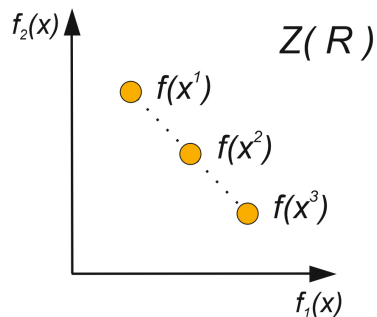
$$f(x^1) = (1, 3),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R) = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}.$$

Example



$$f(x^1) = (1, 3),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R) = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrixes $R, R' \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k, R'_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$:

$$R_1 + R'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 + R'_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrixes $R, R' \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k, R'_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$:

$$R_1 + R'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 + R'_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$f(x^1) = (2, 3),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrixes $R, R' \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k, R'_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$:

$$R_1 + R'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 + R'_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$f(x^1) = (2, 3),$$

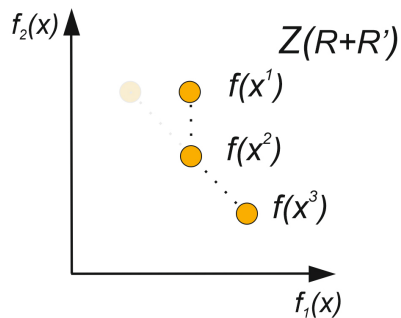
$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R + R') = \{x^2, x^3\},$$

$$x^1 \notin P^2(R + R').$$

Example



$$f(x^1) = (2, 3),$$

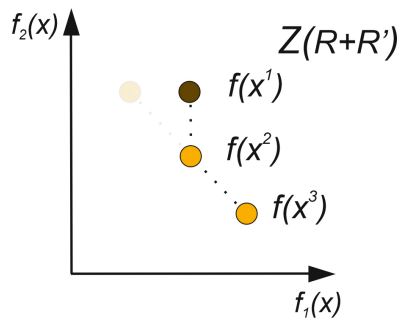
$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R + R') = \{x^2, x^3\},$$

$$x^1 \notin P^2(R + R').$$

Example



$$f(x^1) = (2, 3),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R + R') = \{x^2, x^3\},$$

$$x^1 \notin P^2(R + R').$$

The stability radius of a Pareto-optimal portfolio x^0 of the problem $Z^s(R)$:

$$\rho_p^{s,m}(x^0, R) = \begin{cases} \sup \Xi, & \text{if } \Xi \neq \emptyset, \\ 0, & \text{if } \Xi = \emptyset, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\Xi = \{\varepsilon > 0 : \forall R' \in \Omega(\varepsilon) \quad (x^0 \in P^s(R + R'))\},$$

$$\Omega(\varepsilon) = \{R' \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n \times s} : \|R'\|_{ppp} < \varepsilon\},$$

The stability radius of a Pareto-optimal portfolio x^0 of the problem $Z^s(R)$:

$$\rho_p^{s,m}(x^0, R) = \begin{cases} \sup \Xi, & \text{if } \Xi \neq \emptyset, \\ 0, & \text{if } \Xi = \emptyset, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\Xi = \{\varepsilon > 0 : \forall R' \in \Omega(\varepsilon) \quad (x^0 \in P^s(R + R'))\},$$

$$\Omega(\varepsilon) = \{R' \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n \times s} : \|R'\|_{ppp} < \varepsilon\},$$

$$\|R'\|_{ppp} = \left\| \left(\|R'_1\|_{pp}, \|R'_2\|_{pp}, \dots, \|R'_s\|_{pp} \right) \right\|_p -$$

the norm of the matrix,

$$\|R_k\|_{pp} = \|(\|R_{1k}\|_p, \|R_{2k}\|_p, \dots, \|R_{mk}\|_p)\|_p, \quad k \in N_s,$$

$$\|a\|_p = \begin{cases} \left(\sum_{k \in N_s} |a_k|^p \right)^{1/p}, & \text{if } 1 \leq p < \infty, \\ \max\{|a_k| : k \in N_s\}, & \text{if } p = \infty, \end{cases}$$
$$a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_s) \in \mathbb{R}^s.$$

Theorem. Let

$$\varphi(x^0) = \min_{x \in X \setminus \{x^0\}} \frac{\| [f(x) - f(x^0)]^+ \|_p}{\| x \bullet x^0 \|_q},$$

$$\psi(x^0) = \min_{x \in X \setminus \{x^0\}} \frac{\| [f(x) - f(x^0)]^+ \|_p}{\| x - x^0 \|_q},$$

then for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $s, m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\varphi(x^0) \leq \rho_p^{s,m}(x^0, R) \leq m^{1/p} \psi(x^0).$$

Theorem. Let

$$\varphi(x^0) = \min_{x \in X \setminus \{x^0\}} \frac{\| [f(x) - f(x^0)]^+ \|_p}{\| x \bullet x^0 \|_q},$$

$$\psi(x^0) = \min_{x \in X \setminus \{x^0\}} \frac{\| [f(x) - f(x^0)]^+ \|_p}{\| x - x^0 \|_q},$$

then for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $s, m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\varphi(x^0) \leq \rho_p^{s,m}(x^0, R) \leq m^{1/p} \psi(x^0).$$

Here

$$x \bullet x^0 = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0),$$

$$[a]^+ = (a_1^+, a_2^+, \dots, a_s^+), \quad a_k^+ = \max\{0, a_k\}, \quad k \in N_s,$$

$$1/p + 1/q = 1.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrix $R \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$:

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$f(x^1) = (1, 3),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R) = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrix $R \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$:

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$f(x^1) = (1, 3),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R) = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}.$$

For $1 \leq p \leq \infty$

$$\varphi(x^1) = 2^{-2+3/p},$$

$$\psi(x^1) = 2^{-1+2/p}.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrix $R \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$:

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$f(x^1) = (1, 3),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R) = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}.$$

For $1 \leq p \leq \infty$

$$\varphi(x^1) = 2^{-2+3/p},$$

$$\psi(x^1) = 2^{-1+2/p}.$$

For $p = \infty$

$$\varphi(x^1) = 1/4,$$

$$\psi(x^1) = 1/2.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrixes $R, R^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k, R_k^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$, $p = \infty$,

$\varphi(x^1) = 1/4$, $\psi(x^1) = 1/2$:

$$R_1 + R_1^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 + R_2^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2-1/2 & 1-1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1+1/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrixes $R, R^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k, R_k^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$, $p = \infty$,

$\varphi(x^1) = 1/4$, $\psi(x^1) = 1/2$:

$$R_1 + R_1^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 + R_2^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2-1/2 & 1-1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1+1/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

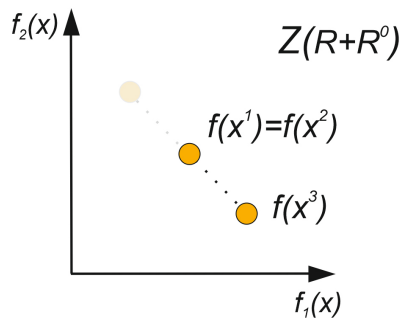
$$f(x^1) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R + R^0) = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}.$$

Example



$$f(x^1) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R + R^0) = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrix R , $R^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts R_k , $R_k^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$, $p = \infty$,

$\varphi(x^1) = 1/4$, $\psi(x^1) = 1/2$, $\varepsilon > 0$:

$$R_1 + R_1^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 1/2 + \varepsilon & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 + R_2^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 1/2 & 1 - 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1 + 1/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Example

Let $m = 2$, $n = 3$, $s = 2$,

$X = \{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $x^2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $x^3 = (0, 1, 1)$,

the matrix $R, R^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3 \times 2}$ with cuts $R_k, R_k^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $k \in N_2$, $p = \infty$,

$\varphi(x^1) = 1/4$, $\psi(x^1) = 1/2$, $\varepsilon > 0$:

$$R_1 + R_1^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 1/2 + \varepsilon & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 + R_2^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 1/2 & 1 - 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1 + 1/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$f(x^1) = (2 + \varepsilon, 2),$$

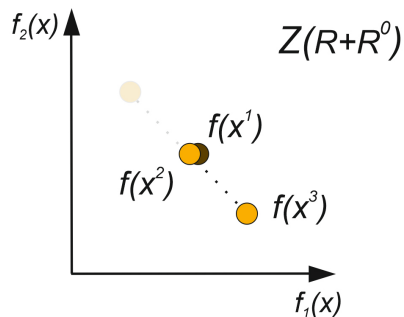
$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R + R^0) = \{x^2, x^3\},$$

$$x^1 \notin P^2(R + R^0).$$

Example



$$f(x^1) = (2 + \varepsilon, 2),$$

$$f(x^2) = (2, 2),$$

$$f(x^3) = (3, 1),$$

$$P^2(R + R^0) = \{x^2, x^3\},$$

$$x^1 \notin P^2(R + R^0).$$

Corollary 1. *If for any $x \in X \setminus \{x^0\}$ exists no $h \in N_n$ such that $x_h = x_h^0$, then for $p = \infty$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$\rho_{\infty}^{s,m}(x^0, R) = \varphi(x^0) = \psi(x^0) = \min_{x \in X \setminus \{x^0\}} \frac{\|[f(x) - f(x^0)]^+\|_{\infty}}{\|x - x^0\|_1}.$$

Corollary 1. *If for any $x \in X \setminus \{x^0\}$ exists no $h \in N_n$ such that $x_h = x_h^0$, then for $p = \infty$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$\rho_\infty^{s,m}(x^0, R) = \varphi(x^0) = \psi(x^0) = \min_{x \in X \setminus \{x^0\}} \frac{\| [f(x) - f(x^0)]^+ \|_\infty}{\|x - x^0\|_1}.$$

Corollary 2 [1]. *For $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $m = 1$*

$$\rho_p^{s,1}(x^0, R) = \psi(x^0) = \min_{x \in X \setminus \{x^0\}} \frac{\| [R(x - x^0)]^+ \|_p}{\|x - x^0\|_q}.$$

[1] Emelichev, V.A., Kuz'min, K.G.: A general approach to studying the stability of a Pareto optimal solution of a vector integer linear programming problem. *Discrete Mathematics and Applications* 17, 349–354 (2007)

Thank you for your attention!