## Midterm Exam #1 Formula Sheet

- 1. Expected Utility of Wealth (E(U(W)))
  - $E(U(W)) = \sum_{s=1}^{n} p_s U(W_s)$ , where  $U(W_s) =$  state-contingent utility of wealth.
- 2. Expected Value (E(X)), Variance ( $\sigma_X^2$ ), Standard Deviation ( $\sigma_X$ ), Covariance ( $\sigma_{12}$ ), and Correlation ( $\rho_{12}$ ):
  - E(X) = ∑<sub>s=1</sub><sup>n</sup> p<sub>s</sub>X<sub>s</sub>, where p<sub>s</sub> = the probability of state s and X<sub>s</sub> = state s value for X;
    σ<sub>X</sub><sup>2</sup> = ∑<sub>s=1</sub><sup>n</sup> p<sub>s</sub>(X<sub>s</sub> E(X))<sup>2</sup>, and σ<sub>X</sub> = √σ<sub>X</sub><sup>2</sup>;
    σ<sub>12</sub> = ∑<sub>s=1</sub><sup>n</sup> p<sub>s</sub>(X<sub>1s</sub> E(X<sub>1</sub>)) (X<sub>2s</sub> E(X<sub>2</sub>)), and ρ<sub>12</sub> = σ<sub>12</sub>/σ<sub>1</sub>σ<sub>2</sub>.

## 3. Mean-Variance Theory

Mean-variance theory may be used to establish that  $E(U(X_i)) > E(U(X_j))$  for arbitrarily risk averse utility functions *if and only if* 1) variance is a "complete" risk measure, and 2) one of the following conditions holds:

- $E(X_i) > E(X_j)$  and  $\sigma_i^2 < \sigma_j^2$ ;
- $E(X_i) > E(X_j)$  and  $\sigma_i^2 = \sigma_j^2$ ; or
- $E(X_i) = E(X_j)$  and  $\sigma_i^2 < \sigma_j^2$ .

## 4. Stochastic Dominance Theory

If risk  $X_i$  stochastically dominates risk  $X_j$ , then  $E(U(X_i)) > E(U(X_j))$  for arbitrarily risk averse utility functions. Formal definitions for first and second order stochastic dominance are:

- <u>First Order Stochastic Dominance</u>: Investment *i* First Order Stochastic Dominates (FOSD) investment *j* if  $F(X_{j,s}) \ge F(X_{i,s})$  for all *s*.
- <u>Second Order Stochastic Dominance</u>: Investment *i* Second Order Stochastic Dominates(SOSD) investment *j* if  $\sum_{s=1}^{n} (F(X_{js}) - F(X_{is})) > 0$ .
- 5. Two-asset portfolios: Expected Return, Standard Deviation, and Minimum Risk Portfolio Weighting Scheme
  - Expected Portfolio Return:  $E(r_p) = w_1 E(r_1) + w_2 E(r_2)$ .
  - <u>Portfolio Standard Deviation</u>:  $\sigma_p = \sqrt{w_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + w_2^2 \sigma_2^2 + 2w_1 w_2 \sigma_{12}}$ , where  $w_1$  and  $w_2 = 1 w_1$  correspond to the proportions of wealth invested in assets 1 and 2.
  - <u>Minimum Risk Portfolio Weighting Scheme</u>:  $w_1 = \frac{\sigma_2^2 \sigma_{12}}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 2\sigma_{12}}$ .