

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-04811-9 - Portfolio Management Under Stress: A Bayesian-Net Approach to Coherent Asset Allocation

Riccardo Rebonato and Alexander Denev

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Portfolio Management Under Stress

Portfolio Management Under Stress offers a novel way to apply the well-established Bayesian-net methodology to the important problem of asset allocation under conditions of market distress or, more generally, when an investor believes that a particular scenario (such as the break-up of the Euro) may occur. Employing a coherent and thorough approach, it provides practical guidance on how best to choose an optimal and stable asset allocation in the presence of user-specified scenarios or ‘stress conditions’. The authors place causal explanations, rather than association-based measures such as correlations, at the core of their argument, and insights from the theory of choice under ambiguity aversion are invoked to obtain stable allocations results. Step-by-step design guidelines are included to allow readers to grasp the full implementation of the approach, and case studies provide clarification. This insightful book is a key resource for practitioners and research academics in the post-financial-crisis world.

RICCARDO REBONATO is Global Head of Rates and FX Analytics at PIMCO, and a visiting lecturer in Mathematical Finance at Oxford University (OCIAM). He has previously held positions as Head of Risk Management and Head of Derivatives Trading at several major international financial institutions. Dr Rebonato has been on the Board of ISDA (2002–2011), and still serves on the Board of GARP (2001 to present). He is the author of several books on finance and an editor for several journals (*International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Finance*, *Journal of Risk*, *Applied Mathematical Finance*, *Journal of Risk for Financial Institutions*).

ALEXANDER DENEV is a senior team leader in the Risk Models department at the Royal Bank of Scotland. He is specialized in Credit Risk, Regulations, Asset Allocation and Stress Testing, and has previously worked in management roles at European Investment Bank, Société Générale and National Bank of Greece.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-04811-9 - Portfolio Management Under Stress: A Bayesian-Net Approach to Coherent Asset Allocation

Riccardo Rebonato and Alexander Denev

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

‘Standard portfolio theory has been shown by recent events to have two major shortcomings: it does not deal well with extreme events and it is often based on mechanical statistical procedures rather than modelling of fundamental causal mechanisms. In this book, Rebonato and Denev put forward an interesting approach for dealing with both of these problems. Their method is flexible enough to accommodate individual views of underlying causal mechanisms, but disciplined enough to ensure that decisions do not ignore the data. Anyone with a serious interest in making good portfolio decisions or measuring risk will benefit from reading this book.’

Ian Cooper, Professor of Finance, London Business School

‘This book is self-contained in that it covers a lot of familiar but diverse material from a fresh perspective. Its purpose is to take an ambitious new approach to combining this material into a coherent whole. The result is a new methodology for practical portfolio management based on Bayesian nets, which satisfactorily takes into simultaneous account both normal and extreme market conditions. While readers may themselves be under stress in absorbing the details of the new approach, serious fund managers and finance academics will ignore it at their peril.’

**M. A. H. Dempster, Emeritus Professor, Department of Mathematics,
University of Cambridge; Cambridge Systems Associates Limited**

‘Rebonato and Denev have demolished the status quo with their radical extension of best-practice portfolio management. The key is to integrate realistic “extreme” scenarios into risk assessment, and they show how to use Bayesian networks to characterize precisely those scenarios. The book is rigorous yet completely practical, and reading it is a pleasure, with the “Rebonato touch” evident throughout.’

**Francis X. Diebold, Paul F. and Warren S. Miller Professor of
Economics, Professor of Finance and Statistics, and Co-Director, Wharton
Financial Institutions Center, University of Pennsylvania**

‘Here is a book that combines the soundest of theoretical foundations with the clearest practical mindset. This is a rare achievement, delivered by two renowned masters of the craft, true practitioners with an academic mind. Bayesian nets provide a flexible framework to tackle decision making under uncertainty in a post-crisis world. Modeling observations according to causation links, as opposed to mere association, introduces a structure that allows the user to *understand* risk, as opposed to just measuring it. The ability to define scenarios, incorporate subjective views, model exceptional events, etc., in a rigorous manner is extremely satisfactory. I particularly liked the use of concentration constraints, because history shows that high concentration with low risk can be more devastating than low

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-04811-9 - Portfolio Management Under Stress: A Bayesian-Net Approach to Coherent Asset Allocation

Riccardo Rebonato and Alexander Denev

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

concentration with high risk. I expect fellow readers to enjoy this work immensely, and monetize on the knowledge it contains.'

**Marcos Lopez de Prado, Research Fellow, Harvard University;
Head of Quantitative Trading, Hess Energy Trading Company**

'In a recent book of my own I bemoan rampant "confusion" among academics as well as practitioners of modern financial theory and practice. I am delighted to say that the authors of *Portfolio Management Under Stress* are *not* confused. It is heart-warming to find such clarity of thought among those with positions of great influence and responsibility.'

Harry M. Markowitz, Nobel Laureate, Economics 1990

'Rebonato and Denev have ploughed for all of us the vast field of applications of Bayesian nets to quantitative risk and portfolio management, leaving absolutely no stone unturned.'

**Attilio Meucci, Chief Risk Officer and Director of
Portfolio Construction at Kepos Capital LP**

Cambridge University Press
978-1-107-04811-9 - Portfolio Management Under Stress: A Bayesian-Net Approach to Coherent Asset Allocation
Riccardo Rebonato and Alexander Denev
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-04811-9 - Portfolio Management Under Stress: A Bayesian-Net Approach to Coherent Asset Allocation

Riccardo Rebonato and Alexander Denev

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Portfolio Management Under Stress

A Bayesian-Net Approach to
Coherent Asset Allocation

Riccardo Rebonato

and

Alexander Denev



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Cambridge University Press is a part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University’s mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org
Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107048119
© Riccardo Rebonato and Alexander Denev 2013

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2013
Reprinted 2014

Printed in the United Kingdom by CPI Group Ltd, Croydon CR0 4YY

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Rebonato, Riccardo.
Portfolio management under stress : a Bayesian-net approach to coherent asset allocation / Riccardo Rebonato and Alexander Denev.
pages cm

Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 978-1-107-04811-9 (hardback)
1. Portfolio management – Mathematical models. 2. Investments – Mathematical models. 3. Financial risk – Mathematical models. I. Denev, Alexander. II. Title.
HG4529.5.R43 2013
332.601’519542 – dc23 2013037705

ISBN 978-1-107-04811-9 Hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

To my father, my wife and my son.
[RR]

To my mother and brother. What I am today, I owe to them.
[AD]

Cambridge University Press
978-1-107-04811-9 - Portfolio Management Under Stress: A Bayesian-Net Approach to Coherent Asset Allocation
Riccardo Rebonato and Alexander Denev
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

Contents

<i>List of figures</i>	<i>page</i> xviii
<i>List of tables</i>	xxiii
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xxvi
Part I Our approach in its context	1
1 How this book came about	5
1.1 An outline of our approach	6
1.2 Portfolio management as a process	9
1.3 Plan of the book	10
2 Correlation and causation	13
2.1 Statistical versus causal explanations	13
2.2 A concrete example	19
2.3 Implications for hedging and diversification	22
3 Definitions and notation	23
3.1 Definitions used for analysis of returns	23
3.2 Definitions and notation for market risk factors	25
Part II Dealing with extreme events	27
4 Predictability and causality	31
4.1 The purpose of this chapter	31
4.2 <i>Is this time different?</i>	32
4.3 Structural breaks and non-linearities	34
4.4 The bridge with our approach	37
5 Econophysics	40
5.1 Econophysics, tails and exceptional events	40
	ix

5.2	The scope and methods of econophysics	40
5.3	‘Deep analogies’	43
5.4	The invariance of physical and financial ‘laws’	45
5.5	Where we differ	46
6	Extreme Value Theory	48
6.1	A brief description	48
6.2	Applications to finance and risk management	49
Part III	Diversification and subjective views	51
7	Diversification in Modern Portfolio Theory	55
7.1	Basic results	56
7.2	Important special cases	58
7.2.1	Optimal weights with linear constraints	59
7.2.2	Optimization when a riskless asset is available	62
7.3	The link with the CAPM – a simple derivation	63
7.3.1	Derivation of the links between Markowitz and CAPM	64
7.3.2	Obtaining the familiar β -formulation	65
7.4	Reverse-engineering the CAPM	66
	<i>Appendix 7.A: Asset allocation in the presence of linear equality constraints</i>	67
	<i>Appendix 7.B: Derivation of the stochastic discount factor</i>	69
8	Stability: a first look	71
8.1	Problems with the stability of the optimal weights	71
8.2	Where the instability comes from	72
8.3	The resampling (Michaud) approach	75
8.4	Geometric asset allocation	76
	<i>Appendix 8.A: Absolute and relative coefficients of risk aversion for power and quadratic utility functions</i>	79
	8.A.1 Local derivatives matching	80
	8.A.2 The coefficient of relative risk aversion	82
9	Diversification and stability in the Black–Litterman model	83
9.1	What the Black–Litterman approach tries to achieve	83
9.2	Views as prior: the Satchell and Scowcroft interpretation	84
9.3	Doust’s geometric interpretation again	87
9.4	The link with our approach	90
10	Specifying scenarios: the Meucci approach	92
10.1	Generalizing: entropy pooling	95
10.2	The link with Bayesian nets (and Black–Litterman)	97
10.3	Extending the entropy-pooling technique	98

	Contents	xi
Part IV	How we deal with exceptional events	101
11	Bayesian nets	105
11.1	Displaying the joint probabilities for Boolean variables	106
11.2	Graphical representation of dependence: Bayesian nets	108
11.3	Influencing and ‘causing’	112
11.4	Independence and conditional independence	113
11.5	The link between Bayesian nets and probability distributions	116
11.5.1	Screening and Markov parents	116
11.5.2	The Master Equation	117
11.6	Ordering and causation – causal Bayesian nets	118
11.7	<i>d</i> -separation	122
11.7.1	Definition	122
11.7.2	A worked example	125
11.7.3	Hard and soft evidence	126
11.7.4	The link between <i>d</i> -separation and conditional independence	127
11.8	Are <i>d</i> -separation and conditional independence the same?	127
11.9	The No-Constraints Theorem	128
11.10	Why is this so important?	132
11.11	From Boolean to multi-valued variables	133
12	Building scenarios for causal Bayesian nets	136
12.1	What constitutes a root event?	137
12.2	The leaves: changes in market risk factors	139
12.3	The causal links: low-resistance transmission channels	140
12.4	Binary, discrete-valued or continuous?	140
12.5	The deterministic mapping	142
Part V	Building Bayesian nets in practice	143
13	Applied tools	147
13.1	A word of caution	147
13.2	Why our life is easy (and why it can also be hard)	148
13.3	Sensitivity analysis	149
13.4	Assigning the desired dependence among variables	150
13.4.1	A worked example: a terrorist attack	151
13.5	Dealing with almost-impossible combinations of events	155
13.6	Biting the bullet: providing the full set of master conditional probabilities	157
13.7	Event correlation	160
13.7.1	Evaluation	161
13.7.2	Intuitive interpretation	163

xii	Contents	
14	More advanced topics: elicitation	165
14.1	The nature of the elicitation problem: what are the problems?	165
14.2	Dealing with elicitation: the Maximum-Entropy approach	166
14.3	Range-only information for canonical probabilities	168
14.4	Dealing with elicitation: Non-canonical-information	169
14.4.1	Definitions	170
14.4.2	An example	171
14.4.3	Unique invertibility, uncertain equivalence	173
14.4.4	Non-unique invertibility, uncertain equivalence	173
14.4.5	A simple example	174
14.4.6	Generalization	176
14.5	Dealing with elicitation: exploiting causal independence	176
14.5.1	Local restructuring of the net	177
14.5.2	Spelling out the implicit assumptions	180
14.5.3	Obtaining the conditional probabilities	181
14.5.4	A few important cases	182
14.5.5	Where do the probabilities of the inhibitors being active come from?	183
14.5.6	A simple example	184
14.5.7	Leak causes	187
14.5.8	Extensions	187
	<i>Appendix 14.A</i>	188
	<i>14.A.1 Knowledge about the range</i>	188
	<i>14.A.2 Knowledge about the expectation</i>	189
	<i>14.A.3 Knowledge about the expectation and the variance</i>	191
	<i>Appendix 14.B</i>	191
15	Additional more advanced topics	195
15.1	Efficient computation	195
15.1.1	Pushing sums in	195
15.2	Size constraints: Monte Carlo	197
15.2.1	Obvious improvements	199
15.2.2	More advanced improvements: adapting the Weighted Monte-Carlo Method	199
15.3	Size constraints: joining nets	201
16	A real-life example: building a realistic Bayesian net	203
16.1	The purpose of this chapter	203
16.2	Step-by-step construction in a realistic case	203
16.2.1	Roots, leaves and transmission channels	203
16.2.2	A first attempt	205
16.2.3	Quantifying the horizon and the magnitude of the 'stress events'	206
16.2.4	The construction	208

	Contents	xiii
16.3	Analysis of the joint distribution	229
16.4	Using Maximum Entropy to fill in incomplete tables	233
16.5	Determining the P&L distribution	234
16.6	Sensitivity analysis	235
Part VI	Dealing with normal-times returns	239
17	Identification of the body of the distribution	243
17.1	What is ‘normality’? Conditional and unconditional interpretation	243
17.2	Estimates in the ‘normal’ state	247
17.3	Estimates in an excited state	249
17.4	Identifying ‘distant points’: the Mahalanobis distance	251
17.5	Problems with the Mahalanobis distance	254
17.6	The Minimum-Volume-Ellipsoid method	254
17.6.1	Definition	255
17.6.2	The intuition	255
17.6.3	Detailed description	256
17.6.4	An example and discussion of results	258
17.7	The Minimum-Covariance-Determinant method	267
17.8	Some remarks about the MVE, MCD and related methods	269
18	Constructing the marginals	271
18.1	The purpose of this chapter	271
18.2	The univariate fitting procedure	272
18.2.1	Other possible approaches	272
18.3	Estimating the vector of expected returns	274
18.3.1	What shrinkage fixes (and what it does not fix)	276
19	Choosing and fitting the copula	278
19.1	The purpose of this chapter	278
19.2	Methods to choose a copula	278
19.3	The covariance matrix and shrinkage	280
19.4	The procedure followed in this work	281
19.4.1	The algorithm for Gaussian copula	281
19.4.2	The algorithm for Student- <i>t</i> copula	282
19.5	Results	282
Part VII	Working with the full distribution	291
20	Splicing the normal and exceptional distributions	295
20.1	Purpose of the chapter	295
20.2	Reducing the joint probability distribution	295
20.3	Defining the utility-maximization problem	297
20.4	Expected utility maximization	298

xiv	Contents	
20.5	Constructing the joint spliced distribution	299
20.5.1	The setting	299
20.5.2	Building block 1: The excited-events distribution	300
20.5.3	Building block 2: The ‘compacted’ normal-times distribution for the i th event	301
20.5.4	i th event: the combined distribution	301
20.5.5	The full spliced distribution	304
20.6	A worked example	305
20.7	Uncertainty in the normalization factor: a Maximum-Entropy approach	308
20.7.1	Introducing the normalization factor	308
20.7.2	Introducing uncertainty in the normalization factor	309
	<i>Appendix 20.A</i>	312
	<i>Appendix 20.B</i>	313
	<i>20.B.1 Truncated exponential</i>	314
	<i>20.B.2 Truncated Gaussian</i>	314
21	The links with CAPM and private valuations	316
21.1	Plan of the chapter	316
21.2	Expected returns: a normative approach	316
21.3	Why CAPM?	317
21.4	Is there an alternative to the CAPM?	318
21.5	Using the CAPM for consistency checks	319
21.6	Comparison of market-implied and subjectively assigned second and higher moments	321
21.7	Comparison with market expected returns	322
21.8	A worked example	324
21.9	Private valuation: linking market prices and subjective prices	328
21.9.1	Distilling the market’s impatience and risk aversion	331
21.9.2	Obtaining our private valuation	332
21.9.3	Sanity checks	333
21.10	Conclusions	334
	<i>Appendix 21.A: Derivation of $m_{t+1} = a + bc_{t+1} = a - bGR^{\text{MKT}}$</i>	335
	<i>Appendix 21.B: Private valuation for the market portfolio</i>	336
	Part VIII A framework for choice	339
22	Applying expected utility	343
22.1	The purpose of this chapter	343
22.2	Utility of what?	344
22.3	Analytical representation and stylized implied-behaviour	345
22.4	The ‘rationality’ of utility theory	347
22.5	Empirical evidence	348

	Contents	xv
22.6	Reduced-form utility functions	350
22.7	Imposing exogenous constraints	351
23	Utility theory: problems and remedies	353
23.1	The purpose of this chapter	353
23.2	‘Inside- and outside-the-theory’ objections	353
23.3	The two roles of the curvature of the utility function	354
23.4	Risk aversion ‘in the small’ and ‘in the large’	356
23.5	Aversion to ambiguity	358
23.6	Dealing with uncertainty: the Bayesian route	360
	23.6.1 Another effective coefficient of risk aversion	360
	23.6.2 Modelling uncertainty using the Bayesian approach	362
	23.6.3 Taking ambiguity aversion into account	364
23.7	Robust Decision-Making	367
Part IX	Numerical implementation	371
24	Optimizing the expected utility over the weights	375
24.1	The purpose of this chapter	375
24.2	Utility maximization – the set-up	375
24.3	The general case	377
	24.3.1 Enforcing the budget and non-negativity constraints	380
	24.3.2 Enforcing the concentration constraints	381
24.4	Optimal allocation with k determined via Maximum Entropy	381
25	Approximations	384
25.1	The purpose of this chapter	384
25.2	Utility maximization – the Gaussian case	384
25.3	Matching the moments of the true and Gaussian distributions	385
	25.3.1 First moment	387
	25.3.2 Second moments: variance	387
	25.3.3 Second moments: covariance	388
25.4	Efficient optimization for different values of k	389
	25.4.1 Part I: Normal-times optimization	390
	25.4.2 Part II: From normal times to full optimization	391
	25.4.3 Positivity constraints	394
	<i>Appendix 25.A</i>	395
Part X	Analysis of portfolio allocation	399
26	The full allocation procedure: a case study	403
26.1	The scenario and the associated Bayesian net	403
26.2	Data description	404

xvi	Contents	
	26.3	Analysing the body of the distribution 407
	26.3.1	Correlations and volatilities before culling 407
	26.3.2	Truncation 409
	26.3.3	Correlations and volatilities after culling 409
	26.4	Fitting the body of the joint distribution 414
	26.5	CAPM and the total moments 416
	26.5.1	Are we using the right betas? 419
	26.6	The optimal-allocation results 420
	26.6.1	Results for logarithmic utility function 420
	26.6.2	Sensitivity to different degrees of risk aversion 421
	26.6.3	Conclusions 423
	26.7	The road ahead 424
	27	Numerical analysis 425
	27.1	How good is the mean-variance approximation? 425
	27.2	Using the weight expansion for the k dependence 428
	27.2.1	Gaining intuition 429
	27.3	Optimal allocation with uncertain k via Maximum Entropy: results 430
	28	Stability analysis 434
	28.1	General considerations 434
	28.2	Stability with respect to uncertainty in the conditional probability tables 436
	28.2.1	Analytical expressions for the sensitivities 436
	28.2.2	Empirical results 440
	28.3	Stability with respect to uncertainty in expected returns 441
	28.3.1	Sensitivity to stressed returns 442
	28.4	Effect of combined uncertainty 447
	28.5	Stability of the allocations for high degree of risk aversion 447
	28.6	Where does the instability come from? (again) 448
	29	How to use Bayesian nets: our recommended approach 453
	29.1	Some preliminary qualitative observations 453
	29.2	Ways to tackle the allocation instability 454
	29.2.1	Optimizing variance for a given return 454
	29.2.2	The Black–Litterman stabilization 455
	29.2.3	The general Bayesian stabilization 455
	29.2.4	Calibrating the utility function to risk and ambiguity aversion 458
	29.3	The lay of the land 459
	29.4	The approach we recommend 460
		<i>Appendix 29.A: The parable of Marko and Micha</i> 462

Cambridge University Press
978-1-107-04811-9 - Portfolio Management Under Stress: A Bayesian-Net Approach to Coherent Asset Allocation
Riccardo Rebonato and Alexander Denev
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

	Contents	xvii
Appendix I: The links with the Black–Litterman approach		465
1 The Black–Litterman ‘regularization’		465
2 The likelihood function		466
3 The prior		468
4 The posterior		470
<i>References</i>		471
<i>Index</i>		485

Figures

2.1	The example of Bayesian net discussed in the text	<i>page 15</i>
2.2	The simple Bayesian net used to explain the dramatic changes in correlations	21
7.1	The efficient frontier	63
8.1	Traditional unconstrained mean-variance	78
8.2	A region of acceptability in ω -space is transformed by the linear mapping into a region of acceptability in μ -space	79
8.3	The distance between the investors views and the acceptability region in μ -space	79
8.4	A quadratic and a power utility function, when the level and the first and second derivatives have been matched	81
9.1	An example of mapping from an acceptable allocation to an acceptable set of expected returns	88
9.2	The distance between the investors' views and the acceptability region in μ -space	88
9.3	The prior distribution and the likelihood function in the case of a reasonable overlap between the two	89
9.4	The prior distribution and the likelihood function in the case of negligible overlap between the two	89
9.5	A comparison of the Black–Litterman and the Geometric Mean-Variance allocation	90
11.1	The Bayesian net associated with four variables, A , B , C and D	109
11.2	A Bayesian net depicting a feedback-loop	112
11.3	A Bayesian net showing a case of conditional independence	114
11.4	The step-by-step construction of the arcs for the Bayesian net associated with the burglar story discussed in the text	120
11.5	Same as Figure 11.4, for the ordering of variables $\{M, J, A, B, E\}$	120
11.6	Same as Figure 11.4, for the ordering of variables $\{M, J, E, B, A\}$	121
11.7	An example of serial connection (chain)	123
11.8	An example of diverging connection (fork)	123
11.9	An example of converging connection (inverted fork, or collider)	124

	List of figures	xix
11.10	The sprinkler example discussed in the text revisited to illustrate the concept of d -separation	125
11.11	The Bayesian net for which the joint probabilities used in the discussion of the No-Constraints Theorem are built	130
13.1	A simple Bayesian net describing the effect of a terrorist attack on two equity indices	151
13.2	A possible modification of the Bayesian net in Figure 13.1 to describe a more realistic correlation	153
14.1	Bayesian net with several parents	177
14.2	Bayesian net with several parents (causes) and one child (effect) after introducing the inhibitors and the deterministic functions of the causes and of the inhibitors	177
15.1	The Bayesian net discussed in the text to illustrate the technique of ‘pushing the sums in’	196
15.2	The Bayesian net used to discuss the Monte-Carlo application discussed in the text	198
16.1	The first version of the Bayesian net associated with the scenario described in the text	204
16.2	First revision of the original Bayesian net shown in Figure 16.1	211
16.3	Simplification of the Bayesian net as discussed in the text	214
16.4	A further simplification of the Bayesian net as discussed in the text	215
16.5	Evolution of the Bayesian net, as discussed in the text	216
16.6	Possible values of $P(B C)$ as a function of $P(C \tilde{A}, \tilde{B})$	217
16.7	Evolution of the Bayesian net	219
16.8	The simplification of the Bayesian net discussed in the text	225
16.9	A plot of the 1203 joint probabilities obtained with the Bayesian net in Figure 16.8	229
16.10	The highest-probability events sorted in order of increasing magnitude associated with the Bayesian net in Figure 16.8	230
16.11	Plot of the joint probabilities after the adjustment to the conditional probability, $P(E \tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$, as described in the text	231
16.12	Same as Figure 16.11, after sorting	231
16.13	The profit-and-loss distribution resulting from the Bayesian net in Figure 16.8, and from the assumed stress gains and losses	235
16.14	The joint probabilities associated with significant joint events as a function of the random draw of the conditional probabilities within the assigned bounds	236
17.1	The rolling correlation between changes in the time series <i>Bond</i> and <i>Credit</i> before culling the outliers	244
17.2	The rolling correlation between changes in the time series <i>Bond</i> and <i>Credit</i> after culling the outliers	245
17.3	The rolling correlation between changes in the time series <i>Bond</i> and <i>Equity</i> before culling the outliers	246

xx	List of figures	
17.4	The rolling correlation between changes in the time series <i>Bond</i> and <i>Equity</i> after culling the outliers	246
17.5	The distance from the centre of a distribution of two points on an equiprobability contour does not provide a useful identification of outliers	251
17.6	In the case of zero correlation between two variables, after normalizing by the standard deviation the distance from the centre does help in identifying outliers	252
17.7	Even after normalizing by the standard deviations, in the case of non-zero correlation two arrows of identical length originating from the centre can reach points on different equiprobability contours	253
17.8	The volume of the ellipsoid as a function of the number of points removed	259
17.9	The changes in the volume of the ellipsoid as a function of the number of points removed	259
17.10	The determinant of the covariance matrix as a function of the number of points removed	260
17.11	The changes in the determinant of the covariance matrix as a function of the number of points removed.	260
17.12	The determinant of the correlation matrix as a function of the number of points removed	261
17.13	The changes in the determinant of the correlation matrix as a function of the number of points removed	261
17.14	The individual elements $\rho_{ij} = \textit{Bond}, \textit{Credit}, \textit{Mortgage}, \textit{Equity}$ of the correlation matrix as a function of the number of points removed	263
17.15	Variation of the individual elements $\rho_{ij} = \textit{Bond}, \textit{Credit}, \textit{Mortgage}, \textit{Equity}$ of the correlation matrix as a function of the number of points removed.	264
17.16	Changes in the four eigenvalues of the correlation matrix as a function of the number of points removed	265
17.17	The body and the outliers for the <i>Equity</i> , <i>Bond</i> and <i>Credit</i> returns	265
17.18	The robust Mahalanobis distances calculated with the FASTMCD approach as a function of the observation date in the data set	266
17.19	The influence plot for <i>Credit</i> and <i>Bond</i>	266
17.20	The influence plot for <i>Equity</i> and <i>Bond</i>	267
17.21	The robust Mahalanobis distances calculated with the FASTMCD approach as a function of the observation date in the data set	268
18.1	The fit to the S&P daily returns obtained using a Gaussian and a Student- <i>t</i> distribution.	273
18.2	The quantile–quantile plot for the two fits in Figure 18.1	273
19.1	Gaussian copula: cumulative distributions of the four distances used to assess the goodness of fit of the copula for the last subset	285
19.2	Same as Figure 19.1 for the Student- <i>t</i> copula	285

	List of figures	xxi
19.3	Scatter plot between <i>Bond</i> and <i>Mortgage</i> for the five different subsets	286
19.4	Scatter plot between <i>Bond</i> and <i>Equity</i> for the five different subsets	287
19.5	The correlation coefficient between <i>Bond</i> and <i>Equity</i> calculated using a sliding window of 250 data points	288
19.6	Scatter plot of the random numbers generated with the fitted copula (and mapped inversely from [0, 1] to the real axis with the help of the fitted marginals) for asset classes <i>Bond</i> and <i>Mortgage</i>	288
20.1	The Johnson distribution for different values of the variance Ω^2 for $m = 0.16$	311
26.1	The Bayesian net used in this section of the text	404
26.2	Correlations between the asset classes calculated using a sliding window of 40 data points on the full sample (before culling)	407
26.3	Volatilities between the asset classes calculated using a sliding window of 40 data points on the full sample (before culling)	408
26.4	Key quantities monitored during the truncation	410
26.5	Correlations between the asset classes calculated using a sliding window of 40 data points after the culling	411
26.6	Volatilities between the asset classes calculated using a sliding window of 40 data points after the culling	412
26.7	Correlations between the four asset classes calculated in a sliding window of 40 data points on a long sample (no culling)	413
26.8	Correlations between the four asset classes calculated in a sliding window of 40 data points on a long sample after culling	414
26.9	An example of the fits for the <i>Market</i> returns, which displays both the Gaussian and the Student- <i>t</i> distribution best fits	415
26.10	The CAPM procedure described in the text	418
26.11	Allocations as a function of the probability of normal state $(1 - k)$	421
26.12	Same as Figure 26.11 for a power utility function with an exponent $\beta = 0.6$, corresponding to less risk aversion than in the logarithmic-utility case	422
26.13	Same as Figure 26.11 for a power utility function with an exponent $\beta = 1.4$, corresponding to greater risk aversion than in the logarithmic-utility case	422
27.1	Allocations as a function of the probability of ‘normal’ state $(1 - k)$ for a logarithmic utility and using full Monte-Carlo simulation	426
27.2	Same as Figure 27.1 using the Gaussian approximation	426
27.3	Comparison of the allocations with the three different methods: full Monte-Carlo, Gaussian approximation, expansion in weights as a function of the probability of ‘normal’ state $(1 - k)$	427
27.4	The allocations produced using the expansion-in-weights approximation when the utility function used for the maximization is logarithmic	429

xxii	List of figures	
27.5	Logarithmic utility (z -axis) for two sets of expected returns as a function of the allocations to three assets	431
27.6	Allocations as a function of the confidence parameter Ω in the case of truncated Gaussian distribution with mode equal to 0.2808	432
27.7	Same as Figure 27.6 for the Johnson distribution with $b = 1$	432
28.1	Region of variability (± 3 standard deviations) of the perturbed probabilities for $s = 0.05$	437
28.2	Same as Figure 28.1 for $s = 0.1$	437
28.3	Histograms of the distribution of the allocations as the conditional probabilities are perturbed with $s = 0.05$ in 2000 simulations	441
28.4	Same as Figure 28.3 for $s = 0.1$	442
28.5	Same as Figure 28.3 after enforcing the ranking of returns	443
28.6	Same as Figure 28.4 after enforcing the ranking of returns	444
28.7	Histograms of the distribution of the allocations as the stressed returns are perturbed in 2000 simulations without enforcing CAPM ranking	445
28.8	Same as Figure 28.7 after enforcing CAPM ranking	446
28.9	Histograms of the distribution of the allocations as both the stressed returns and conditional probabilities ($s = 0.05$) are perturbed	448
28.10	Histograms of the distribution of the allocations as both the stressed returns and conditional probabilities (now $s = 0.1$) are perturbed with the risk aversion coefficient, β , increased to $\beta = 6$	449
29.1	A logarithmic utility function for a portfolio made up of a 50–50 combination of asset 1 and asset 2	457

The figures of the Bayesian net were drawn with Netica from Norsys Software Corp. (www.norsys.com).

Tables

2.1	The marginal probabilities of the four events at time T	page 19
2.2	The true (event) correlation matrix between events A, B, C, D at time T	19
2.3	The marginal probabilities of four events at time $T + \tau$	20
2.4	The true correlation matrix between events A, B, C, D at time $T + \tau$	20
2.5	The difference between the correlation matrix at time T and the correlation matrix at time $T + \tau$	20
9.1	The matrix P to represent absolute and relative views	86
9.2	The vector Q to represent the excess returns associated with the views in Table 9.1	86
11.1	The truth table for the case of three Boolean variables	106
11.2	The g -matrix for the Boolean net depicted in Figure 11.1	113
11.3	The truth table and the joint probabilities for variables A, B and C in Figure 11.1	130
11.4	The construction to prove the No-Constraints Theorem	131
11.5	The full construction to prove the No-Constraints Theorem	132
11.6	Multi-state joint truth table	134
13.1	The event correlation between the three variables in the net in Figure 13.1 for the base probabilities discussed in the text	152
13.2	The event correlation between the three variables in the net in Figure 13.1 for the stretched probabilities discussed in the text	153
13.3	The event correlation associated with the four variables in Figure 13.2	155
14.1	Auxiliary table used for the calculations in the text	186
16.1	The joint probabilities for the variables A and B	208
16.2	The joint probabilities for the variables A, B and C	209
16.3	The revised joint probability table for the first three variables	212
16.4	The new joint probabilities table for the variables A, B and C	217
16.5	The expected value and the standard deviation of the individual probabilities, and the expectation and standard deviation of the profit or loss from the portfolio	236

19.1	<i>p</i> -values representing the probability of error if H_0 is rejected for the entire data set, where H_0 is the null hypothesis that the empirical multivariate distribution comes from the type of copula in the top row	283
19.2	Same as Table 19.1 for the first data subset	283
19.3	Same as Table 19.1 for the second data subset	283
19.4	Same as Table 19.1 for the third data subset	284
19.5	Same as Table 19.1 for the fourth data subset	284
19.6	Same as Table 19.1 for the fifth data subset	284
20.1	The reduced joint probability table associated with the three terminal leaves	306
21.1	The payoffs and the associated probabilities for each asset <i>i</i> in each state <i>j</i> for the example discussed in the text	324
21.2	The correlations between the three assets in our example	325
21.3	The expected returns and the standard deviations in the subjective measure obtained using the statistical analysis of the body of the distribution and the Bayesian net	325
21.4	The betas for the three assets given our subjective distribution	326
21.5	The expected returns from our subjective distribution and the expected returns that would obtain, given the views we have expressed, through the spliced distribution	326
21.6	Same as Table 21.5 but obtained by raising the π_i^{Stress} probabilities from 5% to 10%, and by reducing by 2.5% the probabilities in the normal <i>Up</i> and <i>Down</i> states	327
26.1	Joint probabilities of the market-risk-factor variables	405
26.2	Joint probabilities of the market-risk-factor variables after integrating out the variable <i>Market</i>	405
26.3	The gains or losses associated with the terminal leaves	406
26.4	The individual elements of the correlation matrix before and after the culling	412
26.5	The volatilities of the four asset classes after the culling	415
26.6	The <i>p</i> -test for the marginals of the four asset classes for the Gaussian and the Student- <i>t</i> distribution	416
26.7	The standard deviations for the four asset classes obtained for the full (spliced) distribution	417
26.8	The correlation matrix for the total distribution and (in parentheses) the same quantity after the culling	417
26.9	The betas obtained using the spliced distribution as described in the text	418
26.10	The normal-times, stressed and total returns obtained from spliced distribution, shown alongside the CAPM-implied returns	419
27.1	Opportunity cost, <i>c</i> , of the weight-expansion approximation for the logarithmic utility as a function of $1 - k$	430

	List of tables	xxv
28.1	The change in total expected return for each asset class obtained by increasing by 10% the excited return from its originally assigned value for the different values of the normalization constant k	445
28.2	Sensitivity of the allocation weights to changes in expected returns for all the asset classes and for different values of risk aversion	451

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the many friends, colleagues, academics and professionals who have helped us by providing suggestions and correcting our errors.

In particular, we would like to acknowledge the help received by Professor Didier Sornette for the parts of book on econophysics, Sir David Forbes Hendry for his comments on our discussion of predictability in finance, Dr Attilio Meucci for the parts on entropy pooling, Professors Uppal and Garlappi for reviewing our treatment of ambiguity aversion, Professor Stoyan Stoyanov, who gave us useful pointers on the conceptual links between Extreme Value Theory, Pareto distributions and econophysics, Dr Vasant Naik for discussing with us the sections on private valuation, Professor Diebold for his support of the general approach, Dr Marcos Lopez de Prado, Ms Jean Whitmore, Mr Sebastien Page, Dr Vineer Bhansali and Dr Richard Barwell for general discussions and comments on the structure of the book, and two anonymous referees, whose comments have substantively improved both the content of the book and the presentation of the material.

We are very grateful to Cambridge University Press, and Dr Chris Harrison in particular, for the enthusiasm with which they have accepted our proposal, and for the rigour and constructive nature of the reviewing process. We found in Ms Mairi Sutherland an excellent editor, who has managed to navigate successfully the difficulties inherent in dealing with a manuscript which had patently been written *a quattro mani*.

We are, of course, responsible for all the remaining errors.