



Multiobjective portfolio optimization of ARMA–GARCH time series based on experimental designs



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ABSTRACT

The modern portfolio theory has been trying to determine how an investor might allocate assets among the possible investments options. Since the seminal contribution provided by Harry Markowitz's theory of portfolio selection, several other tools and procedures have been proposed to deal with return–risk trade-off. Furthermore, diversification across sources of returns and risks based on entropy indexes is another pivotal aspect in portfolio management. An efficient approach to model these portfolio properties with the proportion of each asset can be obtained according to mixture design of experiments. Desirability method can be applied to optimize this nonlinear multiobjective problem. Nevertheless, a tuning procedure is required, since preference articulation parameters in desirability algorithm are unknown *a priori*. As a result, a computer-aided desirability tuning method is proposed to find an optimal portfolio with time series of returns and risks modeled by ARMA–GARCH models. To assess the proposal feasibility, the method is tested with a heteroskedastic dataset formed by weekly world crude oil spot prices and returns. Computer-aided desirability tuning was able to enhance the global desirability by 79% in relation to the result with no tuning procedure.

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1. Introduction

The allocation of different assets in a profitable portfolio is one of the major interesting issues in energy market management. The risks associated to this sector are mainly linked with the high volatility of fossil fuels, electricity and CO₂ emission prices, which evolve over time and are difficult to predict [1]. To quantify this time-varying variance, GARCH (generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity) is the time series technique applied to model the serial dependence of volatility [2]. During the period of extreme oil price volatility in India, July 2nd, 2007–November 28th, 2008, Ghosh [3] employed GARCH and EGARCH models to investigate the impact of oil price shocks on nominal exchange rate. Charles and Darné [4] assessed how shocks (outliers) affect volatility over time by using a new semi-parametric test based on conditional heteroskedastic models. It was concluded that outliers associated with particular event patterns can bias the regularity and non-negativity conditions of GARCH-type models, the detection of structural breaks in volatility, and the parameters' estimates of the equation governing volatility dynamics. Treating weekly crude oil spot price in eleven international markets over

the 1997–2009 period, Mohammadi and Su [5] highlighted the goodness-of-fit of MA(1)–GARCH (1,1) for modeling and forecasting the conditional mean and volatility. Hou and Suardi [6] used a nonparametric GARCH model to capture the return volatility for crude oil market. Chang et al. [7] discussed the use of GARCH (1,1) to estimate the variance (volatility) one-day-ahead forecasting for a portfolio consisting of crude oil, corn and soybeans. The authors calculated the weight of each component in the portfolio, assuming some constraints related to the minimal values of each component that are related to the production capacity.

As an optimal criterion to choose assets, Mean-Variance Portfolio (MVP) optimization of Markowitz [8,9], considers the minimization of the portfolio variance and maximization of the expected return [10,11]. A pivotal issue observed in MVP literature is related to forecasted values in a portfolio composition using ARMA (autoregressive moving average) models to estimate the returns [6,5] and GARCH (1,1) models to predict the variance or portfolio volatility [12–17] or, in more comprehensive cases, using both ARMA–GARCH or its variations [18]. Hlouskova et al. [19] employed an ARMA–GARCH prediction for quarterly and monthly values resulting in a rebalanced portfolio that outperforms the traditional ones. The authors also present some concerns about prediction or forecasting errors. Moreover, other prediction algorithms as neural networks are combined to an optimization MVP routine.

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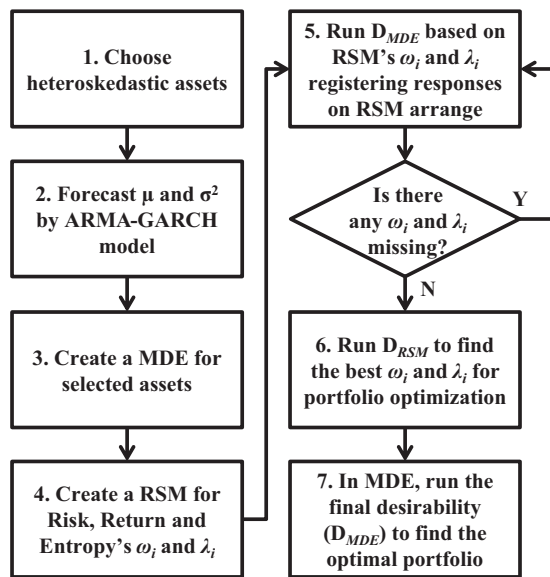


Fig. 1. Computer-aided desirability tuning method.

The problem of Markowitz's mean-variance model is due to portfolios highly concentrated on a limited number of assets, which deviates from the original purpose of diversification [20]. As entropy is a well-known measure of diversity, many scholars apply it to the portfolio selection theory [21]. Philippatos and Wilson [22] have affirmed that the mean-entropy portfolios were consistent with the Markowitz full-covariance and the Sharpe single-index models. Yu et al. [23] evaluated the performance of the portfolio selections incorporating different entropy measures by applying multiple criteria method, improving the feasibility of models considering the impact of short-sale constraints and transaction costs on portfolios.

The current availability of optimization packages customized for portfolio management has been encouraging investor to apply mean-variance optimization in their portfolio construction process [20]. Oliveira et al. [24] have used mixture design of experiments (MDE) to model asset proportions in relation to portfolio's risk and return. As an alternative of using traditional linear programming, the authors have combined multi-response and nonlinear objective functions into a desirability algorithm for portfolio's optimization. In such cases, a suitable compromise solution may be obtained by incorporating decision maker's preference into the problem. Jeong and Kim [25] proposed an interactive desirability function approach (IDFA) to facilitate the preference articulation process allowing the decision maker to adjust the desirability function parameters (shape, bound and target) in a well-structured framework. Although the authors have argued that their interactive method was highly effective in generating compromised solutions, it is widely known that experimental designs are notably better approaches for building causal relationships.

Taking into consideration the aforementioned literature, a suitable approach to help practitioners and investors, in energy market, to obtain a profitable portfolio should: (a) include a convex multi-objective problem; (b) use a well-fitted risk and return models for an one-step-ahead predicted values; (c) embody a time series technique capable of detecting volatility, co-movements and time-varying conditional correlation; (d) promote the portfolio diversification and (e), allow the investor to encompass some risk aversion metric. These requirements can be achieved representing the expected portfolio risk, return and entropy by their respective response surfaces obtained through Mixture Design of Experiments [24]. In order to solve this multiobjective portfolio problem, the desirability algorithm can be implemented by using optimal parameters, according to an effective

tuning procedure. Therefore, this paper aims to propose an optimal desirability algorithm capable of finding a suitable portfolio for a given amount of assets, considering their respective conditional risk, return and diversity.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2 presents an overview of statistical and optimization techniques applied to portfolio selection when the dataset is well fitted by ARMA–GARCH models. Section 3 details the proposed method to determine an optimal portfolio considering not only MDE and RSM (response surface methodology) designs, but also desirability functions. Section 4 shows the application of this method on crude oil sector. Finally, Section 5 presents the main findings of this paper.

2. Portfolio optimization

2.1. Markowitz mean-variance model

The major breakthrough in portfolio optimization was provided by Harry Markowitz and his modern theory of portfolio selection [8]. The author suggested that investor should allocate funds among investments based on the risk-return trade-off. This financial decision-making process can be formulated as a mean-variance optimization problem, in which the expected return must be maximized with variance as small as possible [20]. As suggested by Anagnostopoulos and Mamanis [26], Markowitz mean-variance approach can be written as the following multiobjective optimization problem:

$$\text{Min } \rho(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j \sigma_{ij} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Max } \mu(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mu_i \quad (2)$$

$$\text{s.t. : } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i \leq K, \quad (4)$$

$$l_i \delta_i \leq x_i \leq u_i \delta_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (5)$$

$$\delta_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (6)$$

where n is the number of assets included in the portfolio, x_i is the proportion of each asset i , $\mu(x)$ is the expected return, σ_{ij} is the covariance between the returns of assets i and j ; $\rho(x)$ is the portfolio risk, δ_i is a binary variable which assumes the values 0 or 1 if the asset is chosen or not; K is the number of assets (or series) available; l_i and u_i are respectively the lower and upper bounds for the proportion of each asset i .

2.2. Heteroskedastic time series modeling

Some authors [5,18,19] highlighted that GARCH models outperforms the traditional techniques such as moving average, exponential smoothing and linear regression in the modeling and forecasting task of conditional time series. Hence, assuming that the series of returns of each component q is heteroskedastic, its value can be modeled and forecasted by a GARCH model. According to Pham and Yang [27], the ARMA(r, m)–GARCH (p, q)

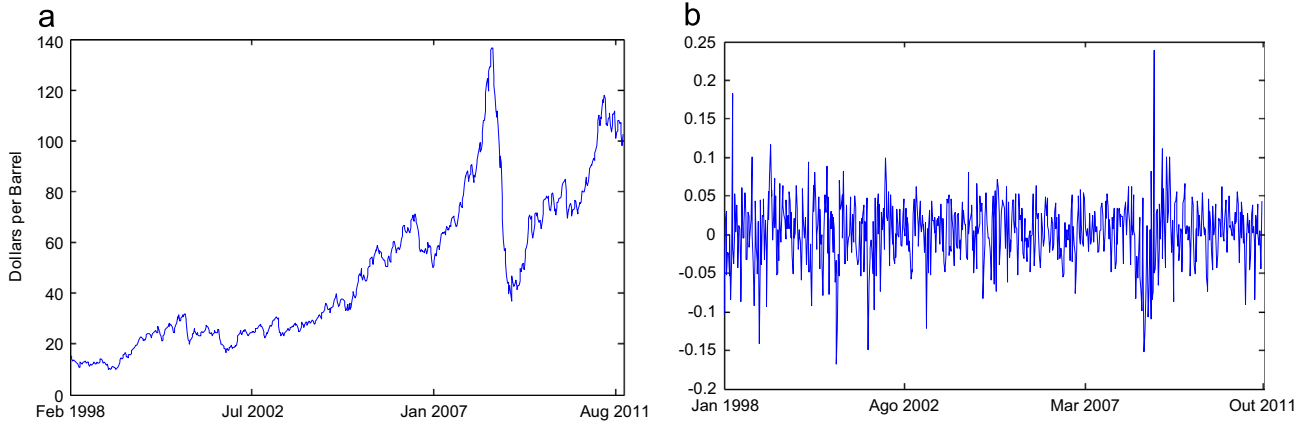


Fig. 2. Dubai Fateh time series.

Table 1
Summary statistics for returns of crude oil markets.

Variable	Dubai	China	Indonesia	Venezuela
Mean	0.00279	0.00277	0.00284	0.00269
StDev	0.04148	0.04290	0.04364	0.04852
Minimum	-0.16816	-0.24888	-0.25799	-0.21996
Maximum	0.24007	0.15194	0.20978	0.19694
Skewness	-0.24650	-0.66846	-0.51186	-0.48673
Kurtosis	2.79400	2.94339	3.13425	1.78357

Table 2
Summary statistics of returns up to 20 lags.

Variable	Dubai	China	Indonesia	Venezuela
Ljung-Box	14.1402	18.6552	16.2289	13.3007
Engle's ARCH	15.0486	17.8899	16.3519	14.7706

model can be estimated for a univariate process as:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega_i + \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j \sigma_{t-j}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^q \alpha_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2 \quad (7)$$

$$y_t = c + \sum_{i=1}^r \varphi_i y_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^m \theta_j \varepsilon_{t-j} + \varepsilon_t \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2) \quad (8)$$

$$\varepsilon_t = \sigma_t z_t, z_t \sim N(0, 1) \quad (9)$$

For a given instant t , the returns of i assets modeled as ARMA (1, 1) and their respective conditional variances (or risks) as a GARCH (1, 1) can be written as such:

$$\sigma_{i,t}^2 = h_{it} = \omega_i + \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (10)$$

$$y_{i,t} = c + \varphi_1 y_{i,t-1} + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{i,t-1} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (11)$$

where h_{it} is the conditional variance of volatility of ε_i for the asset i at time t , the coefficients ω , α and β are related to the innovations ε_{t-j}^2 .

Taking the covariance term of two risk assets i and j (σ_{ij}) written in terms of a conditional covariance when the asset returns are heteroskedastics, it may be assumed that $\sigma_{ij} = \rho_{ij} \sqrt{h_{ii} h_{jj}}$, where h_{ii} is the variance of asset i and h_{jj} is the variance of asset j ; ρ_{ij} is the conditional correlation. Then, since the portfolio may be formed by one-step-ahead forecasting values, the portfolio risk can be established using Constant (CCC) or Dynamic Conditional Correlation (DCC) concepts [13,16,28,29].

Table 3
Parameter ARMA-GARCH for markets.

Parameters	Dubai	China	Indonesia	Venezuela
C	0.006165	0.004589	0.005042	0.005692
AR(1)	-0.462880	-0.113180	-0.150610	-0.458030
MA(1)	0.683240	0.434770	0.418500	0.645900
K	5.5192e-05	1.2999e-05	1.4414e-05	9.5695e-05
GARCH(1)	0.886030	0.812940	0.812030	0.902760
ARCH(1)	0.078568	0.106320	0.102760	0.053396

Table 4
One-step-ahead returns forecasting using ARMA-GARCH models.

Parameters	Dubai	China	Indonesia	Venezuela
$\hat{\sigma}_t^2$	0.0360	0.0346	0.0365	0.0432
$\hat{y}_{i,t}$	0.0033	0.0094	0.0084	0.0167

The constant conditional variance-covariance matrix can be written as:

$$H_t = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11,t}^2 & \sigma_{12,t}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{1n,t}^2 \\ \sigma_{12,t}^2 & \sigma_{22,t}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{2n,t}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{1n,t}^2 & \sigma_{2n,t}^2 & \dots & \sigma_{nn,t}^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

$$\sigma_{i,t}^2 = h_{it} = \omega_i + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \sigma_{t-j}^2$$

$$\sigma_{ij,t} = \rho_{ij} \sigma_{i,t} \sigma_{j,t} \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n, \quad i \neq j \quad (13)$$

$$H_t = D_t R D_t \quad (14)$$

According to Asai and McAleer [30] CCC and DCC structures can be both used for purposes of determining optimal portfolio and risk management strategies. The conditional volatilities from multivariate MGARCH models can be used to construct optimal portfolio weights [31] and their values influence greatly the optimal weights. Kroner and Ng [31], established that the optimal weights of a portfolio formed with heteroskedastic assets can be obtained as:

$$x_{ij,t} = \frac{h_{jj,t} - h_{ij,t}}{h_{ii,t} - 2h_{ij,t} + h_{jj,t}} \quad (15)$$

It can be shown that Eq. (15) is obtained with the minimization of $\sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 h_{ii} + 2 \left(\sum_{i < j} x_i x_j h_{ij} \right)$ for only two assets and with weights equals to x_i and $x_j = (1 - x_i)$. Since the variance of the series is

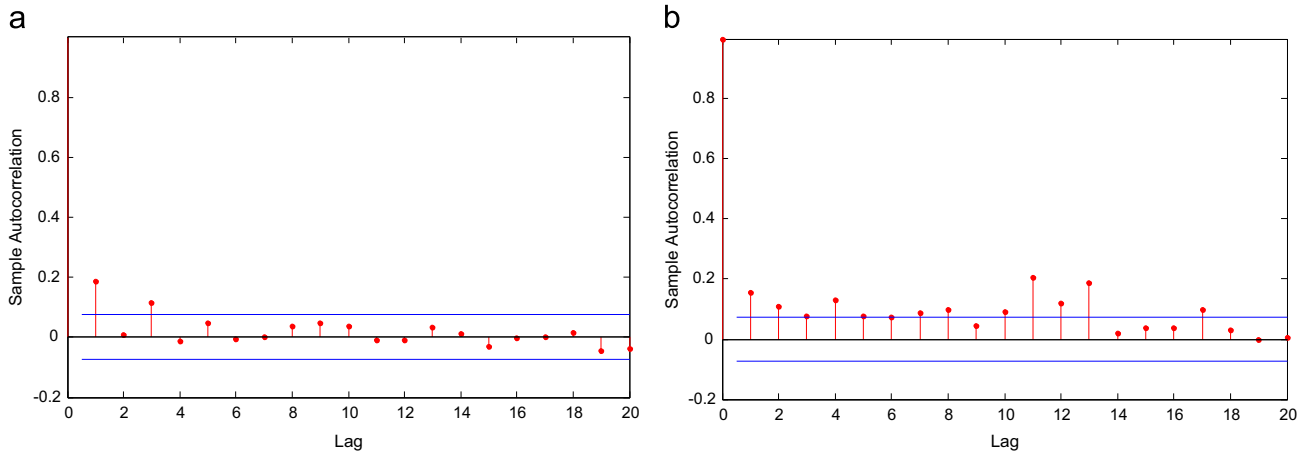


Fig. 3. Dubai Fateh autocorrelation functions.

Table 5
MDE for modeling risk, return and entropy based on asset proportions.

#	Mixture proportions				Portfolio properties		
	Dubai	China	Indonesia	Venezuela	Risk	Return	Entropy
1	0.8500	0.0500	0.0500	0.0500	0.03182	-0.00315	0.58750
2	0.0500	0.8500	0.0500	0.0500	0.03441	-0.00139	0.58750
3	0.0500	0.0500	0.8500	0.0500	0.03546	-0.00035	0.58750
4	0.0500	0.0500	0.0500	0.8500	0.03568	-0.00371	0.58750
5	0.4500	0.4500	0.0500	0.0500	0.03122	-0.00227	1.01823
6	0.4500	0.0500	0.4500	0.0500	0.03156	-0.00175	1.01823
7	0.4500	0.0500	0.0500	0.4500	0.03276	-0.00343	1.01823
8	0.0500	0.4500	0.4500	0.0500	0.03467	-0.00087	1.01823
9	0.0500	0.4500	0.0500	0.4500	0.03297	-0.00255	1.01823
10	0.0500	0.0500	0.4500	0.4500	0.03343	-0.00203	1.01823
11	0.3167	0.3167	0.3167	0.0500	0.03201	-0.00163	1.24220
12	0.3167	0.3167	0.0500	0.3167	0.03176	-0.00275	1.24220
13	0.3167	0.0500	0.3167	0.3167	0.03200	-0.00240	1.24220
14	0.0500	0.3167	0.3167	0.3167	0.03319	-0.00182	1.24220
15	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.03198	-0.00215	1.38629
16	0.5500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.03125	-0.00265	1.18251
17	0.1500	0.5500	0.1500	0.1500	0.03273	-0.00177	1.18251
18	0.1500	0.1500	0.5500	0.1500	0.03319	-0.00125	1.18251
19	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.5500	0.03312	-0.00293	1.18251

conditional (heteroskedastic assets), the correlation is also conditional. Then, standardized conditional residuals can be obtained by:

$$u_{it} = \frac{\varepsilon_{it}}{\sqrt{h_{iit}}} \tag{16}$$

the CCC between assets i and j at a time $t-1$ can be written according to Higgs [16] and Bauwens et al. [13] and can be determined as:

$$\Psi_{ij,t-1} = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^M u_{i,t-m} u_{j,t-m}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum_{m=1}^M u_{i,t-m}^2\right) \times \left(\sum_{m=1}^M u_{j,t-m}^2\right)}} \tag{17}$$

Some modifications in the traditional MVP should be introduced taking into consideration the general aspects of ARMA-GARCH models. Therefore, the original multiobjective portfolio optimization in Eqs. (1) and (2) can be updated to the heteroskedastic portfolio as such:

$$\text{Min} \quad \sigma_{P-GARCH}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 h_{ii} + 2 \left(\sum_{i < j}^n \sum x_i x_j \Psi_{ij,t-1} h_i h_j \right) \tag{18}$$

$$\text{Max} \quad E(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (\mu + \sqrt{h_{ii}} \varepsilon_t) \tag{19}$$

$$\text{s.t. :} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \tag{20}$$

The constraints defined by Eqs. (4)–(6) remain the same.

2.3. Entropy

Originally, entropy was utilized in thermodynamics, however, its advantages in measuring risk and describing distributions have been extensively taken into account in finance theory [21]. In the field of portfolio selection, entropy was initially applied to measure portfolio's risk by replacing the variance in mean-variance models [22]. On the other hand, some authors argued that one of the shortfalls of Markowitz's MVP is the generation of portfolios highly concentrated on few assets with poor out-of-sample performance [21,32–35]. To deal with the diversification problem, the maximization of Shannon's Entropy index can be employed to improve the portfolio's diversity [32,33]. The Shannon's Entropy index, also called as Shannon–Wiener Index, is one of several diversity indices used to measure diversity in categorical data. It is simply the information entropy of the distribution, treating species as symbols and their relative population sizes as the probability [36]. According to Grubb et al. [37] the Shannon–Wiener index was considered satisfactory due to incorporate the concepts of variety and balance. The principle of Maximum Entropy determines the least-informative probability distribution for a random variable X given some prior information about X . For example, if the mean and variance of X are available, the continuous probability distribution that maximizes the Shannon differential entropy is the normal distribution. According to Krokhnal et al. [38], Shannon differential entropy can be written as:

$$S(x) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(t) \log f_X(t) dt \tag{21}$$

Since portfolio's weights are proportions, $f_X(t)$ follows a discrete probability distribution and the Maximum Entropy in Eq. (21) becomes [39]:

$$S(x) = - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} f_X(t) \log f_X(t) = - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i \log(x_i) \tag{22}$$

where x_i are the weights (or proportions) chosen for each asset i . The form of Eq. (22) is known as the Shannon–Wiener Index [37,39,40]. Several researchers used the Shannon's entropy index

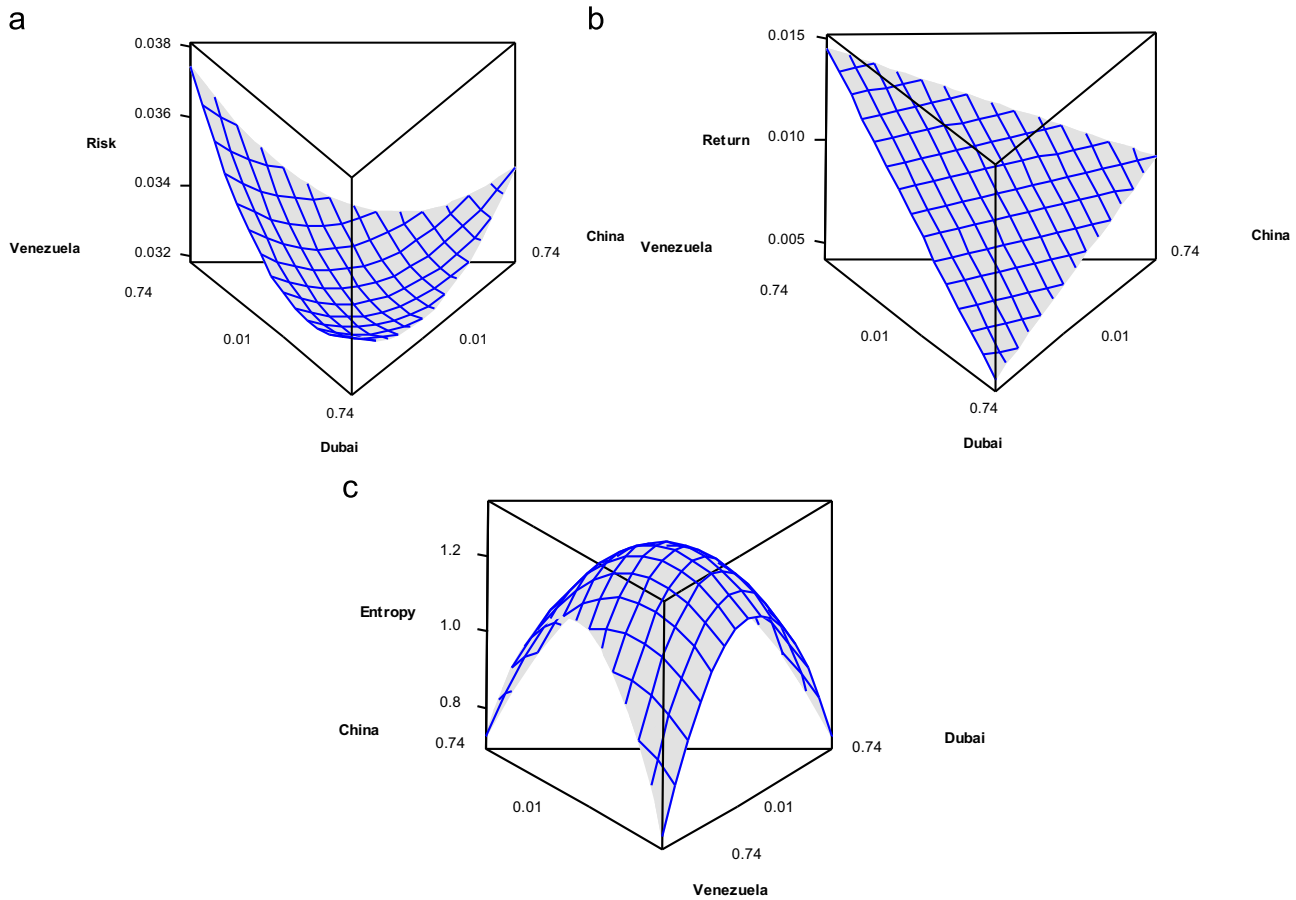


Fig. 4. Mixture response surfaces for (a) risk, (b) return and (c) entropy.

in the portfolio optimization task mainly considering the multi-objective approach [32–34].

2.4. Mixture design of experiment

Classical mixture designs are special kind of response surfaces in which the factors involved in the experimentation are proportions of components in a mixture and for which the sum must be constrained to a certain value. As a main advantage, the polynomial is a convex function [41]. When compared to MVP approach, it is straightforward that the mean-variance equations may be written as a mixture response surface, where the amounts of capital investment in q assets are defined by the type of mixture design, such as an extreme vertices, simplex lattice, or simplex centroid [24,41]. Suppose that the weights or amounts x_i of the MVP model could be considered proportions of a mixture whose sum of weights is unitary or constrained to a specific bound ξ . Since the proportions are dependent, the constraints represented by Eqs. (4)–(6) are no longer needed in a MDE approach in a portfolio allocation task.

The heteroskedastic portfolio described in Eqs. (18)–(20) can be modified by adding entropy function $S(x)$ shown in Eq. (22). This third objective function must be maximized and the original multiobjective portfolio optimization scheme is now written as follows:

$$\text{Min } \sigma_{P-GARCH}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 h_{ii} + 2 \left(\sum_{i<j}^n \sum_{i<j} x_i x_j \Psi_{ij,t-1} h_i h_j \right) \quad (23)$$

$$\text{Max } E(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_t \quad (24)$$

$$\text{Max } S(x) = - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i \log(x_i) \quad (25)$$

$$\text{s.t. : } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \quad (26)$$

with:

$$\sigma_{i,t}^2 = h_{it} = \omega_i + \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{i,t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{i,t-1}^2 \quad (27)$$

$$y_{i,t} = c + \varphi_1 y_{i,t-1} + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{i,t-1} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (28)$$

Considering the response surfaces established for $\sigma_t^2, E(x)$ and $S(x)$, respectively as $f_1(\sigma_t^2), f_2(E(x))$ and $f_3(S(x))$ and also using a mixture design of experiments, the new three objective functions used in multiobjective MVP can be obtained as such:

$$\{f_1(\sigma_t^2), f_2(E(x)), f_3(S(x))\}_{\text{Portfolio}} = \sum_{i=1}^q \beta_i^* x_i + \sum_{i<j}^q \beta_{ij}^* x_i x_j + \sum_{i<j<k}^q \beta_{ijk}^* x_i x_j x_k \quad (29)$$

The coefficients β_i^* show how each component contributes to the response variable; β_{ij}^* indicates what is the combined effect of components i and j . Indeed, for the linear model $\beta_{ij}^* = \beta_0 + \beta_i$ and for the quadratic model, it is possible to write: $\beta_i^* = \beta_0 + \beta_i + \beta_{ii}$ and $\beta_{ij}^* = \beta_{ij} - \beta_{ii} - \beta_{jj}$. These coefficients are estimated using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) algorithm.

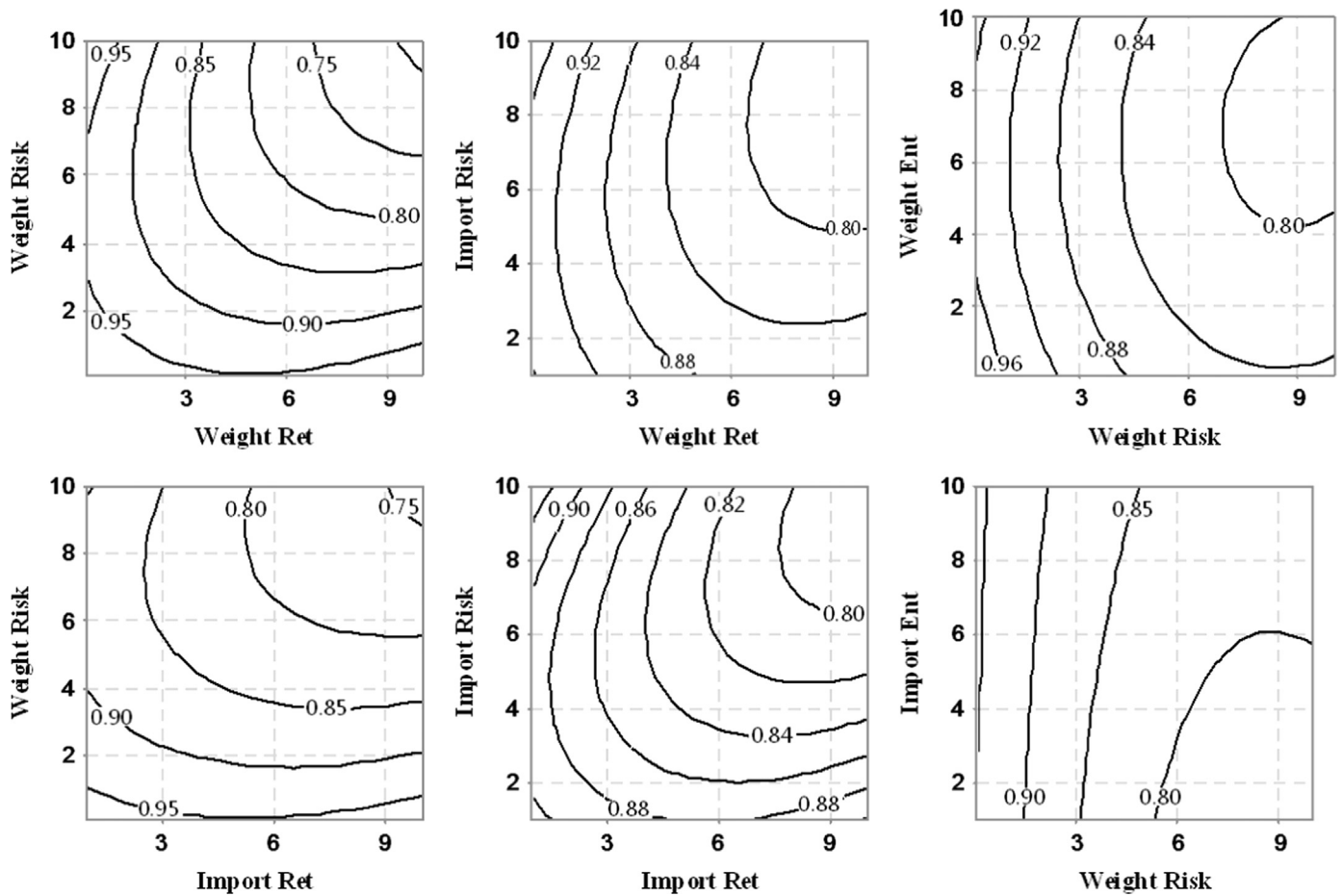


Fig. 5. Contour plots of global desirability D_{MDE} : interactions among the optimization parameters ω and λ .

3. Computer-aided desirability tuning for portfolio optimization

Dealing with a multiobjective optimization problem obtained through an experimental design, Derringer and Suich [42] improved the algorithm of desirability function of Harrington [43] to incorporate a set of transformations based on the limits imposed on the responses. Jeong and Kim [25], recognizing that the desirability tuning is not a trivial task, proposed a method to adjust the preference parameters of shape, bound and target, relaxing or tightening their values interactively. Extending Jeong and Kim’s [25] strategy to experimentation field, a DOE strategy could be used to investigate the simultaneous changing in desirability parameters. This strategy, called as “Computer-aided desirability tuning”, can be viewed as a kind of posterior decision maker’s preference articulation in which an experimental design does not require all the feasible solutions of the posterior preference but only a few combinations. Departing from an initial choice for bounds (L_i and H_i) and targets (T_i), weight (ω_i) and importance (λ_i) parameters for each response can be simultaneously adjusted, according to a response surface design as Box–Behnken. If the number of parameters becomes larger, a screening strategy could be used such as Plackett–Burman, Taguchi, Fractional factorial or D -optimal designs.

Based on ARMA–GARCH modeling, computer-aided desirability tuning method consists of creating a mixture design for asset proportions in order to build risk, return and entropy functions. After that, the multiobjective portfolio problem can be optimized

by using a desirability formulation as such:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maximize} \quad & D_{MDE} = \sqrt[3]{[d(f_1)]^{\lambda_1} \times [d(f_2)]^{\lambda_2} \times [d(f_3)]^{\lambda_3}} \\
 \text{s.t. :} \quad & d^{n+1}(y_i) \geq D, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k \\
 & D \geq 0 \\
 & x \in \Omega
 \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

with:

$$d[f_1(\sigma_p^2)] = \begin{cases} 0 & [f_1(\sigma_p^2)]_i > U_i \\ \frac{[U_i - [f_1(\sigma_p^2)]_i]}{U_i - T_i}^\omega & T_i \leq [f_1(\sigma_p^2)]_i \leq U_i \\ 1 & [f_1(\sigma_p^2)]_i < T_i \end{cases} \tag{31}$$

$$d[f_2(E(X))] = \begin{cases} 0 & [f_2(E(X))]_i < L_i \\ \frac{[f_2(E(X))]_i - L_i}{T_i - L_i}^\omega & L_i \leq [f_2(E(X))]_i \leq T_i \\ 1 & [f_2(E(X))]_i > T_i \end{cases} \tag{32}$$

$$d[f_3(S(X))] = \begin{cases} 0 & [f_3(S(X))]_i < L_i \\ \frac{[f_3(S(X))]_i - L_i}{T_i - L_i}^\omega & L_i \leq [f_3(S(X))]_i \leq T_i \\ 1 & [f_3(S(X))]_i > T_i \end{cases} \tag{33}$$

where $d^{n+1}(y_i)$ is the desirability function of the y_i on $(n+1)$ th run; Ω denotes the lower and upper bounds chosen for the proportions of each contract; L_i is the desirability lower bound;

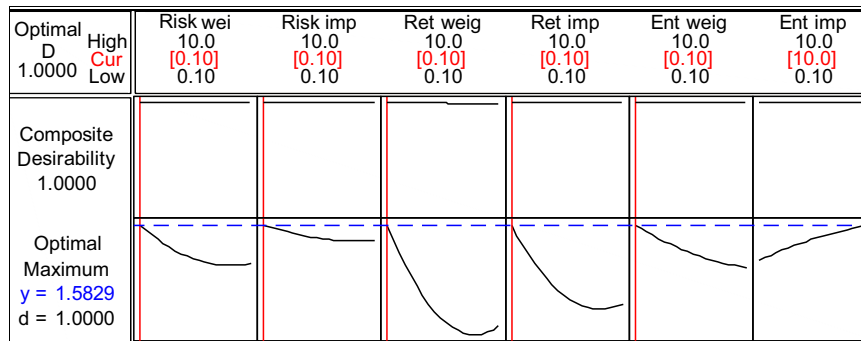


Fig. 6. Box–Behnken desirability D_{RSM} .

Table 8
Portfolio comparison between before and after computer-aided desirability tuning method.

					Min	Max	Max	
Portfolio	Dubai	China	Indon.	Venez.	Risk	Return	Entropy	Optimal Result
Before	0.0771	0.3397	0.1798	0.4034	0.0333	0.0117	1.2019	0.55719
After	0.2211	0.2506	0.2412	0.2870	0.0325	0.0099	1.3073	0.99667

T_i is the desirability target; H_i is the upper bound and; ω and λ are the desirability weight and importance coefficients (risk aversion). In this decision-making scenario, upper or lower bounds assumed the mean value of the responses from each asset and the target was obtained by the individual optimization $\text{Min} f_i(x)$.

Obviously, each different value of λ_i and ω_i will conduct to different values of risk and return, depending on the risk aversion of each investor. A response surface design can be used to assess the values of weights and importance coefficients that maximize the desirability function D_{MDE} . Thus, D_{MDE} can be adjusted by a second-order response surface model for ω_i and λ_i , such as:

$$D_{MDE}(\omega, \lambda) = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{i < j} \beta_{ij} x_i x_j + \epsilon \quad (34)$$

where x_i are the desirability weights (ω) and the importance coefficients (λ) assigned to risk, return and entropy. Hence, Eqs. (35) and (36) determine how to obtain the optimal parameters (λ_i and ω_i) for being set at the multiobjective portfolio problem (D_{MDE}) in Eqs. (30)–(33).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximize} \quad & D_{RSM} = \left[\frac{D_{MDE}(\omega, \lambda) - L}{T - L} \right]^\varpi \\ \text{s.t. :} \quad & \omega, \lambda \in \Xi \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

where:

$$D_{RSM} = \begin{cases} 0 & D_{MDE}(\omega, \lambda) < L \\ \left[\frac{D_{MDE}(\omega, \lambda) - L}{T - L} \right]^\varpi & L \leq D_{MDE}(\omega, \lambda) \leq T \\ 1 & D_{MDE}(\omega, \lambda) > T \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

where D_{RSM} is the desirability function based on Box–Behnken design; Ξ denotes the experimental region constraint; L is the desirability lower bound; T is the desirability target obtained by $\text{Min} D_{MDE}(\omega, \lambda)$ and; ϖ is the desirability weight applied to D_{RSM} optimization.

Finally, optimal weights and importance coefficients from Eq. (35) must be applied to Eqs. (30)–(33) in order to estimate the optimal portfolio. Computer-aided desirability tuning method is schematically summarized in Fig. 1. Next section presents a case study with ARMA–GARCH weekly world crude oil spot prices and returns to numerically illustrate the proposed method.

4. Illustrative example

4.1. Choose heteroskedastic assets

To attend the goals of this paper, the assets that will be comprised as components of the mixture design experiment (MDE) were chosen from weekly data of world crude oil (FOB) spot prices (dollars per barrel) covering January 2nd, 1998 to October 15th, 2011 obtained from Energy Information Administration–EIA¹ totalizing 718 observations each. To analyze and treat the time series for the portfolio, four assets were chosen for comprise the portfolio using their prices in oil-exporting from Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC: Asia Dubai Fateh, China Daqing, Indonesia Minas and Venezuela Tia Juana. Stationary requirements for the analysis were obtained by log return ($\epsilon_t = \log [p_t/p_{t-1}]$), where p_t and p_{t-1} are current and considered one-period lagged prices. Each of these assets will be the mixture design components.

An important step in the proposed approach is the verification of series' behavior. Fig. 2 shows the portfolio's time series for one of the mixture components.

In this plot the characteristic of the series presents some heteroskedasticity. This can be seen at the significance of the signs on return series and also on the original's time series volatility. Similar findings are present on the other components of the portfolio. Table 1 presents a descriptive return series summary statistics. The negative values of skewness reveal high probability of large decreases. In other way, a high value of the kurtosis indicates that extreme price changes normally occur.

In order to quantify the heteroskedasticity, Table 2 presents statistical tests of hypothesis between the pair of series. Ljung–Box–Pierce Q -test does not reject the presence of autocorrelation in the series of returns. Additionally, Engle's ARCH test suggests the conditional correlation of residuals (heteroskedasticity or ARCH effects).

Fig. 3a exhibits the first and third lags autocorrelation, depicting the existence of effects that justify the adoption of an ARMA (p, q) model. The autocorrelation of the squared returns shown on Fig. 3b indicates heteroskedasticity, when the process variance has

¹ Available at: http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pri_wco_k_w.htm.

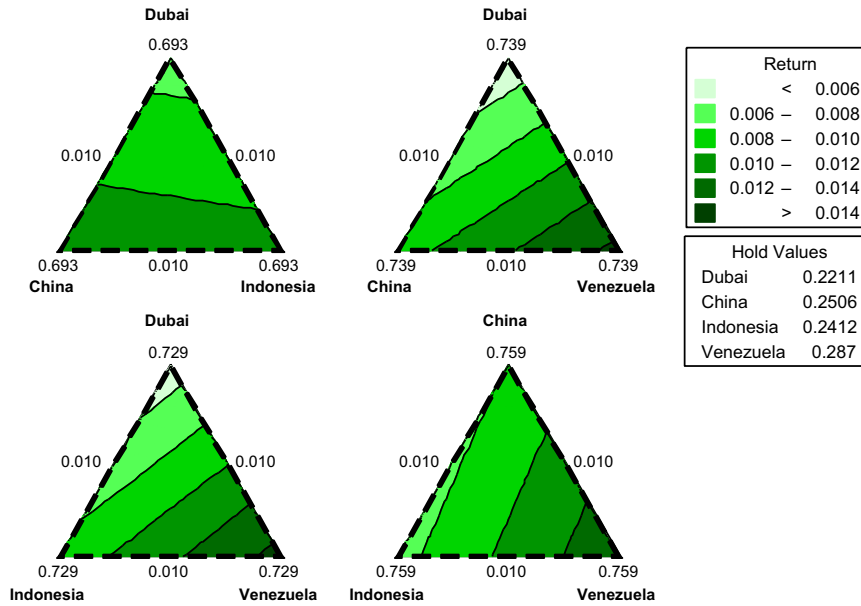


Fig. 7. Contour plot for Portfolio's return.

some correlation and conditional structure, also denoting the necessity of use of GARCH model. Since the series' behavior is heteroskedastic, in the next step, the one-step-ahead values of return and risk will be predicted using an ARMA–GARCH model.

4.2. Forecast $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{\sigma}^2$ by ARMA–GARCH model

The ARMA–GARCH parameters for each asset are presented on Table 3. At this point, adopting the appropriate ARMA–GARCH model for each market, it is possible to forecast values of mean and standard deviation for each asset with one-step-ahead for $\hat{\sigma}_t^2$ and $\hat{y}_{i,t}$, as presented on Table 4. These values will be used to compose the portfolio's risk and return with constant conditional correlation calculated with the predicted one-step-ahead variance terms, as suggested by Eq. (17).

4.3. Create a MDE for selected assets

For the completion of the research objective, it was adopted an Extreme Vertices Mixture Design for 4 assets and a third order polynomial degree. The proportions of each asset in the mixture design were defined in a constrained range from a minimum of 5% to a maximum of 85%. Using the one-step-ahead forecast for $\hat{\sigma}_t^2$ and $\hat{y}_{i,t}$ for each asset, it was built the design for risk, return and entropy whose values were obtained using Eqs. (23)–(25), respectively, as shown in Table 5.

Using Eq. (29), response surfaces were built for each portfolio property using the OLS algorithm, leading to the follow objective functions:

$$\begin{aligned} \{f_1(\sigma_t^2)\}_{Portfolio} &= 0.0326p_1 + 0.0356p_2 + 0.0370p_3 \\ &+ 0.0375p_4 - 0.01185p_1p_2 \\ &- 0.01303p_1p_3 - 0.00623p_1p_4 - 0.001643p_2p_3 \\ &- 0.01295p_2p_4 - 0.0134p_3p_4 \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\{f_2[E(\mathbf{x})]\}_{Portfolio} = -0.0034p_1 - 0.0012p_2 + 0.0001p_3 - 0.0041p_4 \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{f_3[S(\mathbf{x})]\}_{Portfolio} &= 0.1123p_1 + 0.1123p_2 + 0.1123p_3 \\ &+ 0.1123p_4 + 3.4016p_1p_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ 3.4016p_1p_3 + 3.4016p_1p_4 + 3.4016p_2p_3 \\ &+ 3.4016p_2p_4 + 3.4016p_3p_4 \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

As could be seen, the application of MDE considers several scenarios and predicts how each asset improves the investor gain. Fig. 4 presents a mixture models for (a) risk, (b) return and (c) entropy of the portfolio showing the influence of proportions in variation of portfolio's performance.

The desirability algorithm can be applied to optimize this portfolio. Since the multiple objective functions are established, it is necessary to define values for H_i , T_i and L_i for desirability running. In this case, when the objective is to maximize or minimize the response, it was adopted the mean value of the responses from each asset for upper or lower bounds. To obtain T_i values, an individual optimization, $\text{Min}_{f_i(x)}$, was conducted using the Generalized Reduced Gradient (GRG) algorithm available at Solver of Excel[®]. The components used at GRG were obtained after analyzing statistically the mixture models and searching for the higher R^2 (adj.) for each response. In the first run, it was chosen a value equal to 1 for both ω_i and λ_i , which indicates the absence of a decision criteria. Table 6 presents bound, target, weight and importance parameters applied to desirability algorithm before the tuning procedure. For this scenario, global desirability was 55.72% and the optimal asset proportions were 7.71% (Dubai), 33.97% (China), 17.98% (Indonesia) and 40.34% (Venezuela).

4.4. Create a RSM for risk, return and entropy's weight and importance

As noted in Table 6, the first desirability trial was not well-succeed suggesting that the computer-aided desirability tuning may be employed. Practitioners are usually more comfortable defining bounds and targets parameters since they are part of their daily work [25]. These parameters were not included into the tuning procedure so that they were held constant, according to previous step 4.3. Notwithstanding weight and importance parameters must also be set, this decision-making process is not a trivial task. Thus, the objective of this step is to generate the best values for ω_i and λ_i to be used in the last MDE. A Box–Behnken was adopted as an experimental design considering 6 factors, being ω_i and λ_i for each component of risk, return and entropy, with further

6 center points. This response surface design generated the 54 runs described in Table 7. The values of ω_i and λ_i were chosen in the range from 0.1 to 10 and from 1 to 10, respectively. The control variables were set as follows: ω_1 represents the desirability's weight for portfolio risk; λ_1 is the desirability's importance for portfolio risk; ω_2 is the desirability's weight portfolio return; λ_2 is the desirability's importance for portfolio return; ω_3 is the desirability's weight for entropy and; λ_3 is the desirability's importance for portfolio entropy.

4.5. Run D_{MDE} based on RSM's ω_i and λ_i registering responses on RSM arrange

According to 54 runs in Table 7, ω_i and λ_i were used to set the desirability algorithm D_{MDE} in Eqs. (30)–(33). The results for global desirability D_{MDE} , risk, return, entropy and asset proportions were also stored in Table 7. After testing several linear and nonlinear models, the full quadratic model for global desirability D_{MDE} , in Eq. (40), has presented the best fit (adjusted $R^2=88.5\%$) by using Eq. (34). As can be seen in Fig. 5, the behavior of global desirability D_{MDE} depends on the quadratic and interaction effects among the individual desirability parameters.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{D}_{MDE}(\mathbf{x}) = & 0.8254 - 0.0772\omega_1 - 0.0224\lambda_1 \\ & - 0.0736\omega_2 - 0.0387\lambda_2 - 0.0161\omega_3 + 0.0217\lambda_3 + \\ & + 0.0496\omega_1^2 + 0.0309\lambda_1^2 + 0.0412\omega_2^2 + 0.0251\lambda_2^2 \\ & + 0.0260\omega_3^2 + 0.0009\lambda_3^2 + \\ & - 0.0023\omega_1\lambda_1 - 0.0765\omega_1\omega_2 - 0.0415\omega_1\lambda_2 \\ & - 0.0077\omega_1\omega_3 + 0.0174\omega_1\lambda_3 - 0.0322\lambda_1\omega_2 + \\ & - 0.0367\lambda_1\lambda_2 - 0.0069\lambda_1\omega_3 - 0.0077\lambda_1\lambda_3 \\ & - 0.0189\omega_2\lambda_2 - 0.0069\omega_2\omega_3 + \\ & + .0140\omega_2\lambda_3 - 0.0157\lambda_2\omega_3 + 0.0052\lambda_2\lambda_3 + 0.0088\omega_3\lambda_3 \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

4.6. Run D_{RSM} to find the best ω_i and λ_i for portfolio optimization

Since the response surface for global desirability function (D_{MDE}) is established, a nonlinear optimization routine should be used to maximize this response. Considering the desirability function based on the response surface design, Eqs. (35) and (36), the values for H_i , L_i and T_i are obtained in the same way of the step 4.3. In this optimization routine there is only one response to be maximized, the global desirability D_{MDE} . Fig. 6 shows the best ω_i and λ_i parameters to optimize the D_{MDE} and, then, to find the optimal portfolio.

4.7. In MDE, run the final desirability (D_{MDE}) to find the optimal portfolio

In order to obtain an optimal portfolio, the last routine was processed by using H_i , L_i and T_i from step 4.3, and ω_i and λ_i from step 4.6. Table 8 presents the comparison results before and after computer-aided desirability tuning with an improvement of 78.87%. The optimal portfolio obtained in this condition was distributed as 22.11% (Dubai), 25.06% (China), 24.12% (Indonesia) and 28.70% (Venezuela). The balanced distribution of assets was possible after the inclusion of the Shannon's entropy. Fig. 7 illustrates the mixture contour plot for returns of weekly world crude oil spot prices portfolio.

5. Conclusions

This paper has presented a computer-aided desirability tuning method for multiobjective portfolio optimization. First, weekly world crude oil spot prices were adjusted to an ARMA–GARCH

model in order to obtain the expected portfolio risk and return. Second, mixture design was adopted to investigate and model risk, return and entropy in relation to the asset proportions. Third, the mixture models were optimized using desirability functions. Eventually, response surface design has been applied to model global desirability function (D_{MDE}) and to set optimal parameters for portfolio selection.

The proposed method was able to reduce subjectivity and margin of errors from decision makers. Comparing computer-aided method's performance to the results with no decision maker preference, the global desirability was substantially enhanced (about 79%). Similarly, 99.68% of global desirability has insured investor's interest by mitigating risk and raising diversity of the portfolio. It is also essential to emphasize that the interactions among desirability parameters have greatly influenced the algorithm performance. As could be seen in Figs. 6, ω_1 and ω_2 were the most significant parameters for the global desirability performance, mainly due to tighter bounds assigned to the responses risk and return.

Further works could add bounds and targets for each response as factors into the designed experiments in order to quantify their relationship with weight and importance parameters. Although the numerical results are related to a specific crude oil portfolio, the computer-aided desirability tuning procedure can be properly extended to other portfolio selection with the aim of obtaining not only an adequate return but also low level of risk. Another further contribution would implement the general idea of this tuning procedure for different multiobjective optimization methods based on decision maker's preference such as: utility function, global criterion, goal attainment, normal boundary intersection, and others. In addition, other objective functions could be included in the optimization algorithm such as liquidity, portfolio cost and skewness.

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