

The Fallacy of Large Numbers

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Can a well-diversified portfolio offer significant performance?

- The traditional diversification argument suggests not
 - A diversified portfolio with $\beta = 1$ looks like the benchmark
 - Probability of significant under- or over-performance is small
- An alternative perspective models superior performance
 - Example: a diversified portfolio outperforms the index
 - Outperformance tends to a positive constant
- Reconciling the two results
- Numerical results

Assumptions about returns—pairs example

$$R_{n,i} = \begin{cases} R^f + \beta_n(R^B - R^f) + s_n + \varepsilon_{n,1} & i = 1 \\ R^f + \beta_n(R^B - R^f) - s_n + \varepsilon_{n,2} & i = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$s_n = \begin{cases} \delta & \text{with probability } 1/2 \\ -\delta & \text{with probability } 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n = 1$$

- R^f — riskfree rate
- β_n — beta coefficient (market risk sensitivity)
- R^B — benchmark return
- s_n — signal known by the informed manager
- $\varepsilon_{n,i}$ — unknowable part of idiosyncratic risk

Return of a fixed portfolio

Put proportion $1/N$ in one stock (say $I(n)$) of each of the pairs of stocks

$$\begin{aligned}R^{fixed} &= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{N} R_{n,I(n)} \\&= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{N} (R^f + \beta_n (R^B - R^f) + s_n^* + \epsilon_{n,I(n)}) \\&= \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N R^f \right) + \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n \right) (R^B - R^f) + \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{N} (s_n^* + \epsilon_{n,I(n)}) \right) \\&= R^f + (R^B - R^f) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (s_n^* + \epsilon_{n,I(n)}) \\&= R^B + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (s_n^* + \epsilon_{n,I(n)}).\end{aligned}$$

$$s_n^* \equiv \begin{cases} s_n & I(n) = 1 \\ -s_n & I(n) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Excess return of a fixed portfolio

$$\begin{aligned} E[R^{fixed} - R^B] &= E \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (s_n^* + \varepsilon_{n,I(n)}) \right] \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(R^{fixed} - R^B) &= E \left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (s_n^* + \varepsilon_{n,I(n)}) - 0 \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} (\delta^2 + \sigma^2). \end{aligned}$$

For $x > 0$, the Chebyshev inequality tells me that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{prob}(R^{fixed} - R^B > x) &< \frac{\text{var}(R^{fixed} - R^B)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{\delta^2 + \sigma^2}{Nx^2}. \end{aligned}$$

which tends to 0 as N increases.

Return of an active portfolio

Put a proportion $1/N$ in the security $\iota(n)$ in the n th pair with good news:

$$\iota(n) \equiv \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s_n = \delta \\ 2 & \text{if } s_n = -\delta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R^{active} &= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{N} R_{n,\iota(n)} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{N} (R^f + \beta_n (R^B - R^f) + \delta + \varepsilon_{n,\iota(n)}) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N R^f \right) + \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n \right) (R^B - R^f) + \delta + \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{N} \varepsilon_{n,\iota(n)} \right) \\ &= R^f + (R^B - R^f) + \delta + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \varepsilon_{n,\iota(n)} \\ &= R^B + \delta + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \varepsilon_{n,\iota(n)}. \end{aligned}$$

Excess return of an active portfolio

$$\begin{aligned} E[R^{active} - R^B] &= E\left[\delta + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \varepsilon_{n, \iota(n)}\right] \\ &= \delta, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(R^{active} - R^B) &= E\left[\left(\delta + \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \varepsilon_{n, \iota(n)}\right) - \delta\right)^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

For $x > 0$, the Chebyshev inequality tells me that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{prob}(R^{active} - R^B < \delta - x) &\leq \frac{\text{var}(R^{active} - R^B - \delta)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{Nx^2} \end{aligned}$$

which tends to 0 as N increases.

A paradox: how to reconcile the results

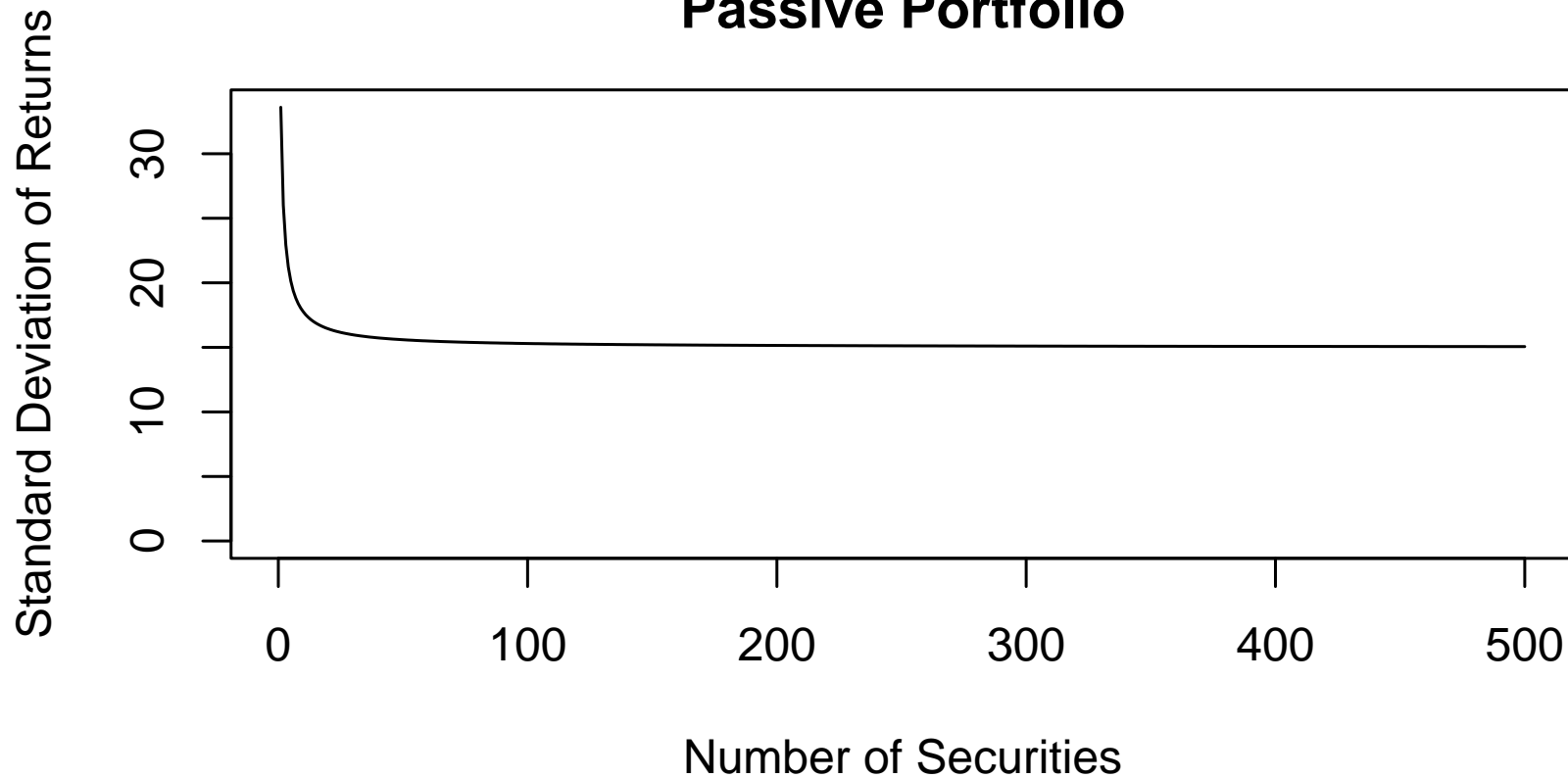
The portfolio that the manager holds given any realization of the signals is the same as a fixed portfolio that is known to be close to the index with very high probability. How then is it that the portfolio has an excess return close to δ with high probability?

Indeed, the fixed portfolio has a return of close to δ with small probability. However, this particular portfolio is chosen by the active manager with *very* small probability $1/2^N$. Therefore, there is no conflict since we are only claiming that the fixed portfolio has a return close to δ a fraction $1/2^N$ of the time.

A case for large active portfolios

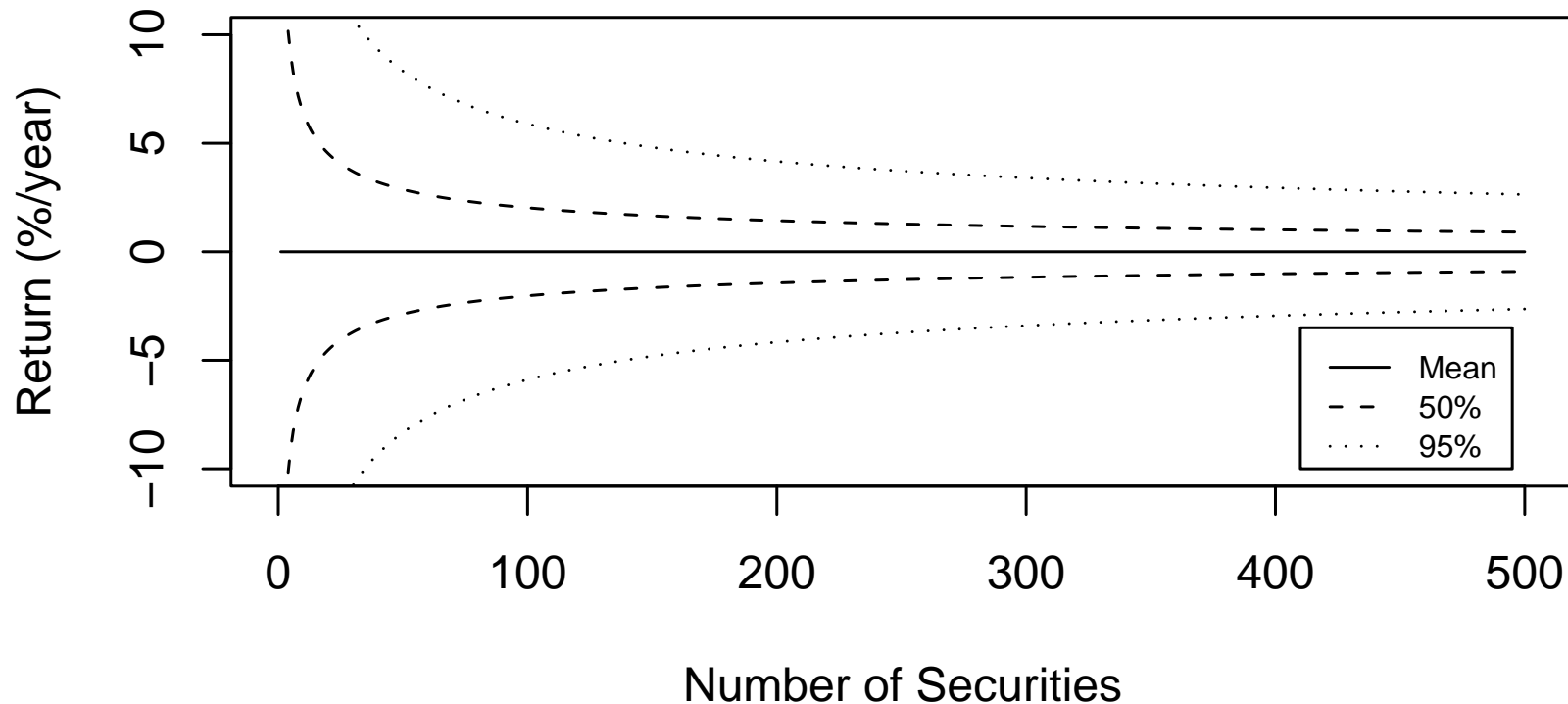
- Superior performance is not precluded
- Small idiosyncratic noise
- Ability easier to distinguish from luck in a well-diversified portfolio
- Less damage than for a small portfolio if performance is not realized

Value of Diversification Passive Portfolio



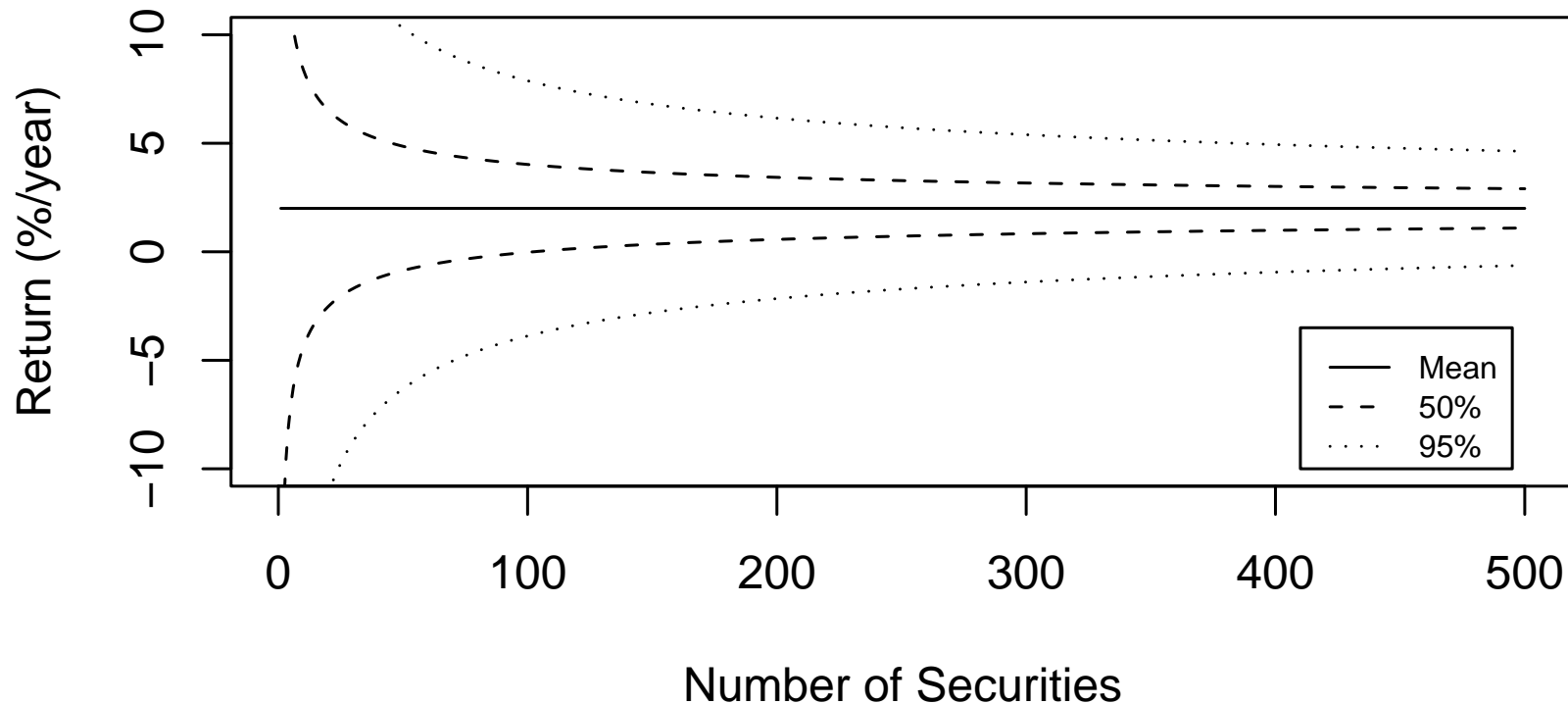
The value of diversification declines rapidly as we add securities, as is shown in this traditional graph.

Passive Return over Benchmark: Mean and 1-Year 50% and 95% Intervals



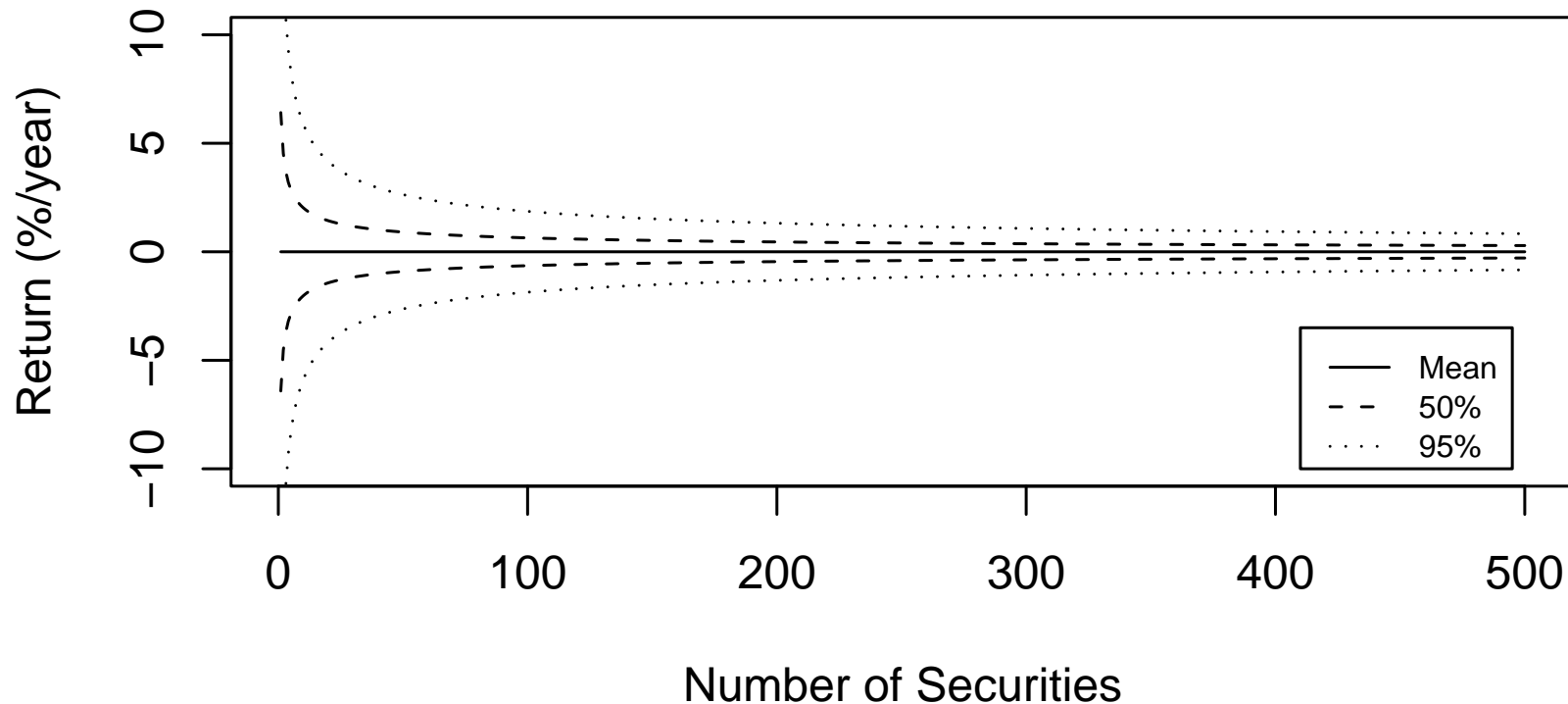
As we add securities, the passive portfolio's deviation from the benchmark converges slowly to zero.

Active Return over Benchmark: Mean and 1-Year 50% and 95% Intervals



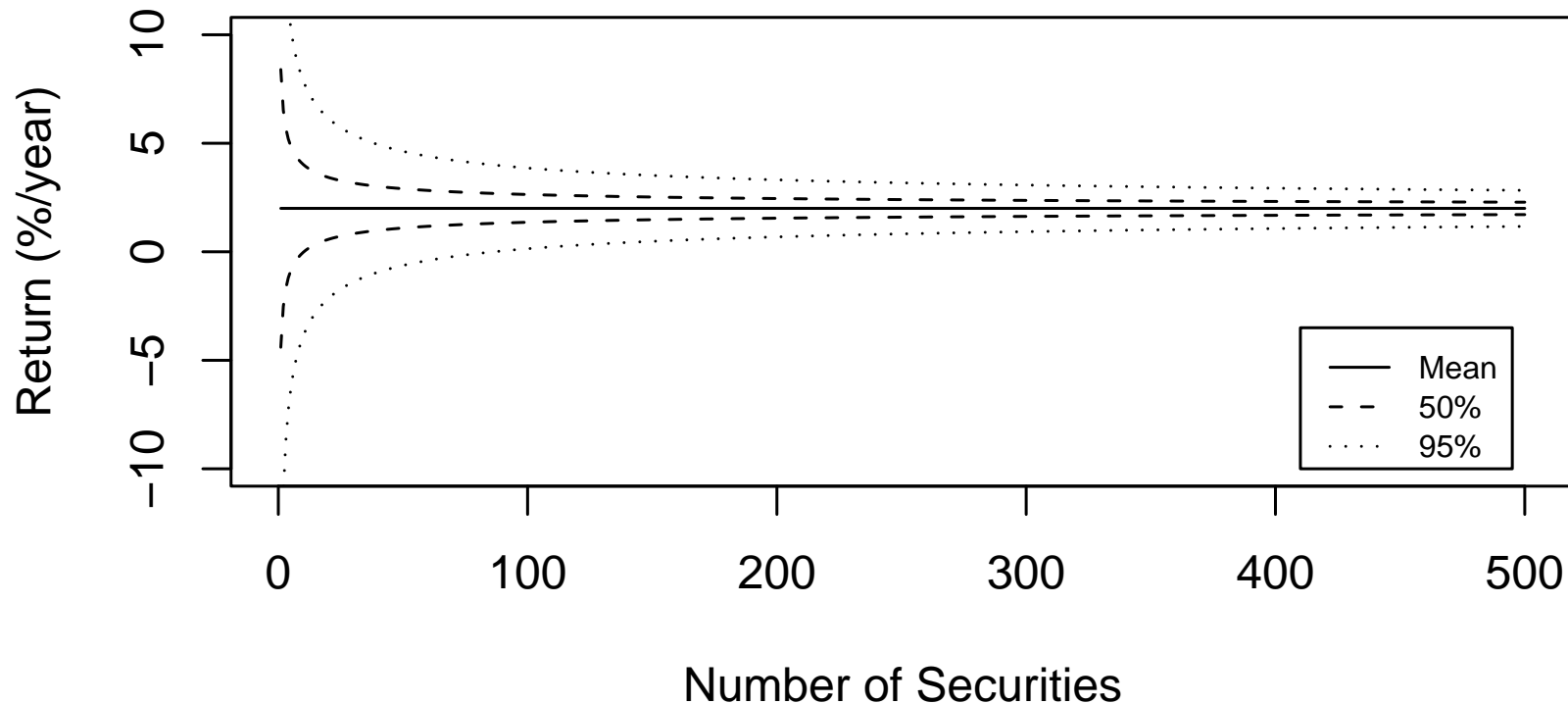
As we add securities, the active portfolio's deviation from the benchmark converges slowly to +2%.

Passive Return over Benchmark: Mean and 10-Year 50% and 95% Intervals



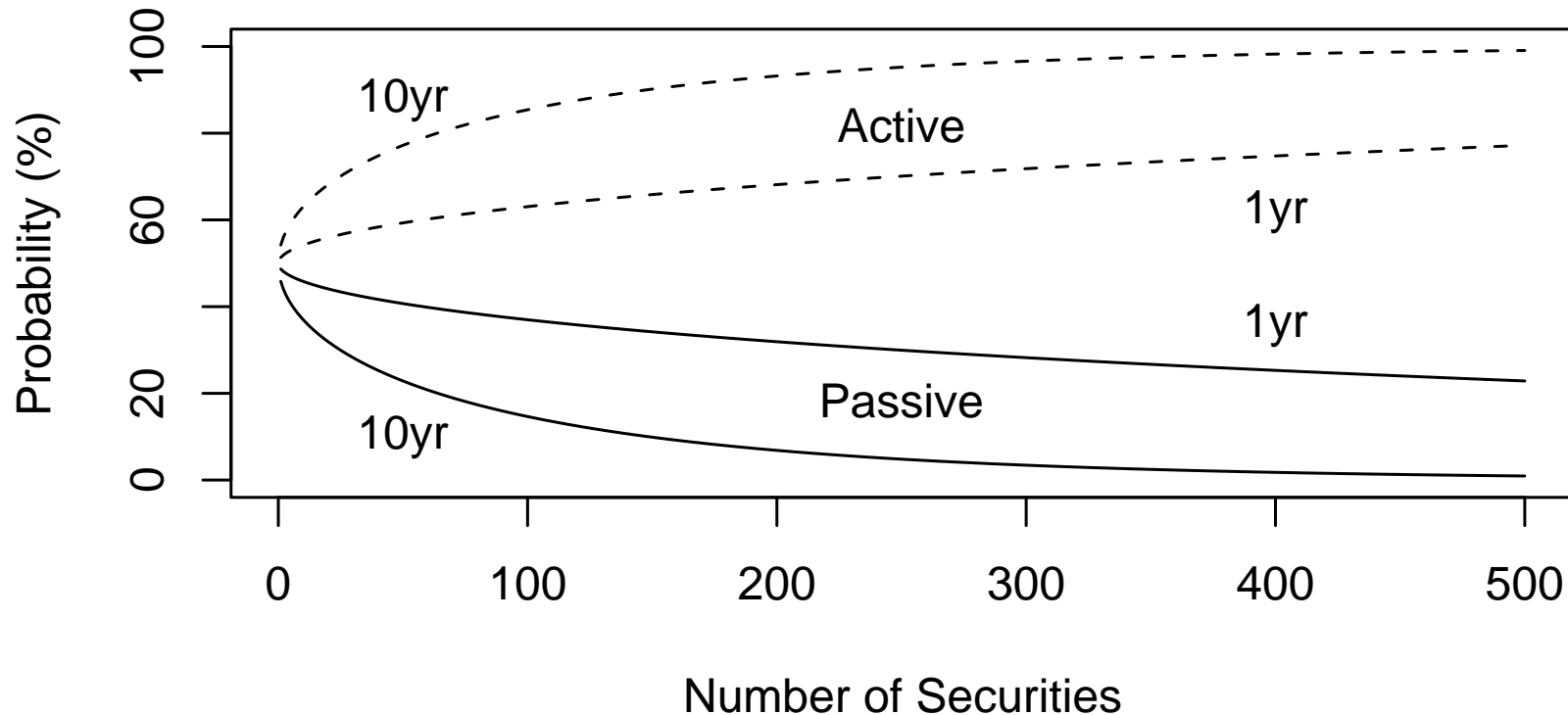
As we add securities, the passive portfolio's deviation from the benchmark converges slowly to zero.

Active Return over Benchmark: Mean and 10-Year 50% and 95% Intervals



As we add securities, the active portfolio's deviation from the benchmark converges slowly to +2%.

Probability of Outperforming the Benchmark by 1%/year or More



It becomes easier and easier to distinguish the active and passive portfolios as securities are added.

Summary

- Traditional analysis: large portfolios have returns close to the benchmark
- A new example shows that a large active portfolio can have superior performance
- This implies some possible advantages of large active portfolios
 - Superior performance is not precluded
 - Small idiosyncratic noise
 - Ability is easier to distinguish from luck in a well-diversified portfolio
 - Less damage than for a small portfolio if performance is not realized