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**DEPENDENCE OF A LOT OF EFFECTIVE PORTFOLIOS
FROM ESTIMATION OF DISTRIBUTION OF PROBABILITY OF ECONOMIC
ENVIRONMENT**

The article considers for the task of finding an effective portfolio the correctness of making managerial decisions on the choice of an effective portfolio under the conditions of the third information situation is justified, when the probabilities of the states of the economic environment are unknown and must satisfy the corresponding linear order relations. Author analyzed the changes in the set of effective portfolios composed of the two assets under consideration, depending on the choice of arbitrary sequences satisfying a simple linear order relation and defining probability distributions. In the task of finding an effective portfolio composed of two assets under consideration, six sequences are used to estimate the distribution of the probabilities of the economic environment (the stock market), which are generated by the following sequences: a sequence whose elements are a constant; first natural numbers; Fibonacci numbers; the Mersenne number; the Euclid number; Fermat numbers. The significant influence of the estimated probability distribution of economic environment conditions on the values of numerical characteristics of assets and portfolios, the appearance of the set of portfolios allowed in the Markowitz model, and also the appearance of a set of effective portfolios is demonstrated. The role of the decision-making body in selecting an estimate of the distribution of probabilities of economic environment conditions is emphasized.

Keywords: adoption of management decisions; third information situation, linear order relations; set of effective portfolios.

[1, . 9–14],

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(), [1, . 13],

(,)

[2, 3],

$$\{a_j\}_{j=1}^n$$

$$a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \dots \geq a_j \geq \dots \geq a_n \geq 0$$

$$0 \leq a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_j \leq \dots \leq a_n,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_j > 0,$$

$$\{\hat{a}_j\}_{j=1}^n,$$

$$\hat{a}_j = \frac{a_j}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}, j = \overline{1, n},$$

$$\hat{a}_j$$

[3]

$$\{a_j\}_{j=1}^n$$

$$\{\hat{a}_j\}_{j=1}^n,$$

: 1)

; 2)

; 3)

4)

; 5)

; 6)

(, [4, . 33]).

$$R = R_{2 \times 4} = (r_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 27,56 & -4,29 & 13,81 & 22,95 \\ 16,88 & 45,56 & 13,74 & 18,79 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\dagger_x 0 m_x$$

$$\hat{a}_j = \frac{a_j}{\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i}, j = \overline{1, 4}$$

$$\{\hat{a}_j\}_{j=1}^4$$

$$a_j = 1; 2)$$

$$a_j = j; 3)$$

$$a_j = a_{j-1} + a_{j-2},$$

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1;$$

4)

$$a_j = 2^j - 1; 5)$$

$$a_j = \prod_{i=0}^{j-1} a_i + 1, a_0 = 1; 6)$$

$$a_j = 2^{2^j} + 1$$

(1).

1.

$$\{\hat{q}_j\}_{j=1}^4$$

/	$\{a_j\}_{j=1}^4$	$\{\hat{q}_j\}_{j=1}^4$
1.	{1; 1; 1; 1}	$\left\{\frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{4}\right\}$
2.	{1; 2; 3; 4}	$\left\{\frac{1}{10}; \frac{2}{10}; \frac{3}{10}; \frac{4}{10}\right\}$
3.	{1; 1; 2; 3}	$\left\{\frac{1}{7}; \frac{1}{7}; \frac{2}{7}; \frac{3}{7}\right\}$
4.	{1; 3; 7; 15}	$\left\{\frac{1}{26}; \frac{3}{26}; \frac{7}{26}; \frac{15}{26}\right\}$
5.	{2; 3; 7; 43}	$\left\{\frac{2}{55}; \frac{3}{55}; \frac{7}{55}; \frac{43}{55}\right\}$
6.	{3; 5; 17; 257}	$\left\{\frac{3}{282}; \frac{5}{282}; \frac{17}{282}; \frac{257}{282}\right\}$

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(, , [5, . 229–262])

: 1)

; 2)

	1	2	3	4
r_{1j}	27,56	-4,29	13,81	22,95
r_{2j}	16,88	45,56	13,74	18,79
\hat{q}_j	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$$\sigma_2 \approx 12,72\%, c_{12} \approx -133,6305 \quad r=r_{12} \approx -0,8614.$$

$$m_1 \approx 15,01\%, m_2 \approx 23,74\%, \sigma_1 \approx 12,19\%,$$

$$\mathbf{x}^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,5115; 0,4885).$$

$$m_x^* \approx 19,27\%,$$

$$t_x^* \approx 3,28\%,$$

$$X_1 = \{ \mathbf{x} = (x; 1-x) \mid 0 \leq x \leq x^* \approx 0,5115 \}.$$

$$t_x 0 m_x$$

$$(\text{. 1): } A(\sigma_1; m_1) \approx (12,19; 15,01),$$

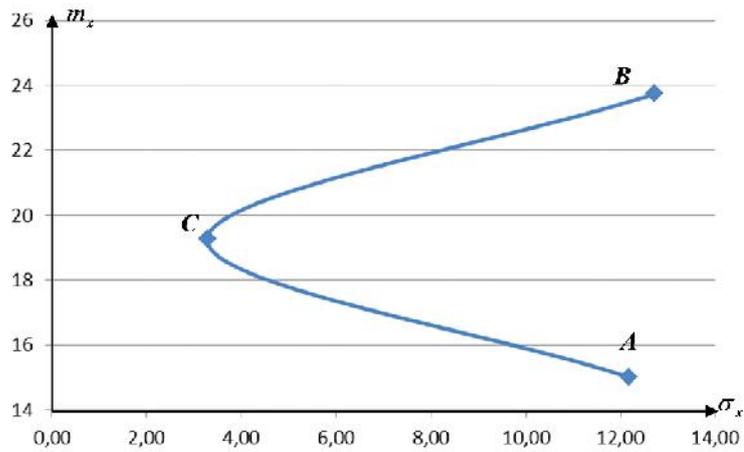
$$e_1 = (1; 0), e_2 = (0; 1),$$

$$B(\sigma_2; m_2) \approx (12,72; 23,74),$$

$$(t_x^*; m_x^*) \approx (3,28; 19,27),$$

$$\mathbf{x}^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,5115; 0,4885),$$

	1	2	3	4
r_{1j}	27,56	-4,29	13,81	22,95
r_{2j}	16,88	45,56	13,74	18,79
\hat{q}_j	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$



.1. (ACB) (CB)
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$m_1 \approx 15,22 \%$, $m_2 \approx 22,44 \%$, $\sigma_1 \approx 10,76 \%$, $\sigma_2 \approx 11,75 \%$, $c_{12} \approx -104,6810$ $r=r_{12} \approx -0,8278$.

$\mathbf{x}^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,5239; 0,4761)$. $m_x^* \approx 18,66 \%$,

$\dagger_x^* \approx 3,30 \%$,

$X_2 = \{ \mathbf{x} = (x; 1-x) \mid 0 \leq x \leq x^* \approx 0,5239 \}$.

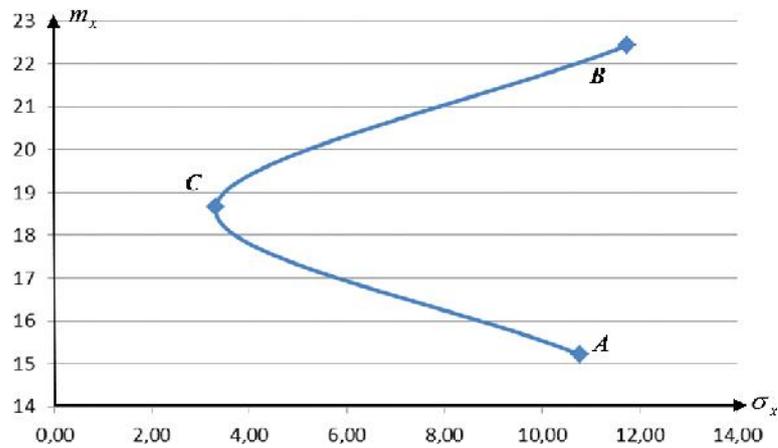
$\dagger_x 0 m_x$ (.2): $A(\sigma_1; m_1) \approx (10,76; 15,22)$,

$B(\sigma_2; m_2) \approx (11,75; 22,44)$,

$e_1 = (1; 0)$, $e_2 = (0; 1)$,

$(\dagger_x^*; m_x^*) \approx (3,30; 18,66)$,

$\mathbf{x}^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,5239; 0,4761)$,



.2. () ()
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	1	2	3	4
r_{1j}	27,56	-4,29	13,81	22,95
r_{2j}	16,88	45,56	13,74	18,79
\hat{q}_j	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$

$c_{12} \approx -79,9206\%$ $r=r_{12} \approx -0,7821$.

$\mathbf{x}^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,5096; 0,4904)$.

$\dagger_x^* \approx 3,34\%$,

$X_3 = \{ \mathbf{x} = (x; 1-x) \mid 0 \leq x \leq x^* \approx 0,5096 \}$.

$B(\sigma_2; m_2) \approx (10,28; 22,90)$,

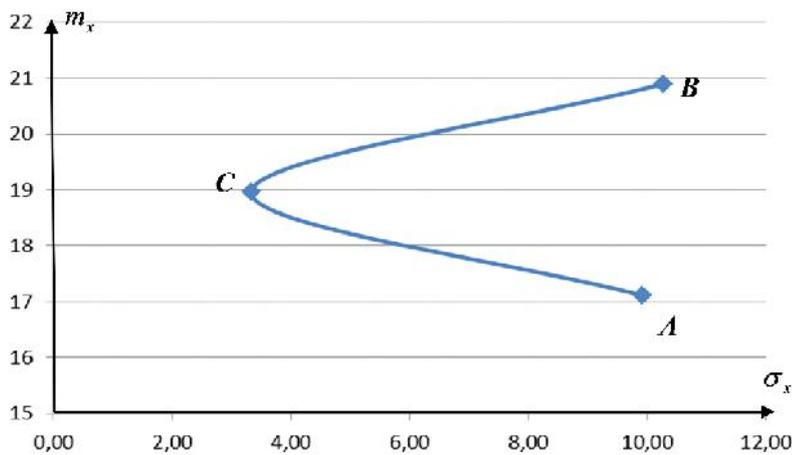
$(\dagger_x^*; m_x^*) \approx (3,34; 18,97)$,

$\dagger_x 0 m_x$

(. 3): $A(\sigma_1; m_1) \approx (9,94; 17,11)$,

$e_1 = (1; 0), e_2 = (0; 1)$,

$\mathbf{x}^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,5096; 0,4904)$,



.3.

	1	2	3	4
r_{1j}	27,56	-4,29	13,81	22,95
r_{2j}	16,88	45,56	13,74	18,79
\hat{q}_j	$\frac{1}{26}$	$\frac{3}{26}$	$\frac{7}{26}$	$\frac{15}{26}$

$m_1 \approx 17,52\%$, $m_2 \approx 20,45\%$, $\sigma_1 \approx 8,92\%$, $\sigma_2 \approx 9,32\%$, $c_{12} \approx -63,0669$ $r=r_{12} \approx -0,7586$.

$\mathbf{x}^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,5128; 0,4872)$.

$m_x^* \approx 18,95\%$,

$\dagger_x^* \approx 3,17\%$,

$$X_4 = \{x = (x; 1-x) \mid 0 \leq x \leq x^* \approx 0,5128\}.$$

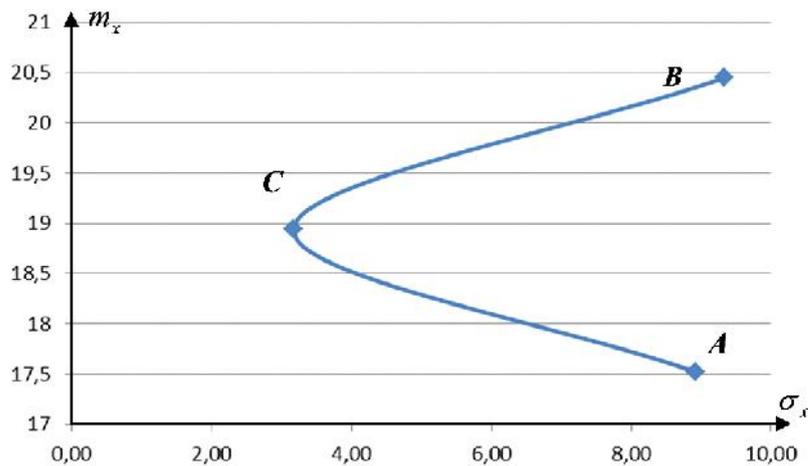
$$B(\sigma_2; m_2) \approx (9,32; 20,45),$$

$$(\dagger_x^*; m_x^*) \approx (3,17; 18,95),$$

$$\dagger_x 0m_x \quad (.4): \quad A(\sigma_1; m_1) \approx (8,92; 17,52),$$

$$e_1 = (1; 0), e_2 = (0; 1),$$

$$x^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,5128; 0,4872),$$



.4.

	1	2	3	4
r_{1i}	27,56	-4,29	13,81	22,95
r_{2i}	16,88	45,56	13,74	18,79
\hat{q}_j	$\frac{2}{55}$	$\frac{3}{55}$	$\frac{7}{55}$	$\frac{43}{55}$

$$m_1 \approx 20,47 \%, m_2 \approx 19,54 \%,$$

$$\sigma_1 \approx 6,76 \%, \sigma_2 \approx 6,47 \%, c_{12} \approx -32,3649$$

$$r=r_{12} \approx -0,7394.$$

.5.

$$: x^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,4875; 0,5125).$$

$$m_x^* \approx 19,99 \%,$$

$$\dagger_x^* \approx 2,39 \%,$$

$$X_5 = \{x = (x; 1-x) \mid x^* \approx 0,4875 \leq x \leq 1\}.$$

$$B(\sigma_2; m_2) \approx (6,47; 19,54),$$

$$(\dagger_x^*; m_x^*) \approx (2,39; 19,99),$$

$$\dagger_x 0m_x \quad (.5): \quad A(\sigma_1; m_1) \approx (6,76; 10,47),$$

$$e_1 = (1; 0), e_2 = (0; 1),$$

$$x^* = (x^*; 1-x^*) = (0,4875; 0,5125),$$

	1	2	3	4
r_{1i}	27,56	-4,29	13,81	22,95
r_{2i}	16,88	45,56	13,74	18,79
\hat{q}_j	$\frac{3}{282}$	$\frac{5}{282}$	$\frac{17}{282}$	$\frac{257}{282}$

$$: X = \{x = (x; 1-x) \mid 0 \leq x \leq x^*\}, \quad x^* > 0,5,$$

$$: X = \{x = (x; 1-x) \mid x^* \leq x \leq 1\}, \quad x^* < 0,5.$$

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