

Variance Covariance Implementation

Capital Market Risk Advisors



Variance Covariance P&L Formula

$$\text{VAR} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \text{delta}_i^2 \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^N \text{delta}_i \text{delta}_j \sigma_i \sigma_j \rho_{i,j}}$$

Position Inputs Volatility Inputs

Volatility & Correlation Inputs

Variance Covariance Formula Components

Variance Term

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \text{delta}_i^2 \sigma_i^2$$

The first term multiplies the position by the change in price/rate – but it squares the terms. This calculates the P&L of the positions as if the assets were independent (zero correlation).

Covariance Term

$$+ \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \text{delta}_i \text{delta}_j \overbrace{\sigma_i \sigma_j \rho_{i,j}}$$

The second term then adds or subtracts an amount to adjust for the diversification effect. If the correlation is negative, the second term reduces the P&L and thus the risk. If the correlation is positive, the second term increases the risk (assuming positive/long delta positions).

Variance Covariance Mathematical Theory

Summation Expression	# Assets	Fully Expanded Expression
$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^I \omega_i^2 \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^I \sum_{j=1}^J \omega_i \sigma_i \omega_j \sigma_j \rho_{i,j}}$	1	$\sqrt{\omega^2 \sigma^2}$
	2	$\sqrt{\omega_i^2 \sigma_i^2 + \omega_j^2 \sigma_j^2 + 2(\omega_i \sigma_i \omega_j \sigma_j \rho_{i,j})}$
	3	$\sqrt{\omega_i^2 \sigma_i^2 + \omega_k^2 \sigma_k^2 + \omega_j^2 \sigma_j^2 + 2(\omega_i \sigma_i \omega_j \sigma_j \rho_{i,j} + \omega_i \sigma_i \omega_k \sigma_k \rho_{i,k} + \omega_k \sigma_k \omega_j \sigma_j \rho_{k,j})}$

$\omega_i = \text{Delta}_i$

$\sigma_i = \text{Volatility}_i$

$\rho_{i,j} = \text{Correlation}_{i,j}$

Variance Covariance Linear Algebra Implementation

- To simplify the calculation process, the summation formula can be transformed into a linear equation.

$$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \text{delta}_i^2 \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \text{delta}_i \text{delta}_j \sigma_i \sigma_j \rho_{i,j}} \equiv \sqrt{\vec{V} \Sigma \vec{V}^T}$$

Variance Covariance Linear Algebra Implementation

- The linear equation contains only a simple risk vector and the correlation matrix.

$$\sqrt{\vec{V} \Sigma \vec{V}^T}$$

Simple Risk Vector

Correlation Matrix

Simple Risk Vector Transposed

Variance Covariance

Simple Risk Vector V

- ◆ The simple risk vector (V) is the product of the position vector times the volatility vector.

<p>Position Vector</p> $\begin{pmatrix} \text{delta}_1 \\ \text{delta}_2 \\ \text{delta}_3 \\ \text{delta}_4 \\ \text{delta}_5 \\ \text{delta}_6 \end{pmatrix}$	<p>Simple Risk Vector V</p> $\begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \\ V_6 \end{pmatrix}$
$\begin{pmatrix} \text{delta}_1 \\ \text{delta}_2 \\ \text{delta}_3 \\ \text{delta}_4 \\ \text{delta}_5 \\ \text{delta}_6 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_4 \\ \sigma_5 \\ \sigma_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \\ V_6 \end{pmatrix}$	
	<p>Volatility Vector</p> $\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_4 \\ \sigma_5 \\ \sigma_6 \end{pmatrix}$

Example:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 180,000 \\ 7,000 \\ -1,125 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} .10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18,000 \\ 70,000 \\ -6,750 \end{pmatrix}$$

Variance Covariance Matrix Math

- The simple risk vector (V) is then multiplied by the correlation matrix S and the vector V transposed.

Correlation Matrix Σ

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left[\begin{array}{c} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \\ V_6 \end{array} \right] \times \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & \rho_{1,2} & \rho_{1,3} & \rho_{1,4} & \rho_{1,5} & \rho_{1,6} \\ \rho_{2,1} & 1 & \rho_{2,3} & \rho_{2,4} & \rho_{2,5} & \rho_{2,6} \\ \rho_{3,1} & \rho_{3,2} & 1 & \rho_{3,4} & \rho_{3,5} & \rho_{3,6} \\ \rho_{4,1} & \rho_{4,2} & \rho_{4,3} & 1 & \rho_{4,5} & \rho_{4,6} \\ \rho_{5,1} & \rho_{5,2} & \rho_{5,3} & \rho_{5,4} & 1 & \rho_{5,6} \\ \rho_{6,1} & \rho_{6,2} & \rho_{6,3} & \rho_{6,4} & \rho_{6,5} & 1 \end{array} \right) \times \left(V_1 \ V_2 \ V_3 \ V_4 \ V_5 \ V_6 \right) \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{c} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \\ V_6 \end{array}} \right]^{1/2} = VAR
 \end{array}$$

Simple Risk Vector V
Simple Risk Vector V Transposed

Variance Covariance VAR Result

$$\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} 18,000 \\ 70,000 \\ -6,750 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & .4 & .6 \\ .4 & 1 & .5 \\ .6 & .5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 18,000 & 70,000 & -6,750 \end{pmatrix}} = \$83,041$$