Title:	Portfolio Theory
Lecture hours:	30
Study period:	winter or summer
(summer/winter)	
N. 1 6 14	
Number of credits:	4
Assessment methods:	written test
Language of instruction:	English
Prerequisites:	Probability and Linear Algebra
Course content:	Static portfolio choice
Course content:	Static portfolio choice 1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio.
Course content:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models
Course content:	 Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model
Course content:	 Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures
Course content: Learning outcomes:	Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio
	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM,
	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be
	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM,
Learning outcomes:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models.
	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using
Learning outcomes:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models.
Learning outcomes:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models.
Learning outcomes:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models.
Learning outcomes:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models.
Learning outcomes: Name of lecturer:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models. Dr Piotr Sworowski
Learning outcomes: Name of lecturer:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models. Dr Piotr Sworowski
Learning outcomes: Name of lecturer:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models. Dr Piotr Sworowski
Learning outcomes: Name of lecturer: Contact (email address):	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models. Dr Piotr Sworowski piotrus@ukw.edu.pl
Learning outcomes: Name of lecturer:	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models. Dr Piotr Sworowski
Learning outcomes: Name of lecturer: Contact (email address):	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models. Dr Piotr Sworowski piotrus@ukw.edu.pl
Learning outcomes: Name of lecturer: Contact (email address):	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models. Dr Piotr Sworowski piotrus@ukw.edu.pl
Learning outcomes: Name of lecturer: Contact (email address):	1. Expected return of portfolio. 2. Utility theory and choice of portfolio. Market equilibrium models 1. One- and two-period equilibrium models. 2. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM). 3. Arbitrage pricing theory (APT). 4. Options pricing. Futures contract pricing. Students should describe various methods of choice of an optimal portfolio (with or without a risk-free asset) and basic methods of asset pricing (CAPM, APT), and formulate fundamental theorems with proofs. Students should be able to: compare portfolios with maximizing their utility, price assets using basic equilibrium models. Dr Piotr Sworowski piotrus@ukw.edu.pl