# Blue Chip Stock Return and Risk Analysis 

Neng Anida Al-daniah ${ }^{(\boxtimes)}$ and M. M. Ana Yuliana Jasuni<br>Program Study Manajemen, Universitas Nusa Putra, Sukabumi, Indonesia<br>\{neng.anida_mn19, ana.jasuni\}@nusaputra.ac.id


#### Abstract

Investment is an investment for one or more assets owned and usually long term with the hope of getting a profit in the future. One of the investments that is often made is stock investment, stock investment requires analysis to determine the risk and return that investors will get. The author will examine the analysis of risk and stock returns to minimize losses that will be obtained by investors, especially in the blue chip company group that is most in demand by investors. Researchers analyzed risk and stock returns using analytical methods, fundamentals and Markowitz methods.


Keywords: Investment • Stocks • Markowitz Fundamentals

## 1 Introduction

Economic life throughout the world, even in Indonesia today, cannot be separated from the role of the capital market. So that it can be said that now the trend of world economic order is determined and influenced by developments in the capital market. According to Robbert Ang (1997:3:2) the capital market is an indicator of a country's economic progress and supports the country's economic development. He also said that in the wheel of a country's economy, sources of funds to finance the operation of companies which are the backbone of the economy are very limited. Therefore, the capital market appears as an alternative long-term financing solution. Currently, the capital market is an alternative investment for investors who cannot be separated from promising profits and losses. To reduce these losses, there are several ways to be taken, including diversifying investments to form a portfolio, namely a combination of several investments. In this writing, the selected form of securities is stock. In addition, the capital market also functions as the development of financial instruments, diversifies risks and increases the mobilization of public funds and creates a more efficient allocation of funding sources (Suta. 2000: 21).

In capital market investments will always be associated with risks and returns where the greater the risks involved. Taken, the greater the profit you will get. But in taking this risk, various analyzes are needed in order to be able to choose companies that have the potential to provide returns. One of the analyzes to see the risk and potential of a company is by analyzing the investment portfolio. The portfolio definition model that emphasizes the relationship between return and investment risk is the Markowitz model. This model can overcome the weakness of random hashing. The Markowitz model shows
that fluctuations in returns on financial stock portfolios depend not only on how risky the individual assets in the portfolio are, but rather on the relationship of those risks to securities (Suqaier and Ziyud, 2011). This model assumes that the addition of stock continuously at a certain point in time further reduces the benefits of diversification and actually increases the risk (Tandelilin, 2010: 116).

Determining an efficient portfolio is the most important thing to consider in determining an optimal portfolio. The attitude of an investor who expects a certain return must consider how much risk must be borne from the investment. Generally, the greater the expected return, the greater the risk that must be borne. Risk is defined as the possibility that the actual return is different from the expected return. Specifically, it refers to the possibility of realizing an actual return that is lower than the expected minimum return. For this reason, investors need to predict the return and risk of the shares they will buy. The calculation of return and risk is based on historical data collected by investors in the form of stock prices and dividends. Based on these data, investors can analyze how likely the return that will be obtained (commonly referred to as the expected return) and minimize the risk (deviation from the expected return) from the stock investment. According to E.Tandelilin (2002: 5) the relationship between risk and return expected from an investment is a unidirectional and linear relationship. Means, the greater the risk that must be borne, the greater the return expected as an investor, apart from having to pay attention to returns high.

However, there are many inexperienced investors who invest without taking big risks. That's why blue chip stocks are an investment opportunity, especially for beginners. Blue chip stocks or large cap stocks can be interpreted as mainstream stocks. We also know that companies in this blue chip category make huge profits and pay their investors regularly. Because blue-chip stocks can be defined as shares in companies that have a national reputation for quality, ability and reliability to operate profitably in a variety of economic situations, good and bad. One of them is facing a looming global recession.

According to the International Monetary Fund, that the global recession is a state of inflation in the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on world macroeconomic indicators, including the unemployed population, capital flows, industrial production, world oil consumption, and stock trading. When a global recession occurs, the condition of developed countries will face a deep contraction, and the economic impact of developing countries will slow down immediately. Trading stocks declined rapidly.

There are many challenges for companies, one of which is facing a recession. A recession is defined as a significant decrease in economic activity over a long period of time and stagnates. This condition usually lasts for months to years, considering that a recession is closely related to massive shocks in economic activity. One of the things that affects companies during a recession is reduced production activity and decreased demand and demand. So the company must be able to face the situation in order to survive the threat of an economic recession. So this research is expected to be able to see opportunities for investors to see which companies can invest in the long term and can plunge into a state of global economic recession. Based on the description above, to find out how optimal the portfolio of investors is to buy shares listed on.

This research will be conducted on the top 10 groups of stocks on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), which consist of Based on this background, the authors are
interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of Return and Risk of Blue Chip Stocks"

## Problem Formulation

Based on the above phenomenon, the main problem of this research is to see how much risk and stock returns are using technical and fundamental analysis in order to minimize the risks that will be experienced by potential investors, and the problems faced are that there are several problem formulations that become research benchmarks. First, what method can determine the optimal portfolio and how to calculate the optimal portfolio using the Markowitz method and which companies are good for long-term investment when there is a global recession?

## 2 Literature Review and Method

## Research Objectives

The aim of this study is to calculate a portfolio that provides optimal returns by calculating returns on blue chip and getting an overview of risks and returns for each company so that they can be invested in the long term when a global recession occurs.

## Research Methods

Types and sources of data
The method that the authors use in this study is a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The meaning of the descriptive method is to find out the existence of an independent variable, whether only one variable or more (stand-alone variable) by not comparing variables in other samples and not looking for relationships with other variables. Then in this study the authors used a quantitative approach.

This study uses quantitative secondary data types. Quantitative secondary data sources are obtained from the annual stock price list for the 2019-2021 period from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) via the website www.idx.co.id, as well as other attachments relevant to the research which will later be analyzed using technical and fundamental analysis which will then be interpreted and a conclusion drawn.

This research will be conducted on the top 10 stock groups on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), which consist of PT Adaro Energy Tbk (ADRO), PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM), PT Astra International Tbk (ASII), PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (BBRI), PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk (BBTN), PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk (BFIN), PY Barito Pacific Tbk (BRPT), PT Elang Mahkota Teknologi (EMTK), PT Gudang Garam Tbk (GGRM), and PT Handjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk (HMSP).

Because the blue chip stock group is a stock whose profits are stable and can be profitable in good or bad situations. Stocks blue chip will be of great interest to investors. These stocks will be calculated using the Markowitz method in order to find out the optimal portfolio in a global recession situation in 2023.

## Data Collection Techniques

The data used by the author in this study are secondary data including literature and
documentation studies. In relation to this research, the data collection technique uses a literature study whose documentation is carried out by collecting secondary data that has been provided by the IDX, which aims to explore past data systematically and objectively, of course the data collected is relevant data. With ongoing research, closing stock price data, dividend distribution data.

## Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is an activity carried out after all research data has been collected. The data analysis technique in this study uses a descriptive technique with a quantitative approach, because it processes research data in the form of numbers using the Microsoft Excel program and also stock chart tables.

## Markowitz Method

Markowitz's portfolio theory, also known as the mean- variance model, emphasizes trying to maximize expected return (mean) and minimize uncertainty/risk (variance) to select and develop an optimal portfolio. That is, it can also be said that the investor's optimal portfolio selection method is based on his preference for the expected return and the expected risk of each investment decision. Markowitz diversification differs from naïve diversification and is more effective because it aims to maintain existing returns and reduce risk by analyzing the covariance between asset returns. Investors who invest their funds in a portfolio format can use the Markowitz model to help choose the stocks to invest.

## Return

Return is the result obtained from the investment. Returns can be realized returns or expected returns that have not occurred but are expected to occur in the future. Realized returns are calculated based on historical data. Revenue recognition is important because it is used as a measure of company performance. This historical return is also useful as a basis for determining the expected rate of return and risk in the future. Realized performance measurement can occur:

Total return, relative return, cumulative return, and adjusted return. Calculating the return (gain rate) of stock from each sample of banking sector company shares expressed as one percent using the formula:

$$
\mathrm{R}=\frac{P_{t}-P_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}}
$$

Where:
$\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{t}}=$ stock price in period t
$\mathrm{Pt}-1=$ stock price in period $\mathrm{t}-1$
D1 $=$ dividends distributed

## Expected Return

Before looking for the expected return value, first look for the individual stock return value ( Ri ) for several portfolio candidate stocks based on weekly stock prices during
the observation period, once obtained, the expected return can be known with the seller (Husnan, 2009:50):

$$
E\left(R_{i}\right)=\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} R_{i j}}{N}
$$

Information:
$\mathrm{E}\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}\right)=$ average expected return on company stock i
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ij}}=$ return on investment i
$\mathrm{N}=$ number of events that may occur

## Variant

Calculating the variance of each stock with the formula (Tandelilin, 2010:55):

$$
\sigma_{j}^{2}=\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(R_{j t}-R_{j}\right)^{2}}{(n-1)}
$$

## Covariance

A negative covariance value indicates the values of the two variables move in opposite directions, that is, if one increases, the other decreases or one decreases, the other increases. The zero covariance value indicates the value of the two independent variables, namely the movement of one variable has nothing to do with the movement of the other variable. The covariance is the average of the stock deviations. Within the portfolio management framework, covariance shows how the returns from each security have a trend to move together.

## 3 Result and Discussion

Closing prices and stock returns of 10 companies
The closing price of a stock is the price that appears when the stock exchange closes. The closing price of a stock is very important because it becomes the reference for the opening price the next day. The closing stock price is usually used to predict the stock price in the next period. The following are the closing prices for shares of ten blue chip in Indonesia in the period January 12019 to December 1 2021. And we find the return results for each month for each company using the calculation method.

Closing prices and returns for 10 Blue Chip



Based on the pictures, it shows that the largest stock data was in February 2019 for GGRM (PT Gudang Garam Tbk) shares with a final value of 85,400 , and the lowest stock was in March 2020 for BFIN shares (PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk) with a final value 240.

And we can see that the highest profit rate is found in BRPT shares in April 2020 of 1 , while the lowest profit rate is found in BBTN shares in March of -0.505882335 . For the it value (total average profit level), the 2019-2021 stock data that has the highest profit is EMTK company shares of 0.04028273 , and company stock data that has the lowest profit, namely HMSP company shares of -0.0350346 .

## Expected Return

Calculating the Expected Return (expected profit) of each stock ( $\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{Ri})$ ), in determining the Expected Return (expected profit) of each stock sample of 10 blue chip, then the following is expressed using equality:

$$
E\left(R_{i}\right)=\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{N} R_{i t}}{N}
$$

Description:
ANTM Shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}=\mathbf{=} 0.0110176$
ADRO Shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}==0.000603837$
ASII shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}==-0.000169637$
BBRI Shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}=0.000165397$
BBTN Shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}=0.000134726$
BFIN shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}==0.000815799$
BRPT shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}=0.000956533$
EMTK Shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}=0.001118965$
GGRM Shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}==0.000638138$
HMSP Shares: $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}==-0.000973183$
Determination of Expected Return (expected profit) of each share

| Share Name | Expected Return <br> $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{R} i)}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| ANTM | 0.0110176 |
| ADRO | 0,000603837 |
| ASII | $-0,000169637$ |
| BBRI | 0,000165397 |
| BBTN | 0,000134726 |
| BFIN | 0,000815799 |
| BRPT | 0,000956533 |
| EMTK | 0,001118965 |
| GGRM | 0,000638138 |
| HMSP | $-0,000973183$ |

The expected profit level which has a positive value is found in the company shares of PT Adaro Energy Tbk (ADRO), PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM), PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (BBRI), PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk (BBTN), PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk (BFIN), PY Barito Pacific Tbk (BRPT), PT Elang Mahkota Technology (EMTK), and PT Gudang Garam Tbk (GGRM). Meanwhile, stocks that have a profit level that are expected to have a negative value are PT Astra International Tbk (ASII) and PT Handjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk (HMSP). Shares that have a positive expected profit rate mean that they can provide benefits for shareholders. On the other hand, if the expected profit rate is negative, it will cause losses for the shareholders.

## Covariance Variant Matrix

The following is the covariance variant matrix of the 10 stocks that are included in the Blue Chip in Indonesia in 2022.

## Variant matrix



Variant return is a way of calculating stocks with the help of the excel formula, namely:

$$
=\operatorname{var}(\text { number } 1 ; \text { number } 2)
$$

Description:
=var: excel formula
Number 1: first stock return in the company
Number 2: last stock return in the company

The number is the return result of each company over a 3 year period. As shown in Table 5.3, the yellow color is the result of the variance of returns for each company. Stock variance is a deviation that may occur between stock returns and the average stock return during the study period. In accordance with the variance calculation, the shares that have the highest variance value are BRPT shares with a variant value of 0.052619447 and the lowest variant is owned by HMSP of 0.007278901 .

## The Covariance Matrix

Tandelilin (2010:118) says that a positive covariance value indicates the values of the two variables move in the same direction, that is, if one increases, the other also increases or if one decreases, the other also decreases. A negative covariance value indicates the values of the two variables move in opposite directions, that is, if one increases, the other decreases or one decreases, the other increases. The zero covariance value indicates the value of the two independent variables, namely the movement of one variable has nothing to do with the movement of the other variable. The covariance is the average of the stock deviations. Within the portfolio management framework, covariance shows how the returns from each security have a trend to move together.


Calculating the covariance between two stocks in a portfolio using the excel formula:

$$
=\operatorname{covar}(\operatorname{array} 1 ; \text { array } 2)
$$

## Description:

=covar: excel formula
Array 1: stock return value in company table column 1
Array 2: stock return value in company table column 2
Based on Table 5.4 it is explained that the covariance values of the shares are positive and negative values, there is no covariance value which is zero so that it can be said that there are no independent stocks, namely the movement of one stock has nothing to do with the movement of other shares. The largest share covariance value is between shares coded BRPT with a value of 0.052619447 and the smallest share covariance value is EMTK and ADRO coded shares with a value of -0.002802228 .

The positive covariance value of BRPT shares shows that the value of these shares moves in the same direction, that is, if one increases, the other also increases or if one
decreases, the other also decreases. The negative covariance value of EMTK and ADRO shares shows the value of the two stocks moving in opposite directions, that is, if one increases, the other decreases or one decreases, the other increases.

Shares Blue Chip in the study period. So that it can be found that the covariance results of each company return are in the table above.

## Inverse

|  | \|ANTM | \|ADRO | ASII | \|BBRI | BBTN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANTM | 31,11436164 | 3,257682341 | -25,09107803 | -16,8211313 | -3,053895664 |
| ADRO | 3,257682341 | 79,47063911 | -24,4082265 | -38,00195994 | 10,18963898 |
| ASII | -25,09107803 | -24,4082265 | 200,4802913 | 42,41038298 | -27,66337479 |
| BBRI | -16,8211313 | -38,0019599 | 42,41038298 | 509,0252949 | -130,5314134 |
| BBTN | -3,053895664 | 10,18963898 | -27,66337479 | -130,5314134 | 70,41563431 |
| BFIN | 7,732302944 | 4,459922576 | -46,20309163 | -84,33461218 | 11,96854322 |
| BRPT | -6,422551425 | 2,991451068 | 23,89242 | 57,68758366 | -18,49428985 |
| EMTK | -18,97338314 | 3,568655018 | 27,53952867 | 32,17767548 | 0,985903277 |
| GGRM | 4,080217325 | 28,86196838 | -9,345358393 | -8,722637359 | 0,382513771 |
| HMSP | 2,333931478 | -39,0469038 | -95,74740296 | -258,9970215 | 81,26871338 |



Description:
Minverse: inverse function in excel
Array: all values of the covariance variance matrix for each company
Each inverse of the covariance variant matrix will be multiplied by vector 1 to get the V1 matrix.

V1, V2, W1, and W2


V1 uses the excel function from MMULT(array1; array2)
Description:
MMULT: excel formula function
Array 1: all inverse values of covariant stock variants
Array 2: all vector values for each company

All inverse values for covariant stock variants multiplied by all vector values for each company that have been determine its value, namely vector 1 .

V2 uses the MMULT formula function (array 1 ; array2)
MMULT: excel formula function
Array 1: all inverse covariant variant stock values
Array 2: all vector values for each company
V 2 is obtained by multiplying the inverse variance covariance matrix by the average return value of each stock.

W1 is the result of the V1 value of one of the shares divided by the sum of all the shares in V1. The result of w 2 is not much different from W1 which is calculated in W2, that is, one share is divided by the sum of all shares from V2, and produces the value shown in the table above.

Alpha


| BFIN | BRPT | EmTk | GGRM | HMSP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $-1,271544867$ | 3,085975817 | 1,448581811 | 1,509853957 | -17,08113902 |
| -1,152835559 | 2,754418212 | 1,317394679 | 1,363135656 | -15,17978102 |
| -1,03412625 | 2,422886008 | 1,186207547 | 1,216417356 | -13,27842302 |
| -0,915416941 | 2,091303003 | 1,055020414 | 1,069699055 | -11,37706502 |
| 0,796707633 | 1,759745398 | 0,923833282 | 0.922980755 | -9,475707022 |
| $-0,67998324$ | 1,428187794 | 0,79264615 | 0,776222454 | -7574349023 |
| -0,559289015 | 1,096630189 | 0,661459017 | 0,629944154 | -5.672991024 |
| -0,405579707 | 0.765072584 | 0,530271885 | 0,482825853 | -3,771633024 |
| 0,321870398 | 0,A3351498 | 0,399884753 | 0,336107552 | -1,87027502 |

Alpha value consists of $0.1-0.9$. Alpha has a formula function, namely:
Weight W1+(1-alpha (0.1-0.9) $\times$ weight W 2 .
After knowing the value of the company weights of each alpha when added together it will produce a value of 1 . Alpha can calculate the value of portfolio return, portfolio variance and risk.

| Alpha | Return <br> portofolio | Variasi <br> portofolio | resiko |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0,1 | 0.819135552 | 0,929930888 | 0,964329 |
| 0,2 | 0.729121219 | 0,737520017 | 0,85879 |
| 0,3 | 0.639106886 | 0,567557707 | 0,753364 |
| 0,4 | 0.549092554 | 0,420038227 | 0,648104 |
| 0,5 | 0.459078221 | 0,294956538 | 0,543099 |
| 0,6 | 0.369063888 | 0,192308299 | 0,43853 |
| 0,7 | 0.279049556 | 0,112089862 | 0,334798 |
| 0,8 | 0.201974499 | 0,054298273 | 0,23302 |
| 0,9 | 0.09902089 | 0,018931274 | 0,137591 |

The portfolio return value is the result of the formula:
Weight value x average value of each stock.
So that the portfolio return alpha $0.1-0.9$ can be seen that the lowest portfolio return is at alpha 0.9 worth 0.09902089 .

Portfolio variations have calculations:
The value of the 1st company's weight $\times$ the 1 st company's variation + the 2 nd company's weight $\times$ the 2 nd company's variation $+\ldots$

For example, if someone invests Rp. 135,000,000 multiplied by the weight of an alpha of 0.9 , the largest value will be for the BBRI company, Rp. 298,967,375 and the smallest value will be for the HMSP company, which is -Rp. 376,655,878.

In the alpha portfolio variation $0.1-0.9$ it can be seen that the lowest portfolio variation is at alpha 0.9 of 0.018931274 .

Portfolio risk also has a formula function:
SQRT (root) portfolio variance
The lowest risk is at alpha 0.9 , namely 0.137591
Separation

## Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusion
Based on the results and discussions that have been carried out, the researcher can draw several conclusions as follows:

1. Based on Table 5.1 above, it shows that the largest stock data was in February 2019 for GGRM (PT Gudang Garam Tbk) shares with a final value of 85,400 , and the lowest stock was in March 2020 for BFIN shares (PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk) with a final value 240 .
2. The highest profit rate was found in BRPT shares in April 2020 of 1, while the lowest profit rate was found in BBTN shares in March of -0.505882335 (Table 5.1)
3. value it (total average profit level) that the 2019-2021 stock data that has the highest profit is on EMTK company shares of 0.04028273 , and the company stock data that has the lowest profit is on HMSP company shares of -0.0350346 . (Table 5.1).
4. After calculating Expected return on stocks, it produces positive and negative stocks. Shares that have a positive expected profit rate mean that they can provide benefits for shareholders. The company that has the largest positive value is the share of the company PT Elang Mahkota Teknologi (EMTK). And shares that have a negative loss rate are found in the company PT Handjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk (HMSP).
5. In accordance with the variance calculation, the shares that have the highest variance value are BRPT shares with a variant value of 0.052619447 and the lowest variant is owned by HMSP of 0.007278901 .
6. The best weight is at alpha 0.9 with a portfolio return of 0.09902089 , a portfolio variation of 0.018931274 and the lowest risk of 0.137591 . In accordance with investor preferences, investors prefer to take investment risks by looking at the lowest possible risk with a high rate of return.

## Suggestions

Based on these conclusions, the researchers provide the following suggestions:

1. Investors should invest their shares in PT Elang Mahkota Teknologi (EMTK) company shares because they have the potential to have the highest profit value according to the calculations using the Markowitz method above.
2. Investors are expected to continuously monitor the development of these portfolio shares because these stocks are not optimal forever. Stocks that are not optimal are caused by changes in economic conditions that can affect changes in these shares.
3. For further research, it is recommended to use a large number of stock samples from various sectors in the portfolio. Besides that, it can also be done by making comparisons with other portfolio determination models.

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