Trade Execution Optimization

Inventory Left Time Left

Theoretical computer science: One-way trading problem

"How can we buy (respectively sell) *V* shares within a time horizon *T*, in a manner that minimizes the capital spent (respectively, maximizes the revenue received)?".

Nevmyvaka, Yuriy, Yi Feng, and Michael Kearns.
"Reinforcement learning for optimized trade execution."
Proceedings of the 23rd international conference on Machine learning. ACM, 2006.

Private Variables:

- Remaining Inventory i
- Remaining time left t
- (Maker/taker fees)

Market Variables:

- Drawn from order book that evolves over time
- E.g. market volume, liquidity, volatility
- More advanced features: technical analysis
- Examination of their performance impact

Reinforcement Learning

Action a: placing a limit order at price ask

 $= 0 \rightarrow ask price$

> 0 → buyer side of book

 $< 0 \rightarrow sell side of book$

Other approaches:

Online Learning Neural Nets Genetic algorithm

Detecting market specific patterns Detecting buy/sell walls

Evaluation

Commonly compared against mid-spread price: (ask+bid) / 2

Outlook: evolve into *market maker*, seeking to profit from the difference between the buy and sell price of an asset