



# Reinforcement Learning for Portfolio Management

Related Work

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# Optimal Asset Allocation Using Adaptive Dynamic Programming

[Ralph Neuneier, 1997]

## Problem Definition

- **Agents**
  - German Stock Index DAX
- **Agents**
  - Q-Learning via Neural Network
- **Scope**
  - Discrete Action Space (binary selection)

## Results

- Outperformed benchmark strategy (MLP)

## Pros

- Q-Learning via Neural Network

# Reinforcement Learning for Trading Systems and Portfolios

[John Moody, Matthew Saffell et al., 1997] i

## Problem Definition

- **Metrics**

- (Additive / Multiplicative) Profit
- Wealth
- Economic Utility
- (Differential) Sharpe Ratio

- **Agents**

- Real-Time Reinforcement Learning (Max Immediate Reward)
- Q-Learning (Max Discounted Future Rewards)

- **Scope**

- Single Asset Discrete Position
- Multiple Assets (suggestions, no solution proposed)

# Reinforcement Learning for Trading Systems and Portfolios

[John Moody, Matthew Saffell et al., 1997] ii

## Results

- Q-Learning outperformed Real-Time Reinforcement Learning in Artificial Data
- Real-Time Reinforcement Learning performed better in S&P500/TBill (binary) experiments
- Both agents beat "Buy and Hold" strategy

## Pros

- (Differential) Sharpe Ratio → on-line training
- Multiple Assets (softmax output layer)
- Proof of concept

# Policy Gradient Algorithms for Asset Allocation Problem

[Pierpaolo Necchi, 2016]

## Problem Definition

- **MDP**

- State: Historic Prices
- Reward: (Daily Log) Returns
- Action: Portfolio Vector

- **Agents**

- Policy Gradient with Parametric-Based Exploration

- **Scope**

- Algorithmic Trading ("single asset")

## Results

- Successful backtests on synthetic data
- Significance of transaction costs

## Pros

# A Deep Reinforcement Learning Framework for the Financial Portfolio Management Problem [Zhengyao Jiang, Dixing Xu, Jinjun Liang, 2017] i

## Problem Definition

- **MDP**

- State: Historic Prices (Prices Tensors)
- Reward: (Daily) Returns
- Action: Portfolio Vector

- **Agents**

- Policy Gradient
  - CNN
  - LSTM

- **Scope**

- Multiple Assets (softmax output layer)

# A Deep Reinforcement Learning Framework for the Financial Portfolio Management Problem [Zhengyao Jiang, Dixing Xu, Jinjun Liang, 2017] ii

## Results

- Outperformed most standard portfolio management algorithms
- Brute-Force sequential dependence and  $\langle S_t, A_t, R_t \rangle$

## Pros

- Ensemble of Identical Independent Evaluators (EIIE)
- Portfolio Vector Memory (PVM)
- Multiple Assets (softmax output layer)

# Cryptocurrency Portfolio Management with Deep Reinforcement Learning Problem

[Zhengyao Jiang, Jinjun Liang, 2017] i

## Problem Definition

- **MDP**

- State: Historic Prices
- Reward: (Daily) Returns
- Action: Portfolio Vector

- **Agents**

- Policy Gradient, implemented via CNN

- **Scope**

- Multiple Assets (softmax output layer)



# Cryptocurrency Portfolio Management with Deep Reinforcement Learning Problem

[Zhengyao Jiang, Jinjun Liang, 2017] ii

## Results

- Outperformed most standard portfolio management algorithms
- **Very Low** Sharpe Ratio ( $\approx 0.036886$ )

## Pros

- 1D Convolutional Neural Network
- Multiple Assets (softmax output layer)
- Proof of concept



John Moody, Matthew Saffell et al. (1997).

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Zhengyao Jiang, Dixing Xu, Jinjun Liang (2017).

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