《双 ETF 轮动策略的实证研究与分析》

——以中泰证券视角的量化实证分析(实习报告)

2025年10月25日

一. 研究背景

近年来,ETF(交易型开放式指数基金)在中国市场快速发展,成为资产配置的重要工具。对券商而言,开发低成本、易执行、客户易理解的策略产品,有助于提升客户黏性和资产留存率。

本研究聚焦"双 ETF 动量轮动"——一种基于动量择优(Momentum Selection)的策略。目标是:在提升长期收益的同时,有效控制回撤,并探索其在智能投顾与公募产品中的应用前景。

二. 方法选择与理由

2.1 动量择优简介

- 逻辑:基于"强者恒强"假设,对过去 N 个月的累计收益进行比较,择 优满仓持有。
- 规则: 统一在月末评比,次月初调仓;赢家通吃(100%/0%),并计入交易成本。
- 特点:规则化、透明化、能有效捕捉趋势,但在震荡市可能出现频繁切换。

2.2 为什么选动量而不是其他轮动方法?

- 相比估值轮动、波动率轮动、风险平价:
- a) 更简单透明,便于客户理解;
- b) 更契合股-金组合的趋势特性;
- c) 不依赖主观判断或复杂计算,更适合落地智能投顾产品。

三. 标的选择与理由

本研究选取沪深 300ETF (510300) 与黄金 ETF (518880) 作为轮动标的:

- 1) 信息纯度
- -在月频动量下,黄金(gold)与沪深300(equity)的阶段性趋势更鲜明;
- -引入国债 ETF(bond)后,三选一的名次差经常很小,噪音切换变多(动量分差小→更容易"误换仓"),交易成本侵蚀收益。
- 2) 经济直觉与产品可解释性
- -股-金天然是"风险开/关"双闸门: 牛市抓股指趋势, 避险期切到黄金;
- -国债的慢趋势特征更适合配置型(固定配比),但在月频动量中常被"短期噪音"触发;
- -对客户与渠道, "赢家通吃=100%/0%"更易理解、执行成本更低,利于产品化与 A/B 测试落地。

结论:在该样本与执行频率下,双资产的"趋势纯度+低噪音换仓">三资产的"名义分散">单资产,这是实证结果而非主观偏好。

注:研究中亦测试了加入 10 年期国债 ETF(511260) 的三资产策略,但核心分析聚焦"股-金"双资产配置。

四. 策略设计与实现

- 1. 策略逻辑
 - 动量择优 + 赢者通吃。
 - 每月评比沪深 300ETF 与黄金 ETF 的动量表现,择强满仓。
- 2. 操作频率
 - 月频(月末评比,次月初执行),避免过高换手率。
- 3. 关键参数

• 回看期(LB): 在3/6/9/12个月不同窗口作出实证对比的测试中,发现6个月动量窗口表现最佳,作为最终设定。

4. 核心切换节点

• 当沪深 300 的过去 6 个月累计收益 > 黄金,则下月满仓切换至沪深 300; 反之切换至黄金。

五. 回测与效果分析(2015-2024)

5.1 双资产 vs. 单一资产

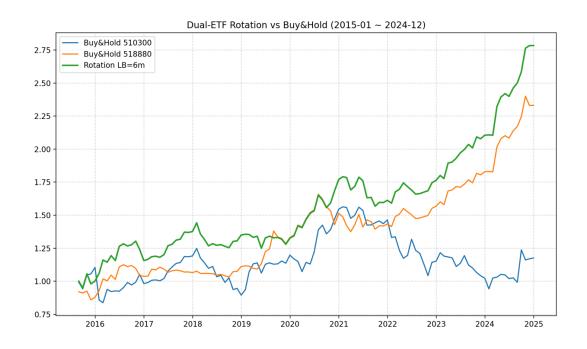
-年化收益: 双资产 11.5% > 黄金 8.9% > 沪深 300

-最大回撤: 双资产 -13% < 黄金 -17% < 沪深 300

-Sharpe: 双资产 0.79 > 黄金 0.60 > 沪深 300

结论:风险收益比明显更优,验证了动量有效性。

*虽然有来回切换成本,但在大趋势阶段能明显减小回撤。



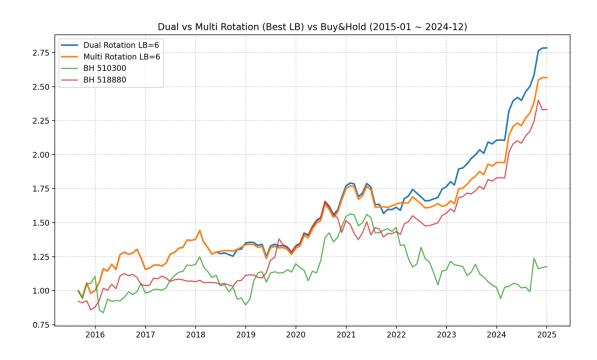
5.2 双资产轮动 vs. 三资产轮动

-双资产 Sharpe 0.793 > 三资产 Sharpe 0.738

-年化收益 11.49% > 10.53%

结论:

- 1) 动量轮动适合"趋势感强的资产",不是越多越好。国债虽稳健(Sharpe≈0.80),但收益有限(≈4-5%)以及在动量排名中容易"误触发",常常在股和金差不多时被"误选"。由于国债缺乏趋势性,所以换过去收益有限,反而拖累整体表现(Sharpe 降到 0.738)。因此,国债适合长期配置,不适合动量轮动;
- 2) 双资产动量的优势在于其 Sharpe≈0.79, 虽然略低于国债, 但年化收益≈11.5%, 远超国债。并且回撤比股市小一半以上, 收益又比国债高一倍以上。
 - 单买股 = 高收益+高风险
 - 单买金 = 防御性强+中等收益
 - 单买债 = 稳定+低收益
 - 动量双资产 = 收益和风险的最佳平衡(验证了动量择优在趋势性资产中的有效性与边界条件。)



六. 不同市场阶段的表现

| 市场阶 | 时间区间 | 动量轮动表现 | 机制解释 |
|-----|------|--------|------|
| 段 | | | |

| 上涨 趋势 阶段 | 2015Q1 - Q2、 2019Q1、2020Q2 | 动量信号快速切入沪深 300,明显捕捉上涨行情, 跑赢单一持仓 | 动量信号捕捉上 涨趋势 |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 下跌 趋势 阶段 | 2015Q3 - 2016Q1、2018 全 年 | 策略切换至黄金,显著降低 组合回撤 | 黄金避险属性发 挥作用 |
| 震荡阶 段 | 2017 全年、 2021H2 - 2022H1 | 策略频繁切换,整体收益持 平或略低 | 信号在无趋势时 失真,成本侵蚀 收益 |

结论:策略不预测市场,而是自然顺应市场阶段,自动通过"过去 n 个月谁涨得更多"来决定持仓。

换句话说,动量轮动就是把"判断市场阶段"的任务交给价格本身,它自动帮我们完成"牛市追股,熊市避险"的切换,以及震荡承认边界。

七. 中泰证券业务落地分析

- 1. 历史验证与未来可复制性:十年跨周期验证有效;高不确定性环境下复制性强。
- 2. 落地基础: 月频低成本、ETF 流动性好、逻辑简单透明, 适合智能投顾与中小客户。
- 3. 业务机会:
- -智能投顾产品: APP 上线信号、一键调仓;
- -客户教育:用低门槛、跨周期适应吸引投资者;
- -差异化竞争:区别于固定配比,结合中泰研究优势形成品牌壁垒。

八. 核心结论与建议

• 比单资产优越: 收益更高,回撤更低。

- 比固定配比优越: 风险相近但回报更高。
- 跨周期适应: 牛市抓股、熊市避险、震荡承认边界。
- 适用人群:中等偏保守、希望收益高于债券/存款、又不想高频交易的投资者。
- 可持续性: 十年多轮验证,基础逻辑清晰,执行可行。

*可能涉及到的相关提问:

Q1: 为什么要回测十年?

A: 覆盖了股灾、熊市、疫情、加息等全周期,证明策略不是短期凑巧,而是长期有效。

Q2: 为什么不用三资产?

A: 国债本身稳健,但趋势弱,加入后增加噪音,反而削弱动量轮动效果。

Q3: 为什么不是直接买国债?

A: 国债稳但收益低 (\approx 4 - 5%); 本策略收益率 \approx 11.5%, 风险仍可控, 长期更优。

Q4: 是不是频繁调仓?

A: 不是,每月最多一次调仓; 大趋势阶段往往连续持有,平均换仓次数有限。

Q5: 真正的优势是什么?

A: 极简规则(每月择强),实现比任何单一资产更优的风险收益比,既能讲清楚,也能产品化。

- A.1: 双 ETF 轮动 vs 单资产;
- A.2: 双 ETF 轮动 vs 多资产轮动。

A.1 双 ETF 轮动 vs 单资产回测代码(dual_rotation_10y_gold_ak.py)

```
import os
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import akshare as ak
# ------ 参数 ------
TICKS = {
   "510300. SH": "510300", #沪深 300 ETF
   "518880. SH": "518880", # 黄金 ETF
START = "20150101"
END = "20241231" # 固定到年末,月频刚好覆盖 2015-01 ~ 2024-12
LOOKBACKS = [3, 6, 9, 12]
LEVER = 1.0 # 杠杆倍数
FIN_ANN = 0.045 # 年化融资利率 (LEVER>1 时,对超出 1 的部分计提)
COMM BPS = 1.0 # 手续费(万分比)
SLIP_BPS = 2.0 # 滑点(万分比)
RF ANN = 0.02 # 年化无风险利率 (Sharpe 用)
OUTDIR = "outputs_dual_etf"
os.makedirs(OUTDIR, exist_ok=True)
# ------ 工具函数 ------
def get_close(symbol: str, start: str, end: str) -> pd. Series | None:
   ""用 akshare 获取日频收盘价,返回 Series(index=Date, name=symbol)""
   code = TICKS[symbo1]
   df = ak.fund_etf_hist_em(
       symbol=code,
       period="daily",
       start_date=start,
       end date=end,
       adjust=""
   )
   if df is None or df.empty:
```

```
return None
   df = df.rename(columns={"日期": "Date", "收盘": "Close"})
   df["Date"] = pd. to_datetime(df["Date"])
   df = df. sort values("Date"). set index("Date")
   s = df["Close"].astype(float)
   s.name = symbol
   return s
def metr(r: pd. Series, rf: float = 0.02) -> dict:
   """年化收益、波动、夏普、最大回撤、胜率、样本月数"""
   r = r. dropna()
   n = 1en(r)
   if n == 0:
       return {"CAGR": np. nan, "Vol": np. nan, "Sharpe": np. nan,
               "MDD": np.nan, "WinRate": np.nan, "Months": 0}
   cagr = (1 + r).prod() ** (12 / n) - 1
   vol = r. std() * np. sqrt(12) if n > 1 else np. nan
   rf m = rf / 12.0
   shar = ((r.mean() - rf_m) / r.std() * np.sqrt(12)) if r.std() > 0 else np.nan
   curve = (1 + r).cumprod()
   mdd = (curve / curve.cummax() - 1.0).min()
   win = (r > 0). mean()
   return {"CAGR": cagr, "Vol": vol, "Sharpe": shar,
           "MDD": mdd, "WinRate": win, "Months": n}
# ----- 获取/整理数据 -----
series = []
for sym in TICKS. keys():
   s = get_close(sym, START, END)
   if s is None or s.empty:
       raise RuntimeError(f"no data: {sym}")
   series.append(s)
prices = pd. concat (series, axis=1). dropna (how="all")
prices = prices[~prices. index. duplicated(keep="last")]. sort_index()
# 月末频率 (ME = Month End)
m_px = prices.resample("ME").last().dropna(how="all") # 月末价格
m_ret = m_px.pct_change().dropna(how="all")
                                                     # 月度收益
# ----- 买入持有基准 -----
bh curves, bh m = \{\}, \{\}
for sym in TICKS. keys():
   r = m_ret[sym].copy()
```

```
bh\_curves[sym] = (1 + r).cumprod()
   bh m[sym]
              = metr(r, RF ANN)
# 用于保存每个 Lookback 的月度收益序列 (用于后续画"最佳轮动"曲线)
rotation rets = {}
# ------ 轮动策略(赢家通吃) ------
all_metrics = []
for 1b in LOOKBACKS:
   # 动量 = 过去 lb 个月累计涨幅; 用"上月末"的动量决定"本月"持仓(再 shift 一
月执行)
   mom = (m_px / m_px. shift(1b)) - 1.0
   mom = mom. shift(1). dropna(how="all")
   ret = m_ret.loc[mom.index] # 对齐收益
   # 赢家=1,其余=0;下月初执行
   w = pd. DataFrame (0.0, index=mom. index, columns=mom. columns)
   win asset = mom. idxmax(axis=1)
   for d, sym in win_asset.items():
       w. loc[d, sym] = 1.0
   w = w. shift(1). fillna(0.0). loc[ret. index]
   # 换仓检测
   prev = w. shift(1). fillna(0.0)
   switch = pd. Series ((w. values != prev. values). any (axis=1), index=w. index)
   #成本设置:首次进场单边,之后换仓双边
   one_side = (COMM_BPS + SLIP_BPS) / 10000.0
   roundtrip = one side *2.0
   tc = pd. Series (0.0, index=w.index)
   active mask = (w.sum(axis=1) > 0)
   if active mask.any():
       first_active = active_mask.idxmax() # 第一个 True 的时间戳
       tc.loc[first active] = -one side
   tc.loc[switch] += -roundtrip # 若与首月重叠,此处会被下面单边覆盖
   # 确保首次进场最终是单边(覆盖可能的叠加)
   if active_mask.any():
       tc.loc[first_active] = -one_side
   # 杠杆 & 融资
   gross = (w * ret).sum(axis=1)
   fin = (FIN ANN / 12.0) if LEVER > 1.0 else 0.0
```

```
rot = LEVER * gross - max(0.0, LEVER - 1.0) * fin + tc
   # 存收益用于后续画"最佳轮动"曲线
   rotation rets[lb] = rot.copy()
   # 记录指标
   rot m = metr(rot, RF ANN); rot m["LookbackM"] = 1b
   all_metrics.append(rot_m)
   # 可选:逐LB净值/回撤图(如不需要可注释)
   curve = (1 + rot).cumprod()
   plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
   plt.plot(curve, label=f"Rotation LB={lb}m")
   for sym in TICKS. keys():
       plt.plot(bh_curves[sym].loc[curve.index], label=f"BH {sym}")
   plt.title(f"Dual-ETF Rotation (LB=\{1b\}m): 510300.SH vs 518880.SH")
   plt.grid(True, ls="--", alpha=0.5); plt.legend(); plt.tight layout()
   plt. savefig (os. path. join (OUTDIR, f"nav curve gold lb{lb}.png"), dpi=200);
plt.close()
   peak = curve.cummax(); dd = curve / peak - 1.0
   plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4)); plt.plot(dd, label=f"DD LB={lb}m")
   plt.title(f"Drawdown Rotation (LB={1b}m) Gold Pair")
   plt.grid(True, ls="--", alpha=0.5); plt.tight_layout()
   plt. savefig (os. path. join (OUTDIR, f"drawdown gold lb{lb}.png"), dpi=200);
plt.close()
# ----- 汇总输出 ------
met_df = pd. DataFrame(all_metrics).set_index("LookbackM").sort_index()
bh_df = pd.DataFrame({f"BH_{sym}}": bh_m[sym] for sym in TICKS.keys()})
met df. to csv(os. path. join(OUTDIR, "metrics rotation 10y gold.csv"), encoding="utf-
bh_df.to_csv(os.path.join(OUTDIR, "metrics_buyhold_10y_gold.csv"), encoding="utf-8-
sig")
# Sharpe vs Lookback (直接用内存)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
for 1b in LOOKBACKS:
   plt.scatter(lb, met_df.loc[lb, "Sharpe"], s=80)
plt.xticks(LOOKBACKS)
plt.title("Sharpe vs Lookback (10Y) Gold Pair")
plt.grid(True, ls="--", alpha=0.5)
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.savefig(os.path.join(OUTDIR, "sharpe_vs_lookback_10y_gold.png"), dpi=200)
plt.close()
# ----- 三线净值对比图 + 最佳轮动回撤图 ------
# 选"最佳轮动": 优先用 LB=6 (预设参数), 否则取 Sharpe 最高的
if 6 in LOOKBACKS:
   1b best = 6
else:
   lb best = met df["Sharpe"].idxmax()
bh 300 = bh curves["510300.SH"]
bh gold = bh curves["518880.SH"]
rot_best_curve = (1 + rotation_rets[lb_best]).cumprod()
# 对齐索引并画三线净值图
common idx =
bh_300. index. intersection(bh_gold. index). intersection(rot_best_curve. index)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(bh_300.loc[common_idx], label="Buy&Hold 510300")
plt.plot(bh_gold.loc[common_idx], label="Buy&Hold 518880")
plt.plot(rot best curve.loc[common idx], label=f"Rotation LB={lb best}m",
linewidth=2)
plt.title("Dual-ETF Rotation vs Buy&Hold (2015-01 ~ 2024-12)")
plt.grid(True, 1s="--", alpha=0.5)
plt.legend()
plt. tight_layout()
plt.savefig(os.path.join(OUTDIR, "nav_curve_BH_vs_rotation_best.png"), dpi=200)
plt.close()
# 最佳轮动回撤图
peak = rot_best_curve.cummax()
dd best = rot best curve / peak - 1.0
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
plt.plot(dd_best, label=f"Drawdown Rotation LB={lb best}m")
plt.title(f"Drawdown (Rotation LB={lb best}m)")
plt.grid(True, 1s="--", alpha=0.5)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig(os.path.join(OUTDIR, f"drawdown_rotation_best_lb{lb_best}.png"),
dpi=200)
plt.close()
# ----- 打印检查 -----
print("m_px range (月末价格):", m_px.index.min().date(), "~",
m px. index. max(). date())
```

```
print("m_ret range (月度收益):", m_ret.index.min().date(), "~", m_ret.index.max().date())
print("months (月度收益样本数):", len(m_ret))
print("\nBuy & Hold:\n", bh_df)
print("\nRotation (fixed 10Y):\n", met_df)
print("最佳LB:", lb_best)
print("输出目录:", os.path.abspath(OUTDIR))
```

回测结果: m px range (月末价格): 2015-01-31 ~ 2024-12-31

m ret range (月度收益): 2015-02-28 ~ 2024-12-31

months (月度收益样本数): 119

Buy & Hold:

| | BH_510300. SH | BH_518880. SH |
|---------|---------------|---------------|
| CAGR | 0.016455 | 0.089136 |
| Vol | 0.216286 | 0.121400 |
| Sharpe | 0.089422 | 0.600233 |
| MDD | -0.405562 | -0.171015 |
| WinRate | 0. 554622 | 0. 537815 |
| Months | 119,000000 | 119,000000 |

Rotation (fixed 10Y):

| | CAGR | Vol | l Sharpe | e MDD | WinRate | Months |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| LookbackM | | | | | | |
| 3 | -0.008017 | 0.157075 | -0.096942 | -0.499105 | 0.543103 | 116 |
| 6 | 0.114886 | 0. 121619 | 0.793305 | -0.133420 | 0.646018 | 113 |
| 9 | 0.069536 | 0. 141505 | 0.408027 | -0.224457 | 0.600000 | 110 |
| 12 | 0.093212 | 0.116105 | 0.654894 | -0.179115 | 0.598131 | 107 |
| 最佳 LB: 6 | 3 | | | | | |

A.2 双 ETF 轮动 vs 多资产轮动 (compare_dual_vs_multi_ak.py)

-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

"""

Dual vs Multi ETF Rotation (AKShare only) 2015-01-01 $^{\circ}$ 2024-12-31

- 双 ETF: 沪深 300 (510300. SH) + 黄金 (518880. SH)
- 多 ETF: 沪深 300 + 黄金 + 国债 ETF (511260. SH)
- 月度动量赢家通吃(回看期 L ∈ {3,6,9,12}; 上月末动量、下月执行)
- 交易成本: 首月单边、换仓双边(手续费+滑点)

"""

```
import os
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import akshare as ak
from typing import Optional, Dict, List
TICKS = {
   "510300. SH": "510300", #沪深 300 ETF
   "518880. SH": "518880", # 黄金 ETF
   "511260. SH": "511260", # 国债 ETF
}
PAIR = ["510300. SH", "518880. SH"]
MULTI = ["510300. SH", "518880. SH", "511260. SH"]
START = "20150101"
END = "20241231" # 覆盖 2015-01 ~ 2024-12
LOOKBACKS = [3, 6, 9, 12]
LEVER
       = 1.0
                  # 杠杆倍数
                 # 年化融资利率 (LEVER>1 时,对超出 1 的部分计提)
FIN ANN = 0.045
COMM BPS = 1.0
                 # 手续费(万分比,单边)
SLIP BPS = 2.0
                 # 滑点(万分比,单边)
RF ANN = 0.02
                  # 年化无风险利率 (Sharpe 用)
OUTDIR = "outputs dual vs multi ak"
os.makedirs(OUTDIR, exist_ok=True)
# ======= 工具函数 ==========
def get_close(symbol: str, start: str, end: str) -> Optional[pd.Series]:
   仅用 akshare 获取日频收盘价,返回 Series(index=Date, name=symbol)
   code = TICKS[symbol]
   df = ak.fund_etf_hist_em(
       symbol=code, period="daily", start_date=start, end_date=end, adjust=""
   )
   if df is None or df.empty:
       return None
```

```
# 兼容列名
   rename map = \{\}
   if "日期" in df.columns: rename map["日期"] = "Date"
   if "收盘" in df.columns: rename map["收盘"] = "Close"
   if "收盘价" in df.columns: rename map["收盘价"] = "Close"
   df = df.rename(columns=rename map)
   if "Date" not in df. columns or "Close" not in df. columns:
       return None
   df["Date"] = pd. to datetime(df["Date"])
   df = df. sort values("Date"). set index("Date")
   s = pd. to_numeric(df["Close"], errors="coerce").replace([np. inf, -np. inf],
np. nan). dropna()
   s.name = symbol
    return s
def metr(r: pd. Series, rf: float = 0.02) -> dict:
    """年化收益、波动、夏普、最大回撤、胜率、样本月数"""
   r = r. dropna()
   n = len(r)
   if n == 0:
       return {"CAGR": np. nan, "Vol": np. nan, "Sharpe": np. nan,
                "MDD": np.nan, "WinRate": np.nan, "Months": 0}
   cagr = (1 + r).prod() ** (12 / n) - 1
   vol = r. std() * np. sqrt(12) if n > 1 else np. nan
   rf m = rf / 12.0
   shar = ((r.mean() - rf_m) / r.std() * np.sqrt(12)) if r.std() > 0 else np.nan
   curve = (1 + r).cumprod()
         = (\text{curve} / \text{curve.cummax}() - 1.0). \min()
   win = (r > 0). mean()
    return {"CAGR": cagr, "Vol": vol, "Sharpe": shar,
            "MDD": mdd, "WinRate": win, "Months": n}
def ensure_mon_end(prices: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
   转月末频率 (ME = Month End)
   prices = prices[~prices.index.duplicated(keep="last")].sort_index()
   m_px = prices.resample("ME").last().dropna(how="all")
   return m px
def winner_take_all_rotation(
   m px: pd. DataFrame,
```

```
m ret: pd. DataFrame,
   universe: List[str],
   1b: int,
   lever: float = 1.0,
   fin ann: float = 0.045,
   comm_bps: float = 1.0,
   slip bps: float = 2.0,
) -> pd. Series:
    赢家通吃轮动: 动量 = 过去 lb 个月累计涨幅(上月末动量,下月执行)
   返回: 月度收益序列(含交易成本与融资成本)
   px = m_px[universe].copy()
   ret = m ret[universe].copy()
   # 上月末动量(过去 lb 个月累计)
   mom = (px / px. shift(1b)) - 1.0
   mom = mom. shift(1).dropna(how="all")
   ret = ret.loc[mom.index] # 对齐到动量可用期
   # 当月仓位 = 上月末动量赢家; 下月初执行(再 shift(1))
   w = pd. DataFrame (0.0, index=mom.index, columns=universe)
   win asset = mom. idxmax(axis=1)
   for d, sym in win_asset.items():
       if sym in w.columns:
           w. loc[d, sym] = 1.0
   w = w. shift(1). fillna(0.0). loc[ret. index]
   # 换仓与成本
   prev = w. shift(1). fillna(0.0)
   switch = pd. Series((w. values != prev. values). any(axis=1), index=w. index)
   one side = (comm bps + slip bps) / 10000.0
   roundtrip = one side *2.0
    tc = pd. Series (0.0, index=w.index)
   active mask = (w.sum(axis=1) > 0)
   if active_mask.any():
       first_active = active_mask.idxmax()
       tc.loc[first_active] = -one_side
   tc.loc[switch] += -roundtrip
   if active mask.any():
       tc.loc[first_active] = -one_side # 覆盖可能叠加
```

```
# 杠杆与融资(仅对超出1倍部分计息)
   gross = (w * ret).sum(axis=1)
        = (fin_ann / 12.0) if lever > 1.0 else 0.0
        = lever * gross - max(0.0, lever - 1.0) * fin + tc
   return rot
def pick best 1b (met df: pd. DataFrame, prefer 1b: int = 6) -> int:
   if prefer_lb in met_df.index:
       return prefer 1b
   return int(met_df["Sharpe"].idxmax())
def pick metric row(met df: pd. DataFrame, prefer lb: int = 6) -> pd. Series:
   if prefer_lb in met_df.index:
       return met df.loc[prefer lb]
   return met_df.loc[met_df["Sharpe"].idxmax()]
# ======= 获取/整理数据 ===========
series = []
for sym in TICKS. keys():
   s = get_close(sym, START, END)
   if s is None or s.empty:
       raise RuntimeError(f"no data: {sym}")
   series.append(s)
prices = pd. concat (series, axis=1). dropna (how="all")
# 关键: 先做月末采样并裁剪目标区间,再计算月度收益,避免 KeyError
m_px_all = ensure_mon_end(prices)
m_px = m_px_all.loc[(m_px_all.index >= pd.Timestamp("2015-01-31")) &
                  (m px all.index <= pd. Timestamp("2024-12-31"))]
m_ret = m_px.pct_change().dropna(how="all")
# ====== 买入持有 (BH) 基准 =====
bh_curves: Dict[str, pd. Series] = {}
bh m: Dict[str, dict] = {}
for sym in TICKS.keys():
   if sym in m ret.columns:
       r = m ret[sym].copy()
       bh\_curves[sym] = (1 + r).cumprod()
       bh_m[sym] = metr(r, RF_ANN)
rotation dual: Dict[int, pd. Series] = {}
rotation multi: Dict[int, pd. Series] = {}
```

```
metrics_dual, metrics_multi = [], []
for 1b in LOOKBACKS:
   # 双 ETF
   rot d = winner take all rotation(
       m_px, m_ret, PAIR, 1b,
       lever=LEVER, fin ann=FIN ANN,
       comm_bps=COMM_BPS, slip_bps=SLIP_BPS
   )
   rotation dual[lb] = rot d. copy()
   m_d = metr(rot_d, RF_ANN); m_d["LookbackM"] = 1b; m_d["Group"] =
"Dual (300+Gold)"
   metrics_dual.append(m_d)
   #多ETF
   rot m = winner take all rotation(
       m_px, m_ret, MULTI, 1b,
       lever=LEVER, fin ann=FIN ANN,
       comm_bps=COMM_BPS, slip_bps=SLIP_BPS
   rotation multi[lb] = rot m.copy()
   m_m = metr(rot_m, RF_ANN); m_m["LookbackM"] = 1b; m_m["Group"] =
"Multi(300+Gold+Tbond)"
   metrics_multi.append(m_m)
   # —— 每个 LB 的净值/回撤图 ——
   for group_name, curve in [
        (f"Dual LB={1b}", (1 + rot_d).cumprod()),
        (f"Multi LB={1b}", (1 + rot_m).cumprod())
   ]:
       plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
        plt.plot(curve, label=group name, linewidth=2)
       #参考:两只资产的买入持有
        for sym in PAIR:
            if sym in bh curves:
               plt.plot(bh curves[sym].loc[curve.index], label=f"BH {sym}",
alpha=0.7)
       plt.title(f"{group_name} Rotation vs BH (2015-01 ~ 2024-12)")
       plt.grid(True, ls="--", alpha=0.5)
       plt.legend()
       plt. tight layout()
       fname = group_name.replace(" ", "_").replace(":", "").replace("=", "")
        plt.savefig(os.path.join(OUTDIR, f"nav_{fname}.png"), dpi=200)
       plt.close()
```

```
peak = curve.cummax()
       dd = curve / peak - 1.0
       plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
       plt.plot(dd, label=f"DD {group name}")
       plt.title(f"Drawdown {group_name}")
       plt.grid(True, 1s="--", alpha=0.5)
       plt.tight_layout()
       plt. savefig (os. path. join (OUTDIR, f"dd {fname}.png"), dpi=200)
       plt.close()
met_dual_df = pd.DataFrame(metrics_dual).set_index("LookbackM").sort_index()
met multi df = pd. DataFrame (metrics multi).set index ("LookbackM").sort index ()
            = pd. DataFrame({f"BH_{sym}}": bh_m[sym] for sym in bh_m.keys()})
bh_df
met_dual_df. to_csv(os. path. join(OUTDIR, "metrics_rotation_dual_10y.csv"),
encoding="utf-8-sig")
met_multi_df. to_csv(os. path. join(OUTDIR, "metrics_rotation_multi_10y. csv"),
encoding="utf-8-sig")
bh df. to csv(os.path.join(OUTDIR, "metrics buyhold 10y.csv"), encoding="utf-8-sig")
# — Sharpe vs Lookback (双 & 多) —
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
for 1b in LOOKBACKS:
   if lb in met dual df.index:
       plt.scatter(lb, met_dual_df.loc[lb, "Sharpe"], s=90)
                                                                     # Dual: 点
   if lb in met_multi_df.index:
       plt.scatter(lb, met_multi_df.loc[lb, "Sharpe"], s=90, marker="x")# Multi:
叉
plt.xticks(LOOKBACKS)
plt.title("Sharpe vs Lookback (Dual vs Multi, 2015-2024)")
plt.grid(True, ls="--", alpha=0.5)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig(os.path.join(OUTDIR, "sharpe_vs_lookback_dual_vs_multi.png"), dpi=200)
plt.close()
lb_best_dual = pick_best_lb(met_dual_df, 6)
lb_best_multi = pick_best_lb(met_multi_df, 6)
curve dual = (1 + rotation dual[lb best dual]).cumprod()
curve multi = (1 + rotation multi[lb best multi]).cumprod()
```

```
common_idx = curve_dual.index.intersection(curve_multi.index)
for sym in PAIR:
    if sym in bh_curves:
       common idx = common idx.intersection(bh curves[sym].index)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(curve dual.loc[common idx], label=f"Dual Rotation LB={lb best dual}",
linewidth=2)
plt.plot(curve multi.loc[common idx], label=f"Multi Rotation LB={lb best multi}",
linewidth=2)
if "510300.SH" in bh curves:
   plt.plot(bh curves["510300.SH"].loc[common idx], label="BH 510300", alpha=0.8)
if "518880.SH" in bh_curves:
   plt.plot(bh curves["518880.SH"].loc[common idx], label="BH 518880", alpha=0.8)
plt.title("Dual vs Multi Rotation (Best LB) vs Buy&Hold (2015-01 ~ 2024-12)")
plt.grid(True, ls="--", alpha=0.5)
plt.legend()
plt. tight_layout()
plt.savefig(os.path.join(OUTDIR, "nav_dual_vs_multi_best.png"), dpi=200)
plt.close()
# -- 回撤: 双/多最佳 --
for label, curve in [
    (f"Dual LB={lb_best_dual}", curve_dual),
    (f"Multi LB={lb best multi}", curve multi),
1:
   peak = curve.cummax()
   dd = curve / peak - 1.0
   plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
   plt.plot(dd, label=f"DD {label}")
   plt.title(f"Drawdown {label}")
   plt.grid(True, 1s="--", alpha=0.5)
   plt.tight layout()
    tag = label.replace(" ", "_")
   plt.savefig(os.path.join(OUTDIR, f"dd_{tag}.png"), dpi=200)
   plt.close()
def _fmt(x):
   return "NA" if pd. isna(x) else f"{x*100:,.2f}%"
def pick metric row print (met df: pd. DataFrame, prefer lb: int = 6) -> pd. Series:
   return met_df.loc[prefer_lb] if prefer_lb in met_df.index else
met_df.loc[met_df["Sharpe"].idxmax()]
```

```
best dual row = pick metric row print (met dual df, 6)
best_multi_row = pick_metric_row_print(met_multi_df, 6)
print("===== 数据区间 =====")
print("月末价格范围:", m_px.index.min().date(), "~", m_px.index.max().date())
print("月度收益样本数:", len(m_ret))
print("\n===== 买入持有(BH)指标 =====")
print (pd. DataFrame (\{f''BH_{k}\}'': v for k, v in bh_m.items()\}))
print("\n===== 轮动(Dual: 沪深 300+黄金) 各 LB ======")
print(met_dual_df)
print("\n===== 轮动 (Multi: 沪深 300+黄金+国债) 各 LB ======")
print(met multi df)
print("\n===== 最佳方案对比(优先 LB=6, 否则 Sharpe 最高) ======")
print(f"Dual : LB={lb_best_dual} Sharpe={best_dual_row['Sharpe']:.3f}
CAGR={_fmt(best_dual_row['CAGR'])}")
print(f"Multi : LB={lb best multi} Sharpe={best multi row['Sharpe']:.3f}
CAGR={_fmt(best_multi_row['CAGR'])}")
better_by_sharpe = "Dual" if (best_dual_row["Sharpe"] > best_multi_row["Sharpe"])
else "Multi"
               = "Dual" if (best dual row["CAGR"] > best multi row["CAGR"])
better by cagr
else "Multi"
print("\n—— 汇总判断 ——")
print(f"按夏普(Sharpe): {better by sharpe} 更优")
print(f"按年化收益(CAGR): {better_by_cagr} 更优")
print("\n 输出目录:", os. path. abspath(OUTDIR))
回测结果:
===== 数据区间 ======
月末价格范围: 2015-01-31 ~ 2024-12-31
月度收益样本数: 119
===== 买入持有(BH)指标 ======
        BH 510300. SH BH 518880. SH BH 511260. SH
CAGR
            0.016455
                         0.089136
                                      0.042357
Vol
            0.216286
                         0.121400
                                      0.027370
            0.089422
                         0.600233
                                      0.801099
Sharpe
```

| MDD | -0.405562 | -0.171015 | -0.042087 |
|---------|------------|------------|-----------|
| WinRate | 0.554622 | 0. 537815 | 0.727273 |
| Months | 119.000000 | 119.000000 | 88.000000 |

====== 轮动 (Dual: 沪深 300+黄金) 各 LB ======

| | CAGR | Vo1 | Sharpe | WinRate | Months | Group |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------------|
| LookbackM | | | | | | |
| 3 | -0.008017 | 0. 157075 | -0.096942 | 0. 543103 | 116 | Dual (300+Gold) |
| 6 | 0.114886 | 0. 121619 | 0.793305 | 0.646018 | 113 | Dual (300+Gold) |
| 9 | 0.069536 | 0. 141505 | 0.408027 | 0.600000 | 110 | Dual (300+Gold) |
| 12 | 0.093212 | 0.116105 | 0.654894 | 0.598131 | 107 | Dual (300+Gold) |

[4 rows x 7 columns]

===== 轮动 (Multi: 沪深 300+黄金+国债) 各 LB ======

| | CAGR | Vol | Months | Group |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|
| LookbackM | | | | |
| 3 | -0.008185 | 0. 147525 | 116 | Multi(300+Gold+Tbond) |
| 6 | 0.105305 | 0.118394 | 113 | Multi(300+Gold+Tbond) |
| 9 | 0.056100 | 0.139287 | 110 | Multi(300+Gold+Tbond) |
| 12 | 0.082500 | 0.114478 | 107 | Multi(300+Gold+Tbond) |

[4 rows x 7 columns]

===== 最佳方案对比(优先 LB=6, 否则 Sharpe 最高) ======

Dual : LB=6 Sharpe=0.793 CAGR=11.49%
Multi : LB=6 Sharpe=0.738 CAGR=10.53%

—— 汇总判断 ——

按夏普(Sharpe): Dual 更优 按年化收益(CAGR): Dual 更优