

# Algorithmic Trading

- Momentum Based Strategy
  - Arbitrage Algorithmic Trading
  - Statistical Arbitrage Algorithmic Trading
  - Market Making Algorithmic Trading
- statistics to define if this is going good.

## Momentum Based Strategy

- seeks to take benefit from continuance of existing trend by taking advantage of Market Swing.

## Why it Works?

- Either the strategy is compensated for extra risk/
- There are behavioural factors due to which premium.

## Momentum trading

- higher degree of volatility and tries to capitalise on Market Volatility.

## Types

- Earning to Momentum Strategy may profit from under-reaction to information related to short term earning.

→ Price Momentum Strategy

- may profit from market's slow response to broader set of information including long-term.

## Arbitrage

Event-Driven Strategy.

Bankruptcy, Acquisition, Merger, spin-off could be events that drives such kind of Investment Strategy.

## Statistical Arbitrage

↳ mispricing One/More asset based on expected value.



More academic way

- spread risk among thousand / Million trade expecting to gain +ve.

Mean Reversion Hypothesis

↳ will return to long-run mean / average.

## Market Making

→ provide liquidity to securities which aren't frequently traded on the stock exchange

Bid-ask spread and trading volume into consideration.

High Frequency Trading - is a passive market making.

→ Modelled together to get liquidity cost curve fees paid by liquidity taker.

• First Model  
- inventory risk

2.1 Second Model  
- adverse selection between Informed & Noise trade.

## Machine Learning In Trading

Bayesian Networks

Evolutionary Computation (inspired by Genetics)

# Build a trading strategy

## ① Decide the strategy paradigm

- Market Making
- Arbitrage
- Alpha Generating
- Hedging
- Execution Based

## Backtesting

① CAGR

② Hit Ratio

③ Average Profit / Trade

④ Average Loss / Trade

⑤ Volatility of Return

⑥ Sharpe Ratio  
↳ excess return / Volatility