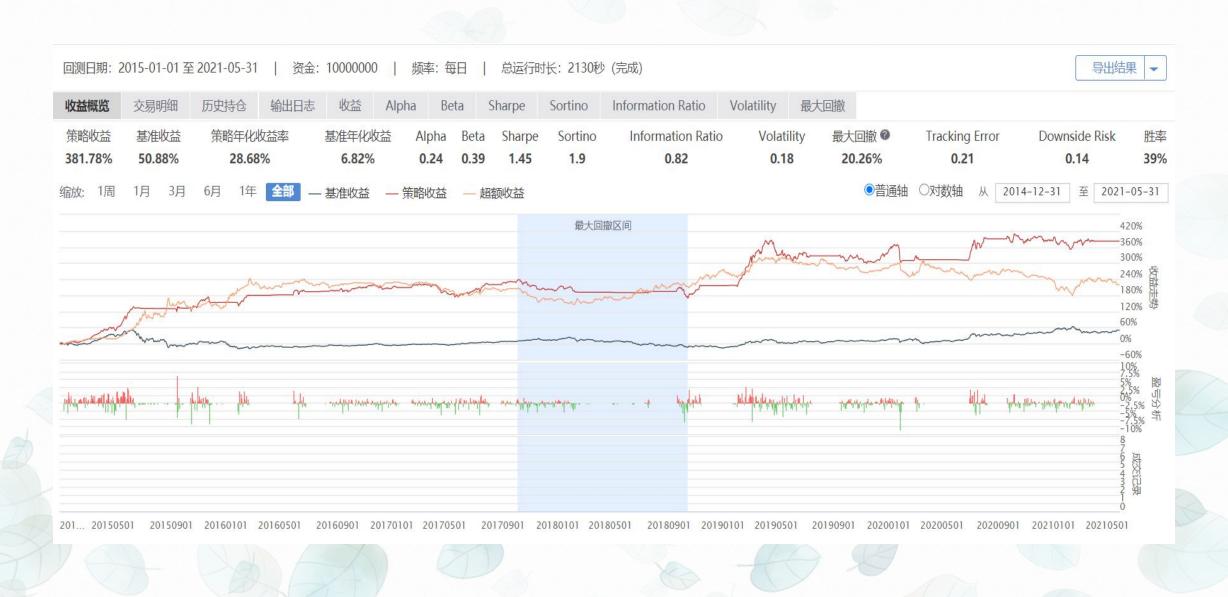


✓ 回测结果















RSRS择时

数据剔除

因子数据处理

交易函数

个股止损

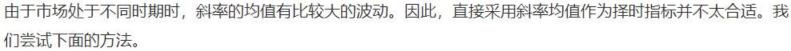




✓ RSRS择时

第一种方法是直接将斜率作为指标值。当日RSRS斜率指标择时策略如下:

- 1、取前N日最高价与最低价序列。 (N = 18)
- 2、将两个序列进行OLS线性回归。
- 3、将拟合后的 β 值作为当日RSRS斜率指标值。
- 4、当RSRS斜率大于 S_{buy} 时,全仓买入,小于 S_{sell} 时,卖出平仓。($S_{buy}=1, S_{sell}=0.8$)



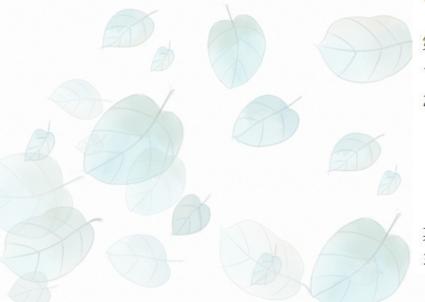


- 1、取前M日的RSRS斜率时间序列。 (M = 600)
- 2、计算当日RSRS斜率的标准分 $RSRS_{std}$:

$$RSRS_{std} = rac{RSRS - \mu_M}{\sigma_M}$$

其中 μ_M 为前M日的斜率均值, σ_M 为前M日的标准差。

3、若 $RSRS_{std}$ 大于 S_{buy} ,则全仓买入;若 $RSRS_{std}$ 小于 S_{sell} ,则卖出平仓。 $(S_{buy}=0.7,S_{sell}=-0.7)$





✓ 去除ST, 停牌, 去新股, 以及去除开盘涨停股

```
#去除开盘涨停股票
def fun highlimit(bar dict, stock list):
   return [stock for stock in stock_list if bar_dict[stock].open!
       =bar_dict[stock].high_limit]
#去除st股票
def fun_st(bar_dict,stock_list):
   return [stock for stock in stock list if not bar dict[stock].is st]
#去除停牌
def fun_unpaused(bar_dict, stock_list):
   return [s for s in stock_list if not bar_dict[s].is_paused]
#去新股
def fun_remove_new(_stock_list, days):
   deltaDate = get_datetime() - dt.timedelta(days)
   stock_list = []
   for stock in _stock_list:
       if get security info(stock).listed date < deltaDate:
           stock_list.append(stock)
   return stock list
```



获取多因子数据

```
#规模因子
     cap_df = market_cap(stock_list, 'valuation_market_cap',last_date)
      cap_df = cap_df * -1
#波动率因子
                                                                                     规模因子
ATR20_df = ATR20(stock_list, 'ATR20')
ATR20_df = ATR20_df * -1
def ATR20(stocklist, new factor):
   # 取数据
   for stock in stocklist:
       Data_ATR = history(stock,['close','high','low'],20,'1d')
       close_ATR = np.array(Data_ATR['close'])
       high_ATR = np.array(Data_ATR['high'])
       low ATR = np.array(Data ATR['low'])
                                                                          波动率因子
       ATR = ta.ATR(high_ATR, low_ATR, close_ATR, timeperiod=1)
       indices = ~np.isnan(ATR)
       result = np.average(ATR[indices])
       s = pd.Series(result.astype(float), index=[stock])
       if 'ATR_df' in locals():
          ATR_df = ATR_df.append(s)
       else:
          ATR_df = s
   df = ATR_df.to_frame()
   df.index.name = 'valuation_symbol'
```

#2. 净利润同比增长率(高成长)

)),date=last date)

df = df.set_index('valuation_symbol')

取数据

net profit growth ratio df=net profit growth ratio(stock list

df = get fundamentals(query(valuation.symbol, growth

.net_profit_growth_ratio).filter(valuation.symbol.in_(stocklist

, 'growth_net_profit_growth_ratio',last_date) def net profit growth ratio(stocklist, factor, last date):

```
PB_df = PB(stock_list, 'valuation_pb',last_date)
    PB df = PB df * -1
估值因子
    动量因子
```

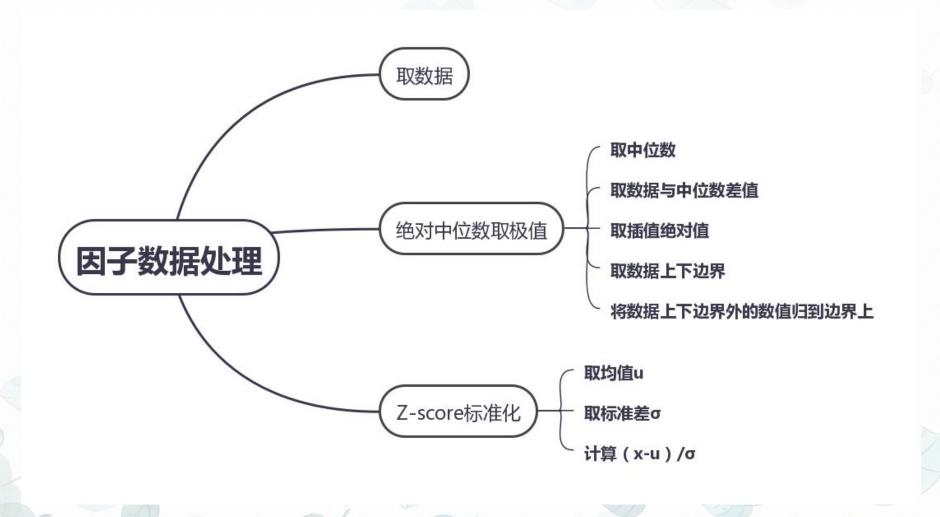
#估值因子

```
#动量因子
MTM20_df = MTM20(stock_list, 'MTM20')
MTM20_df=MTM20_df* -1
def MTM20(stocklist, factor):
   # 取数据
   for stock in stocklist:
       df1=history(stock,['close'],20,'1d')
       s = pd.DataFrame([(df1['close'][-1]-df1['close'][0]
           )/df1['close'][0]], index=[stock])
       if 'df' in locals():
           df = df.append(s)
       else:
           df = s
   df.columns = ['MTM20']
   df.index.name = 'valuation symbol'
```

ROE (高利润)

#1.ROE (高利润) roe df = roe(stock list, 'profit roe ths', last date) def roe(stocklist, factor,last_date): df = get fundamentals(query(valuation.symbol, profit.roe ths).filter (valuation.symbol.in (stocklist)),date=last date)

✓ 因子数据处理



多因子合并,得到选出的股票列表

- 按股票代码合并,然后加总因子得分,去除空值的股票代码

- 从大到小排序, 取前5%的股票

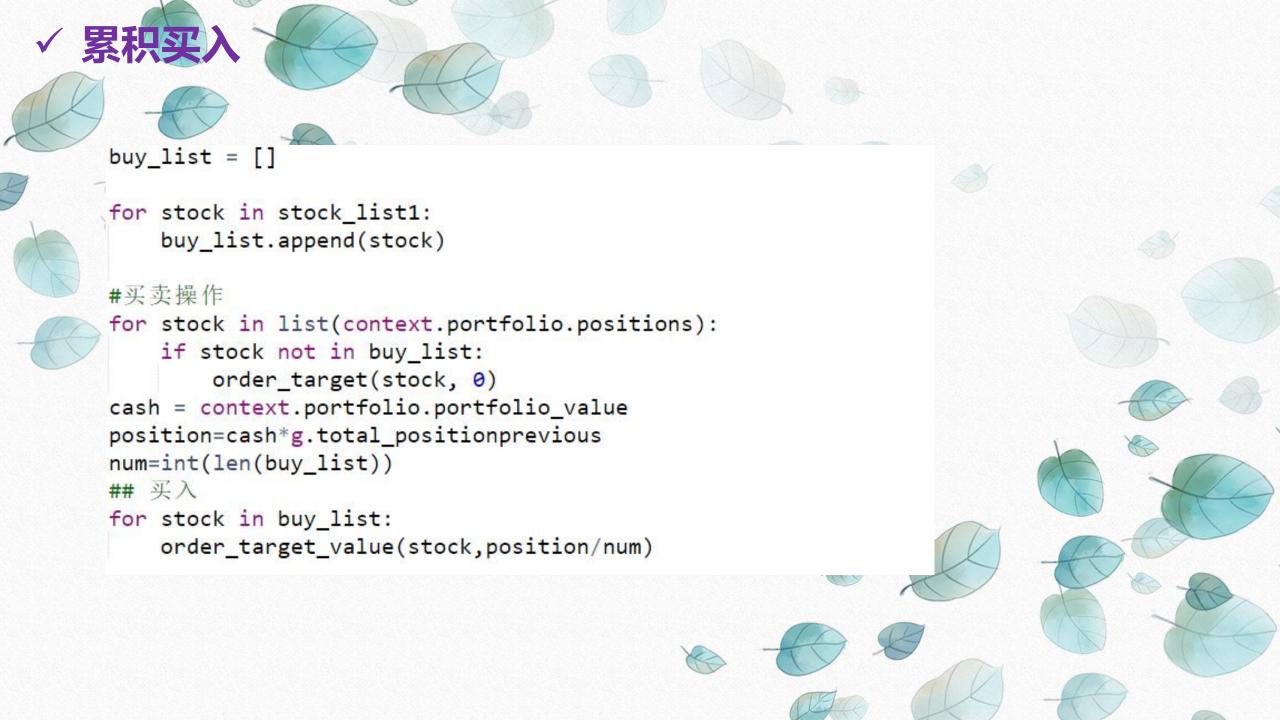
```
sum.sort_values(ascending = False,inplace=True)
stock_list1 = sum[0:int(len(stock_list)*g.long_pct)].index
```



✓ 不累计买入

```
buy_list = []
for stock in stock_list1:
   macd = get_ma(stock)
    if (macd[-1] > macd[-3]):
        buy_list.append(stock)
#sell
for stock in list(context.portfolio.positions):
    macd = get_ma(stock)
    if (macd[-1] < macd[-3]):
       order target(stock, 0)
#去除现有持仓
buy_list2 = list(set(buy_list)-set(list(context.portfolio.positions
cash = context.portfolio.portfolio_value
position=cash*g.total_positionprevious
num=int(len(buy_list2))
## 买入
for stock in buy list2:
    order_target_value(stock,position/num)
```







✓ 个股止损

每天运行一次, 当下跌超过3%则平仓止损





✓ 改进1: 价格优化交易策略

```
一个直接的想法是从近期历史价格趋势进行判断,在回测中,使用前1日的20日均线值和3日前的20日均线值的相
             对大小牌判断近期市场状态。策略如下(取值来自研报):
             1、计算RSRS右偏标准分指标RSRS_{rightdev}。 (N = 18, M = 600)
             2、若RSRS_{rightdev}大于S_{buy},同时满足前1日的MA20的值大于前3日的MA20的值,则全仓买入。(S_{buy}=0.7
             3、若RSRS_{rightdev}小于S_{sell},同时满足前1日的MA20的值小于前3日的MA20的值,则卖出平仓。(
             S_{sell} = -0.7
def get_ma(stock):
   price = history(stock, ['close'], 500, '1d', True, 'pre', is_panel=1
       )['close']
   MA = ta.SMA(price.values,
          timeperiod = 20)
                                                      #buy
   return MA
                                                      for stock in stock_list1:
                                                          macd = get_ma(stock)
                                                          if (macd[-1] > macd[-3]) and total_position==1:
                                                              buy list.append(stock)
                                                      #sell
                                                      for stock in list(context.portfolio.positions):
                                                          macd = get_ma(stock)
                                                          if (macd[-1] < macd[-3]) and total_position==0:
                                                              order target(stock, 0)
```

回测结果

回测日期: 2015-01-01 至 2021-05-31 | 资金: 10000000 | 频率: 毎日 | 总运行时长: 1568秒 (完成)

导出结果 ▼

Z益概 览	交易明细	历史持仓 输出	旧志 收益	Alpha	Beta	Sharpe	Sortino	Information Ratio	Volatility	最大回撤			
策略收益 220.84%	基准收益 50.88%	策略年化收益率 20.56%	基准年化收益 6.82%	Alpha 0.16			Sortino 1.28	Information Ratio 0.54	Volatility 0.22	最大回撤 ② 33.8%	Tracking Error 0.21	Downside Risk 0.14	胜率 52.31%
放: 1周	1月 3月 6月 1年 全部 — 基准收益 — 策略收益 — 超额收益 — 超额收益 — 1月 3月 6月 1年 全部 — 基准收益 — 1月 2月 2月 2月 3月 6月 1日												
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	Mun	www	. ~										0%
	hm	my mm											-25%
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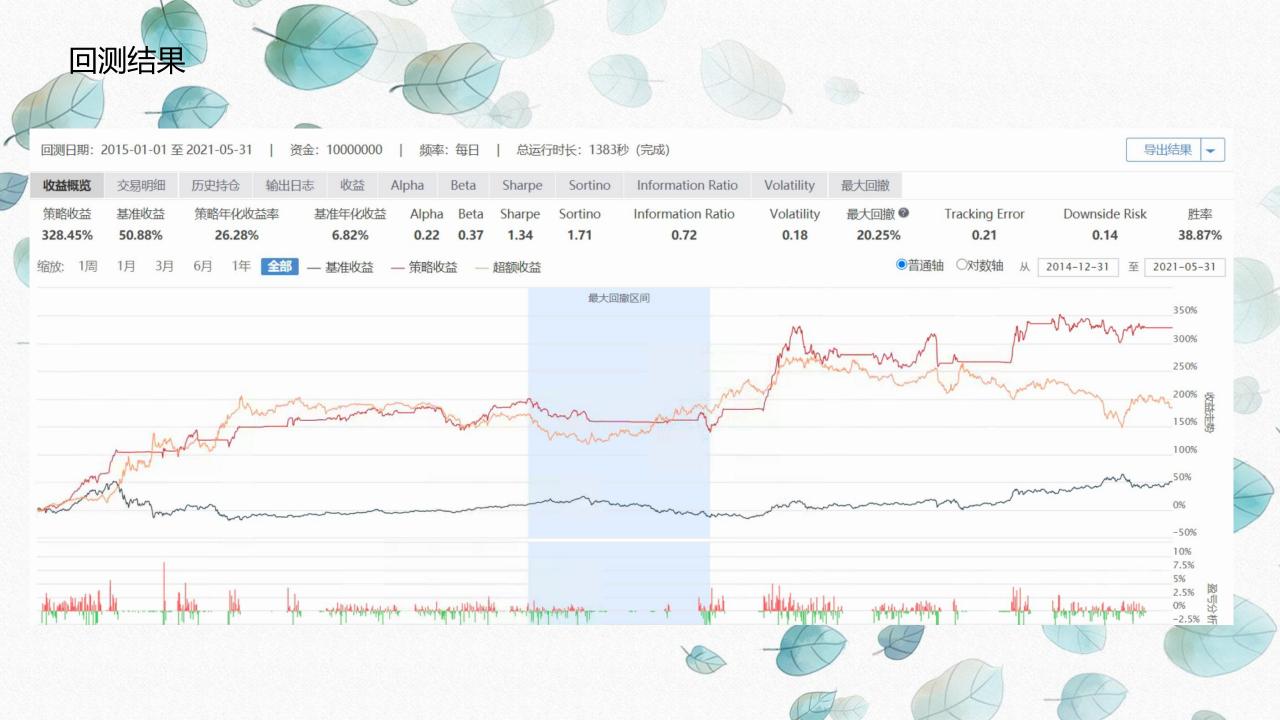






✓ 改进2: 利用持股数据 择时

```
#rsrs计算历史数据窗口
def rsrs(context):
   initlast date=context.now-timedelta(days=1)
   prices = get price(g.stock, '2011-06-05', initlast_date, '1d', ['high', 'low'])
   #获取最高价和最低价
   highs = prices.high
   lows = prices.low
   for i in range(len(highs))[g.N:]:
       data_high = highs.iloc[i-g.N+1:i+1]
       data_low = lows.iloc[i-g.N+1:i+1]
       X = sm.add_constant(data_low)
       model = sm.OLS(data_high,X)
       results = model.fit()
       g.ans.append(results.params[1])
#每天开盘前运行,初始化rsrs数据窗口
def before_trading(context):
   #如果持股不为空
   if g.stock_list:
       #对手中的股票建立择时历史数据窗口
       rsrs init(context)
       try:
           g.stock = g.stock list
           rsrs(context)
       except:
           #如果持股数据存在确实,那么仍然利用沪深300指数择时
           g.stock = '000300.SH'
          rsrs(context)
   elif context.flag:
       #先建立过去的数据窗口
       rsrs(context)
       context.flag=False
```

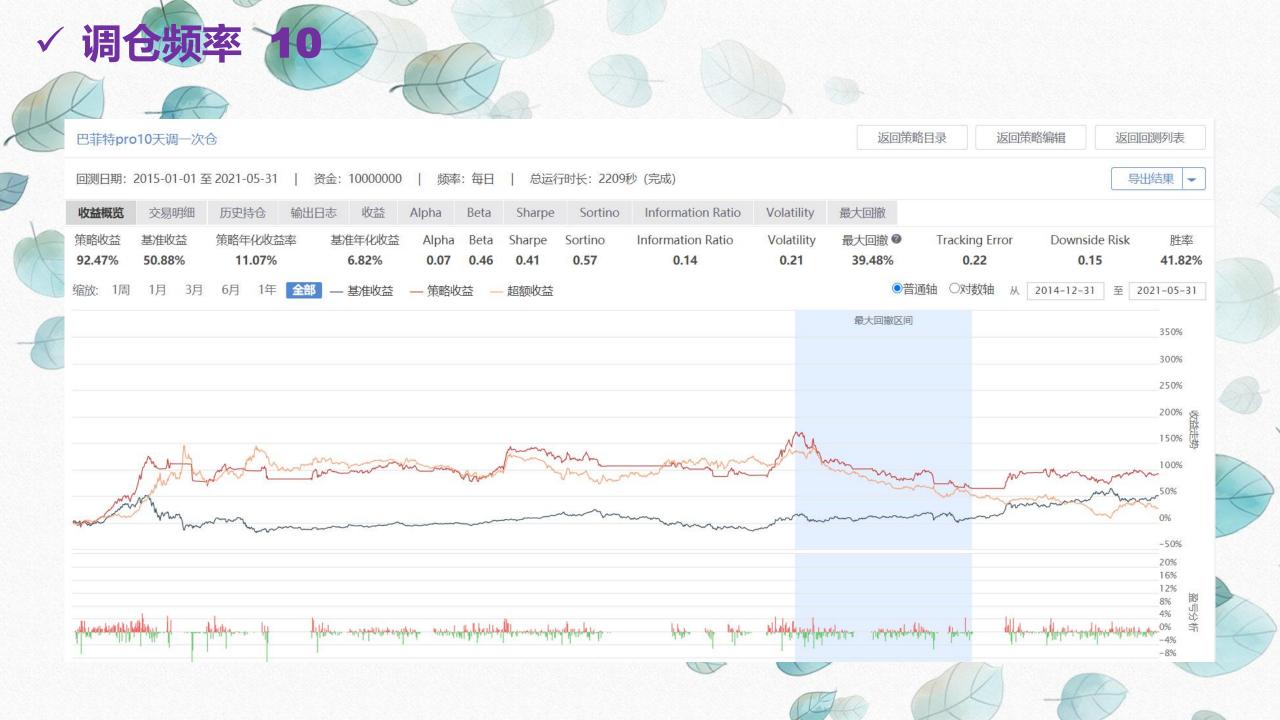


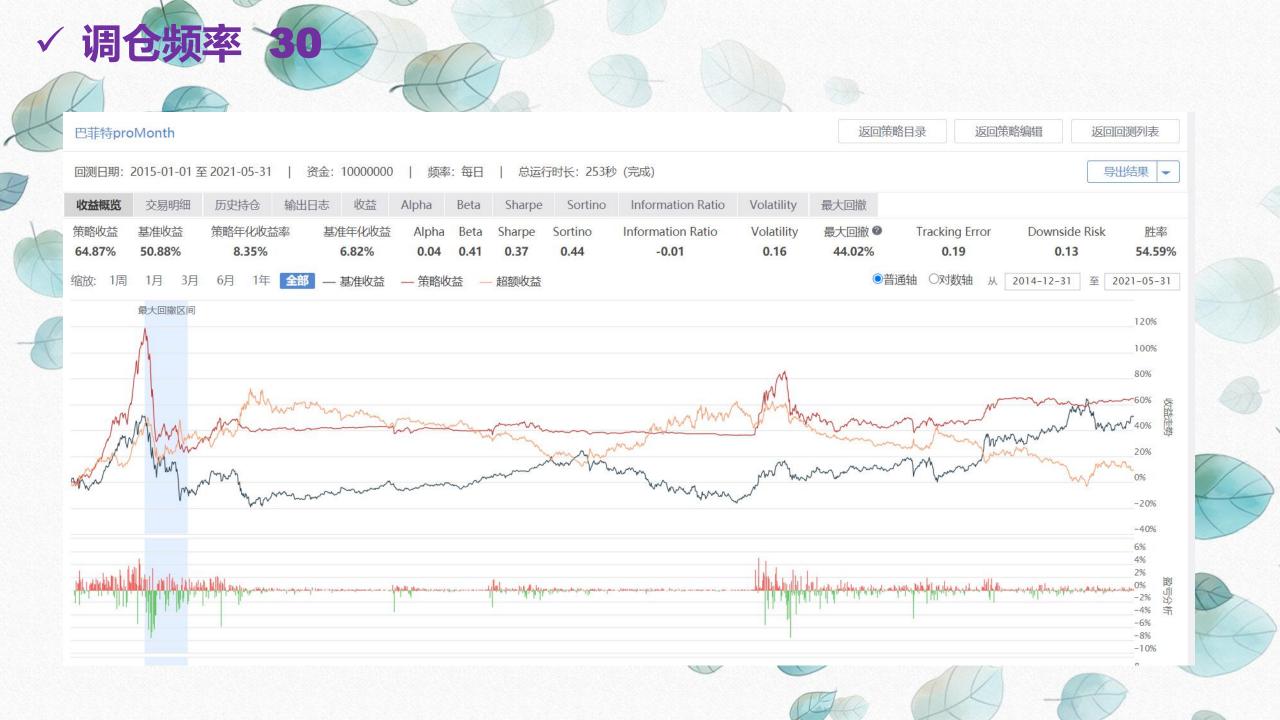
放松买入条件,加紧卖出条件(个股3%止损,无均线)



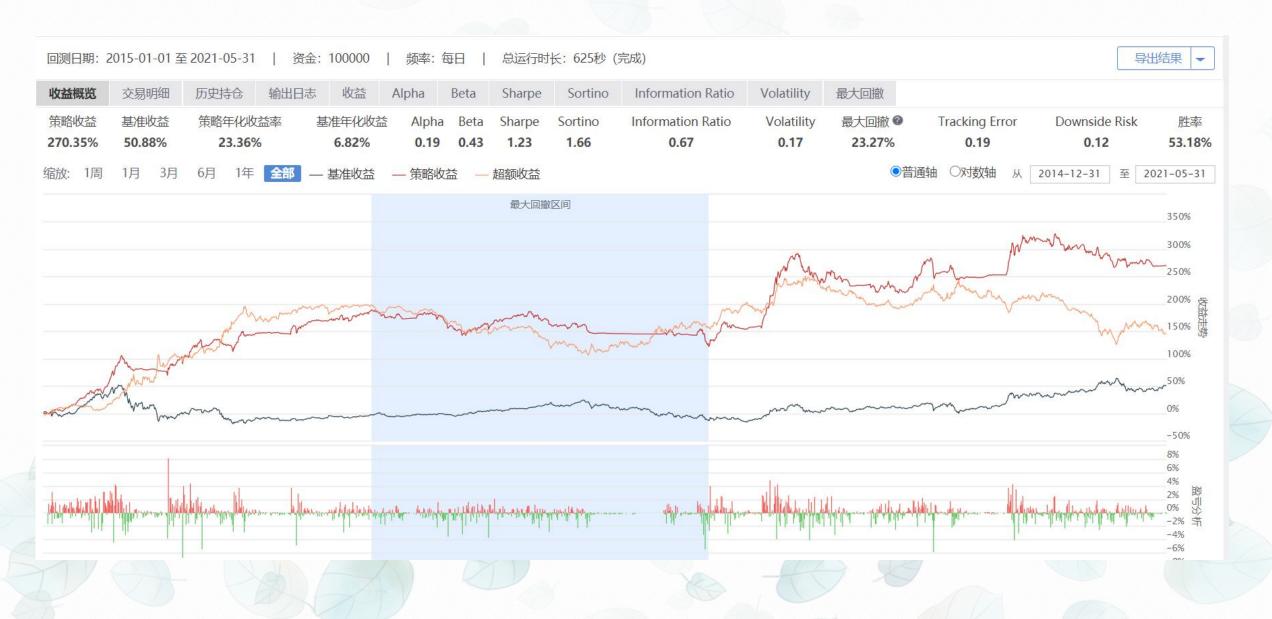




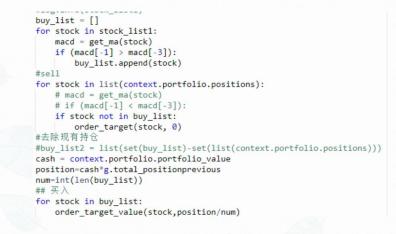


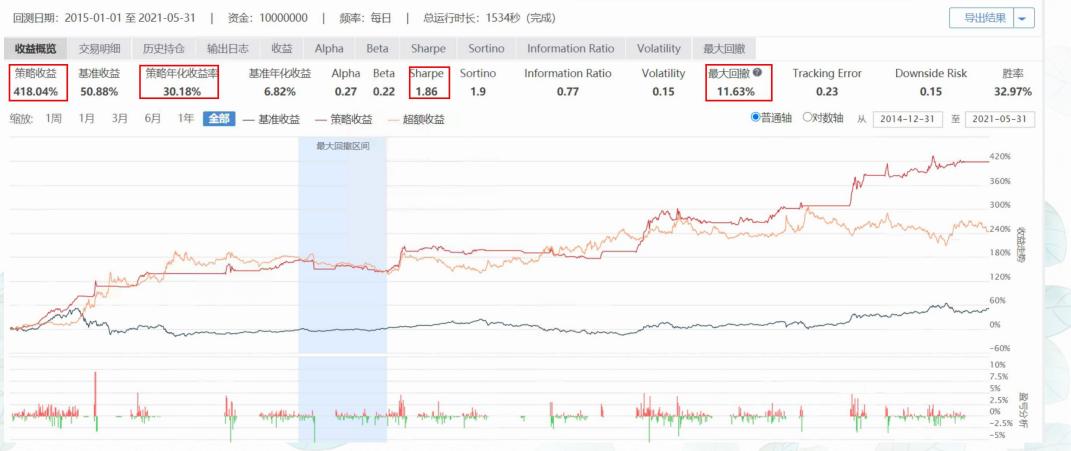


✓ 剃除周期行业



✓ 累计买入 +3%个股止损+均线买入





√ Compared to the origin



