



# **Replicaiton: (Re-)Imag(in)ing Price Trends**

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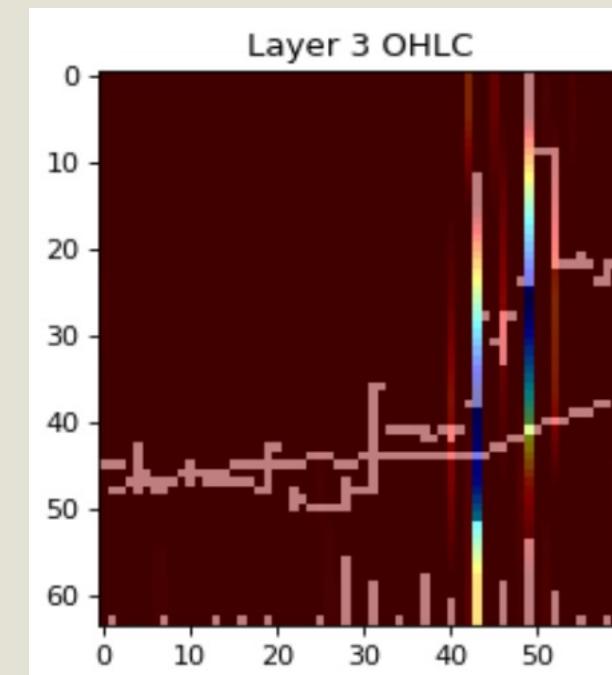
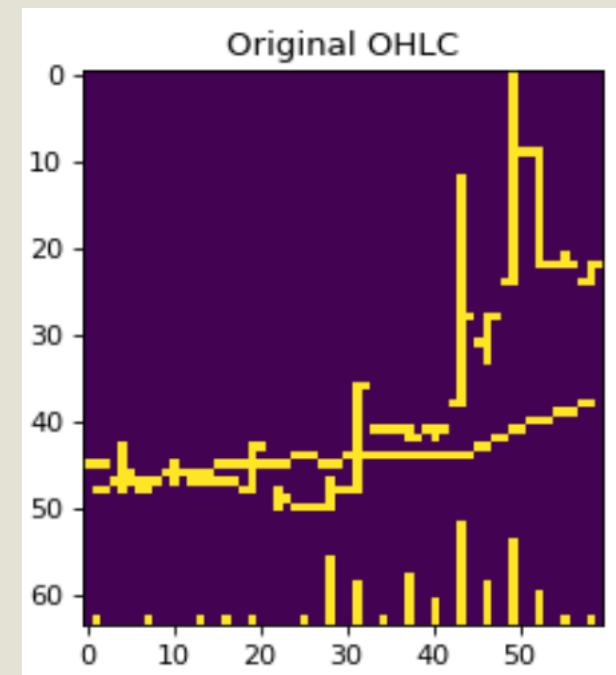
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# Problem description and motivation

## Problem Description



Learn  
price  
pattern

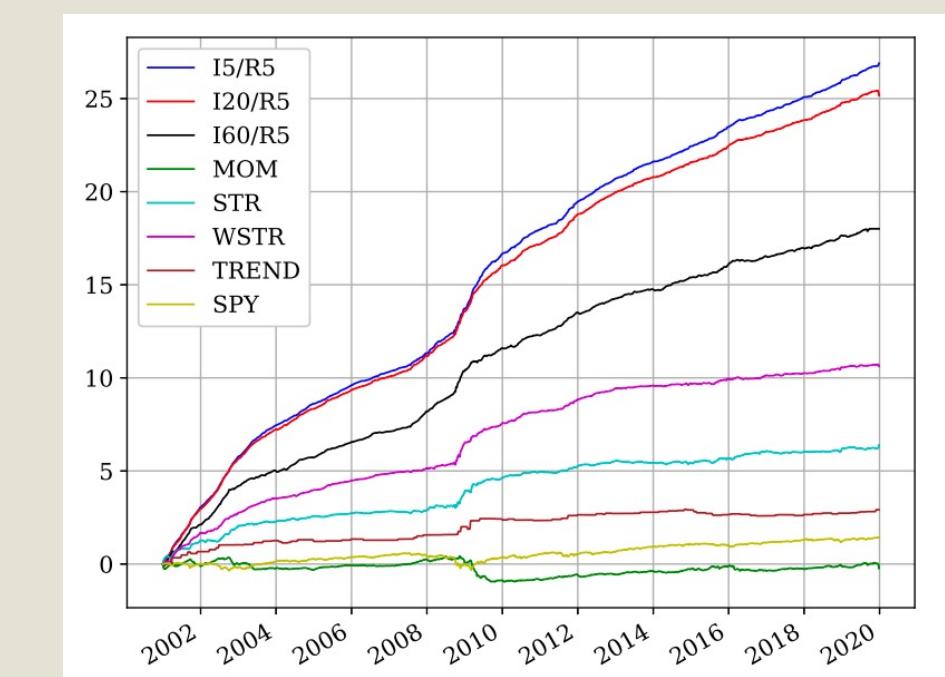


Predict

Future  
return

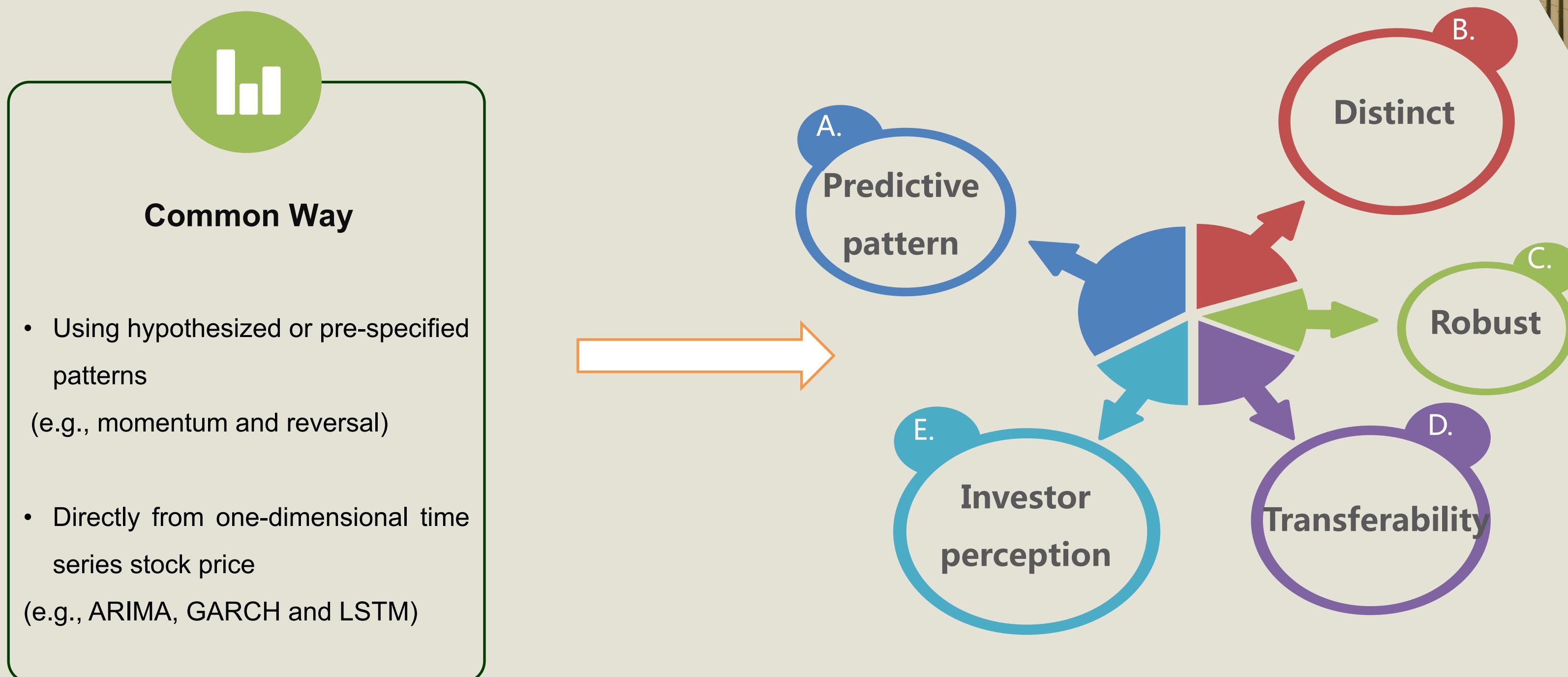


Construct



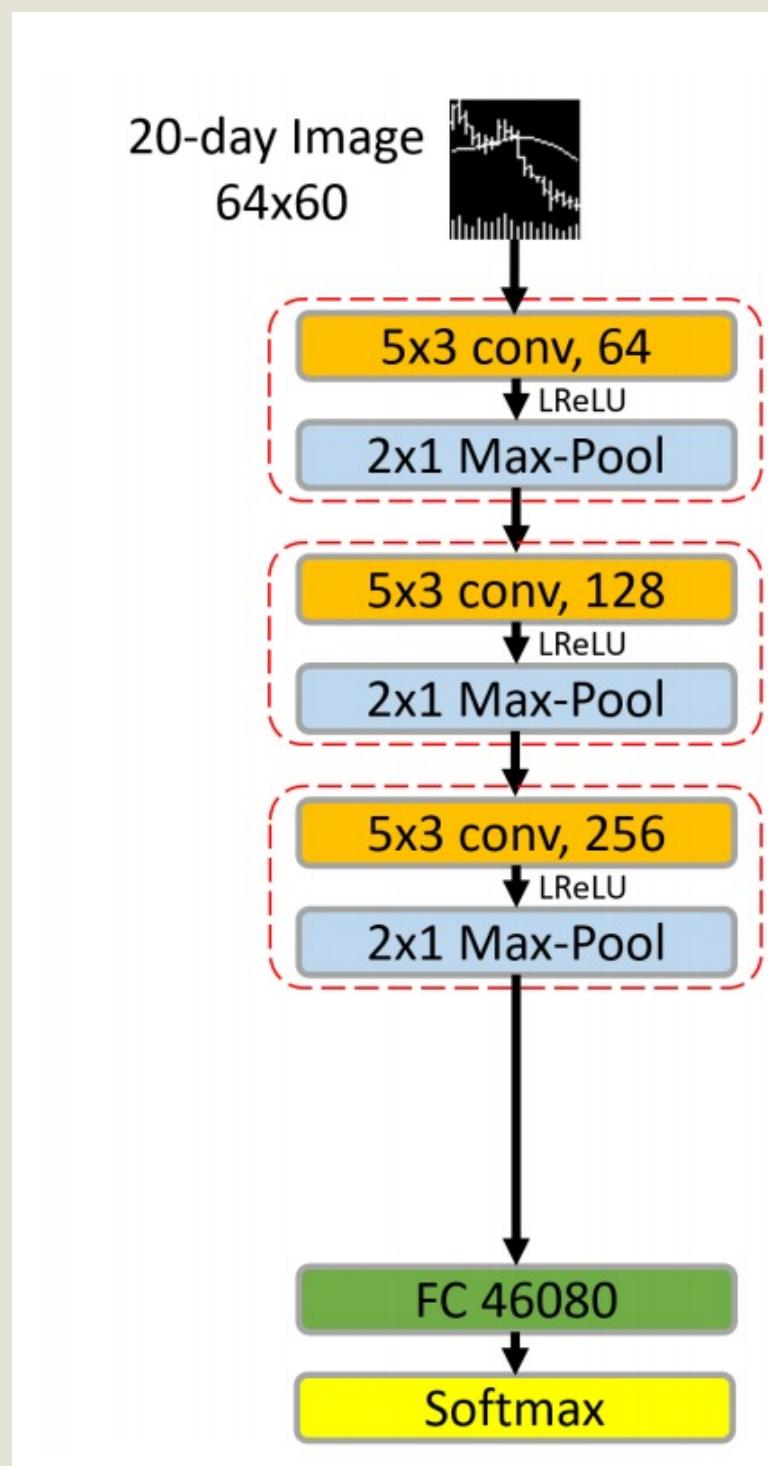
# Problem description and motivation

## Motivation - Predict Future Stock Return



# Model

## CNN



### Introducing CNN method to extract trading signals from 2-D stock images

CNN doesn't require pre-specified patterns, It automatically extract more predictive and in line with investors' perception patterns, but also these patterns are distinct from those come form standard methods of empirical finance

2-D images, help the convolutional filter to obtain some nonlinear spatial relationships of prices

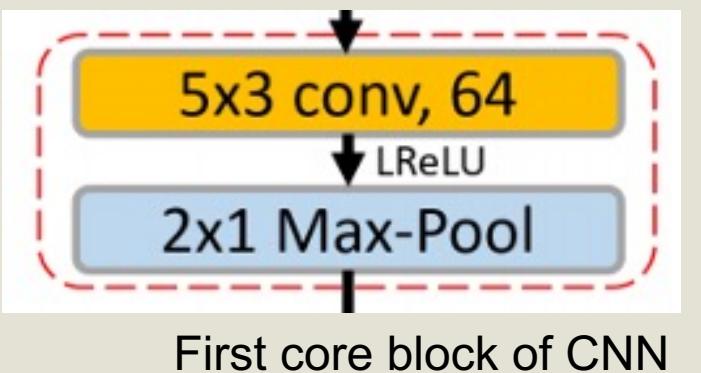
# Model

## CNN

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
Conv2d-1	[−1, 64, 24, 60]	1,024
BatchNorm2d-2	[−1, 64, 24, 60]	128
LeakyReLU-3	[−1, 64, 24, 60]	0
MaxPool2d-4	[−1, 64, 12, 60]	0
Conv2d-5	[−1, 128, 12, 60]	123,008
BatchNorm2d-6	[−1, 128, 12, 60]	256
LeakyReLU-7	[−1, 128, 12, 60]	0
MaxPool2d-8	[−1, 128, 6, 60]	0
Conv2d-9	[−1, 256, 6, 60]	491,776
BatchNorm2d-10	[−1, 256, 6, 60]	512
LeakyReLU-11	[−1, 256, 6, 60]	0
MaxPool2d-12	[−1, 256, 3, 60]	0
Dropout-13	[−1, 46080]	0
Linear-14	[−1, 2]	92,162

Total params: 708,866  
Trainable params: 708,866  
Non-trainable params: 0

Input size (MB): 0.01  
Forward/backward pass size (MB): 7.73  
Params size (MB): 2.70  
Estimated Total Size (MB): 10.45



## Core Block

- Convolution Layer  
5×3 convolutional filters and vertical stride 3 and vertical dilation 2 on first layer  
Suitable padding
- Activation Layer  
Leaky Relu
- Max pooling Layer  
2×1 max-pooling filters

## Other Layer

- Fully connected Layer
- Softmax Layer

## Numbers of Neuron and Parameters

- Neuron: 46080
- Total parameters: 708866

# Model

## CNN - Training

### Dataset

- Image(64\*60) contain OHLC, MA, Trading Volumn
- Train dataset: 1993-1999 (70%)
- validation dataset: 1993-1999(30%)
- test dataset: 2000-2019

### Hyperparameter

- Batch size: 128
- Learning rate:  $1 \times 10^{-4}$
- Dropout: 50% on final layer
- Early stopping: No improvement in the validation set in two consecutive epochs

### Training Goal and Optimizer

- Goal: Minimize Cross entropy loss
- Optimizer: Adam

### Other technique

- Batch Normalization
- Xaiver Initializer

Appropriate hyperparameter and techniques can alleviating overfitting problems

# Main results and analysis

## Main results – Baseline Results

		5d-test-accuracy	20d-test-accuracy
Baseline		0.5285	0.5252
Filter	32	0.5318	0.5140
Filter	128	0.5325	0.5188
Dropout	0.75	0.5327	0.5240
Dropout	0.25	0.5066	0.5186
Dropout	0	0.5269	0.5144
Batch Normalization	No	0.5248	0.5246
Xaiver Initialization	No	0.5300	0.5198
Activation	ReLU	0.5246	0.5236
Pooling	2×2	0.5210	0.5006
Learning Rate	$1*10^{-5}$	0.5191	0.5225
Learning Rate	$5*10^{-5}$	0.5216	0.4851

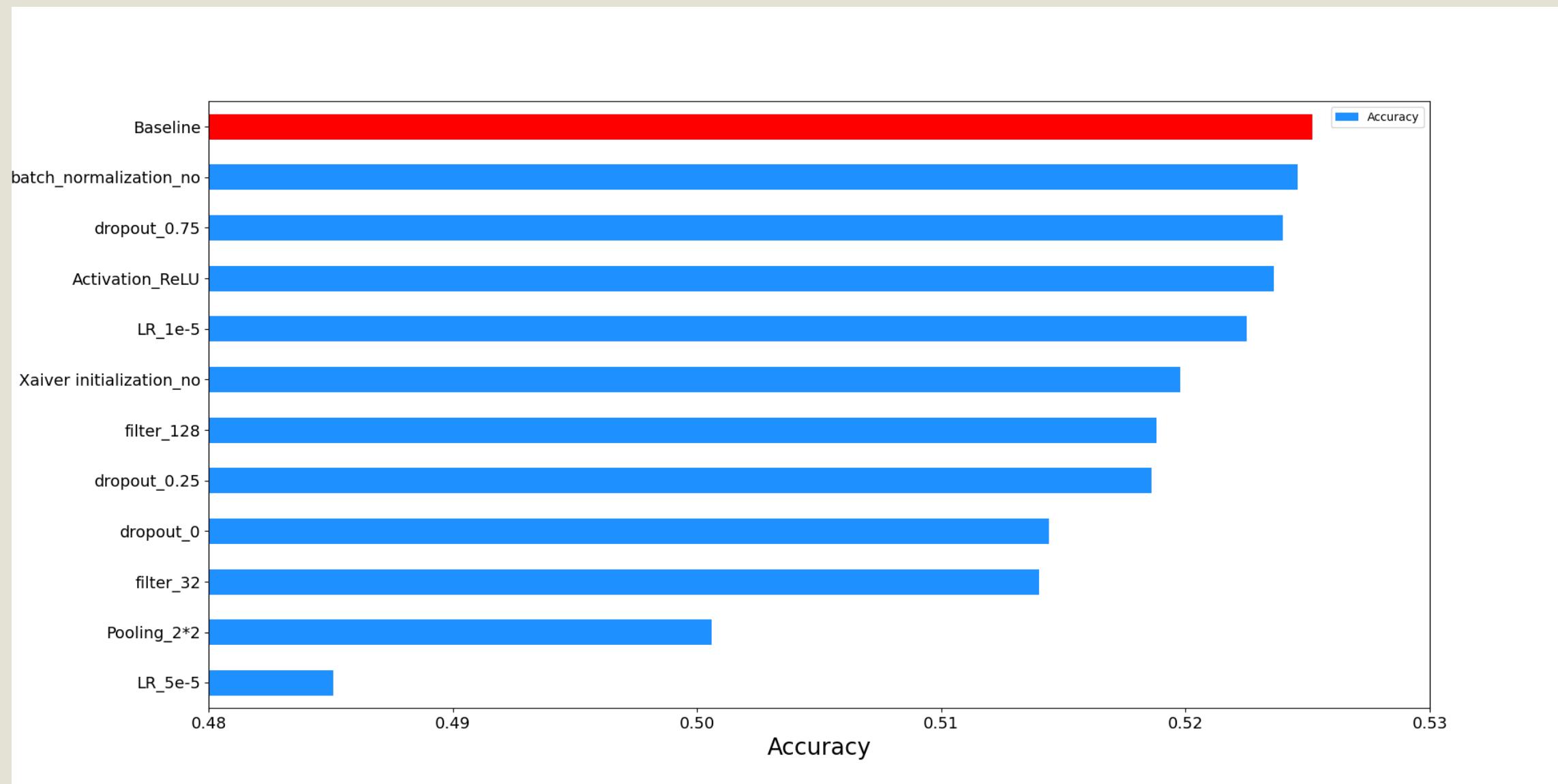
**After 12 epoch, the model trigger  
the stopping time**

**Replication of Baseline result  
Accuracy: 0.525**

# Main results and analysis

## Analysis – Sensitivity Test

Predict 20 day return direction accuracy



### Slightly decrease accuracy

no batch normalization  
increase dropout to 75%  
change activation function to Relu  
decrease learning rate 1/10

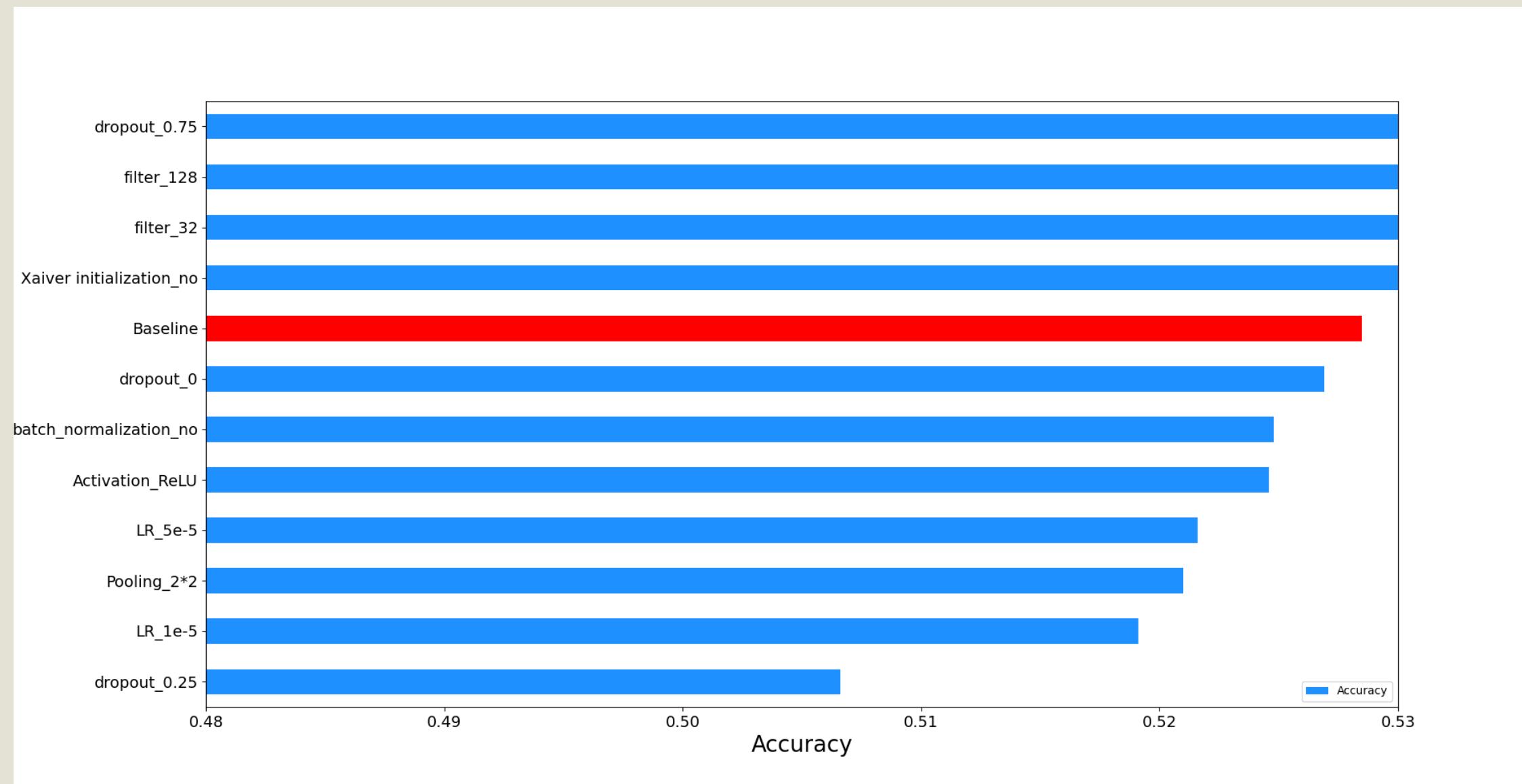
### dramatically decrease accuracy

no Xaiver normalization  
change filter size  
change pooling filter size  
decrease dropout to 0, 25%

# Main results and analysis

## Analysis – Sensitivity Test

Predict 5 day return direction accuracy



Still find the following inferior parameter

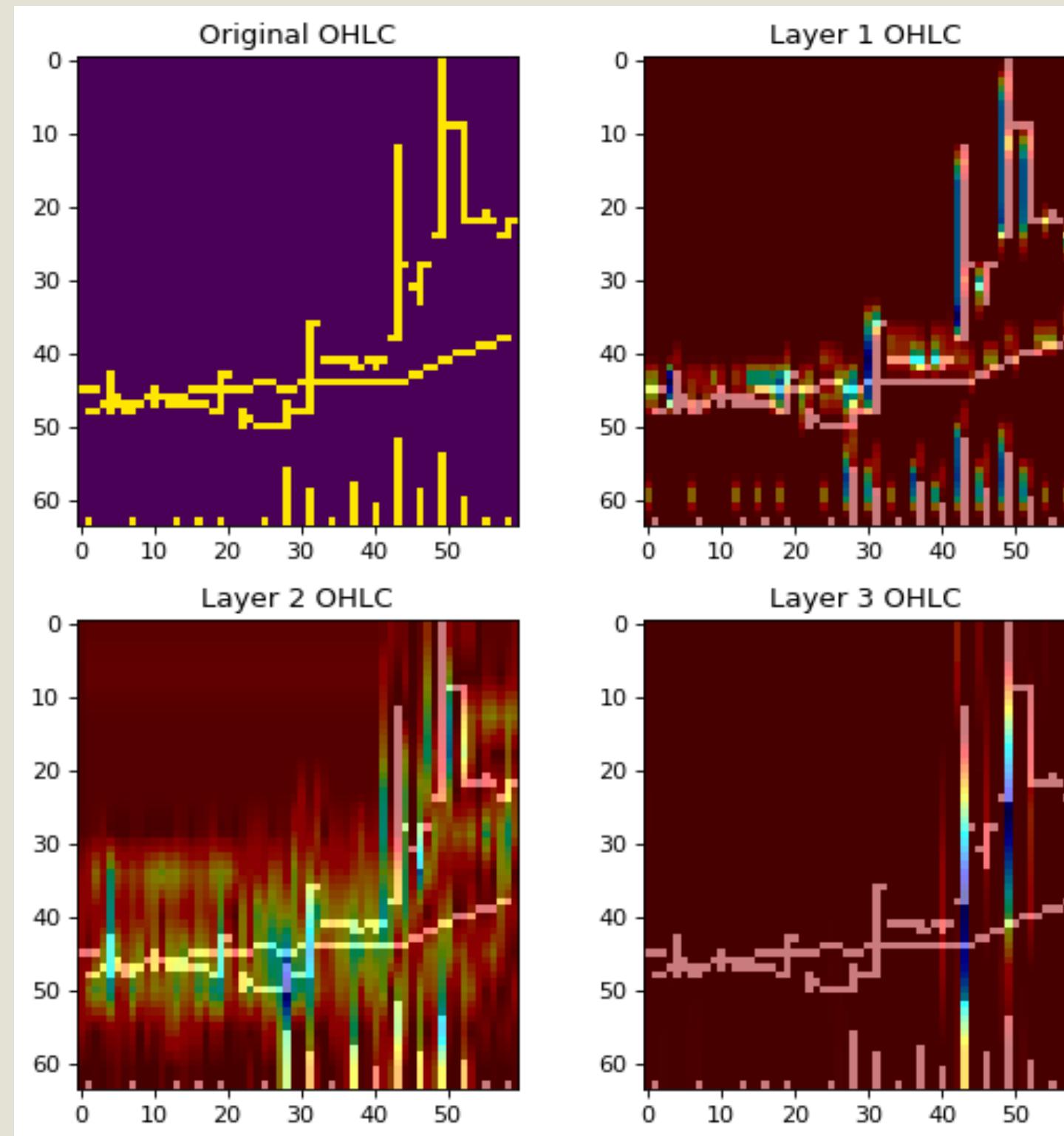
Lower dropout,  
Change pooling filter size,  
Change activation function,  
no batch normalization

Combine these two sensitivity tests,

1. Some certain hyperparameters do alleviate overfitting, and the model is robust to specification variations
2. Although the short term predict accuracy is higher than the long term, the model also has pretty good long term predict ability

# Main results and analysis

## Analysis – Visualization



### Grad-CAM

illustrate the regions of the input most important for predicting a class.

#### Using a sample classified as 'Down'

##### First Layer

successfully captured the volume and price information of the stocks in the image, but it was relatively broad

##### Second Layer

gives more weight to high trading volume

##### Third Layer

focuses on the two longest shadow lines, that is, high intraday fluctuations day, which is consistent with human technical analysis.

# Conclusion and future direction

## Conclusion

We've  
verified  
CNN has  
these  
property



### Predictive patterns

CNN is successful to extract predictive features and predict future return



### Robust

Certain parameters and techniques help alleviate overfitting, and CNN model is robust to specification variations



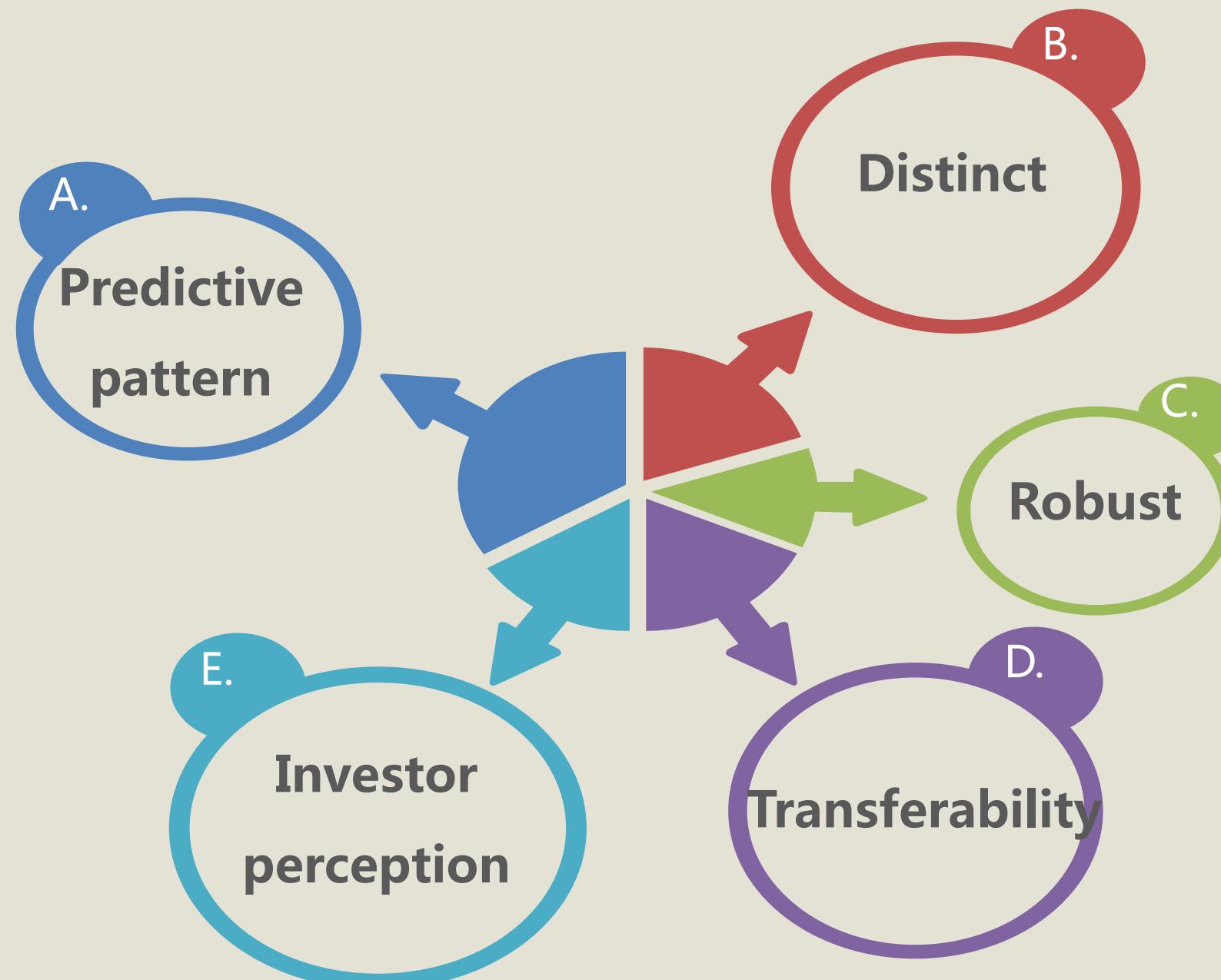
### Investor perception

From Grad-CAM, the CNN can deal with the 2-D image like human



# Conclusion and future direction

## Future Direction



**Reconsider our motivation, we still need to verify**

1. Whether the prediction of CNN is similar to other factors or models
2. Whether the CNN trained from certain dataset can be transfer to another dataset
3. The accuracy is not enough to measure the predict ability of CNN, we need to construct the investment portfolio and calculate the Sharpe Ratio.

用LSTM比较，提取最后一层layer的feature 去看最后一个维度60

# Thank you

