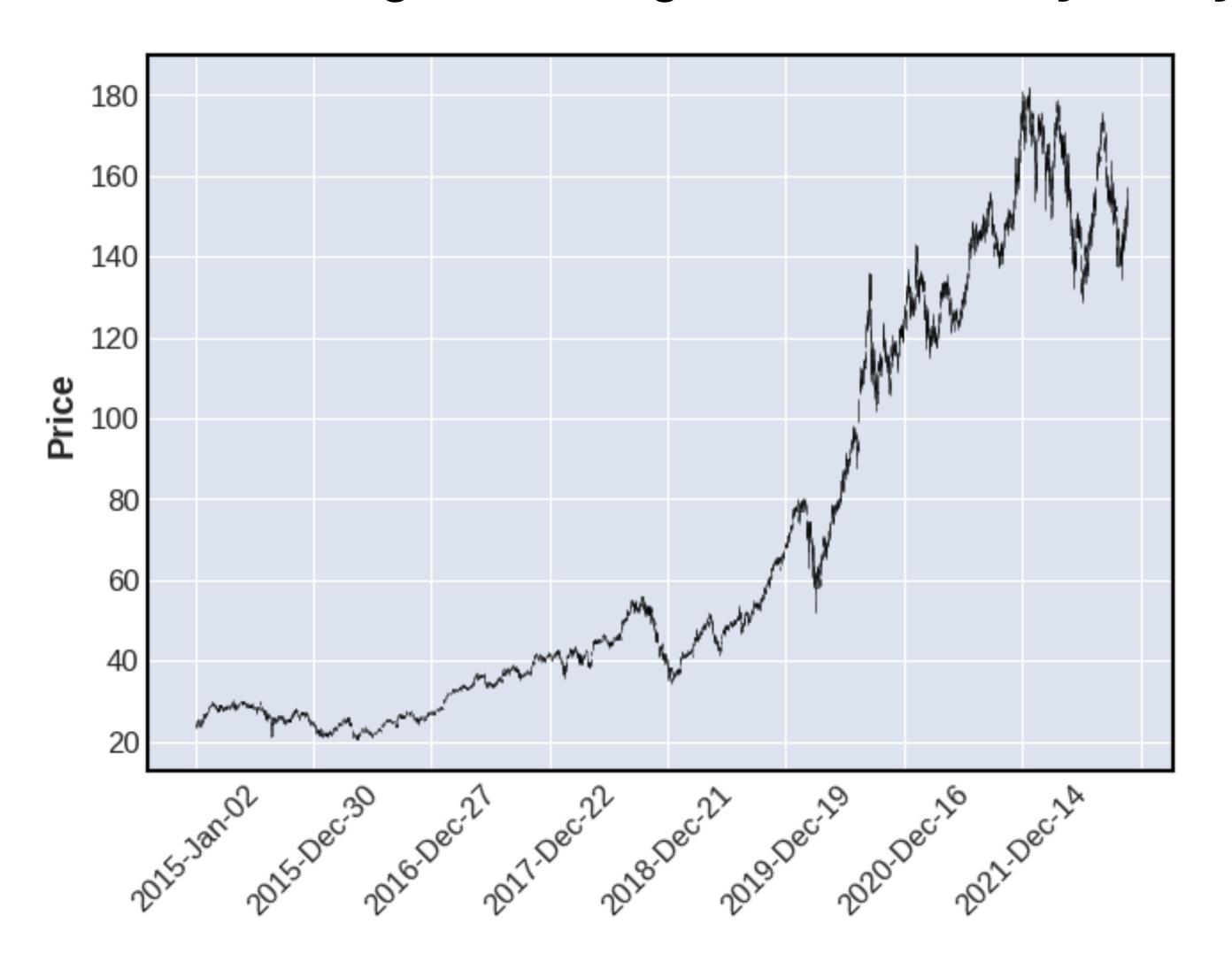
## GRAB Research Project

A trend following strategy replication analysis

### What is GRAB: A Trend Following Strategy

Chapter 25: "How to GRAB a Bargain Trading Futures . . . Maybe" by Mark Sleeman



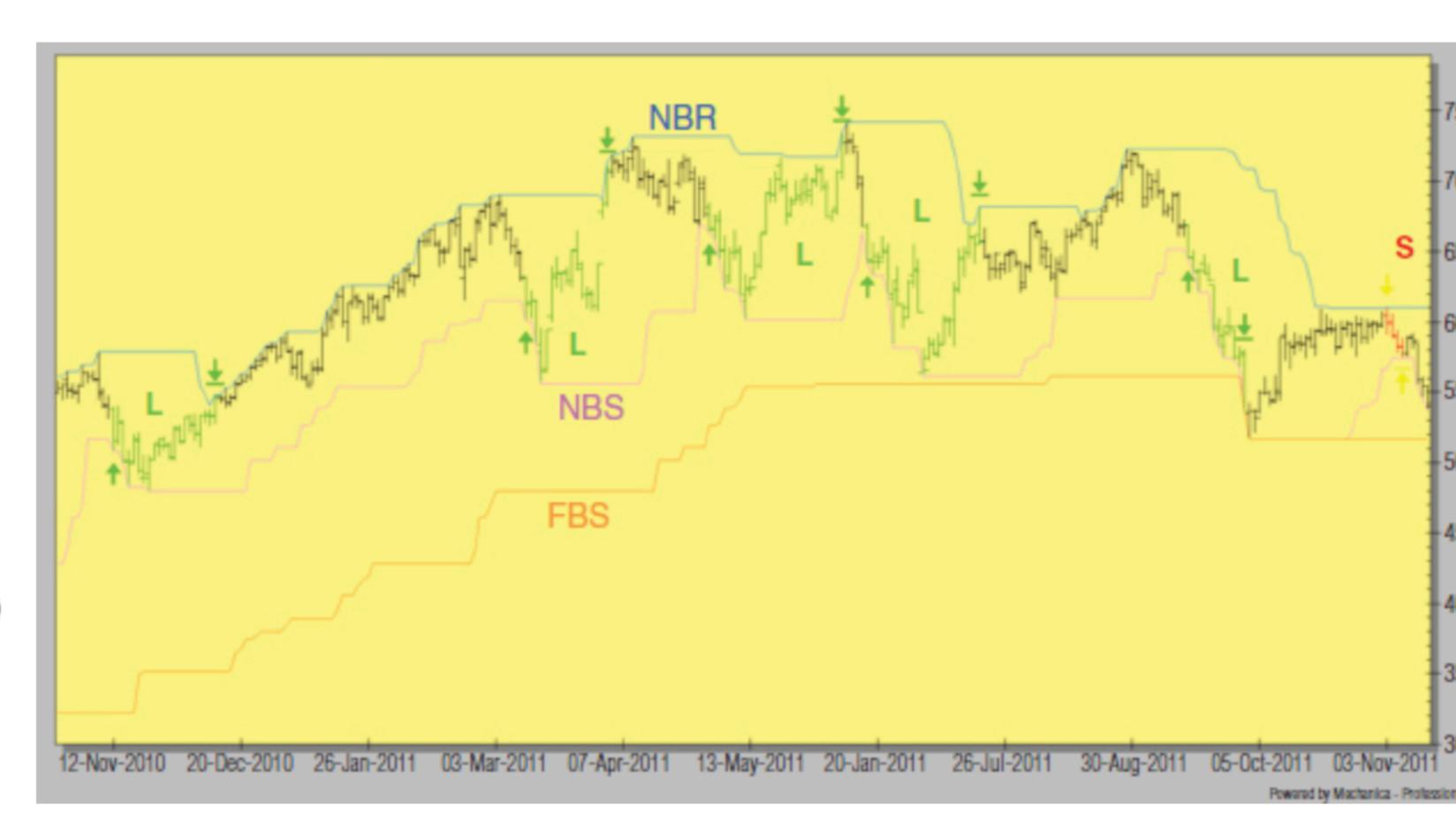
## Trend detection + Swing trading

$$K_s^f(t) = \min(L_{t-N_f}, ..., L_{t-1})$$

$$K_r^f(t) = \max(H_{t-N_f}, ..., H_{t-1})$$

$$K_s^n(t) = \min(L_{t-N_n}, ..., L_{t-1})$$

$$K_r^n(t) = \max(H_{t-N_n}, ..., H_{t-1})$$

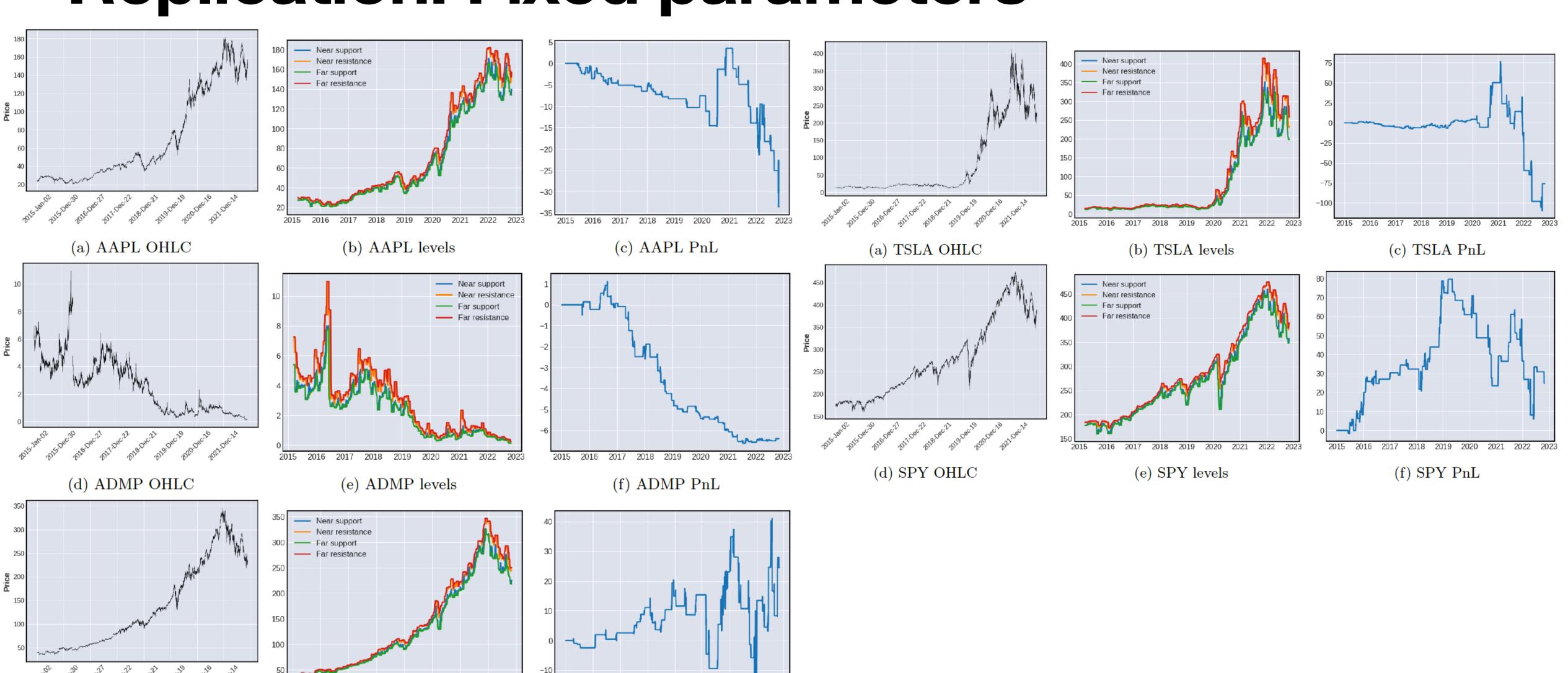


Cited from Chapter 25: "How to GRAB a Bargain Trading Futures . . . Maybe" by Mark Sleeman

## Replication: Fixed parameters

(g) MSFT OHLC

(h) MSFT levels



(i) MSFT PnL

#### Weakness

#### Pointed out by the author

- Sometimes, the far and near term lines are the same. In this case, the system wants to buy and sell at the same time.
- A losing trade does not accompany every major trend reversal, as not all trend reversal trades enter, and not all trades within the major trend are profitable.
- The market is dynamic. Fixing  $N_f$ ,  $N_n$  parameters could cause entering and exiting a trade to be out of sync with market timing.

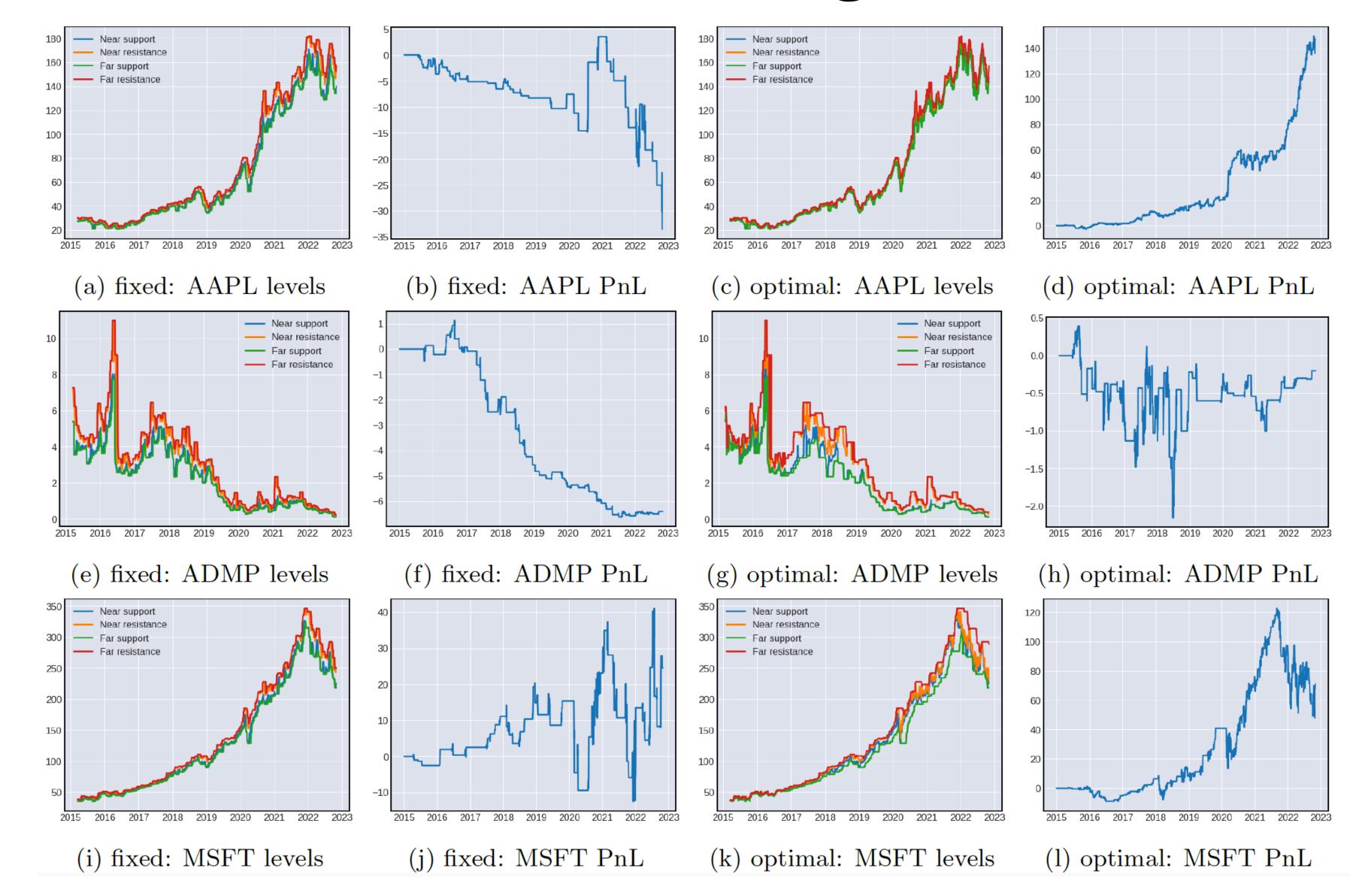
# Weakness Pointed out by the me

- Limit order risk.
- The exit procedures described by the author is ill-designed.
- Unclear reasoning behind choosing high and low as major trend signal.

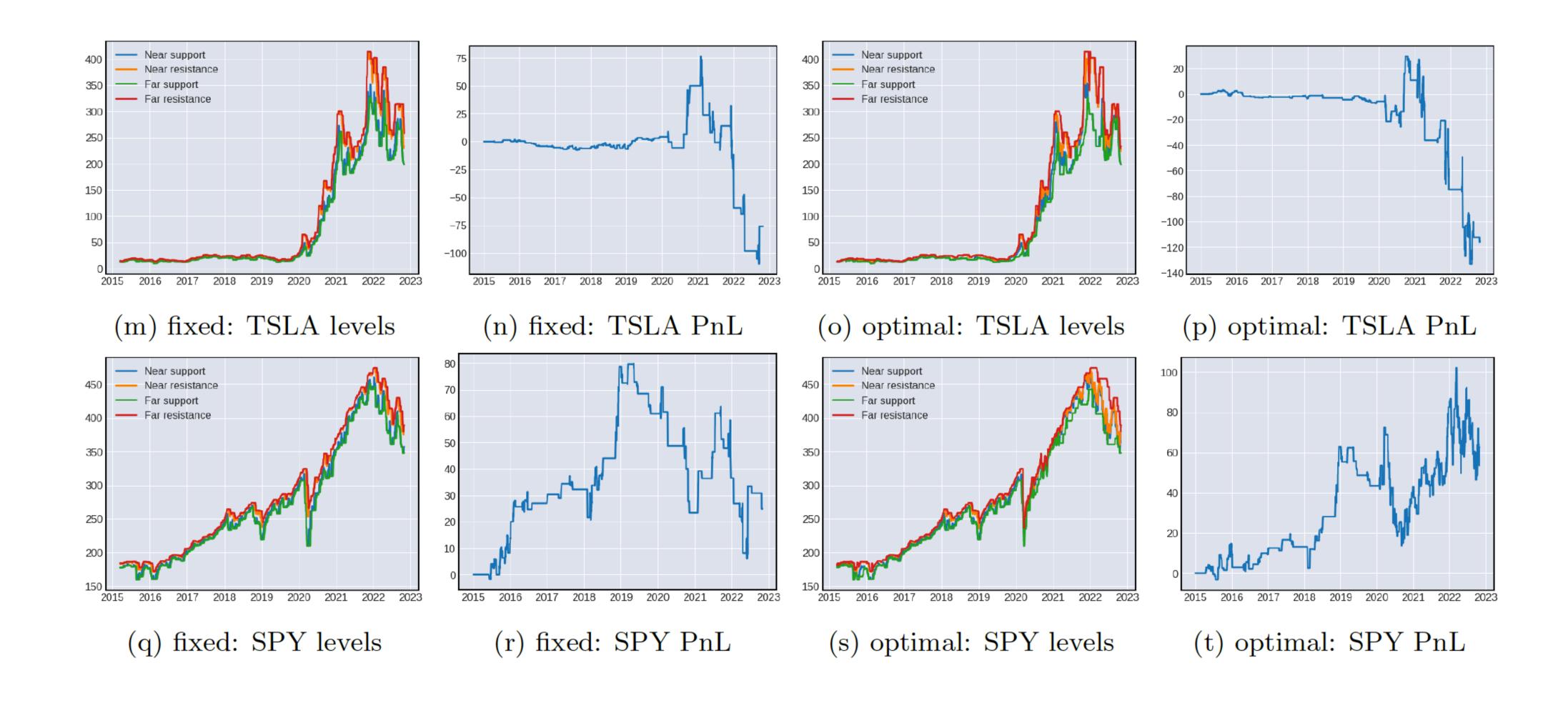
## Improvement

$$N_f^*, N_n^* = \underset{0 < N_n < N_f < M}{\operatorname{argmax}} G(t; N_f, N_n, T)$$

## Improvement: back testing



## Improvement: back testing



Q&A

Thank you