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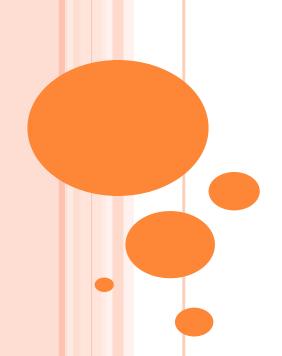
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2023/9/19





### K線圖

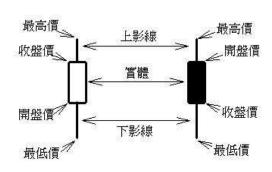
- K線圖(Rosokuashi chart):又稱為陰陽線、酒井線、蠟燭線(candlestick chart)
- Goal: Summarize daily prices of OHLC
  - O: open (開盤價)
  - H: high (最高價)
  - L: low (最低價)
  - C: close (收盤價)
- Examples by drawing



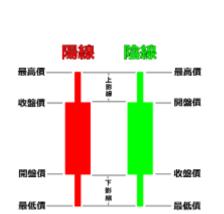
### K線圖:實例

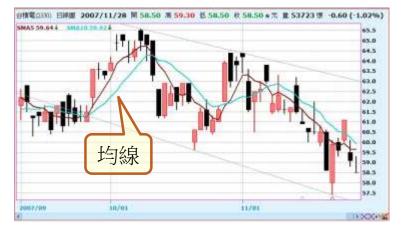
#### o K線圖的實例

• 黑白顯示



• 彩色顯示









#### K線圖:類別與轉換

#### o 以時間區間來區分K線圖的類別

目:1天

• 週:5天

• 雙週:10天

• 月:20天

• 季:60天

• 半年:120天

• 年:240天

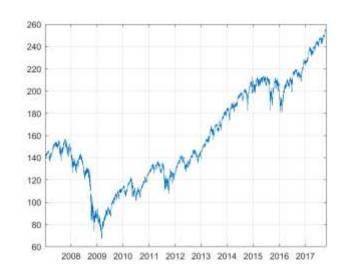
#### ∘ K線圖轉換

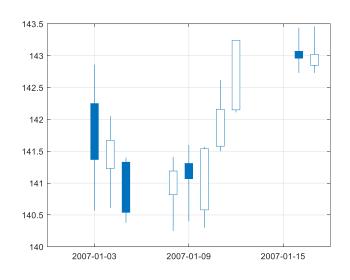
日K線圖 → 週K線圖



### K線圖:繪圖

- o Data source of spy.csv
- Python plots
- Matlab plots
  - http://mirlab.org/jang/courses/fintech/example/goCandlePlot.m







### K線圖:文字描述

#### Examples

Quiz!

- 行情自開盤一路上漲至收盤為止
- 行情自開盤一路下跌至收盤為止
- 行情自開盤後即一路上漲,但在收盤前出現了少許拉回
- 行情自開盤後即一路下跌,但在收盤前出現了少許反彈
- 行情開盤後曾經下挫,但後來在收盤前,行情一路上揚
- 行情開盤後曾經上揚,但後來在收盤前,行情一路下挫
- 行情上下震盪,而最後仍以低於開盤的價位收盤結束(四種可能!)
- 開盤漲停鎖死
- 開盤跌停鎖死

### K線教學@youtube

- <u>K線簡介</u> (柴鼠兄弟)
  - · K線圖的基本簡介
- ○【籌碼K線1】K線圖( CMoney理財寶)
  - 典型K線圖的呈現與互動
- K線教學(錢線百分百)
  - K線轉強、多頭貫穿、多頭吞噬、內困三 日翻紅…

- 48種K棒型態戰法(錢線百分百)
  - 第一集:多頭吞噬.槌子.吊人.流星.多頭母子.多頭母子十字.陰吞噬.空頭母子
  - 第二集:晨星.貫穿線.夜星.烏雲罩頂. 倒狀錘子.晨星十字.雙鴉.空頭反撲
  - <u>第三集</u>:南方三星 梯底 夜星十字 大敵 當前 三白兵 內困三日翻紅 三烏鴉 內 困三日翻黑
  - 第四集:外側三日上升 多頭執帶 外側 三日下跌 空頭執帶 多頭棄嬰 多頭起跑 空頭起跑 三胎鴉
  - 第五集:多頭星型十字 多頭反撲 空頭 星型十字 空頭遭遇線 獨特三河床 多頭 三明治 空頭母子十字 步步為營
  - · 第六集:多頭遭遇線 飛鴿歸巢 空頭棄嬰 雙鴉躍空 閨中乳燕 低價配 多頭三星 空頭三星



# K線圖:參考資料

#### Reference

- 什麼是『K線』?
- K線圖
- Google search



# Introduction to Technical Analysis

技術面分析的簡介

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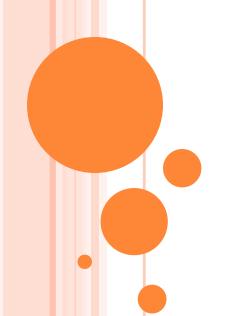
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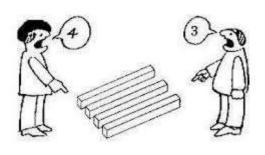


### 「技術面分析」簡介

• 技術面分析: 根據過去股價來預測未來股價

Time series prediction!

- 針對歷史股價所形成的走勢、型態、成交量等,對未來 的股價進行有效的預測。
- 技術分析有很多不同的理論,不同的技術分析對同一張 圖表,可能會有不同的看法。
- 技術面分析的基本假設
  - 所有的資訊都反映在股價上
  - 股價的走勢有規律性及趨勢性
  - 趨勢會不斷循環
    - ○投資人的行為會一直重複→人們永遠不會記取教訓
- 技術指標本身就是整理過的數據,比起較複雜的公司財報的基本面分析,進入門檻較低。





#### 投資分析的三大主流

#### • 投資分析的三大主流

- 基本面:
  - 分析公司的內在價值:如公司財務報表、產業動向等
- 技術面
  - 分析公司的歷史股價:如歷史股價、成交量等
- 籌碼面(消息面、新聞面)
  - 分析市場中大金主的動向:如三大法人(外資、自營商、投信)、股市大戶、關鍵內部人等

#### Reference

- Cmoney: 什麼是投資分析的三大主流
- Cmoney: 股票基本面分析
- Cmoney: 什麼是技術分析
- Cmoney: 什麼是籌碼面



### 「技術面分析」主要方法

#### • 指標法

Quiz!

- 建立技術指標,以決定買賣點
- 技術指標:均線、K線、KD、RSI、MACD...

#### o型態學

- 辨識特定圖型,以決定買賣點
- 特定圖型:頭肩頂、頭肩底、旗形、三角旗形...

Our goal: Use AI (artificial intelligence) & ML (machine learning) to support and enhance the above methods!

#### 一天一笑,不用吃藥!



昨天在店內,一邊吃雞翅,一邊用 手機看股票。

一個乞丐進來乞討,我給他一塊雞 翅後,繼續看股票。

乞丐啃著雞翅沒走,也在一旁看著,他說:「長期均線黃金交叉, KDJ數值底部反復鈍化,MACD底 背離,能量潮喇叭口擴大,這股要 漲了。」

我驚詫地問:「這個你也懂?」

乞丐說:「不懂,我會有今天?」



## Technical Indicator: Moving Average

技術指標:均線

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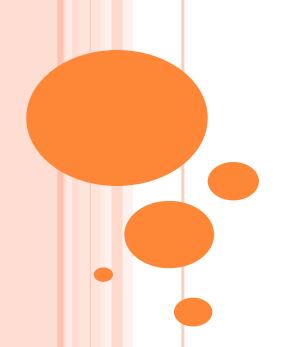
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### 均線(Moving Average, MA)

- 均線(MA)定義
  - 一段時間內的平均價格,代表此時間內買入股票的平均成本
  - 是一項最基礎且最普及的技術指標
- 範例
  - 5日均線(5MA、週線)
    - 最近 5 個交易日的平均收盤價
  - 20日均線(20MA、月線)
    - 最近 20 個交易日的平均收盤價
- ○計算方式
  - 將前n天(含今天)的收盤價加總後除以n,得到今天的nMA



### 均線:計算範例

Quiz!

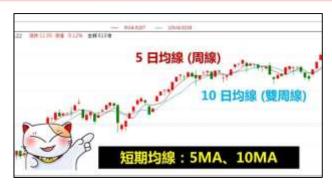
- 股價: 6, 3, 7, 8, 5, 1, 2, 4, 9, 6
  - 算法一
    - 3MA = 6.00, 4.50, 5.33, 6.00, 6.67, 4.67, 2.67, 2.33, 5.00, 6.33
    - 4MA = 6.00, 4.50, 5.33, 6.00, 5.75, 5.25, 4.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.25
  - 算法二
    - 3MA = nan, nan, 5.33, 6.00, 6.67, 4.67, 2.67, 2.33, 5.00, 6.33
    - 4MA = nan, nan, nan, 6.00, 5.75, 5.25, 4.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.25

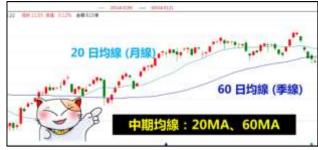
nan = not a number

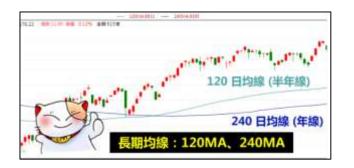


### 短期、中期、長期均線

- 短期均線(簡稱「短線」)
  - 5 日均線(週線)、10 日均線(雙週線)
  - 適用於短線操作的投資人
- •中期均線(簡稱「中線」)
  - 20 日均線(月線)、60 日均線(季線)
  - 適用於中線操作的投資人
- 長期均線(簡稱「長線」)
  - 120 日均線(半年線)、240 日均線(年線)
  - 適用於長線操作的投資人



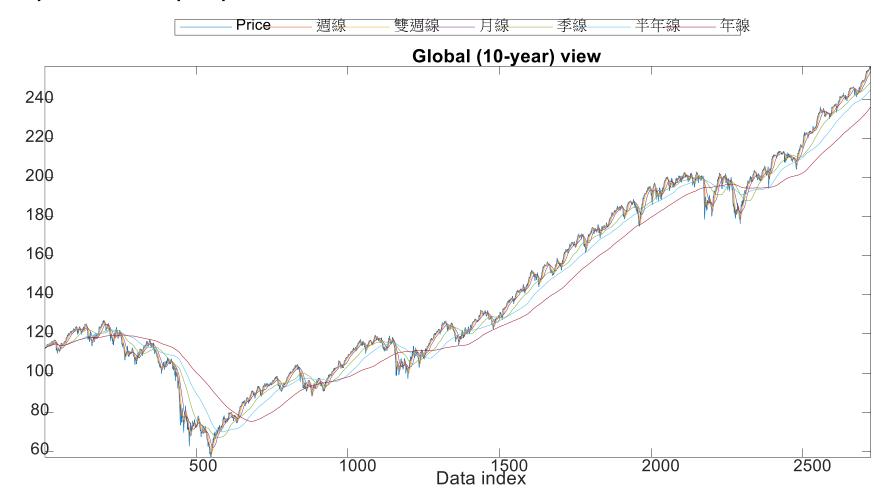






### Example of MA: 10-year View of SPY500

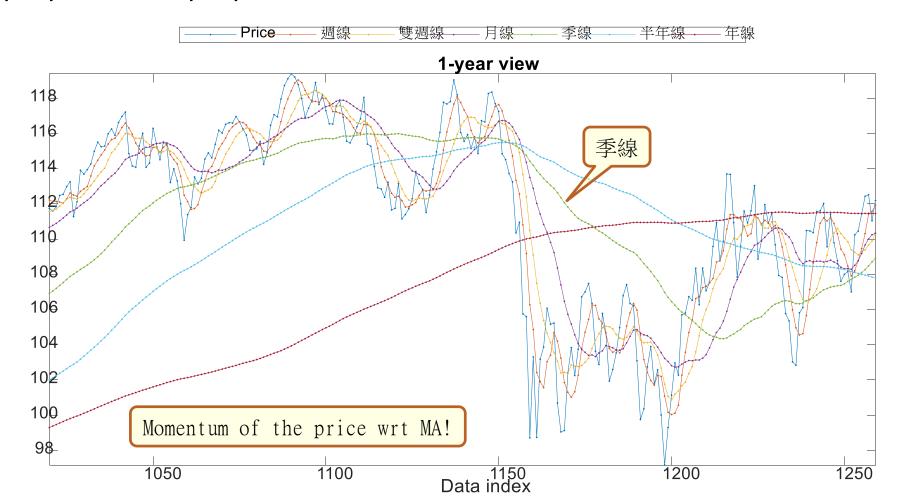
• 2007/01/03 ~ 2017/10/25





### Example of MA: 1-year View of SPY500

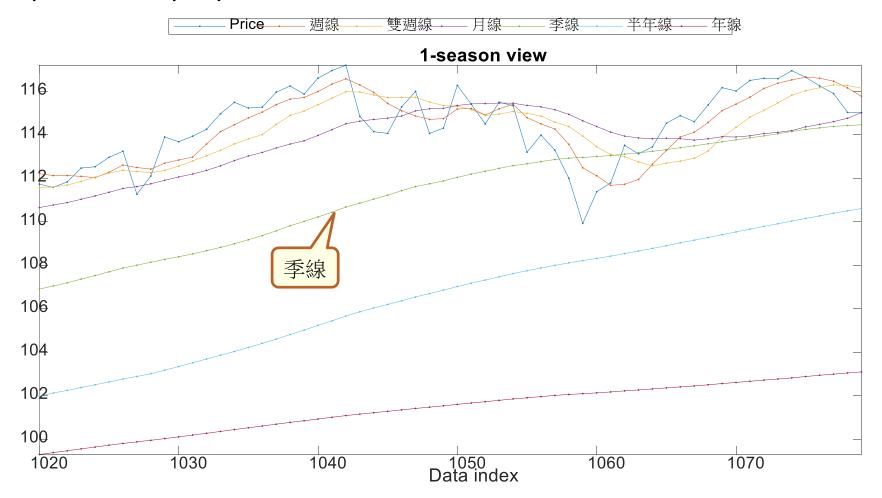
• 2011/01/19 ~ 2011/12/28





### Example of MA – 1-quarter View of SPY500

• 2011/01/19 ~ 2011/04/12





#### Trading Strategy based on MA

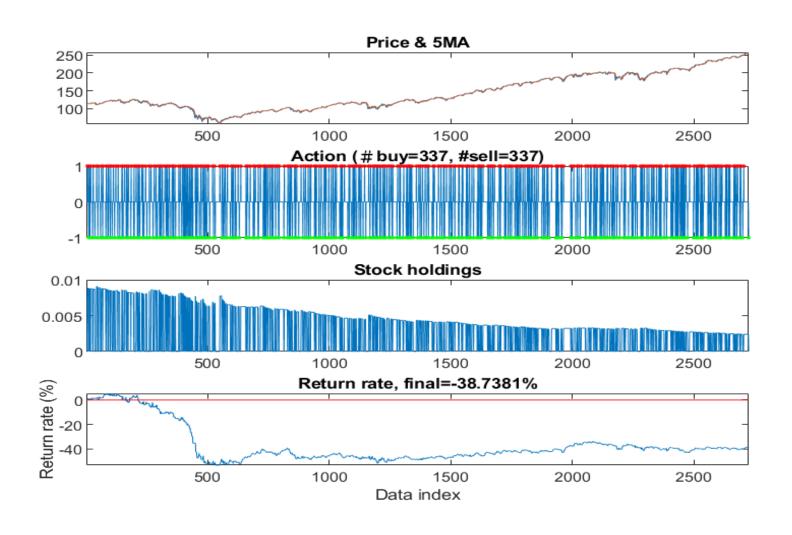
- Basic (and poor) trading strategy based on MA
  - Buy if the price is larger than MA
  - Sell if the price is lower than MA
- o Backtest (回測)
  - Verify how the strategy performs
  - Optimize the parameters of strategy
    - Find the best value of n (window size)
  - Assume
    - Buy and sell at the price of "adj close".
    - Buy with all your money, sell with all your holdings. (All-in and all-out.)

Emergence of ML!

• Require no transaction fee

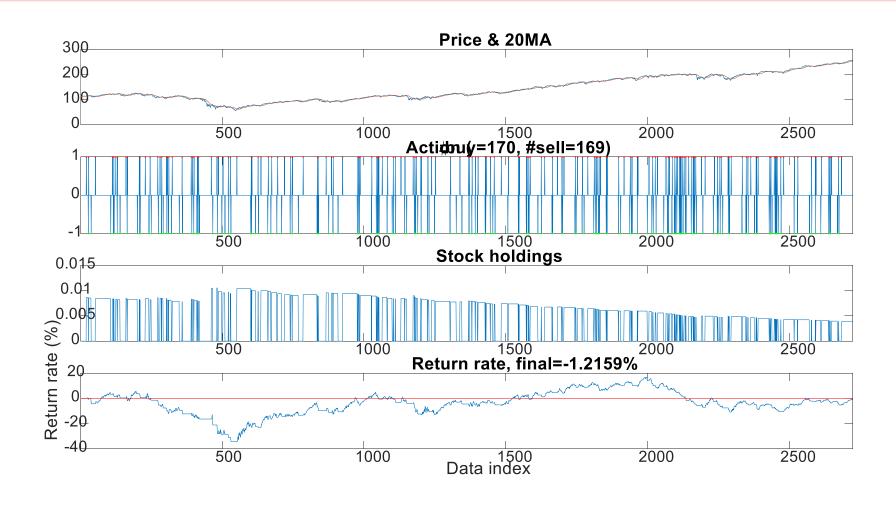


#### Profit Estimate via 5MA (週線)



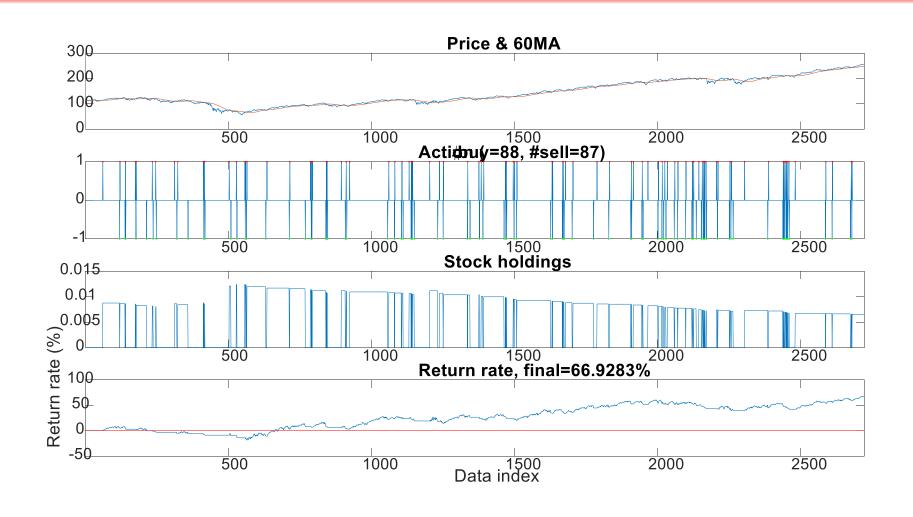


### Profit Estimate via 20MA (月線)



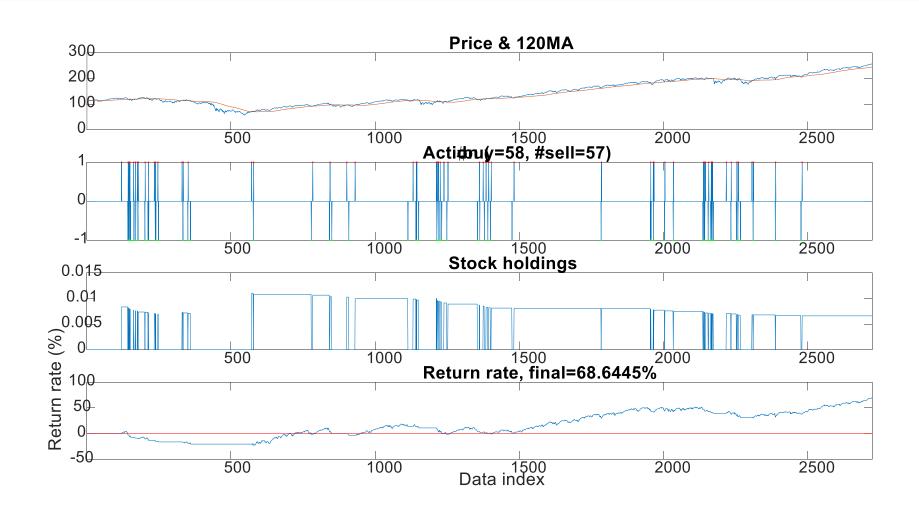


### Profit Estimate via 60MA (季線)



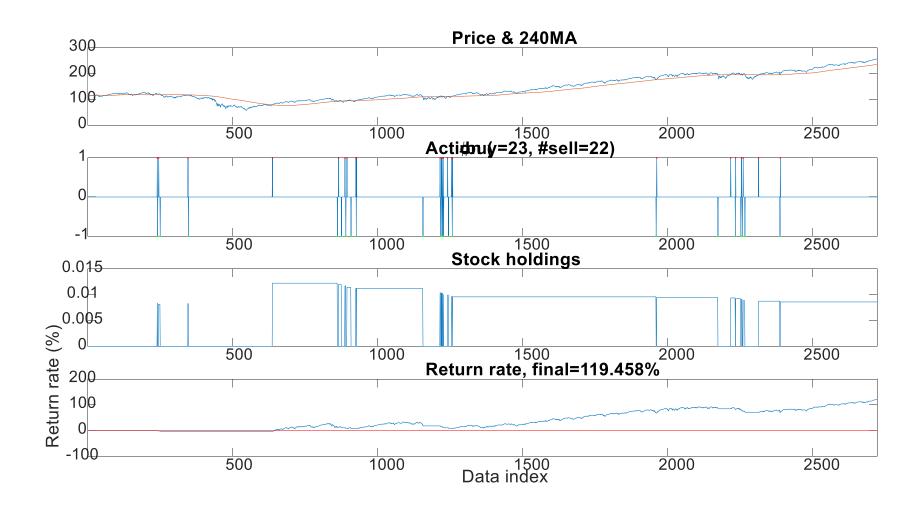


### Profit Estimate via 120MA (半年線)



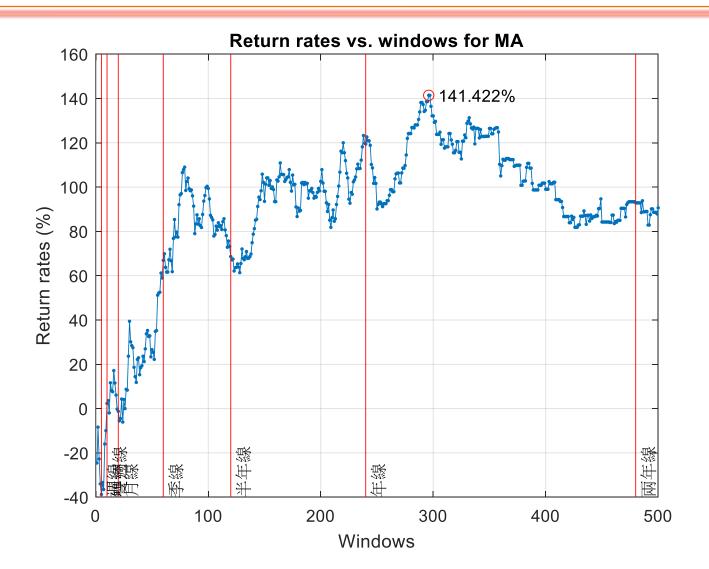


### Profit Estimate via 240MA (年線)





#### MA Profit vs. Windows





#### Extension of MA-based strategy

- Adopt variants of MA
  - SMA (simple MA) \ WMA (weighted MA) \ EMA (exponential MA) (wiki)
- o買點與賣點
  - 黄金交叉:短期均線大於長期均線 → 買進
    - For example, 5MA > 20MA
  - 死亡交叉:短期均線小於長期均線 → 賣出
    - For example, 5MA < 20MA</li>
- Another possibility
  - Buy when the current price is higher than MA by a margin  $\alpha$
  - Sell when the current price is lower than MA by a margin  $\beta$



#### More about Moving Average (1/3)

General formula of MA

$$\mu_i = \frac{w_i s_i + w_{i-1} s_{i-1} + w_{i-2} s_{i-2} + \dots + w_{i-n+1} s_{i-n+1}}{w_i + w_{i-1} + w_{i-2} + \dots + w_{i-n+1}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n w_{i-k+1} s_{i-k+1}}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_{i-k+1}}$$

- SMA (simple MA)
  - General formula

$$\mu_i = rac{\sum_{k=1}^n s_{i-k+1}}{n}$$

Example when n=5

$$\mu_i = \frac{s_i + s_{i-1} + s_{i-2} + s_{i-3} + s_{i-4}}{5}$$



#### More about Moving Average (2/3)

- WMA (weighted MA)
  - General formula:

$$\mu_i = rac{\sum_{k=1}^n rac{n-k+1}{n} s_{i-k+1}}{\sum_{k=1}^n rac{n-k+1}{n}}$$

• Example when n=5:

$$\mu_i = \frac{\frac{\frac{5}{5}s_i + \frac{4}{5}s_{i-1} + \frac{3}{5}s_{i-2} + \frac{2}{5}s_{i-3} + \frac{1}{5}s_{i-4}}{\frac{5}{5} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5}}$$



#### More about Moving Average (3/3)

#### • EMA

General formula:

$$\mu_i = \frac{s_i + rs_{i-1} + r^2s_{i-2} + \dots + r^{i-1}s_1}{1 + r + r^2 + \dots + r^{i-1}} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} r^ks_{i-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} r^k} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} r^ks_{i-k}}{\frac{1-r^i}{1-r}}.$$

Since i>>1 and 0<r<1, we have

$$\mu_i = (1-r)\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} r^k s_{i-k}$$

Or equivalent iterative formula:

$$\begin{cases} \mu_{i+1} &= r\mu_i + (1-r)s_{i+1}, i = 2, 3, \dots, n \\ \mu_1 &= s_1. \end{cases}$$

Usually r = (n-1)/(n+1), where n is equivalent to a window size.



#### **MA References**

#### • 均線

- 什麼是均線?
- 股票投資人,你知道什麼是均線嗎?
  - 突破均線糾結 強勢股
  - · 阿斯匹靈判斷盤勢多空理財寶(很多用到均線觀念)
- 什麼是「均線糾結」?
- 移動平均 (Wiki)

#### 0 回測

• 回測容易犯的幾種錯誤





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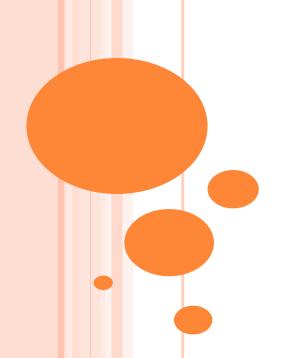
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### RSI指標

- RSI: Relative strength indicator
  - 藉由比較價格升降以表達買賣強度的技術分析工具
  - 1978年6月由美國機械工程師 Welles Wilder JR. 發表在美國《Commodities》雜誌中(現為《Future》雜誌),並收錄於同年推出的《New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems》書中。

$$RSI(N) = \frac{SMA_U(N)}{SMA_U(N) + SMA_D(N)} *100\%$$

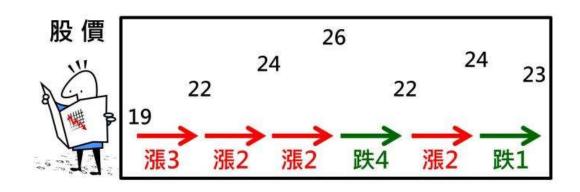
 $SMA_{U}(N)$ :過去N天的隔日漲幅平均

 $SMA_D(N)$ :過去N天的隔日跌幅平均

SMA: Simple Moving Average



#### RSI Example



#### o 6日RSI值

- $SMA_u = (3+2+2+2)/6=1.5$
- $SMA_D = (4+1)/6 = 0.83$
- RSI=  $SMA_u / (SMA_u + SMA_D) = 1.5/(1.5 + 0.83) = 64.4\%$

實際計算時, 可以使用總和代替平均。

Quiz!



#### **RSI Properties**

- o RSI 特性
  - RSI的範圍: [0,100]
  - RSI在過去N天所得到的值
    - 。大於50% → 過去N天「漲」的機率較大 → 市場熱
    - 。小於50% → 過去N天「跌」的機率較大 → 市場冷
    - 。等於50% → 過去N天「漲」和「跌」的機率一樣
- ○以上是RSI的特性,但其使用策略,卻是眾說紛紜、莫衷一是...

靠機器學習及最佳化來評估策略!



# 使用RSI的交易策略 (1/2)

- RSI observations by Wilder
  - 根據Wilder的測量結果,當n=14時,指數最具代表性。
  - 他指出當某證券的RSI升至70時,代表該證券已被超買(Overbought),投資者 應考慮出售該證券。
  - 相反,當證券RSI跌至30時,代表證券被超賣(Oversold),投資者應購入該證券。 券。
- Other possible trading strategies
  - 當『短週期的RSI』向上突破『長週期的RSI』,是黃金交叉→代表上漲力道夠, 是買進的訊號
  - 當『短週期的RSI』向下跌破『長週期的RSI』,是死亡交叉→代表下跌力道強, 是賣出的訊號



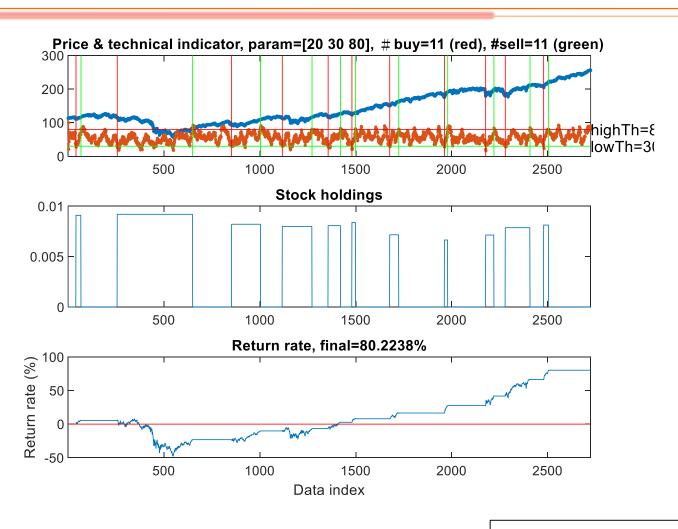
# 使用RSI的交易策略 (2/2)

- Overall trading policy based on RSI (source)
  - RSI大於80時,為超買訊號,市場過熱,要準備開始跌了。
  - RSI小於20時,為超賣訊號,市場過冷,要準備開始漲了。
  - 黄金交叉時可以買進;死亡交叉時可以賣出。
- Reference
  - RSI 指標: 判斷股價漲跌的機率
  - 教你看懂RSI相對強弱指標
  - <u>相對強弱指數</u> at Wikipedia

有實際案例!

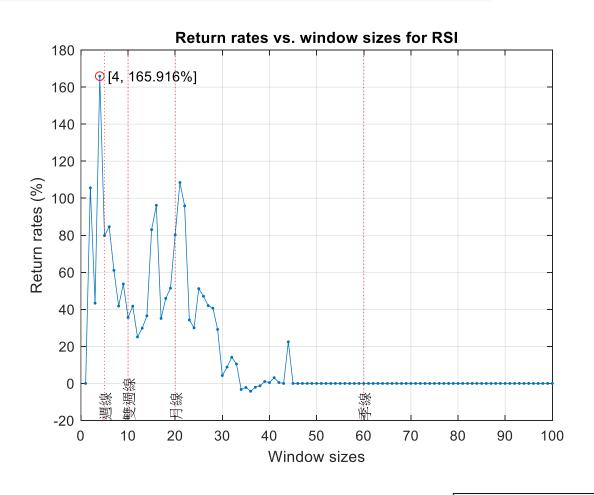


## **RSI Profit Estimation**





## RSI Profit vs. Windows





## Other Technical Indicators

#### Many many more...

- 均線(MA): 反映投資人的平均成本
- KD 指標: 看出股價相對走勢
- RSI 指標: 判斷股價漲跌的機率
- MACD 指標: 確立中長期波段走勢, 找出買賣時機點
- 乖離率 BIAS: 投資人的平均報酬率

• ...

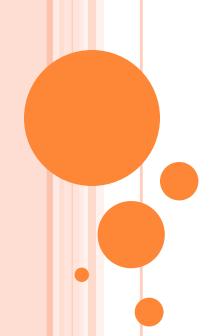


# **Sharpe Ratio**

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## Sharpe Ratio (SR)

#### Definition

•  $SR = \frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\sigma}$ 

- Bank deposit interest rate
- $\circ$   $\mu$ : mean yearly return rate,  $\mu_0$ : risk-free return rate,  $\sigma$ : standard deviation of yearly return rate
- $\circ \sigma$  is also known as "volatility" or "risk"

#### Use of Sharpe ratio

- A way to evaluate a long-term portfolio
- The return rate when the volatility is 1%

#### Assume $\mu_0$ =0

#### Examples

- SR=0.5
  - Expected return = 0.5% if the volatility is 1%
  - Expected return = 5% if the volatility is 10%

Assume  $\mu_0$  =0



## **Examples of Sharpe Ratio**

## Comparison of Sharpe ratios of two portfolios



https://rich01.com/what-sharpe-ratio/



## Compute SR from Daily Return

- $\circ$  Time resolution of yearly  $\mu_{\mathcal{V}}$  and  $\sigma_{\mathcal{V}}$  too low  $\Rightarrow$  How to compute  $\mu_{\mathcal{Y}}$  and  $\sigma_{\mathcal{V}}$  based on daily  $\mu_{d}$  and  $\sigma_{d}$ ?
- $o \ Daily \ return = \frac{Today's \ net \ worth Yesterday's \ net \ worth}{Yesterday's \ net \ worth}$

$$\circ$$
  $Y=X_1+X_2+\cdots+X_{252}$  252: Average trading days per year

• 
$$\mu_y = 252 \, \mu_d$$

• 
$$\sigma_{v}^{2} = 252\sigma_{d}^{2}$$

$$Y: \mu = \mu_y$$
 and  $\sigma = \sigma_y$   
 $X_i: \mu = \mu_d$  and  $\sigma = \sigma_d$ 

$$\Rightarrow SR_y = \frac{\mu_y - \mu_{y0}}{\sigma_y} = \frac{252\mu_d - \mu_{y0}}{\sqrt{252}\sigma_d} = \frac{\mu_d - \frac{\mu_{y0}}{252}}{\sigma_d} \times \sqrt{252} = SR_d \times \sqrt{252}$$

Similarly, to compute SR from monthly return:

$$\Rightarrow SR_y = SR_m \times \sqrt{12}$$



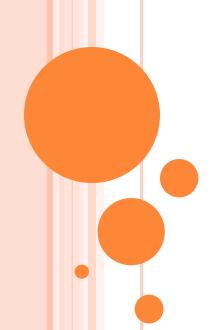
## Example

- Assume the five days' prices of a stock are [6 8 7 9 8] and the risk-free return is 1%, what is the corresponding Sharpe ratio?
- Solution:
  - return=[2/6, -1/8, 2/7, -1/9];
  - mu=0.0957
  - sigma=0.2477
  - $SR_d = (mu-0.01/252)/sigma=0.3863$
  - $SR_v = sqrt(252) * SR_d = 6.1330$





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## **Convex Combination**

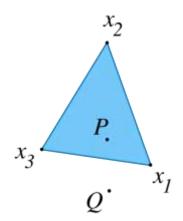
- Convex combination of n points  $(\mathbf{x}_i, i = 1 \sim n)$  in a d-dim space is  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \mathbf{x}_i$ , with  $\lambda_i \geq 0$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i = 1$ .
- *n*=2

$$\rightarrow$$
 P =  $\lambda_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \lambda_2 \mathbf{x}_2$ 

• n=3

• n=4

$$\rightarrow$$
 P =  $\sum_{i=1}^{4} \lambda_i \mathbf{x}_i$ 

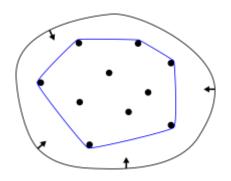




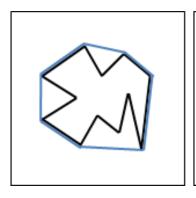
## Convex Hull

• Given any n points in a set X, the convex hull (or convex set) of X is the convex combination of these n points.

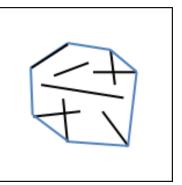
Rubber band analogy



Various sets of X







http://web.ntnu.edu.tw/~algo/ConvexHull.html



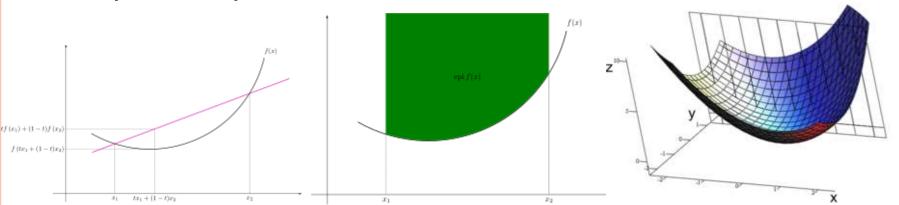
## **Convex Functions**

#### A convex function

- A line segment connecting two points on the function lies above the function.
- The function's second derivative is nonnegative.
- The sets of points on or above the function is a convex set.

## Examples of convex functions

• 
$$y = x^2$$
 or  $y = e^x$ 



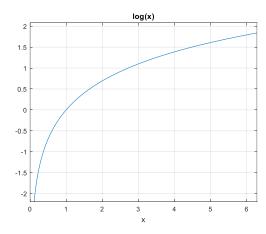


## **Concave Functions**

#### A concave function

- A line segment connecting two points on the function lies below the function.
- The function's second derivative is nonpositive.
- The sets of points on or below the function is a convex set.
- Example of concave functions

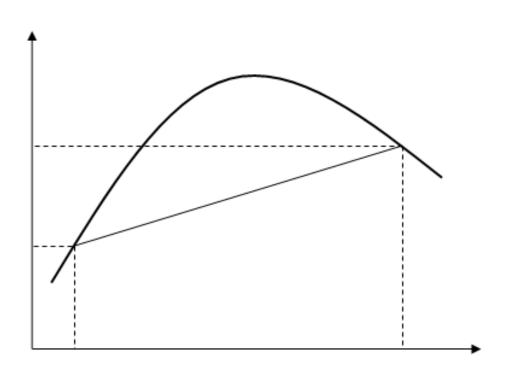
• 
$$y = \ln(x) \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$$





## Jensen's Inequality when n=2

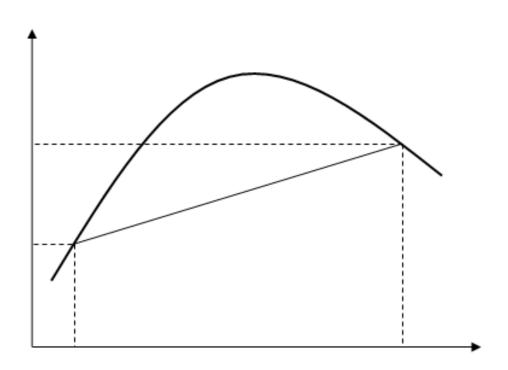
- If f(x) is a concave function, then
  - $f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) \ge \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2)$ , with  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$  and  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \ge 0$ .





## Jensen's Inequality in General

- If f(x) is a concave function, then
  - $f(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i) \ge \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f(x_i)$ , with  $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$  and  $\lambda_i \ge 0$ ,  $\forall i$ .





## Inequality of Arithmetic and Geometric Means

AM-GM inequality

Quiz!

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n} \ge \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^{1/n}, \text{ with } x_i \ge 0, \forall i$$

The equality holds only when  $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n$ .

- Proof by Wikipedia Cumbersome!
- Proof by Jensen's inequality
  - Take f(x) = ln(x) and  $\lambda_i = \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $\forall i$

$$\rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}{n}\right) \ge \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(x_i) = \ln\left(\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^{1/n}\right) \text{ Q.E.D.}$$



Proof by Induction: 
$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n} \ge \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^{1/n}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow x_1 \geq x_1$$

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) \ge \frac{\ln x_1 + \ln x_2}{2}$$
. (Or you can start with  $(\sqrt{x_1} - \sqrt{x_2})^2 \ge 0$ )

$$n = 3 \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{2\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) + x_3}{3}\right) \ge \frac{2\ln\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) + \ln x_3}{3} \ge \frac{\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 + \ln x_3}{3}$$

$$n = k \text{ holds by assumption } \Rightarrow \ln \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i}{k} \right) \ge \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} \ln x_i}{k} \right)$$

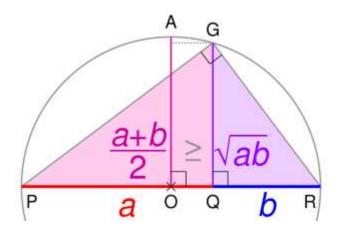
$$n = k + 1 \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i + x_{k+1}}{k+1}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i}{k} + x_{k+1}}{k+1}\right) \ge \frac{k \ln\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i}{k}\right) + \ln x_{k+1}}{k+1} \ge \frac{k \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} \ln x_i}{k}\right) + \ln x_{k+1}}{k+1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \ln x_i}{k+1}$$



## Summary

- AM-GM inequality can be derived by Jensen's inequality.
- Jensen's inequality can be proved by convex combination. → Seeing the insight is the key to math!

$$\frac{a+b}{2} \ge \sqrt{ab}$$



$$(x+y)^2 \ge 4xy$$

