

ATML-TUTORIAL

1) UNDERSTAND
LIQUIDITY
PROVISION AND
MM ARGUMENT
IN OW/12

2) DYNAMIC PROGR
AND INDUCTION ARG
AGAIN

3) PYTHON IMPLM
OF INDUCTION
ARGUMENT

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Algorithmic Trading and Machine Learning PROBLEM SET 2

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Exercise 1. Consider the following trade execution setting. Time t is discrete, and it ranges from 0, start of the execution, to T , execution horizon. Let X_t denote the time- t quantity left to execute by time T . Let S_t denote the time- t price of the asset being traded. We assume both permanent and transient price impact and we let S_t be

$$S_t = s_0 + \sigma s_0 W_t - \theta(X_t - x_0) - \gamma \sum_{u=1}^t \Delta X_u e^{-\rho(t-u)}, \quad (1)$$

where s_0 is the initial value of the asset price, $-\Delta X_{t+1} = -X_{t+1} + X_t$ is the quantity executed in the subinterval $[t, t+1]$, and W is a standard one-dimensional Brownian motion. We let \mathfrak{F} be the filtration generated by W .

1.1 Obizhaeva&Wang (2012). Consider the following expected execution cost

$$F(t, s, \{X_u\}_{u=t}^T) = \mathbb{E}_t \left[\sum_{u=t}^{T-1} (-\Delta X_{u+1}) (S_u - \alpha \Delta X_{u+1}) \middle| S_t = s \right], \quad (2)$$

where S_t is as in equation (1), and $\alpha \geq 0$. Find the optimal execution strategy

$$\{X_t^*\}_{t=0}^T = \operatorname{argmin} \left\{ F(0, s_0, \{X_t\}_{t=0}^T) : X_{t+1} \hat{\in} \mathfrak{F}_t \forall t, X_0 = x_0, X_T = 0 \right\}$$

Exercise 2. Consider the following trade execution setting. Time t is continuous and it ranges from 0, start of the execution, to 1, execution horizon. Let X_t denote the time- t quantity left to execute by time 1. Let S_t denote the time- t price of the asset being traded. Let \mathfrak{F} be the market information filtration. Given a finite collection of trading times $\{t_n\}$ in the unit interval $[0, 1]$, define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(\{t_n\}) := \left\{ X : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : X \text{ is piecewise constant, right-continuous, } X \text{ is } \mathfrak{F}\text{-predictable,} \right. \\ \left. X \text{ has discontinuities at } \{t_n\}, X_0 = x_0, X_1 = 0 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

This is the set $\mathcal{A}(\{t_n\})$ of all piecewise constant right-continuous predictable processes with jump times among the specified $\{t_n\}$. For a generic X in $\mathcal{A}(\{t_n\})$ we set $dX_t := X_t - X_{t-} = \lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} (X_t - X_{t-\epsilon})$, so that

$$dX_t = \sum_n x_n \mathbf{1}\{t = t_n\},$$

where $x_{n+1} := X_{t_{n+1}} - X_{t_n}$ for $n = 0, \dots$. For any bounded \mathbb{R} -valued function $\kappa = \kappa(s, t)$ defined on $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ we have

$$\int_0^t \kappa(s, t) dX_s = \sum_{t_n \leq t} \kappa(t_n, t) x_n.$$

Let N be a positive integer. Define $t_n^{(N)} := n/N$, and $\mathcal{A}^{(N)} := \mathcal{A}(\{t_n^{(N)}\})$.

2.1 Find

$$X^{(N),*} = \operatorname{argmin} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[- \int_0^1 S_t^{(N)} dX_t^{(N)} \right] : X^{(N)} \in \mathcal{A}^{(N)} \right\},$$

where

$$S_t^{(N)} = s_0 - \int_0^t \left(\theta + \kappa(s, t) \right) dX_s^{(N)} + \sigma s_0 W_t,$$

where $\kappa(s, t) = \gamma \exp(-\rho(t-s))$, and W is a standard one-dimensional Brownian motion.

2.2 Does $X^{(N),*}$ have a pointwise limit as $N \rightarrow \infty$? If it does, establish the limit.

PROBLEM SET 2 - SOLUTIONS

EXERCISE 1

Observe that we can write

$$S_{t+1} = (1 - e^{-\rho}) (S_0 + \sigma S_0 W_t - \theta(X_t - x_0)) \\ + e^{-\rho} S_t - (\theta + \gamma) \Delta X_{t+1} + \sigma S_0 \Delta W_{t+1}.$$

We can compute

$$\mathbb{E}_t [S_{t+1} | S_t = s, X_t = x, \Delta X_{t+1} = -v] \\ = (1 - e^{-\rho}) \varphi(x) + e^{-\rho} s + (\theta + \gamma)v,$$

where $\varphi(x) := S_0 - \theta x + \theta x_0$.

Similarly we can compute

$$\mathbb{E}_t [S_{t+1}^2 | S_t = s, X_t = x, \Delta X_{t+1} = -v] \\ = \sigma^2 S_0^2 + \left((1 - e^{-\rho}) \varphi(x) + e^{-\rho} s + (\theta + \gamma)v \right)^2.$$

Define

$$C_t^*(s, x) = \inf \left\{ F(t, s, \{X_u\}_{u=t}^T) : X_{u+1} \in \mathcal{D}_u \forall u, X_u = x, X_T = 0 \right\}$$

and assume the functional form

$$C_t^*(s, x) = c_{1,t} x^2 + c_{2,t} s^2 + c_{3,t} s x + c_{4,t} x + c_{5,t} s + c_{6,t}$$

for some time-dependent coefficients $c_{1,t}, c_{2,t}, c_{3,t}, c_{4,t}, c_{5,t}, c_{6,t}$ yet to be established.

Define

$$G_t(s, x, v) := \mathbb{E}_t \left[(-\Delta X_{t+1}) (S_t - \alpha \Delta X_{t+1}) \mid S_t = s, X_t = x, \Delta X_{t+1} = -v \right] \\ + \mathbb{E}_t \left[C_{t+1}^*(x-v, S_{t+1}) \mid S_t = s, X_t = x, \Delta X_{t+1} = -v \right].$$

Given the assumed functional form of C^* we can express for $t < T-1$

$$G_t(s, x, v) = v(s + \alpha v) \\ + c_{1,t+1}(x-v)^2 \\ + c_{2,t+1} \mathbb{E}_t[S_{t+1}^2 \mid S_t = s, X_t = x, \Delta X_{t+1} = -v] \\ + c_{3,t+1}(x-v) \mathbb{E}_t[S_{t+1} \mid S_t = s, X_t = x, \Delta X_{t+1} = -v] \\ + c_{4,t+1}(x-v) \\ + c_{5,t+1} \mathbb{E}_t[S_{t+1} \mid S_t = s, X_t = x, \Delta X_{t+1} = -v] \\ + c_{6,t+1}.$$

On the other hand, given the constraint $X_T = 0$, we have

$$C_{T-1}^*(s, x) = G_{T-1}(s, x, x) = x(s + \alpha x),$$

which gives

$$c_{1,T-1} = \alpha, c_{2,T-1} = 0, c_{3,T-1} = 1, c_{4,T-1} = 0, c_{5,T-1} = 0, c_{6,T-1} = 0.$$

The induction argument proceeds as follows:

$$-X_{t+1}^* = \operatorname{argmin} \{ G_t(\underline{s}, x, v) : v \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$G_t^*(\underline{s}, x) = G_t(\underline{s}, x, -X_{t+1}^*)$$

Equating $G_t^*(\underline{s}, x) = C_t^*(\underline{s}, x)$ we get
(backward) recursive relations for the
coefficients $c_{1,t}, c_{2,t}, c_{3,t}, c_{4,t}, c_{5,t} - c_{6,t}$.
this concludes.

□

EXERCISE 2.1

Notice that

$$S_{t_{n+1}}^{(N)} = S_{t_n}^{(N)} - (\theta + \gamma) x_{n+1}$$

and thus

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_0^T S_t^{(N)} dX_t^{(N)} &= - \sum_{n < N} S_{t_{n+1}}^{(N)} x_{n+1} \\ &= - \sum_{n < N} \left(S_{t_n}^{(N)} + (\theta + \gamma) x_{n+1} \right) x_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $X^{(N),*}$ is the solution to EXERCISE 1 with the following replacements:

$$T \leftarrow N$$

$$\sigma \leftarrow \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}.$$

EXERCISE 2.2

See PROPOSITION 2 in OBIZHALVA & WANG (2012)

EXERCISE 2.1

Notice that

$$S_{t_{n+1}}^{(N)} = S_{t_n}^{(N)} - (\theta + \gamma) x_{n+1}$$

and thus

$$-\int_0^1 S_t^{(N)} dX_t^{(N)} = -\sum_{n \leq N} S_{t_n}^{(N)} x_{n+1}$$

$$= -\sum_{n \leq N} (S_{t_n}^{(N)} + (\theta + \gamma) x_{n+1}) x_{n+1}.$$

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