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第二课

用Python开发均值回复型股票策略

系统化构建量化交易体系:

模块1:动手开发期货和股票量化交易策略

内容介绍

均值回复型策略原理

在聚宽上编写一个均值回复型股票量化策略

编写多空组合策略进行策略改进

策略对交易成本的敏感范围检测

在策略中实现头寸管理进行策略优化



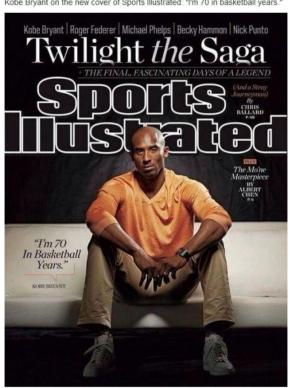
天下大势 分久必合 合久必分

均值回复型策略原理



《体育画报》的厄运





-个运动员的照片如果出现在杂志封面,那 他注定要在接下来的赛季中表现不佳。 - 丹尼尔·卡尼曼 2011

一个运动员的表现可以被认为是围绕均值随机分布的

理查德·塞勒的基金的理念

At the individual stock level, we search for events that suggest investor misbehavior.

Investors Make Mistakes. We Look For Them.

There are two kinds of mistakes that produce buying opportunities: over-reaction and under-reaction.

Other investors may over-react to bad news and losses (e.g., panic). Or they may under-react to good news (e.g., not pay attention).



Over-reaction
...to historical, negative information



Under-reaction ...to new, positive information





行为金融学指导下的交易策略

- ☐ Seeks to capitalize on behavioral biases that may cause the market to over-react to old, negative information or under-react to new, positive information.
- □ Looks for companies with one or both of:
 - significant insider buying or stock repurchases (over-reaction)
 - large earnings surprises (under-reaction)

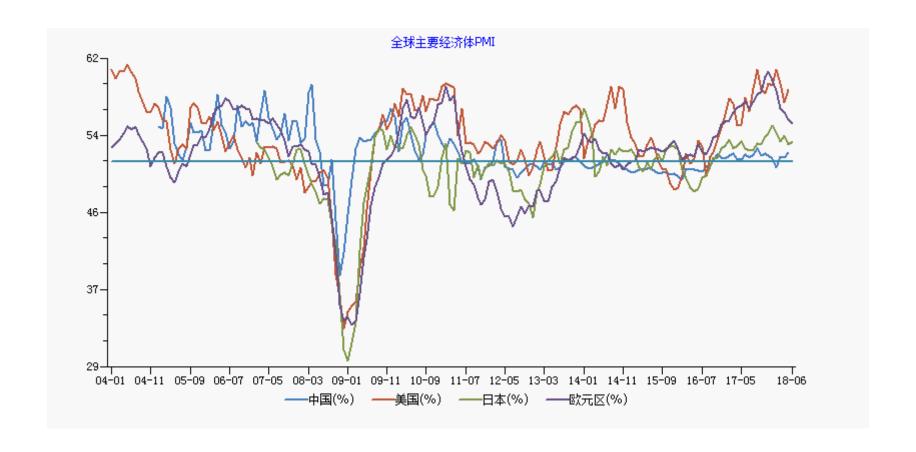
巴菲特的投资密码

□ 别人贪婪时我恐惧, 别人恐惧时我贪婪

□ 用平常的价钱买一家 很棒的公司远远强过 用很棒的价钱买一家 平常的公司



经济规律或周期



做趋势 vs. 做震荡

- □ 大尺度: 趋势+反转
- □ 中尺度:趋势跟随+均值回复
- □ 小尺度:均值回复
- □ 微小尺度: 随机游走



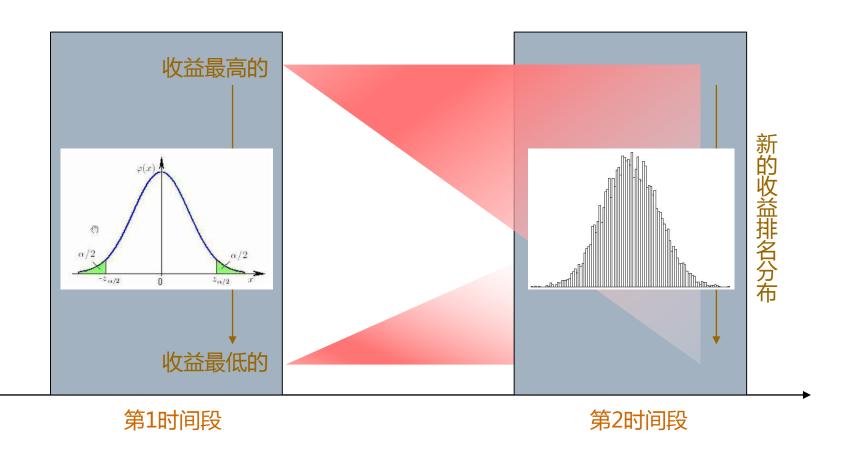
A股市场有没有稳定的均值回复效应?

Song's Hypothesis

□ 构造两个组合:

	组合1	组合2
成分股	接收益率,	接收益率,
选取方法	Top-10% @ 财段1	Bottom-10% @ 财段1
财段1	$\{1, 2, 3,, 300\}$	{2701, 2702,, 3000}
(收益排名)	Average: 0.05	Average: 0.95
财段2 (对应的收 益排名)	e.g.: {2, 3, 7, 10,, 2998}	e.g.: {4, 12, 13, 21,, 2995}
检验指标	Average: ~0.5?	Average: ~0.5?

如何检验该假设?

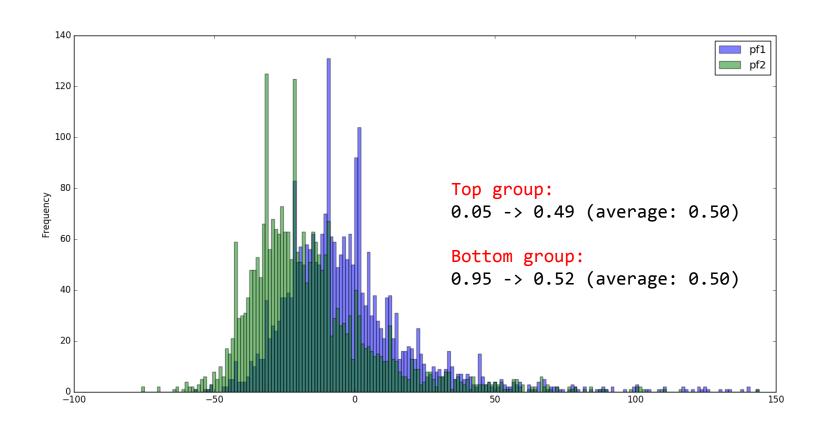


```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import tushare as ts
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
start date = "2016-01-01"
end date = "2018-05-31"
obs percent = 0.3 # 时间分3段,用首尾两个时间段来比较收益排名均值的变化
cmp percent = 0.1 # 取收益最高的和最低的各10%, 计算收益排名的均值
stock list = ts.get stock basics()["name"] # 全市场股票信息列表
pf list = []
cnt = 0
for code, name in stock list.iteritems():
   print(cnt, code, name)
   if name.find("ST") != -1: # 排除ST和*ST股票
       continue
   df = ts.get k data(code, start=start date, end=end date, ktype="D",
                    autype="qfq") # 读日K行情数据
   if len(df) < 400: # 如果有较长的停牌时间,则忽略它
       continue
   df.index = df.pop("date")
   win size = int(len(df) * obs percent) # 用于计算收益率的时间窗口宽度
```

```
# 第1段时间内的收益率
   profit 1 = int((df["close"][win size-1]/df["close"][0] - 1.0) * 100)
   # 第2段时间内的收益率
   profit 2 = int((df["close"][-1]/df["close"][-win size] - 1.0) * 100)
   # 为便于观察分布图,忽略一些特别大或特别小的值
   if profit 1 > 150 or profit 2 > 150:
      continue
   # 保存每只股票的2个收益率的值
   pf list.append(dict(code=code, pf1=profit 1, pf2=profit 2))
   cnt += 1
# 先按第1段时间内的收益率排名(从高往低)
pf_list.sort(key=lambda x: x["pf1"], reverse=True)
for idx, doc in enumerate(pf list):
   doc["rank 1"] = idx # 记录下每只个股在第1段时间内的收益率排名
num cands = int(len(pf list)*cmp percent) # 用于统计的最高(和最低)收益的股票个数
top_cands = pf_list[:num_cands] # 第1段时间内最高收益的股票信息列表
btm_cands = pf_list[-num_cands:] # 第1段时间内最低收益的股票信息列表
top_group_codes = set([doc["code"] for doc in top_cands]) # 最高收益股票代码集合
btm group codes = set([doc["code"] for doc in btm cands]) # 最低收益股票代码集合
```

```
avg_top_idx = round(sum([doc["rank_1"] for doc in top_cands])
                  /num_cands/len(pf_list), 2) # 最高收益股票排名均值
avg_btm_idx = round(sum([doc["rank_1"] for doc in btm_cands])
                  /num_cands/len(pf_list), 2) # 最低收益股票排名均值
# 所有股票收益排名的均值,等差数列均值(中值),直接计算即可
avg mid idx = (0 + len(pf list)-1) / 2 / len(pf list)
# 再按第2段时间内的收益率排名(从高往低)
pf list.sort(key=lambda x: x["pf2"], reverse=True)
for idx, doc in enumerate(pf list):
   doc["rank_2"] = idx # 记录下每只个股在第2段时间内的收益率排名
cmp avg top idx = round(sum([doc["rank 2"] for doc in pf list if doc["code"]
                           in top group codes])/num cands/len(pf list), 2)
cmp_avg_btm_idx = round(sum([doc["rank_2"] for doc in pf_list if doc["code"]
                           in btm group codes])/num cands/len(pf list), 2)
print("Top group:", avg top idx, "->", cmp avg top idx,
     "(avg: %.2f)" % avg mid idx)
print("Btm group:", avg btm idx, "->", cmp avg btm idx,
     "(avg: %.2f)" % avg_mid_idx)
profits = pd.DataFrame({"pf1": [doc["pf1"] for doc in pf_list],
                      "pf2": [doc["pf2"] for doc in pf_list]})
profits.plot.hist(bins=200, alpha=0.5) # 绘制两段时间内全市场收益率分布的直方图
plt.show()
```

收益排名分布变化的启示



思考

- □ 财段1和财段2间隔时间长度的影响
 - 对应:均值回复的尺度
- □不同起始点的影响
 - 对应:在什么样的大趋势下有此特征

思路-短期市场反转

建立一个股票池:

多空组合:

过去3(或1)个月表现最差的N只股票构成的组合

做多表现最差组合

同时

再平衡周期:

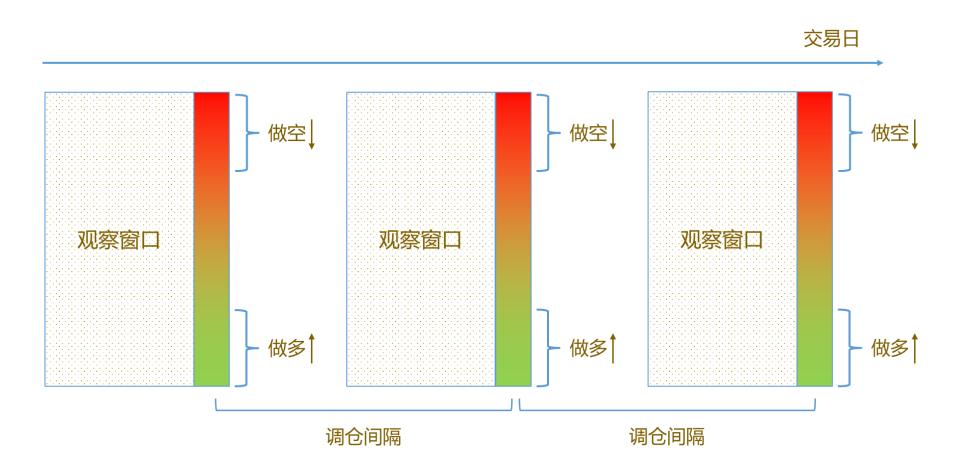
- 1个月

做空表现最好组合

头寸管理:

- 所有入选股票均仓
- 按照市值加权

均值回复策略示意图



从思想到实践 逐步求精的过程

在聚宽上编写一个均值回复型股票量化策略



策略编写的考虑

- □ 投资标的选择
 - 投资组合的容量
 - 期货 VS. 股票

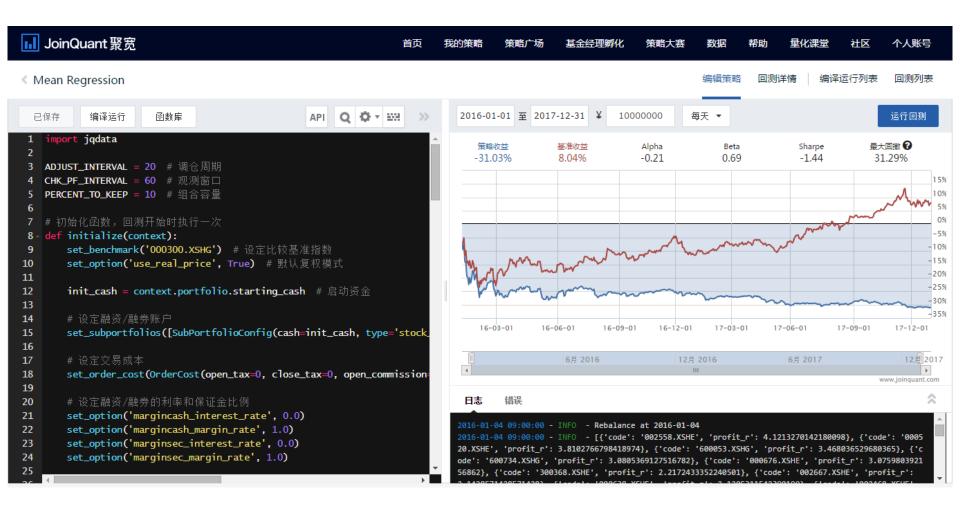
- □ 多空双向交易
 - 纯多头
 - 做多/做空机制

A股

融资/融券

Python

编程平台工作界面1



编程平台工作界面2

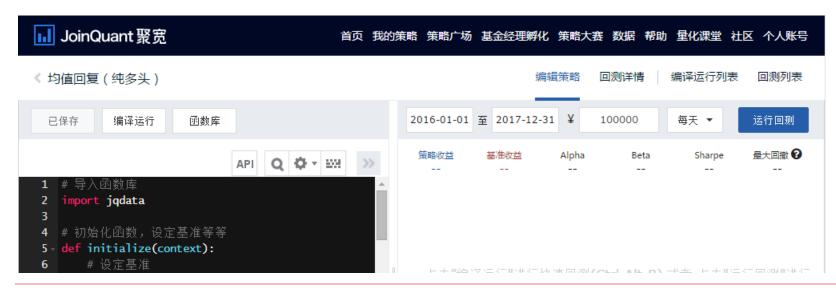


初步尝试

- □ 纯多头方案
 - 定时调仓: 卖掉旧持仓, 构建新组合
 - 只做多前期观察窗口内表现最差的集合
 - 为入选组合的个股等额分配资金
- □ 作为后续的比较基准

环境准备

- □ 登录聚宽 => 我的策略 => 策略列表
- □新建策略=>融资融券=>重命名策略
- □ 回测区间: 2016-01-01~2017-12-31
- □ 初始资金: 10,000,000, 回测周期: 每天



初始化参数和变量

```
import jqdata
   ADJUST INTERVAL = 20 # 调仓周期
4 CHK PF INTERVAL = 60 # 观测窗口
   PERCENT TO KEEP = 10 # 组合容量
   # 初始化函数,回测开始时执行一次
   def initialize(context):
       set benchmark('000300.XSHG') # 设定比较基准指数
       set option('use real price', True) # 默认复权模式
11
12
       init cash = context.portfolio.starting cash # 启动资金
13
       set subportfolios([SubPortfolioConfig(cash=init cash, type='stock margin')])
15
       # 设定交易成本
17
       set order cost(OrderCost(open tax=0, close tax=0, open commission=0,
           close commission=0, close today commission=0, min commission=0), type='stock')
19
20
       set option('margincash interest rate', 0.0)
21
       set option('margincash margin rate', 1.0)
22
       set option('marginsec interest rate', 0.0)
23
       set option('marginsec margin rate', 1.0)
25
```

```
# 设置定时运行函数
26
27
        run daily(before market open, time='before open', reference security='000300.XSHG')
        run daily(market open, time='open', reference_security='000300.XSHG')
        run daily(after market close, time='after close', reference security='000300.XSHG')
29
31
        # 记录交易日期及其索引
        g.all tdays = jqdata.get all trade days()
32
        g.date xlat = dict([(doc[1], doc[0]) for doc in enumerate(g.all tdays)])
33
34
        # 设定若干全局变量
35
       g.elapsed days = 0
        g.rebalance today = False
37
        g.new long pos = \{\}
39
        g.new short pos = {}
```

用于快速定位交易日期的数据结构:

```
      2018-05-07
      2018-05-08
      2018-05-09
      2018-05-10
      2018-05-11
      2018-05-14
      2018-05-15
      2018-05-16
      ...

      143
      144
      145
      146
      147
      148
      149
      150
      ...
```

```
# 导入函数库
import jqdata
ADJUST INTERVAL = 20 # 调仓周期
CHK PF INTERVAL = 60 # 观测窗口
PERCENT TO KEEP = 10 # 组合容量
# 初始化函数,回测开始时执行一次
def initialize(context):
   set benchmark('000300.XSHG') # 设定比较基准指数
   set option('use real price', True) # 默认复权模式
   # 设定融资/融券账户
   set subportfolios([SubPortfolioConfig(cash=context.portfolio.cash,
                    type='stock margin')])
   # 设定交易成本
   set order cost(OrderCost(open tax=0, close tax=0.000, open commission=0.0000,
                 close commission=0.0000, close today commission=0,
                 min commission=0), type='stock')
   # 设定融资/融券的利率和保证金比例
   set_option('margincash_interest_rate', 0.00)
   set_option('margincash_margin_rate', 1.0)
   set option('marginsec interest rate', 0.00)
   set option('marginsec margin rate', 1.0)
```

```
# 设置定时运行函数
   run daily(before market open, time='before open', reference security='000300.XSHG')
   run daily(market open, time='open', reference security='000300.XSHG')
   run_daily(after_market_close, time='after_close', reference_security='000300.XSHG')
   # 记录交易日期及其索引
   g.all_tdays = jqdata.get_all_trade_days()
   g.date xlat = dict([(doc[1], doc[0]) for doc in enumerate(g.all tdays)])
   # 设定若干全局变量
   g.elapsed_days = 0
   g.rebalance today = False
   g.new long pos = {}
# 在每个交易日开盘前运行
def before_market_open(context):
   cur dt = context.current_dt.date() # 当前日期
   if g.elapsed days % ADJUST INTERVAL == 0: # 是否是调仓日
       log.info("Rebalance at %s", cur dt)
       g.rebalance today = True
       idx = g.date xlat[cur dt]
       # 观察窗口首末日期
       tail date = g.all tdays[idx-1]
       head date = g.all tdays[idx-1-CHK PF INTERVAL]
```

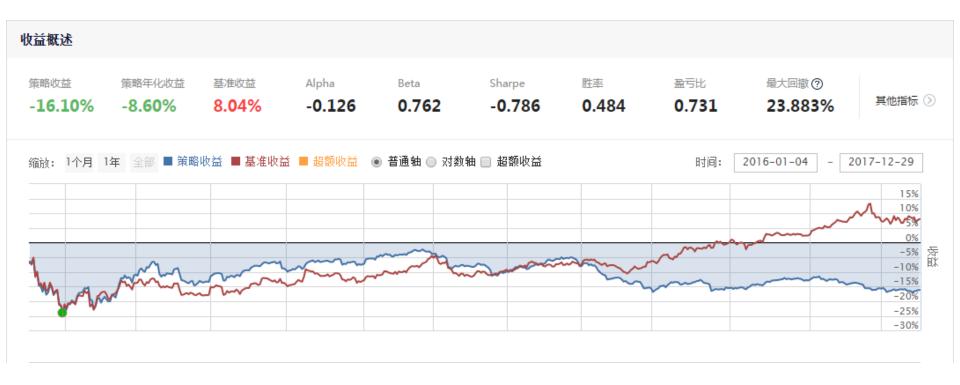
```
# 调仓日前一天的股票列表
candidates = list(get all securities(["stock"], tail date).index)
# 观察窗口末尾日期的股票价格
tail prices = get price(candidates, tail date, tail date, frequency="1d",
                      fields=["close"])
g.tail values = dict(tail prices["close"].iloc[0])
# 观察窗口起始日期的股票价格
head prices = get price(candidates, head date, head date, frequency="1d",
                      fields=["close"])
g.head values = dict(head prices["close"].iloc[0])
# 在观察窗口内按收益率对股票排序(从小到大)
merged list = []
for code, tail value in g.tail values.items():
   if math.isnan(tail value):
       continue
   if code not in g.head values:
       continue
   head value = g.head values[code]
   if math.isnan(head value):
       continue
   # 计算相对收益率
   profit_r = tail value/head value - 1.0
```

```
# 保存中间结果
           merged list.append({
               "code": code,
               "profit_r": profit_r,
               "price": tail value
           })
       # 从首尾分别取出一定比例的股票,构造新的多空投资组合
       merged list.sort(key=lambda x: x["profit r"], reverse=False)
       num to keep = len(merged list) * PERCENT TO KEEP // 100
       g.new long pos = {doc["code"]:doc for doc in merged list[0:num to keep]}
   else:
       g.rebalance today = False
   g.elapsed days += 1
# 在每个交易日开盘时运行
def market open(context):
   p = context.portfolio.subportfolios[0] # 融资/融券保证金账户
   if g.rebalance today:
       # 再平衡步骤1:平掉原有多空仓位
       prev long pos = p.long positions
       for code, pos in prev long pos.items():
           margincash close(code, pos.closeable amount)
```

```
# 再平衡步骤2:开立新的多空仓位
      each_long_cash = round(p.available_margin / len(g.new_long_pos), 2)
      for code, doc in g.new long pos.items():
         num to buy = each long cash / g.tail values[code] // 100 * 100
         margincash open(code, num to buy)
   else:
      # 非调仓日,可以增加止盈/止损等额外操作.....
      pass
# 在每个交易日收盘后运行
def after market close(context):
   # 查看融资融券账户相关相关信息(更多请见API-对象-SubPortfolio)
   p = context.portfolio.subportfolios[0]
   log.info('- - -
   log.info('查看融资融券账户相关相关信息(更多请见API-对象-SubPortfolio):')
   log.info('总资产:', p.total_value)
   log.info('净资产:', p.net_value)
   log.info('总负债:', p.total_liability)
   log.info('融资负债:', p.cash_liability)
   log.info('融券负债:', p.sec_liability)
   log.info('利息总负债:', p.interest)
   log.info('可用保证金:', p.available_margin)
   log.info('维持担保比例:', p.maintenance_margin_rate)
   log.info('账户所属类型:', p.type)
```

回测结果

□ 仅做多表现最差的:



思考

- □ 刚才的结果是仅做多表现最差的,
- □如果仅做多表现最好的,又如何?

```
# 从首尾分别取出一定比例的股票,构造新的多空投资组合
merged_list.sort(key=Lambda x: x["profit_r"], reverse=False)

# 从首尾分别取出一定比例的股票,构造新的多空投资组合
merged_list.sort(key=Lambda x: x["profit_r"], reverse=True)

num_to_keep = len(merged_list) * PERCENT_TO_KEEP // 100
g.new_long_pos = {doc["code"]:doc for doc in merged_list[0:num_to_keep]}
```

回测结果

□ 仅做多表现最好的:

(反向指标)



为什么不直接做空?



从"纯多头"到"多空双向"

编写多空组合策略进行策略改进



纯多头 vs. 多空双向

□ 代码的增量修改部分:

```
g.new_long_pos = {}

g.new_short_pos = {}

num_to_keep = len(merged_list) * PERCENT_TO_KEEP / 100 // 2

g.new_long_pos = {doc["code"]:doc for doc in merged_list[0:num_to_keep]}

g.new_short_pos = {doc["code"]:doc for doc in merged_list[-num_to_keep:]}

prev_long_pos = p.long_positions

prev_short_pos = p.short_positions
```

```
for code, pos in prev long pos.items():
    margincash close(code, pos.closeable amount)
for code, pos in prev_short_pos.items():
    marginsec close(code, pos.closeable amount)
each_long_cash = round(p.available_margin * 0.5 / len(g.new_long_pos), 2)
each_short_cash = round(p.available_margin * 0.5 / len(g.new_short_pos), 2)
for code, doc in g.new long pos.items():
    num to buy = each long cash / g.tail values[code] // 100 * 100
    margincash open(code, num to buy)
for code, doc in g.new_short_pos.items():
    num_to_sellshort = each_short_cash / g.tail_values[code] // 100 * 100
    marginsec_open(code, num_to_sellshort)
```

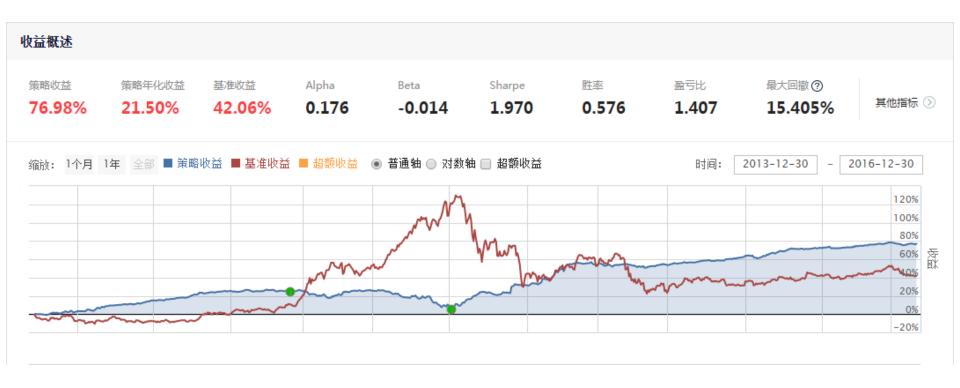
□ 多空双向: 震荡市 vs. HS300



□ 多空双向:震荡市 VS. 上证指数



□ 多空双向:牛熊市 vs. HS300



融券卖出是保证金比例好像起不到作用

华鱼辛雨 发布干 3天前

© 53

☆ 0

导入函数库

import jqdata

初始化函数,设定基准等等

def initialize(context):

设定沪深300作为基准

set_benchmark('510300.XSHG')

- # 只设定一个账号
- # 获取初始资金

init_cash = context.portfolio.starting_cash

设置账户为融资融券账户

set_subportfolios([SubPortfolioConfig(cash=init_cash, type='s

设置融资利率

set_option('margincash_interest_rate', 0.02)

设置融券利率

set option('marginsec interest rate', 0.02)

设置融资保证金比例

set_option('margincash_margin_rate', 1)

设置融券保证金比例

set_option('marginsec_margin_rate', 1)



Supercritical-JoinQuant聚宽

@华鱼辛雨

收到您的问题,我们核查下!

发布于 2018-06-29 16:42:38

回复



华鱼辛雨

@Supercritical-JoinQuant聚宽 怎么样找到问题所在了没

发布于 2018-07-02 10:40:09

回复



Supercritical-JoinQuant聚宽

@华鱼辛雨

我们正在处理中,有结果答复您,请耐心等候。

发布于 2018-07-02 11:33:39

回复

https://www.joinquant.com/post/13391?tag=algorithm



使用第三方平台遇到问题怎么办?

- □ 当效果不符合预期时
 - 从自身找原因
 - 看平台有没有异常
 - 用其它平台交叉验证
- □ 当效果特别好的时候
 - 同样参考上面三条
- ☐ Actions
 - 向平台反映情况,等待官方解决
 - 换个平台试试,或者自建平台

休息一下 5分钟后回来

滑点和成本 绝对不可忽视的因素

策略对交易成本的敏感范围检测



压力测试 - 考虑各种成本

- □ 各类交易费用
 - 交易所手续费
 - 券商佣金
- □ 保证金账户设置
 - 融资/融券利率
 - 保证金比率
- □ 滑点;冲击成本

保证金分配比例的计算:

	交易额	保证金
多头 (融资)	X	1 * X
空头 (融券)	X	1.5 * X

1 * X + 1.5 * X = 1.0 (100%)

多空资金分别占比: X = 0.4 (40%)

set_slippage(...) # 固定值 / 百分比



```
17
        # 设定交易成本
19
        set order cost(OrderCost(open tax=0, close tax=0.001, open commission=0.0003,
            close commission=0.0003, close today commission=0, min commission=5), type='stock')
20
21
22
23
        set option('marginsec interest rate', 0.0)
25
        set option('marginsec margin rate', 1.0)
27
        set option('margincash interest rate',(0.0))
        set option('margincash margin rate', 1.0)
29
        set option('marginsec interest rate', 0.10)
31
        set option('marginsec margin rate', 1.5)
32
```

```
# 再平衡步骤2: 开立新的多空仓位
"""
each_long_cash = round(p.available_margin * 0.5 / len(g.new_long_pos), 2)
each_short_cash = round(p.available_margin * 0.5 / len(g.new_short_pos), 2)
"""
each_long_cash = round(p.available_margin * 0.4 / len(g.new_long_pos), 2)
each_short_cash = round(p.available_margin * 0.4 / len(g.new_long_pos), 2)
each_short_cash = round(p.available_margin * 0.4 / len(g.new_short_pos), 2)

118
```

□ 多空双向,加上交易成本和两融利率



思考

- □与之前的结果相比,年化收益减少5%左右
- □ 为什么是这个数? 尝试给出合理的解释...

还记得交易系统的核心要素吗?

在策略中实现头寸管理进行策略优化



头寸管理

- □ 分配资金方式:均仓(现有方式) VS. 按波动率
- □ 波动率增大,意味着风险增加,分配的仓位就 小,反之亦然
- □ 平均真实波幅ATR = MA(TR, N)
 - TR = 当日的真实波动幅度 = Max (H-L, |H-PDC|, |PDC-L|)
 - 其中: H=当日最高价, L=当日最低价, PDC=前一日收盘价
- □ 头寸规模单位 =账户的%风险/(ATR*每一最小交易单位)

计算公式

□假设:R%是每只股票承担的%风险,C是可用资金,Pi是每只股票的最新价格,Vi是波动率,假如全仓买入所有候选股票,则:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{C \times R\%}{V_i} \times P_i = C$$

$$K_i = Int(\frac{C \times R\%}{V_i \times 100}) \times 100$$
个股的头寸

等波动率分配仓位

```
if code in g.head values:
 78
                     head value = g.head values[code]
 79
                     if math.isnan(head value):
 80
81
82
                     # 计算相对收益率
83
                     profit r = tail value/head value - 1.0
 84
 85
                     # 计算ATR指标
                     df = get price(code, end date=tail date, count=ATR WINDOW SIZE+1, frequency
 87
                         ="1d", skip paused=True, fields=["high", "low", "close"])
                     df["pdc"] = df["close"].shift(1)
                     tr = df.apply(lambda x: max(x["high"]-x["low"], abs(x["high"]-x["pdc"]),
89
                         abs(x["pdc"]-x["low"])), axis=1)
                     atr = tr[-ATR WINDOW SIZE:].mean()
                     if math.isnan(atr):
91
                         continue
92
93
94
95
                     merged list.append({
                         "code": code,
97
                         "profit r": profit r,
                         "price": tail value,
 98
                         "atr": atr
99
100
```

```
3 import functools
4 ATR_WINDOW_SIZE = 20 # 计算ATR的窗口宽度
```

```
# 从首尾分别取出一定比例的股票,构造新的多空投资组合
102
103
            merged list.sort(key=lambda x: x["profit r"], reverse=False)
            num to keep = len(merged list) * PERCENT TO KEEP / 100 // 2
104
105
            g.new long pos = {doc["code"]:doc for doc in merged list[0:num to keep]}
            g.new short pos = {doc["code"]:doc for doc in merged list[-num to keep:]}
106
107
            # 计算每只个股承担的风险百分比
            sum = functools.reduce(lambda x, y: x + y["price"]/y["atr"], g.new_long pos.values(
109
                ), 0)
110
            sum += functools.reduce(lambda x, y: x + y["price"]/y["atr"], g.new short pos.
                values(), 0)
            g.each risk = 1 / sum
111
```

```
total cash = p.available margin
140
141
142
             for code, doc in g.new long pos.items():
143
                 num to buy = total cash * g.each risk / doc["atr"] // 100 * 100
144
145
                margincash open(code, num to buy)
146
147
             for code, doc in g.new short pos.items():
                 # num to_sellshort = each_short_cash / g.tail_values[code] // 100 * 100
148
149
                 num to sellshort = total cash * g.each risk / doc["atr"] // 100 * 100
150
                 marginsec open(code, num to sellshort)
```

```
# 导入函数库
import jqdata
import functools
ADJUST INTERVAL = 20 # 调仓周期
CHK_PF_INTERVAL = 60 # 观测窗口
PERCENT_TO_KEEP = 10 # 组合容量
ATR WINDOW SIZE = 20 # 计算ATR的窗口宽度
# 初始化函数,回测开始时执行一次
def initialize(context):
   set benchmark('000300.XSHG') # 设定比较基准指数
   set_option('use_real_price', True) # 默认复权模式
   # 设定融资/融券账户
   set subportfolios([SubPortfolioConfig(cash=context.portfolio.cash,
                    type='stock margin')])
   # 设定交易成本
   set_order_cost(OrderCost(open_tax=0, close_tax=0.000, open_commission=0.0000,
                          close_commission=0.0000, close_today_commission=0,
                          min commission=0), type='stock')
   # 设定融资/融券的利率和保证金比例
   set option('margincash interest rate', 0.00)
   set option('margincash margin rate', 1.0)
   set option('marginsec interest rate', 0.00)
   set option('marginsec margin rate', 1.0)
```

```
# 设置定时运行函数
   run_daily(before_market_open, time='before_open', reference_security='000300.XSHG')
   run daily(market open, time='open', reference security='000300.XSHG')
   run daily(after market close, time='after close', reference security='000300.XSHG')
   # 记录交易日期及其索引
   g.all tdays = jqdata.get all trade days()
   g.date xlat = dict([(doc[1], doc[0]) for doc in enumerate(g.all_tdays)])
   # 设定若干全局变量
   g.elapsed days = 0
   g.rebalance_today = False
   g.new long pos = {}
   g.new short pos = {}
# 在每个交易日开盘前运行
def before market open(context):
   cur_dt = context.current_dt.date() # 当前日期
   if g.elapsed days % ADJUST INTERVAL == 0: # 是否是调仓日
       log.info("Rebalance at %s", cur dt)
       g.rebalance today = True
       idx = g.date xlat[cur dt]
       # 观察窗口首末日期
       tail_date = g.all_tdays[idx-1]
       head date = g.all tdays[idx-1-CHK PF INTERVAL]
```

```
# 调仓日前一天的股票列表
candidates = list(get all securities(["stock"], tail date).index)
# 观察窗口末尾日期的股票价格
tail prices = get price(candidates, tail date, tail date,
                      frequency="1d", fields=["close"])
g.tail values = dict(tail prices["close"].iloc[0])
# 观察窗口起始日期的股票价格
head prices = get price(candidates, head date, head date,
                      frequency="1d", fields=["close"])
g.head values = dict(head prices["close"].iloc[0])
# 在观察窗口内按收益率对股票排序(从小到大)
merged list = []
for code, tail value in g.tail values.items():
   if math.isnan(tail value):
       continue
   if code not in g.head values:
       continue
   head value = g.head values[code]
   if math.isnan(head value):
       continue
   # 计算相对收益率
   profit r = tail value/head value - 1.0
```

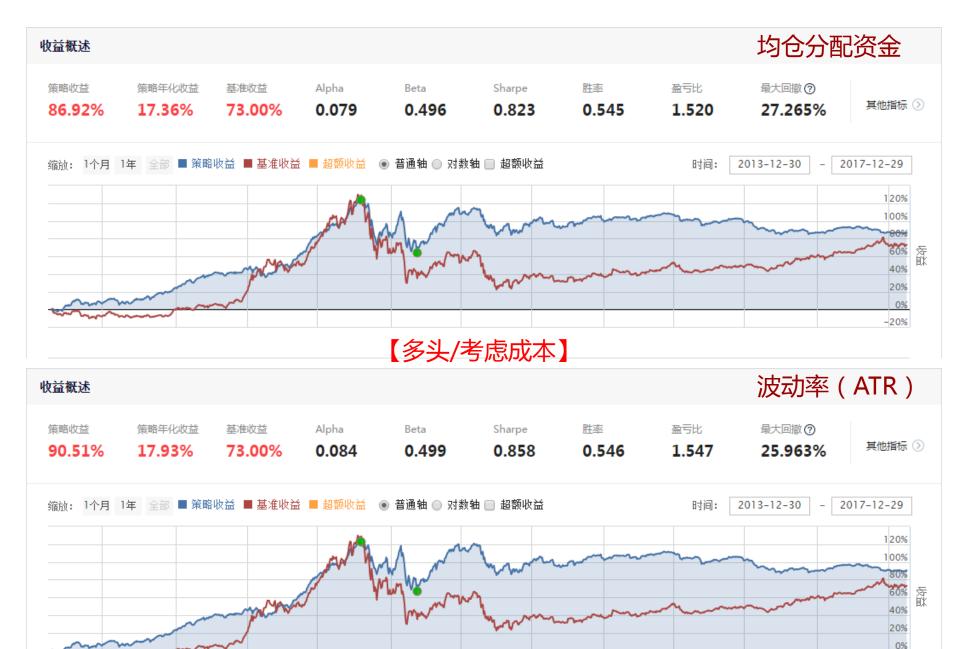
```
# 计算ATR指标
   df = get price(code, end date=tail date, count=ATR WINDOW SIZE+1, frequency="1d",
                  skip paused=True, fields=["high", "low", "close"])
   df["pdc"] = df["close"].shift(1)
   tr = df.apply(lambda x: max(x["high"]-x["low"], abs(x["high"]-x["pdc"]),
                 abs(x["pdc"]-x["low"])), axis=1)
   atr = tr[-ATR WINDOW SIZE:].mean()
   if math.isnan(atr):
       continue
   # 保存中间结果
   merged list.append({
       "code": code,
       "profit r": profit r,
       "price": tail value,
       "atr": atr
   })
# 从首尾分别取出一定比例的股票,构造新的多空投资组合
merged list.sort(key=lambda x: x["profit r"], reverse=False)
# num to keep = len(merged list) * PERCENT TO KEEP / 100 // 2
num to keep = len(merged list) * PERCENT TO KEEP // 100
g.new long pos = {doc["code"]:doc for doc in merged list[0:num to keep]}
# g.new short pos = {doc["code"]:doc for doc in merged list[-num to keep:]}
```

```
# 计算每只个股承担的风险百分比
       sum = functools.reduce(lambda x, y: x + y["price"]/y["atr"],
                              g.new long pos.values(), 0)
       # sum += functools.reduce(lambda x, y: x + y["price"]/y["atr"],
                                 g.new short pos.values(), 0)
       g.each risk = 1 / sum
   else:
       g.rebalance today = False
   g.elapsed days += 1
# 在每个交易日开盘时运行
def market open(context):
   p = context.portfolio.subportfolios[0] # 融资/融券保证金账户
   if g.rebalance today:
       # 再平衡步骤1:平掉原有多空仓位
       prev long pos = p.long positions
       # prev short pos = p.short positions
       for code, pos in prev long pos.items():
           margincash close(code, pos.closeable amount)
        11 11 11
       for code, pos in prev_short_pos.items():
           marginsec close(code, pos.closeable amount)
        11 11 11
```

```
# 再平衡步骤2:开立新的多空仓位
.. .. ..
each long cash = round(p.available margin * 0.5 / len(g.new long pos), 2)
each short cash = round(p.available margin * 0.5 / len(g.new short pos), 2)
11 11 11
each long cash = round(p.available margin * 0.4 / len(g.new long pos), 2)
each short cash = round(p.available margin * 0.4 / len(g.new short pos), 2)
each long cash = round(p.available margin / len(g.new long pos), 2)
# each short cash = round(p.available margin / len(g.new short pos), 2)
total cash = p.available margin
for code, doc in g.new long pos.items():
    # num to buy = each long cash / g.tail values[code] // 100 * 100
    num to buy = total cash * g.each risk / doc["atr"] // 100 * 100
    margincash open(code, num to buy)
11 11 11
for code, doc in g.new short pos.items():
    # num to sellshort = each short cash / g.tail values[code] // 100 * 100
    num to sellshort = total cash * g.each risk / doc["atr"] // 100 * 100
    marginsec open(code, num to sellshort)
11 11 11
```

```
else:
      # 非调仓日,可以增加止盈/止损等额外操作.....
      pass
# 在每个交易日收盘后运行
def after market close(context):
   # 查看融资融券账户相关相关信息(更多请见API-对象-SubPortfolio)
   p = context.portfolio.subportfolios[0]
   log.info('- -
   log.info('查看融资融券账户相关相关信息(更多请见API-对象-SubPortfolio):')
   log.info('总资产:', p.total_value)
   log.info('净资产:', p.net_value)
   log.info('总负债:', p.total_liability)
   log.info('融资负债:', p.cash_liability)
   log.info('融券负债:', p.sec_liability)
   log.info('利息总负债:', p.interest)
   log.info('可用保证金:', p.available_margin)
   log.info('维持担保比例:', p.maintenance_margin_rate)
   log.info('账户所属类型:', p.type)
```





-20%

更多优化方向

- □调仓时,卖旧买新的逻辑如何更接近实战
- □ 大小周期,加择时,止盈止损
- □ 借鉴海龟交易法的动态头寸管理
- □ 行业板块占比均衡
- □成分股筛选和权重调整
- □ 参数优化 (但要避免过拟合)

总结

- □均值回复策略的原理,思路验证
- □纯多头和多空双向的实现和比较
- □评估交易成本的影响
- □通过头寸管理方法进行策略优化

作业1

- □ 尝试对该策略进行改进, 思路可以参考 (但不限于)以下几点;
 - 观察区间和调仓频率的影响
 - 加择肘信号
 - 加止盈止损
 - 其它更多优化方向的思路

作业2

- □ 对均值回复特性验证的实验 (Song's Hypothesis),进行更多维度的测试:
 - 时段1和时段2间隔时间长度的影响
 - □ 对应:均值回复的尺度
 - 不同起始点的影响
 - □ 对应:在什么样的大趋势下有此特征

下节课预告

□ 题目: 配对型交易策略编写

- 编程语言和运行平台:
 Multicharts (MC) http://multicharts.cn
- 准备工作:
 - □ 提前下载、安装MC软件, 注册试用账号
 - □ 了解MC的用法、工作原理、编程语法和函数等

问答互动

在所报课的课程页面,

- 1、点击"全部问题"显示本课程所有学员提问的问题。
- 2、点击"提问"即可向该课程的老师和助教提问问题。



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THANKS

