

MIS4321

Computational Finance and

Algorithmic Trading

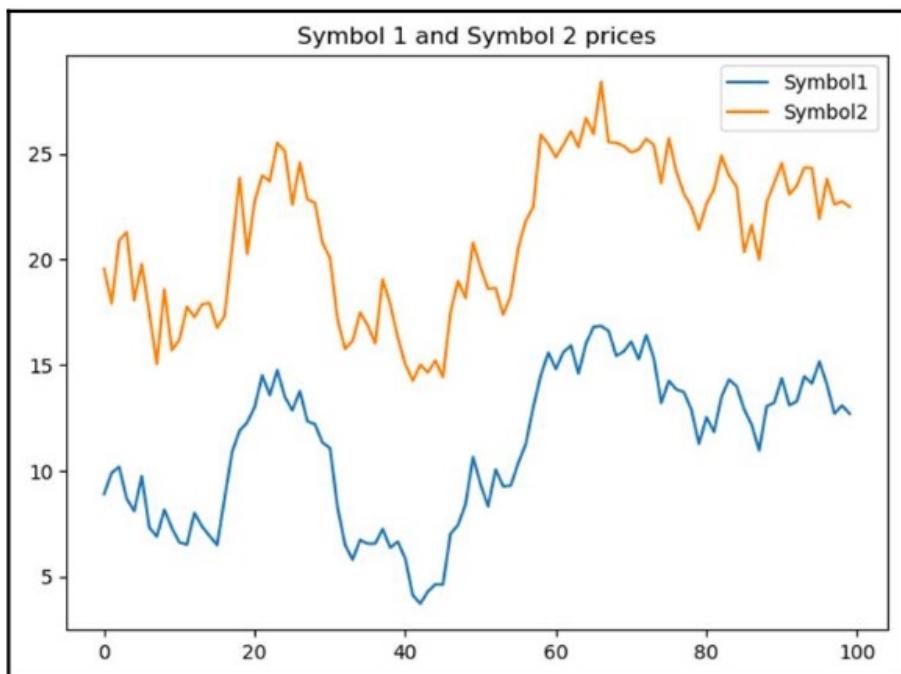
Fall 2025

Lecture #12

Mean Reversion and Pairs Trading

Mean reversion is the general principle that an asset has **a stable (or mean) price to which it will return after possible periods of volatility** arising from external shocks.

Suppose two assets (symbol-1 and symbol-2) are of **similar types** and **historical data** show the prices of the two assets to be **correlated**.



Correlated: when two securities move together in the same direction or opposite direction.

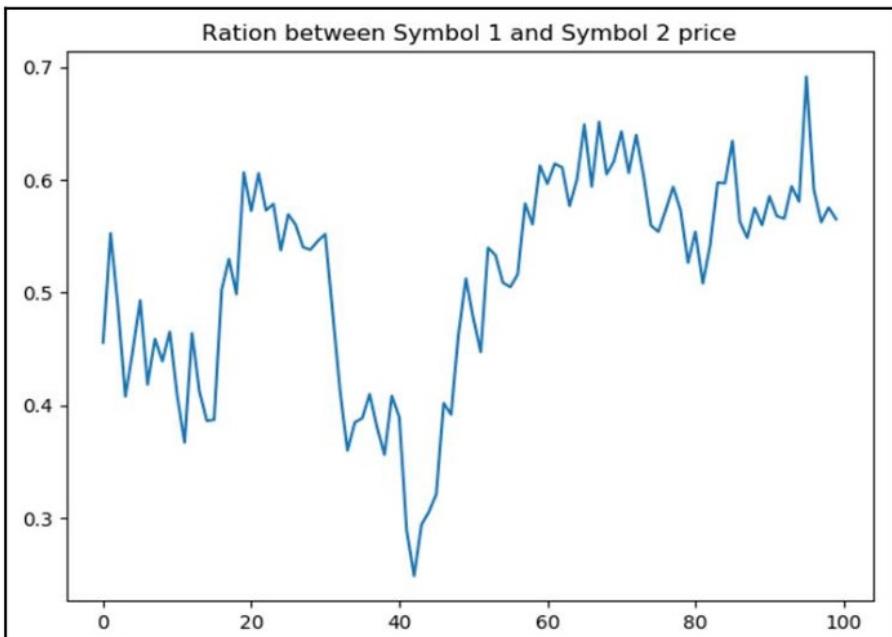
Cointegrated: when the distance between the pair doesn't change drastically over time.

Mean Reversion and Pairs Trading

For some reason, **this correlation may temporarily weaken.**

As a result, the **prices of the two assets diverge** more than what is predicted from historical data.

Suppose the price of symbol-1 goes up and the price of symbol-2 goes down. This suggests the following trading strategy. Short sell symbol-1 and go long on symbol-2.



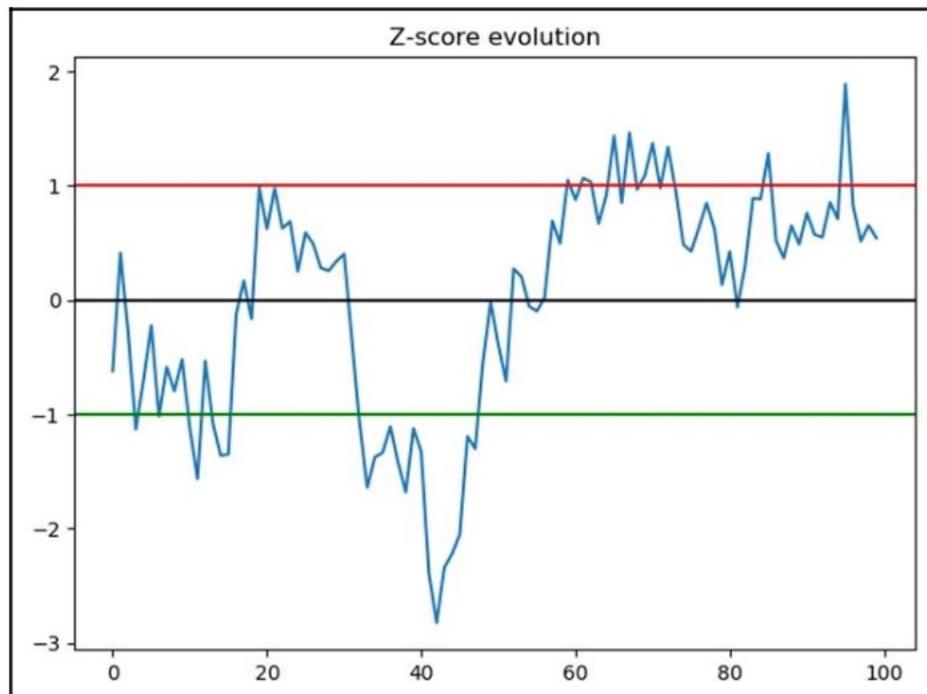
The mean reversion assumption implies that **after a certain amount of time, the prices of symbol-1 and symbol-2 will converge**, i.e. the price of symbol-1 will come down and the price of symbol-2 will go up.

Mean Reversion and Pairs Trading

Z-Scores is used to define the **entry and exit points** of pair trading

$$\text{Z Score (Value)} = (\text{Value} — \text{Mean}) / \text{Standard Deviation}$$

A pair trade is set up when the ratio (and the density curve) has deviated convincingly enough from the mean value.

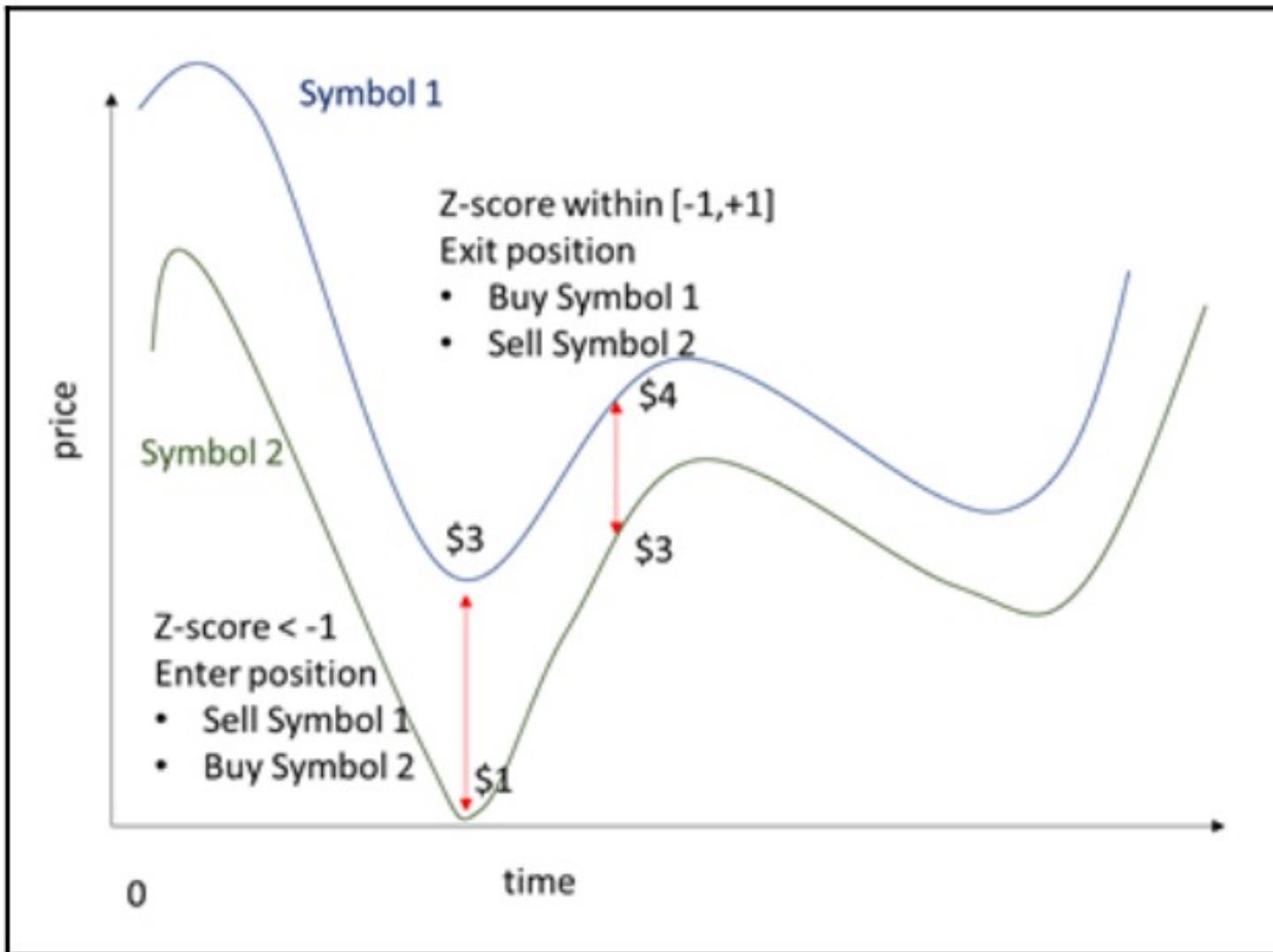


When the Z-score reaches -1 or +1, we will use this event as a **trading signal**.

Usually, **Entry** should be taken when Z-Score is less than -1 or greater than 1.

Exit should be around 0, between -0.5 to 0.5.

Mean Reversion and Pairs Trading



Next week

- Event Driven Signals

Thank you for your participation ☺