# Bibliography

**There are no sources in the current document.**

Bell, D., and L. Gana. "Algorithmic Trading Systems: A Multifaceted View of Adoption". *System Science (HICSS), 2012 45th Hawaii International Conference on.* Web.

“Algorithmic Trading Systems: A multifaceted view of adoption” provided a quick overview of the recent evolutions in how the market works. The market has progressed from being a group of people that meet and agree on how much to trade of their companies for how much to an incredibly quick, complex, and global system that allows anyone to (nearly) instantly trade shares from (nearly) anywhere. Now it is possible for not only people to do this but also computers. This article presents the experience that IT professionals have had in the adoption of such systems. Topics like: The expense of maintaining a data center that is guaranteed to be up all of the time, being able to scale to exponentially more trades then the system was originally built for, and compliance with federal regulations.

This article was only vaguely on the topic I was hoping for, the implementation in software of such systems not the adoption of software in to IT infrastructure. Though it did have a nice little description of some of the evolution of algorithmic trading over the past few years at the beginning.

Calafiore, G. C., and B. Monastero. "Experiments on Stock Trading Via Feedback Control". *Information and Financial Engineering (ICIFE), 2010 2nd IEEE International Conference on.* Web.

**THIS PAPER NEEDS REVIEW there is useful information here.**

"Experiments on Stock Trading Via Feedback Control". Explores and describes the Barmish-Iwarere (BI) trading algorithm. The paper begins by describing some background information used in BI. First Brownian motion is quickly review as being: a Markov process, having independent increments, and normally distributed over time. Second the Ito process is described as being a composite of the Wiener process and Brownian motion. The trading system being explored is then described as being composed of a trigger and a controller. The trigger tells the controller when to take and the controller decides how aggressive to take the given action. An Ito process was used to test the system. The trigger takes action if any of the following conditions are true: “confidence” in the stock is at the lower tolerance level, or the stock is significantly high then the drift or volatility would normally allow for (a market imbalance seems to have been detected). It is indicated that this process is very well optimized but the problem of how to optimize the amount of a risky investment is an open problem. The possibility of using an optimal Kelly fraction (or the Latane strategy) is then explored. The results of the research are then explored with the conclusion that BI is moderately effect and fairly predictable.

This article was interesting. It helped me find some more terms (listed below) that may help me in understanding the concepts necessary for effective development, evaluation, and discussion of automatic trading systems. The concepts of the Ito process and approximations of the Black-Scholes model seem to be particularly important.

Further research is needed to determine what the following terms are: Wiener process, drift (in the context of stock trading), Brownian motion, optimal Kelly fraction, Latane strategy, Black-Scholes model.

Hayward, S. "Setting Up Performance Surface of an Artificial Neural Network with Genetic Algorithm Optimization: In Search of an Accurate and Profitable Prediction of Stock Trading". *Evolutionary Computation, 2004. CEC2004. Congress on.* Web.

**THIS PAPER NEEDS REVIEW there is useful information here particularly about what predictors to use.**

"Setting up Performance Surface of an Artificial Neural Network with Genetic Algorithm Optimization: In Search of an Accurate and Profitable Prediction of Stock Trading" talk about various prediction methods used in evolutionary/ artificial neural network (E/ANN). First the problem is modeled, that being the composition of various (E/ANN) methods and prediction methods to make a decision on whether a trigger should be raised and how much to invest if so. The model and variables that this paper is using to describe the market is then reviewed. Next, the method used to determine the optimal predictor in the context of this paper is reviewed (in this case to use another machine learning algorithm, the merits of which are quickly debated against other machine learning methods). The parameters determining the scope of the review of results were defined. The article concluded as not determining any “best” predictor.

First this article is in a terrible font. The article has some interesting points about how to do analysis on various components of a E/ANN algorithm. While this is not the point of the article it does seem to be something that might be worth duplicating or using as a reference when comparing methods that different researchers used. The articles it cites are also interesting looking I will have to look them up.

Further research is needed to determine what the following terms are: Surface optimization (in the context of genetic algorithms), autocovarience (which against words belief is a word), Posterior Optimal Rule Signal (PORS), (Backpropagation (another real word) in the context of online machine learning).

Iokibe, T., S. Murata, and M. Koyama. "Prediction of Foreign Exchange Rate by Local Fuzzy Reconstruction Method". *Systems, Man and Cybernetics, 1995. Intelligent Systems for the 21st Century., IEEE International Conference on.* Web.

**THIS PAPER NEEDS REVIEW there is useful information here particularly about the application of chaos theory to fiscal situations.**

"Prediction of Foreign Exchange Rate by Local Fuzzy Reconstruction Method" primarily reviews three topics: predicting timeseries data and deterministic chaos, Takens’ embedding theorem, local fuzzy reconstruction. Deterministic chaos is defined as being a system that is seemingly chaotic yet is generated by a deterministic source. Takens’ embedding theorem is a method of determining the location of a attractor in a chaotic system. A visual example of how this can apply to a two dimensional data source is also presented. Finally the concept of local fuzzy reconstruction is introduced (LFRM). LFRM is a much less expensive way and simpler to calculate with less variables the next probable state in a deterministically chaotic set of behaviors. The article concludes after reviewing a experiment that the system is sufficiently accurate to be used in short term predictions.

As with most things involving chaos (in the mathematical since) attractors are discussed and it seems to me that using strange attractors in the context of predicting the stock market is a remarkably good idea. Also the mention of Takens’ theorem is very intriguing and will lead to further research. The idea of remodeling the stock exchange as a multi-dimensional data source also seems like a good idea to me. It makes me wonder if this could be extended to work with longer term predictions or used in concert with other methods to effectively make predictions.

Further research is needed to determine what the following terms are: dynamical, deterministic chaos in a general setting, better understanding of fuzzy logic.

Side note: I don’t care what the world says dynamical IS NOT a word.

Kendall, G., and Y. Su. "Learning with Imperfections - a Multi-Agent Neural-Genetic Trading System with Differing Levels of Social Learning". *Cybernetics and Intelligent Systems, 2004 IEEE Conference on.* Web.

**THIS PAPER NEEDS REVIEW there is useful information here particularly about the application of chaos theory to fiscal situations.**

"Learning with Imperfections - a Multi-Agent Neural-Genetic Trading System with Differing Levels of Social Learning" presents the paradigm of the market being such a complex system that any perceptions that we or computers can make of it are imperfect. This makes the market an imperfect system (from any useful point of view). The paper also explores how a multi-agent system that communicates with it’s self behaves in this context. First the research is introduced reviewing the components of the research: finding a evolutionary algorithm that not only can find a optimal solution but adapt to the non-static fitness space that is present in the market, and the fact that no matter how much data you provide an agent with it is not possible for them to create a completely accurate predictive model that can be used (imperfect environment) and that this will cause each agent to perceive the environment a unique (possibly useful) way. Next optimization problems (and ideas to overcome them) in dynamic environments are discussed. The primary idea here is that having multiple agents each which evolve to be more effective at smaller problems and then share their knowledge with each other (though not necessarily with the next generation to prevent local optima) may be effective. Then two models of how to do this are discussed. Next the algorithms used in each agent are reviewed, in this case a neural-genetic hybrid algorithm. The rules of the system used to simulate these agents are then described. Following this, how social learning and individual learning work in the context of this experiment is shown in detail. The article concludes with a short description of where further research may continue and infers that this is a very feasible, though imperfect solution.

I think that the idea of using agents that only evolve a solution to a small subset of the problem is brilliant and needs to be extended to not only just creating different points of view on how the environment works but also to be applied in situations that are carefully selected (by another algorithm) to be a situation that the algorithm will excel in. The idea of them communicating with each other also seems to be very useful and infers that it may be a good idea to have multiple agents looking at any given situation, just like you would have a team of people look at a hard problem. The idea of imperfect environments is one that I think can be applied to many situations because so many real world problems are too complex to accurately model, ways to deal with this may be part of the answer to how to effectively deal with the market.

The genetic algorithms in this paper do not cross over at all they just mutate and then steal each other’s models if they are not happy with their own.

Xiaohua Wang, P. K. H. Phua, and Weidong Lin. "Stock Market Prediction using Neural Networks: Does Trading Volume Help in Short-Term Prediction?". *Neural Networks, 2003. Proceedings of the International Joint Conference on.* Web.

"Stock Market Prediction using Neural Networks: Does Trading Volume Help in Short-Term Prediction?" explores the relationship between trading volume and the forecasting abilities of neural networks. Xiaohua concludes that though recent studies show that there is a significant bidirectional nonlinear relationship between stock return and trading volume the effect on the forecasting abilities of neural networks is at best irregular and at worst consistently bad because of overfitting. Xiaohua reviews a myriad of studies all concluding that there \*is\* a relationship between trading volume and stock return when using neural networks though since it is nonlinear it may be useless to trading models. Xiaohua also introduces a study that shows when using a statistical model of the exchange a consistent improvement can even be attained by tweaking trading volume. The experiment that was used to study the relationship was as follows: three three-layer feedforward time delay neural network (TDNN) as proposed by references 3 and 10 were trained using different market exchange data then the networks were set loose on the exchange and compared using the mean absolute percentage errors (MAPE) and mean square error statistics (MSE). The experiment was then repeated with different trading volumes. Xiaohua then disuses the possible reasons for this result and possible extensions to the research, the possibility that the relationship being observed is to weak to be accurately modeled by neural networks and that the case is probably the same for most (if not all) other fundamental factors that can be observed about the market. Xiaohua suggest the solution to this may be to use multiple factors so that a stronger (though possibly more erratic) relationship can be modeled.

This study supports the hypothesis that I am developing that it is not possible to model the market using any single factor in an accurate enough way that it will be useful and that the only way that that a consistent improvement may be acquired is to combine the results of many different factors (like discussed in the previous reference). The point that in different markets the factors have different degrees of causality is also explored in this study and I think that points to the idea of using agents that are trained to specific kinds of situations being one that may be promising.

Grossklags, J., and C. Schmidt. "Software Agents and Market (in) Efficiency: A Human Trader Experiment." *Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Part C: Applications and Reviews, IEEE Transactions on* 36.1 (2006): 56-67. Web.

In "Software Agents and Market (in) Efficiency: A Human Trader Experiment." Grossklags and Schmidt (G and S) explore the relationship between traders having knowledge that computers were trading against them and how well they did while trading. G and S showed that when the traders had knowledge of the traders they were significantly more efficient with their trades especially in regards to factors that triggered trades by the agents. G and S first review a similar situation to the market where traders and computers interact, ebay, the point that computers can more effectively exploit the lack of knowledge that some users possess effectively when the users have no knowledge of how software works is shown. G and S state that the purpose of the paper is to show that a similar situation will occur when observing the market and to explore the psychological drivers of human-agent interaction. G and S then review work that is similar to theirs all of which confirmed that there may exist a correlation between the knowledge of the agents to the traders and the profits that the traders made. The contribution of the introduction of the information variable to the system and it’s relationship to the traders profits is then disused. The algorithm used by the agents is called “passive arbitrage-seeking” or arbitrageur and was developed by Grossklags, it is effective in situations where traders are much more prevalent then agents and acts on the imperfections of human traders. The arbitrageur can be consider a passive, and rather parasitic agent. The agent is “dumb” and does not evolve at all, though it still manages to be a fairly effective agent.

The most interesting part of this study to my work is the agent that was used, the “arbitrageur”. This is a contradiction to what I previously believed (that it is not possible to create a deterministic strategy that can make a profit in a given market situation) and point me towards a more dynamic strategy where an evolutionary algorithm is used to determine what determinist algorithm should be used for that situation. The change in the humans behavior depending on the knowledge of agents being involved in the system is also interesting though I don’t feel that it will be particularly useful to the research I am doing. I will have to review the paper by Grossklags about his trader.

Kampouridis, M., Shu-Heng Chen, and E. Tsang. "Investigating the Effect of Different GP Algorithms on the Non-Stationary Behavior of Financial Markets". *Computational Intelligence for Financial Engineering and Economics (CIFEr), 2011 IEEE Symposium on.* Web.

"Investigating the Effect of Different GP Algorithms on the Non-Stationary Behavior of Financial Markets" extends previous research that showed that that the market was non-stationary and that a GP algorithm that was not able to adopt new strategies for different market conditions would decrease in performance and become obsolete. Tsang concluded that this is not only the case for the particular algorithm that was used in the original study but for any algorithm that does not coevolve with the market though no evidence was found that the GPs that do not coevolve will continually decrease in performance. This conclusion was drawn from using a more extensive set of GPs and applying them to 10 different markets. The Authors determined that agents can be divided into two different categories: N-type models (agents that have preset market strategies (like the pervious papers algorithm) and must chose in a deterministic manner what one to use) and Santa-Fe Institute (SFI) (agents that can create strategies called novelties that work for a short time in a very specific situation, these agents can effectively coevolve with the market) like ones. The first GP algorithm that was used was called a simple GP algorithm and was inspired by a tool called EDDIE. The simple GP observed the following variables: Moving Average (MA), Trader Break Out (TBR), Filter (FLR), Volatility (Vol), Momentum (Mom), and Momentum Moving Average (MomMA). Each indicator used by the simple GP had two different periods, 12 days and 50 days. The simple GP then used the variables and their success in prediction to generate a tree using a BNF grammar for evolutionary and diagnostic purposes. The second GP used is called EDDIE 7. EDDIE 7 is an extension of the simple GP but also includes a constrained fitness function that is more stringent. The final GP used is called EDDIE 8 which extends EDDIE 7 with the ability to more accurately determine what time frame for each variable should be used. The authors concluded that because all of these different algorithms came up with similar results of being able to remain effective after a long period of time trading that a GP that can coevolve is a much better choice for a moving market.

This study confirms that I need to use an SFI like algorithm and does not in any way say that using it in conjunction with at N-types algorithm would be detrimental as long as the algorithm can also develop new strategies to use. The list of variables to use as indicators is also interesting, because the mass of statistics available for market analysis is overwhelming and having a starting place will be extremely helpful.

Wellman, M. P., et al. "Trading Agents Competing: Performance, Progress, and Market Effectiveness." *Intelligent Systems, IEEE* 18.6 (2003): 48-53. Web.

In the article "Trading Agents Competing: Performance, Progress, and Market Effectiveness." Wellman compares various trading agents that competed in the annual Trading Agent Competition. After three years of competitions Wellman feels that results from the competitions are fairly well related to the actual (real-world) performance of the traders used. The game that the trading agents competed in involved picking a set of parameters that needed to be optimized about a vacation that a theoretical client wanted to take, but the agents had to bid on each item against each other thereby creating a market (similar to the stock market). The conclusions of the study determined that Walverine (MIT’s entry) was optimal at optimizing individual agent success. The paper also observed that though a algorithm may be good at optimizing the success of an agent it did not necessarily help the whole group of agents and sometimes was even detrimental.

This article was nearly useless as it did not actually explore why any algorithm was better then others it simply reviewed results and the effect of traders on each other. Furthermore because of it’s focus on a market ran only by agents it is impossible to determine how useful the results of the research would actually be in a general market situation.

Saad, E. W., D. V. Prokhorov, and D. C. Wunsch II. "Comparative Study of Stock Trend Prediction using Time Delay, Recurrent and Probabilistic Neural Networks." *Neural Networks, IEEE Transactions on* 9.6 (1998): 1456-70. Web.

**THIS PAPER NEEDS REVIEW there is useful information here about how all three of the neural networks studied are constructed.**

In "Comparative Study of Stock Trend Prediction using Time Delay, Recurrent and Probabilistic Neural Networks." Sadd explores minimizing the number of low false alarm predictions using time delay, recurrent and probabilistic neural networks (TDNN, RNN, and PNN) where TDNN and RNN use Kalman filter training. Sadd observes that short term predictions are much easier to do reliably with neural networks and that a attempts to profit on short term positions have to compensate for rists, taxes and transaction costs. Sadd has in previous papers determined that all three of the neural networks being used can effectively take into account both observations. Sadd describes TDNNs as networks that are three layers deep the first layer takes the input the second observes patterns and the third sums results. Sadd then references two methods of training the TDNN. The second neural network (PNN), this network memorizes patterns that it has seen in the market before then calculates the probability of that pattern happening in the current situation effectively simulating a Bayesian network but in a much cheaper manner. The final network (RNN) is then discussed as a NN that can represent and encode deeply hidden stats of the situation it is and has observed. They system that is used to train the network is called the extended Kalman filter (EKF). The conclusion of the paper is that each network has situations where they are optimal. TDNN is a good general purpose solution and is not particularly complex to implement and is not very heavy on the memory requirement. PNN is extremely simple to implement and is very good at not creating false alarms, and is more effective with stocks that are not particularly volatile (eg. apple). Finally RNN is the most powerful and has a remarkably low false alarm rate but is very difficult to implement.

This paper is a great review of the possible NNs to use when working with short term predictions and will probably be a good point for me to start when I actually implement an algorithm. The paper is also good evidence that short term prediction may be the best method to use for naïve algorithmic structures. After reading this paper I conclude that I will use a GP algorithm in conjunction with a PNN or RNN to predict stock and report on whether this is a good method.

Arthur, W Brian. “Complexity in Economic and Financial Markets.” Complexity (1995): 20-25.

This paper is not found in journals endorsed by IEEE and the claims in them are crucial to the importance of my method it is important that the credibility of the author and quality of the article is confirmed.

Brian Arthur has published multiple papers on the economy as an complex evolving system and has been published in “Science” and “Complexity”. While Arthur has not been published in any prominent journals in his field he has published multiple books (Most pertinently “The Economy as an Evolving Complex System” which has been cited around 684 times in the academic community (Google Scholar)). Additionally, Arthur has received multiple honors in the computer science and economics fields including: the Lagrange Prize in Complexity Science (2008); The Schumpter Prize in Economics (1990); Inducted as a Guggenheim Fellow (1987-1988); Inducted as a Fellow of the Econometric Society; Inducted as a IBM Faculty Fellow; Honorary doctorate at National University of Ireland (2000) and Honorary doctorate at Lancaster University (2009). In terms of professional experience Arthur has taught at Stanford and Santa Fe Institute and received a Ph.D. of Operations Research at the University of California. Perhaps most importantly Arthur helped found the economics research program at the Santa Fe Institute which specializes in Complexity (or as he prefers “Nonequilibrium”) economics research (research the Santa Fe Institute did to classify different type of trading agents is referenced in "Investigating the Effect of Different GP Algorithms on the Non-Stationary Behavior of Financial Markets” ). So, while Arthur has not been published in journals that are searched by ProQuest, EbscoHost, or IEEExplore; both of the journals that he has been published in are peer reviewed and one is found in the Wiley online library. There seems to be adequate evidence showing that his claims are credible and that research based off of his claims is valid.

Arthur first presents that it is going to argue that the agents that trade in the market make inductive decisions ( and are there for subjective to some degree ), and because of this the market is governed by the collection of beliefs that the agents currently hold and are using. Furthermore, because agents are making inductive decisions their beliefs constantly co-evolving. As a result Arthur conjectures the market is a complex, evolving system, with a changing psychology. To show this Arthur first describes the standard model, which he describe as being a deterministic and widely accepted way of modeling the market. After describing the basic logic behind the standard model Arthur demonstrates with some thought experiments a few glaring inconsistencies between it and reality. Arthur then delves deeper into the details of the standard model exploring it’s implications. Arthur finally concludes that to more accurately simulate the real world an assumption that the Standard model makes must be ignored, this results in an impossibility when deductive decisions are the only option forcing subjectivity and inductive to be introduced to the model. To show that this is a more accurate model of the market Arthur develops a simulation platform to see which model more accurately reproduces the market. Finally, Arthur presents his results (that support his hypothesis) and the implications that he sees them having.

The idea of modeling the market as being a complex system (as opposed to modeling it as a deterministic system) very much supports the use of evolutionary algorithms. Further the market being determined by the beliefs currently held by the agents participating in the market supports making the algorithm able to quickly detect, evaluate when to apply, and propagate new beliefs; as well as being about to cut out expired beliefs.