

Trend Reversal

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agenda

Trend Reversal Strategy Definition

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What is Trend Reversal?

Identifying price shifts before they occur



Strategy Intuition

Stocks tend to have **trending periods** of increasing/decreasing price.

This is the basis of momentum trading: buying high, selling higher.

Identifying when the trend/momentum is shifting can allow us to predict price shifts. Changes in price tend to be preceded by changes in momentum.

Our goal is to **identify when a stock price trend is changing before it does**



MACD

Moving Average Convergence Divergence

A formula that compares Exponential Moving Averages (EMAs) of different periods against each other.

$$MACD = EMA_{12} - EMA_{26}$$

$$EMA_{n,t=0} = P_t \times \alpha_n + EMA_{n,t=-1} \times (1 - \alpha_n)$$

$$EMA_{n,t=-n} = \frac{\sum_{t=-2n}^{-n} P_t}{n}$$

$$\alpha_n = \frac{2}{n + 1}$$

Note: **Exponential Moving Average** is a type of moving average that places greater weight on more recent data points.



Understanding the Divergence Signal

We are going to use MACD as functionally a “**derivative**” of price

When prices hit all time highs or lows, we want to know how MACD is changing

If prices are reaching an extremum but MACD is not, then we've identified a divergence

This **decoupling of the variable and its derivative** suggests a trend reversal, which we capitalize on.



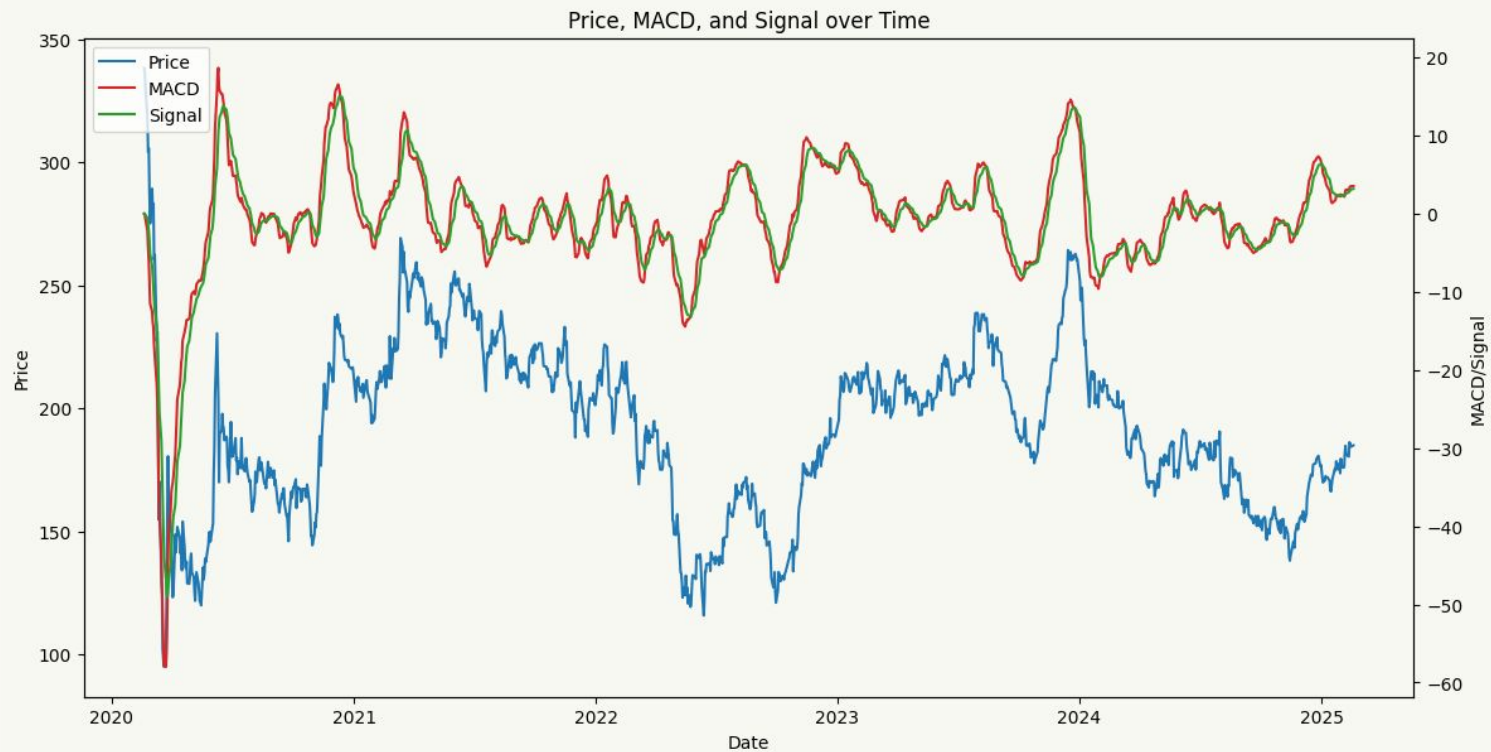
Trading Specifications

Hope to trade:

- (1) **Moderate volatility** markets so price swings are sufficiently significant to generate clear indicators, but not so erratic that noise—such as false divergences—obscure the signal.
- (2) **Range-bound** markets, i.e., those oscillating between a high and a low. In these markets, divergence between price and MACD is more likely to indicate a coming reversal rather than the continuation of a powerful trend.
- (3) **Large-Cap** stocks, because higher liquidity means price data tends to be smoother and less prone to erratic moves caused by low trading volume. This makes our EMAs (and hence the MACD) more reliable.



Boeing



Code

```
# Check for buying opportunity
elif df['Close'].iloc[i] < min(prev_prices): # Are prices bottoming?
    divergence = macd_position - price_position - 5
    if divergence > 0: # Is the divergence significant?
        if curr_macd > curr_signal: # Have MACD and signal lines crossed?
            investment_size = (((0.3 / trade_cap) * snp_holdings) -
                               ((0.01 / trade_cap) * snp_holdings) * divergence)
            snp_shares -= investment_size / snp_price
            portfolio.append((investment_size / curr_price,
                             curr_price, curr_macd, day))
            position = BULL
            print(f"On {day}, bought {investment_size / curr_price} shares,"
                  f"for a total of ${investment_size}")
```

Logic for bullish divergence: Scans the rolling window and checks if MACD's relative position is significantly lower than price's

```
# Should we realize our investments?
if ((position == BULL and curr_macd < curr_signal) or
    (position == BEAR and curr_macd > curr_signal)):
    share_count = 0
    gains = 0
    for shares, purchase_price, purchase_macd, day in portfolio:
        share_count += shares
        gains += shares * curr_price
    snp_shares += gains / snp_price
    print(f"On {day}, cleared {wordmap[position][0]}ish portfolio: "
          f"{wordmap[position][1]} {share_count} shares, for a total of ${gains}")
    position = NEITHER
    portfolio = []
```

Logic for realizing investments: sell/cover when MACD and signal line have crossed, indicating that MACD momentum is ending



Results



Questions?

Thank you

