

Hypothesis: GB/RF on MACD+RSI improves predictions of ARIMA on grouped price & volatility

ARIMA

- Big 'q' = Very 'unstable'
- Big 'p' = Length; High (linear) autocorrelation; Long 'simple memory'
- Big 'q' = Length (shock); High (linear) autocorrelation of shocks; Long 'simple shock memory'
- Low MSE = Strength; Strong and consistent
 - Hence Accurate ARIMA (high p/q, low MSE) = Long and strong linear memory/shock memory

MACD/RSI

- Accurate MACD/RSI = Longer, linear/non-linear memory

GB/RF

- GB better → Similar structural relationships between features → variable
- RF better → Different structural relationships or none

Prices

Price, Stacked

- $d=1 \rightarrow$ Fairly stable
- $p=0 \rightarrow$ Price and shocks are memoryless → RW
- Extremely high MSE → **Dramatic RW**

Decreased MSE for rolling

- **Short-term** forecasts follow a much **less dramatic RW** than **longer-term** → ARIMA **predicts next-day** prices well but **poor in year-long** predictions
- Mathematical reason: Errors 'stacks' up over time; Error from each day 'passed' on

High p,q and low MSE for rolling groups:

- **Price trends** tend to have **strong momentum** and **shock-diluting** in the **short-term**

Grouping changed MSE by:

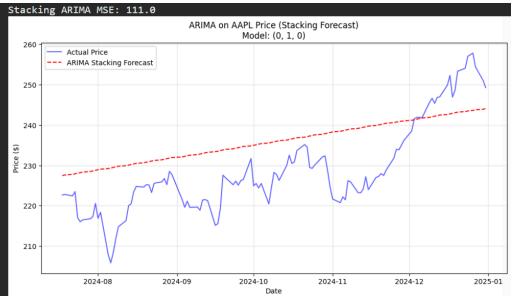
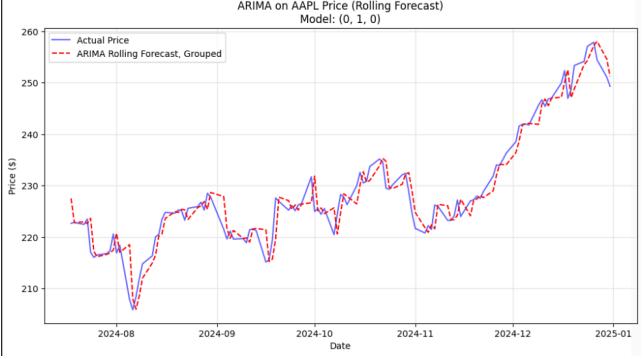
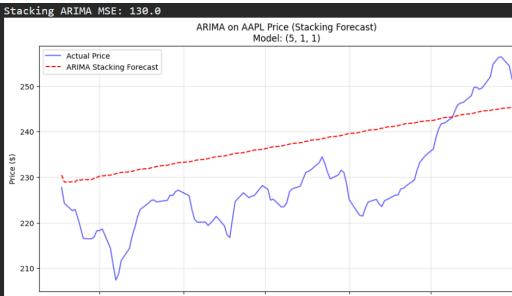
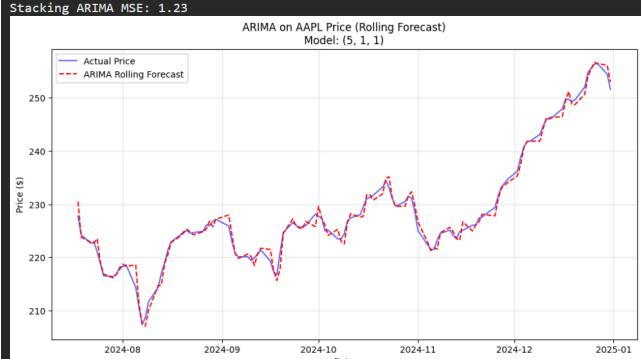
Increased (rolling)

- Mathematical reason: Grouping → Smoother data → Lower noise → Lower MSE

Decreased (stacking)

- Same smoothing effect occurs, BUT
- Higher p → More days that the error from each prediction gets 'passed' on → Higher MSE
- Evidently, latter outweighs the former

Side-lesson: The more AC the data, the better it is for short-term forecasting BUT worse for longer-term

	Stacking	Rolling
Prices	Ungrouped: 111.0 	7.97 
Price 3	130.0 	1.23 

Volatility

VOL 10

SIMILAR: Identical p, d, q values = Random walk

DIFFERENCE: Low MSE → Quieter RW

Vol 100

d=2 → Big accelerations → Highly ‘unstable’

LOW MSE +

- Big p → Long, strong memory
- Big q → Shocks last long but are predictable

Overall: In terms of short-term predictions, volatility itself is only somewhat predictable, but trends in volatility are both very predictable and very momentum-reliant

	Rolling
Vol 10	<p>3.9</p>
Vol 100	<p>0.0651</p>

With GB/RF

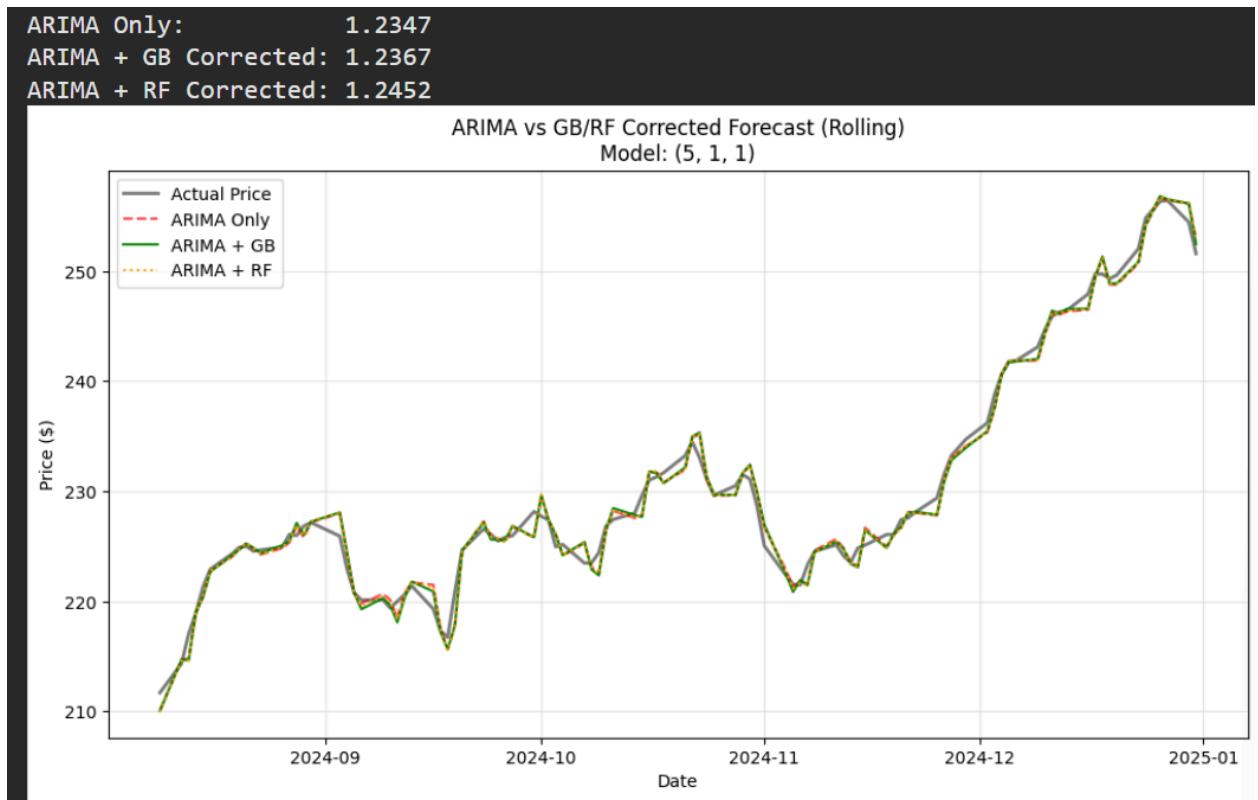
Selection criteria: Those with somewhat autocorrelative patterns ($p,q>0$) but not necessarily the greatest accuracy with ARIMA (MSE high)

Price 3, Rolling

Reason: Auto-correlation ($p, q>0$) but imperfect predictions

Result:

- <1% MSE change → No significant improvement → **Hypothesis false**
- Accurate ARIMA, inaccurate GB/RF on residuals → **No medium-term, non-linear trends**; Only the one above



Vol 100, Rolling

Reason: Same

Result:

- >1% decrease → Significantly worse performance → **Hypothesis false**
- Much greater % decrease → Much worse overfitting → **Volatility tends to have isolated clustering of different trends**

- Volatility has both:
 - The behaviour above
 - Occasional longer-term, non-linear behaviour- ones that remain for a while but change over time



Price, Stacked

Reason: Want to try forecast, not just theoretical understanding
 Also higher MSE → More informative changes