





Introduction of the project

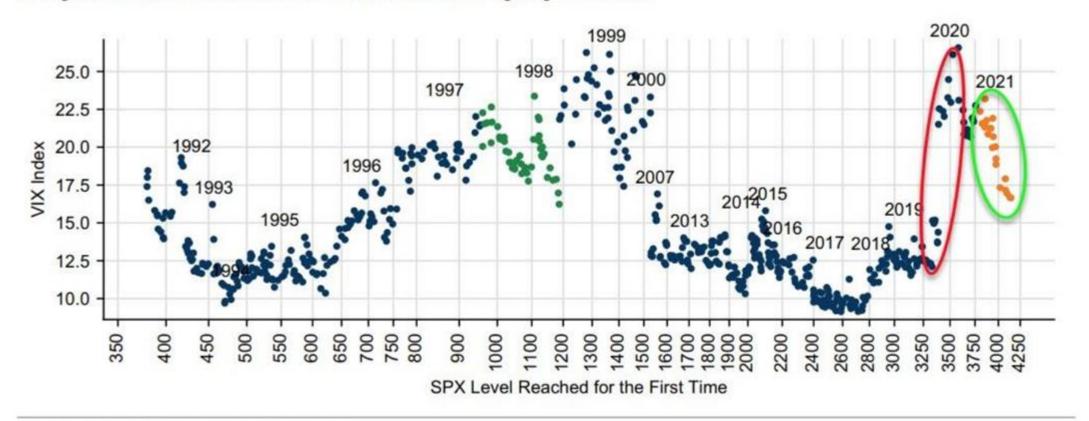
Introduction and Motivation of Research

- Traditional Approach of Investing
 - Fundamental change in macro economy & Technical
 - Correlation exploitation
- Case Study
 - S&P500 constitutes
 - Hybrid of macro factors and technical Indicators as Features
- Multiple Trading Strategies could be derived...
 - Core-Satellite approach for Alpha capturing
 - Enhanced performance with beta strategies
 - Correlation in shorter term
 - Benchmark to Open/Close/Intraday

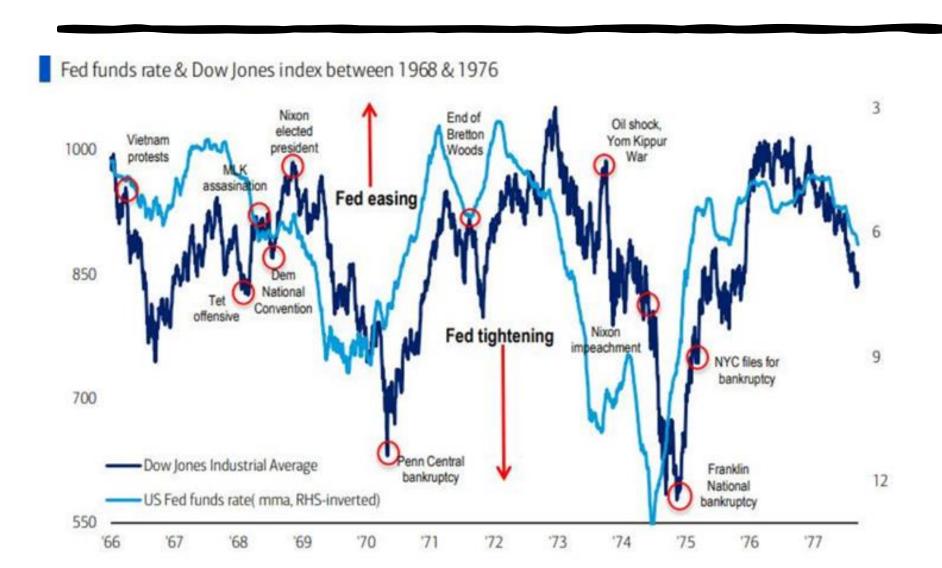
Feature Selection - VIX

Exhibit 8: VIX has been hitting lower levels at each SPX high recently - perhaps similar to 1998-9

Closing SPX and VIX on each date when the SPX hit a new all-time high (log-scale X-axis)

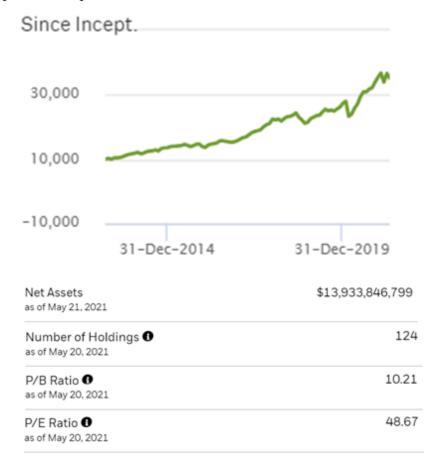


Feature Selection – 5 and 10 years yield

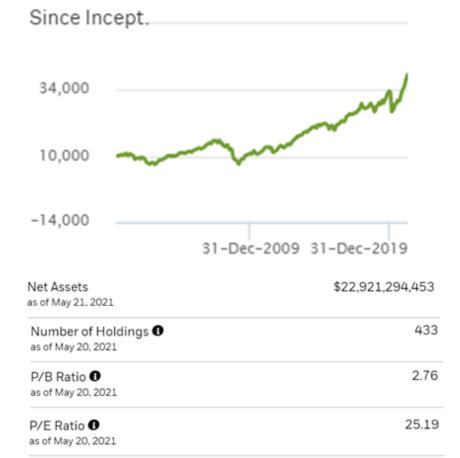


Feature Selection – MTUM and VALU

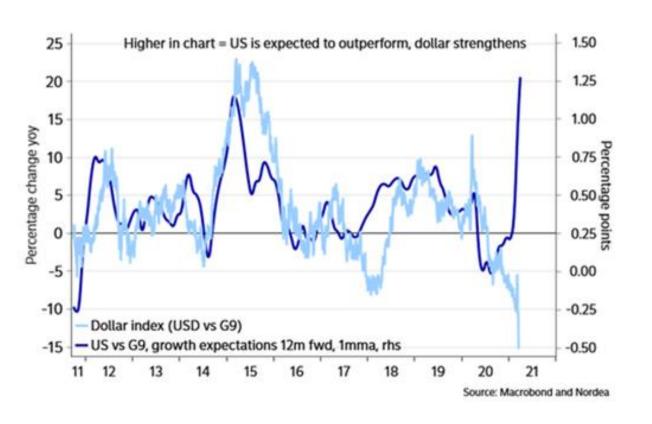
iShares MSCI USA Momentum Factor ETF (MTUM)



iShares S&P 500 Value ETF (VALU)



Feature Selection – DXY





Pre-trade Analysis



https://elec7080.herokuapp.com/



Prediction Model



Prediction Model

Core

- Use Prediction
 Model to acquire
 predicted next
 day's return
- Give suggestions
 on the
 parameters

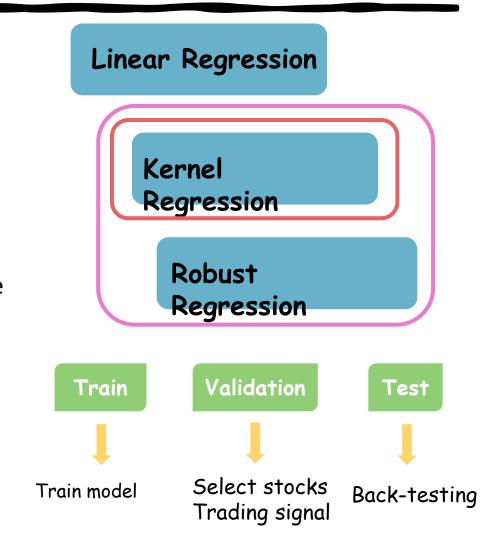
Regression Models

Pros:

- Easy to explain, know the data better
- Efficient in training and fine tune

Cons:

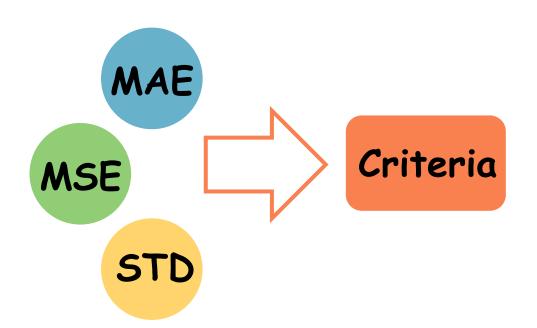
- Limited performance
- More suitable for data with linear relationship



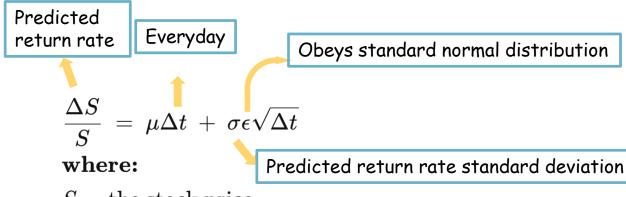


Stock Selection Criteria

Predicted result of the validation set



Trading Signal



S =the stock price

 $\Delta S =$ the change in stock price

 $\mu = ext{the expected return}$

 σ = the standard deviation of returns

 $\epsilon =$ the random variable

 $\Delta t = ext{the elapsed time period}$

Expectation of predicted return rate

shock $(\sigma \varepsilon \sqrt{\Delta t})$ drift $(\mu \Delta t)$

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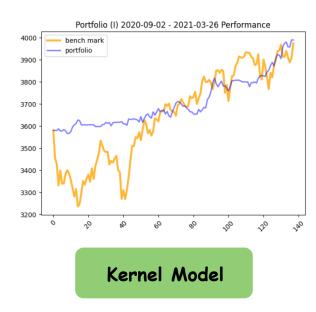
Decide Market Trend

- The "1" is a black crossing.
 Thus, we regard it as a bearish signal.
- The "2" is a golden crossing. Thus, we regard it as a bullish signal.



Strategy Construction

- Reduce Volatility
- Stop Loss & Take ProfitPoint
- Trade at Next Day's
 Adequate Price
- Daily Bases
- Transaction Cost



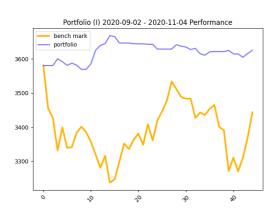
Start Date: 2020-09-02	End Date: 2021–03–26
Trading days	137
Annual Return	20.806%
Sharp Ratio	3.33
Max Draw Down	-1.556%



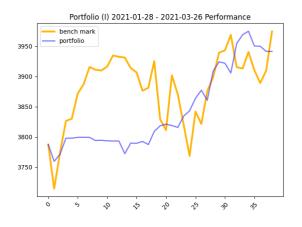
Robust Regression

Start Date: 2020–09–02	End Date: 2021–03–26
Trading days	137
Annual Return	3.487%
Sharp Ratio	0.316
Max Draw Down	-2.787%

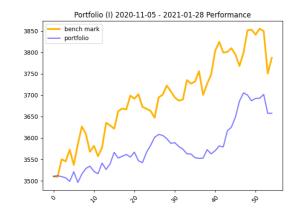
Back-testing: Different Time Period



Start Date: 2020–11–04	End Date: 2021–
Trading days	54
Annual Return	20.703%
Sharp Ratio	2.82
Max Draw Down	-1.564%



Start Date: 2020-09-02	End Date: 2021–11–04
Trading days	44
Annual Return	7.356%
Sharp Ratio	1.26
Max Draw Down	-1.748



Start Date: 2020-01-28	End Date: 2021–03–26
Trading days	38
Annual Return	29.631%
Sharp Ratio	4.43
Max Draw Down	0.844%

Back-testing: Different Long Short Position Rate



Start Date: 2020–09–02	End Date: 2021–03–26
Trading days	137
Annual Return	17.616%
Sharp Ratio	2.64
Max Draw Down	-2.465%



Start Date: 2020–09–02	End Date: 2021–03–26
Trading days	137
Annual Return	3.573%
Sharp Ratio	0.347
Max Draw Down	-4.671%

Portfolio (I) 2020-09-02 - 4000 bench mark 3900 portfolio	2021-03-26 Performance
3800 - 3700 -	an Marin
3600 -	
3400 -	Combination
3300 - W	80 20 30 40

Start Date: 2020–09–02	End Date: 2021–03–26
Trading days	137
Annual Return	17.147%
Sharp Ratio	2.85
Max Draw Down	-1.736%

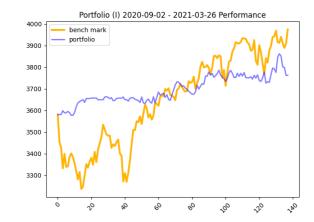
Back-testing: Different Aggressiveness

Neutral



Start Date: 2020–09–02	End Date: 2021–03–26
Trading days	137
Annual Return	6.885%
Sharp Ratio	1.09
Max Draw Down	-1.776%

Aggressive



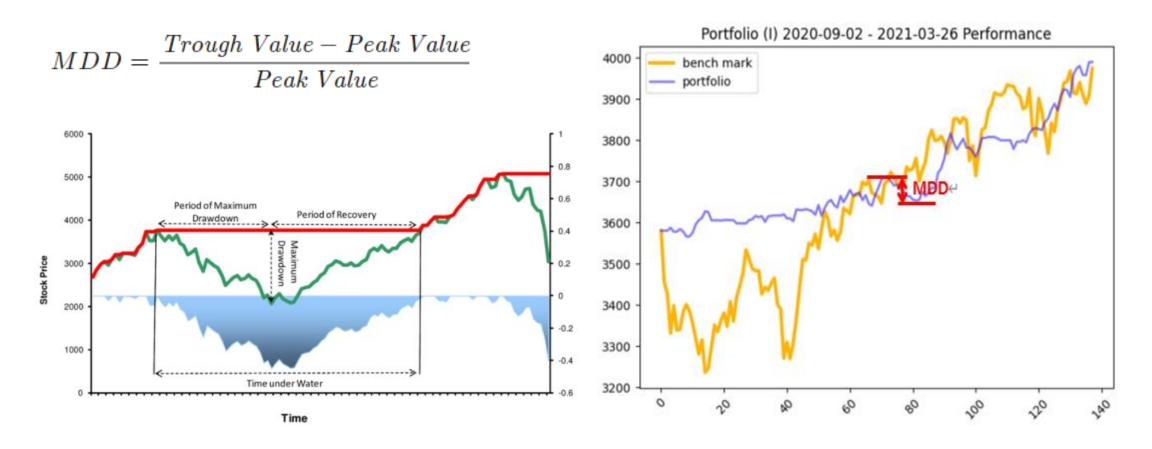
Start Date: 2020–09–02	End Date: 2021–03–26
Trading days	137
Annual Return	9.297%
Sharp Ratio	1.13
Max Draw Down	-2.609%



Risk Management

Maximum Drawdown

$$= -1.56\%$$



Risk Management

3.33

Calmar Ratio

13.3

Sharpe Ratio =
$$\frac{R_p - R_f}{\sigma_p}$$

where:

 $R_p = \text{return of portfolio}$

 $R_f = \text{risk-free rate}$

 $\sigma_p = \text{standard deviation of the portfolio's excess return}$

$$Calmar Ratio = \frac{Annualized Return (R_p)}{|MDD_p|}$$

where:

 R_p = Annualized return of portfolio

 MDD_p = Maximum drawdown of portfolio

Potential Improvements

- ➤ Use better quality *intraday data* i.e. data in minutes, seconds
- ➤ Develop intraday <u>algo trading strategies</u> based on different benchmark
- > Hedging with different financial products futures, options
- Rolling basis training, validating, testing



