# **Arbitrage Strategies on Futures**

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**Constant thresholds - (5, 10)** 

Profit = 11.17L (9.8 %)

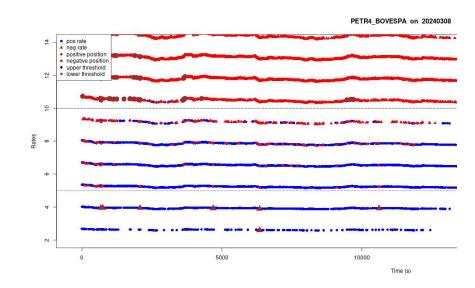
Turnover = 40.47 Cr (1.26x margin)

# PETR4\_BOVESPA on 20240301

#### Leaderboard

Strategy	Profit (in L)	Turnover (in Cr)		
Const (5, 10)	11.17	40.47		

Risk-free = 11.96L



But, we are not liquidating

much, let us try to find better

thresholds

**Constant thresholds - (8.7, 9.3)** 

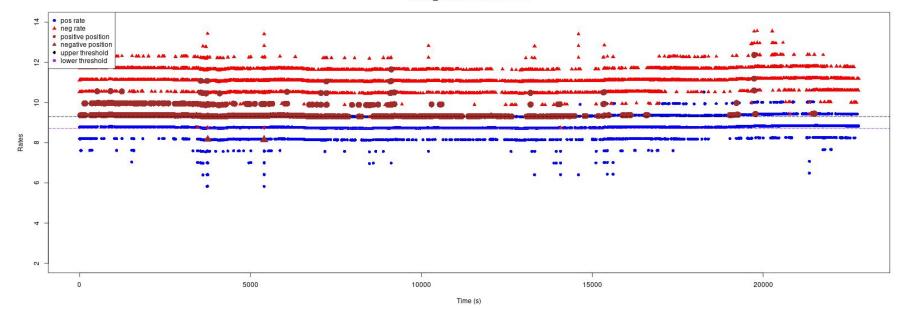
Profit = 13.05L (11.46 %)

Turnover = 62.74 Cr (1.96x margin)

#### Leaderboard

Strategy	Profit (in L)	Turnover (in Cr)
Const (5, 10)	11.17	40.47
Const (9.3, 8.7)	13.05	62.74

#### PETR4 BOVESPA on 20240301



We have now performed a grid search and have overfitted, we need something that can generalise to the given data, so we need statistics from the data.....how about mean?

Running Mean - (+X, -Y)

Profit = 12.01L

Turnover = 35.78 Cr (1.12x margin)

Strategy	Profit (in L)	Turnover (in Cr)	
Const (5, 10)	11.17	40.47	
Const (9.3, 8.7)	13.05	62.74	
Rmean	12.01	35.78	

Х	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0
Y	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0
Profit	11.03	11.85	11.88	11.88	11.62	11.87	12.01	11.16	10.23	9.21	-11.5
Turnover	49.6	38.8	35.8	34.86	36.9	35.69	35.78	34.45	31.59	28.37	268.68

# **Observations**

- 1. Infinite window works best, any sliding window will have "smaller" prices and that will not be as profitable.
- 2. Mean "rate" window not good either, rates explode in either directions at the end
  - Exponential Moving average also performed worse because it is affected by recent price changes more, and we don't want that.

The turnover is still quite less, let us

try changing the negative position

strategy....

#### Running Mean, Day 1 churning - (+X, S)

#### Go negative if:

$$S = 0.9$$
 on day 1, 0.1 on day>=1

Strategy	Profit (in L)	Turnover (in Cr)
Const (5, 10)	11.17	40.47
Const (9.3, 8.7)	13.05	62.74
Rmean	12.01	35.78
Rmean(S0.9)	12.17	39.9

with time, we need to get maximum positions in minimum time......choose 'top k' stocks with best rate.....

Since rate keeps getting more volatile

#### Running Mean, Top k stocks - (k)

Profit = 12.40L

Turnover = 38.75 Cr (1.21x margin)

Strategy	Profit (in L)	Turnover (in Cr)
Const (5, 10)	11.17	40.47
Const (9.3, 8.7)	13.05	62.74
Rmean	12.01	35.78
Rmean(S0.9)	12.17	39.9
Rmean(T4)	12.40	38.75

k	8	7	6	5	4
Profit	12.17	12.21	12.26	12.35	12.4
Turnover	39.9	38.53	38.59	38.77	38.75

I am taking my position early on and

wasting the opportunities in the

forthcoming days.....why not churn?

#### Running Mean, Churn on last k days - (k)

Profit = 12.76L (11.2%)

Turnover = 73.19 Cr (2.29x margin)

+ve posn: Pos\_mean>avg(pos\_means, neg\_means)

-ve posn: Neg\_mean<avg(pos\_means, neg\_means)</pre>

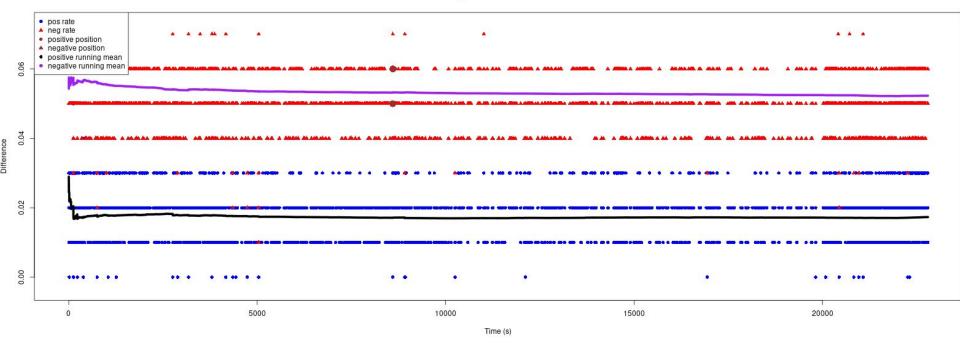
Day 1, S = 0.99

Strategy	Profit (in L)	Turnover (in Cr)
Const (5, 10)	11.17	40.47
Const (9.3, 8.7)	13.05	62.74
Rmean	12.01	35.78
Rmean(S0.9)	12.17	39.9
Rmean(T4)	12.40	38.75
Rmean(T4, L3)	12.76	73.19

k	0	1	2	3	4
Profit	12.42	12.48	12.72	12.76	10.67
Turnover	41.88	49.6	64.98	73.19	88.2

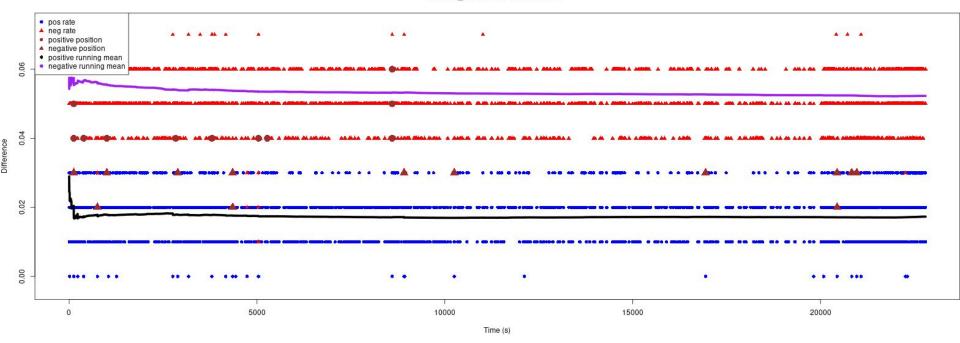
#### **Before Final Day churning**

JBSS3\_BOVESPA on 20240311



#### **After Final Day churning**

JBSS3\_BOVESPA on 20240311



**Final Strategy** 

```
if(days==1){
    sell fraction = 0.99
    buy cond = (pos diff > ticksize + pos means[ind]) & (ind %in% top 8 indices)
    sell cond = (neg diff < avg price[ind]*sell fraction)
else if(days==2){
    sell fraction = 0.1
    buy cond = (pos diff > 1.5*ticksize + pos means[ind]) & (ind %in% top 8 indices)
    sell cond = (neg diff < avg price[ind]*sell fraction)</pre>
else if(days>=7){
    buy cond = (pos diff > (pos means[ind] + neg means[ind])/2)
    sell cond = (neg diff < (pos means[ind] + neg means[ind])/2)
else{
    buy fraction = 0.9
    sell fraction = 0.1
    sell cond = (neg diff < avg price[ind]*sell fraction)</pre>
    buy cond = (pos diff > neg means[ind]*buy fraction)
```

# **Timer events**

**Constant thresholds - (5, 10)** 

Profit = 10.69L

Turnover = 38.11 Cr (1.19x margin)