

# Algorithmic Trading in Financial Markets

## Intro to Technical Indicators

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# What are technical indicators?

- Mathematical patterns used by traders to predict future price.
- Based on historical price movements.
- Indicator generally have a 'lag'.
- Technical indicators can be used to create trading strategies.



# Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD)

- One of the most popular technical indicators.
- Based on exponential moving average (EMA).
- Contains Signal line plotted on top of base line.
- MACD is 'lagging' signal.






# Mathematically

$$\text{MACD} = (12 \text{ period EMA}) - (26 \text{ period EMA})$$

**MACD > 0** => buy

**MACD < 0** => sell

Problems:

1. Can give false-positive.
  2. Gives wrong signal during rapid rise / fall
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# Relative Strength Indicator (RSI)

- Evaluates 'over brought' or 'oversold' conditions.
- Oscillator can move between 0 to 100.

| RSI value | Indication   |
|-----------|--------------|
| 0-30      | Over sold    |
| 30-70     | Neutral      |
| 70-100    | Over brought |



■ VISA INC., 1D, NYSE - O 142.34 H 144.90 L 142.32 C 144.78 +2.44 (+1.71%)

• Post Market





# Mathematically

$$RSI (step one) = 100 - \left[ \frac{100}{1 + \frac{Ave Gain}{Ave Loss}} \right]$$

Ave Gain = Average positive return in last 14 period

Ave Loss = Average negative return in last 14 period

Strategy:

Below 30 -> BUY

Above 70 -> SELL



# Bollinger Bands

- Another indicator to generate over-bought / over-sold signal
- Consists of Simple Moving Average (SMA) line along with 2 bands
- If price is trading near upper band, it is over-bought
- If price is trading near lower band, it is oversold





# Mathematically

- SMA line is 20-day simple moving average line
- The upper Band is +2 standard deviation from SMA
- The lower band is -2 standard deviation from SMA

$$\text{BOLU} = \text{MA}(\text{TP}, n) + m * \sigma[\text{TP}, n]$$

$$\text{BOLD} = \text{MA}(\text{TP}, n) - m * \sigma[\text{TP}, n]$$

**where:**

BOLU = Upper Bollinger Band

BOLD = Lower Bollinger Band

MA = Moving average

TP (typical price) =  $(\text{High} + \text{Low} + \text{Close}) \div 3$

$n$  = Number of days in smoothing period (typically 20)

$m$  = Number of standard deviations (typically 2)

$\sigma[\text{TP}, n]$  = Standard Deviation over last  $n$  periods of TP



# Average Directional Movement(ADX)


- Indicator which is used to calculate Trend Strength without regard to the trend direction.
- There are two components of this Indicator which gives us the trend Direction. They are - :
  - Plus Directional Indicator(+DI)
  - Minus Directional Indicator(-DI)

| ADX Value | Trend Strength         |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 0-25      | Absent or Weak Trend   |
| 25-50     | Strong Trend           |
| 50-75     | Very Strong Trend      |
| 75-100    | Extremely Strong Trend |





# Strategy of ADX

- ADX system has three components – ADX, +DI, and -DI
  - ADX is used to measure the strength/weakness of the trend and not the actual direction
  - ADX above 25 indicates that the present trend is strong, ADX below 20 suggest that the trend lacks strength. ADX between 20 and 25 is a grey area
  - A buy signal is generated when ADX is 25 and the +DI crosses over –DI
  - A sell signal is generated when ADX is 25 and the –DI crosses over +DI
  - Once the buy or sell signal is generated, take the trade by defining the stop loss
  - The stop loss is usually the low of the signal candle (for buy signals) and the high of the signal candles ( for short signals)
  - The trade stays valid till the stoploss is breached (even if the +DI and –DI reverses the crossover)
  - The default look back period for ADX is 14 days
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# Average True Range(ATR)

- It is an Indicator which measures volatility of the market.
- It does not give any idea about the market direction.
- It is typically derived from the 14-day moving average of a series of true range indicators.
- It was initially used in commodities market.







Mathematically,

$$TR = \text{Max}[(H - L), \text{Abs}(H - C_P), \text{Abs}(L - C_P)]$$

$$ATR = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sum_{(i=1)}^{(n)} TR_i$$

**where:**

$TR_i$  = A particular true range

$n$  = The time period employed

