# 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

MACD = (12 period EMA) - (26 period EMA)

**MACD > 0** => buy

**MACD < 0 => sell** 

#### **Problems:**

- 1. Can give false-positive.
- 2. Gives wrong signal during rapid rise / fall

# 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



### 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

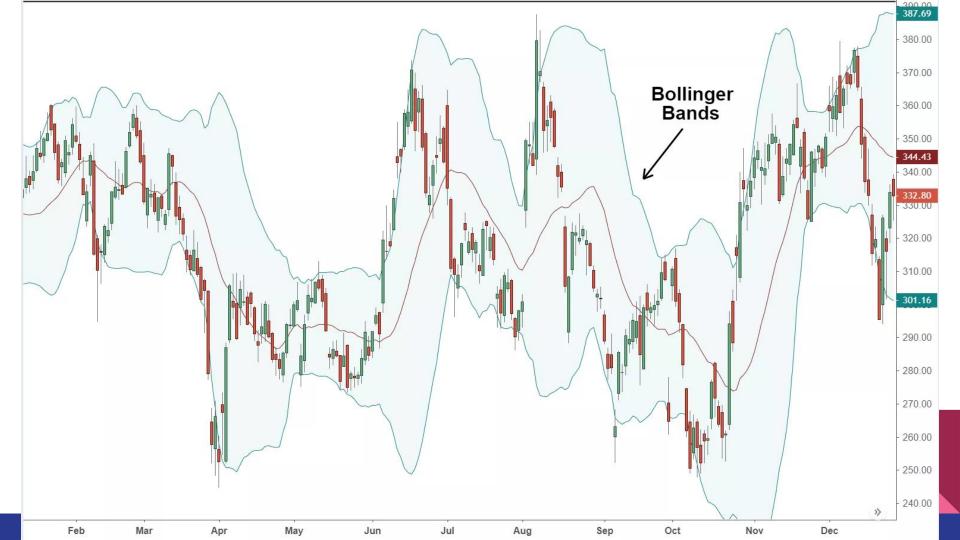
Strategy:

Below 30 -> BUY

Above 70 -> SELL

# **Bollinger Bands**

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

```
BOLU = MA(TP, n) + m * \sigma[TP, n]
BOLD = MA(TP, n) - m * \sigma[TP, n]
where:
BOLU = Upper Bollinger Band
BOLD = Lower Bollinger Band
MA = Moving average
TP (typical price) = (High + Low + Close) \div 3
n = \text{Number of days in smoothing period (typically 20)}
m = \text{Number of standard deviations (typically 2)}
\sigma[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)

<b>ADX Value</b>	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

# 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