



**ASTROCYTE** RESEARCH  
ACTIONABLE REAL-TIME MARKET INTELLIGENCE

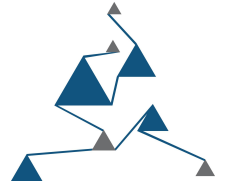
**QWAFAFEW - August 2016**

Machine Learning-Based Trading Decisions

Or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love when Models Break Down

Presented by Sean Kruzel

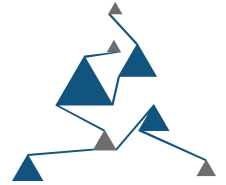
# Legal Disclaimer



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All mentions of specific asset managers, investors or asset classes do not constitute an endorsement for or against a particular entity

# ML-Based Trading Decisions

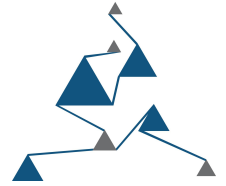


## Scientific Process is Hard to Apply to Finance

Markets are Adversarial  
Economies are Complex and Evolving

Abstractly specified financial and economic theories  
No replication and little testing

# Machine Learning vs Investors



## Machine Learning Community

Optimization: Custom Functions

Data + Priors = Models

Data Size: Huge

Model Complexity: High

Knowledge Maximization

## Investment Community

Optimization: Mean-Variance

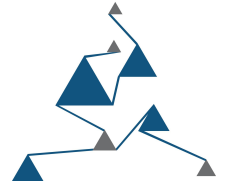
Expert Opinions = Models

Data Size: Extremely Varied

Model Complexity: Low

Profit Maximization

# Machine Learning vs Investors



## Machine Learning Community

Optimization: Custom Functions

Data + Priors = models

Classification

Data Size: Huge  
Model Complexity: High

Knowledge Maximization

## Investment Community

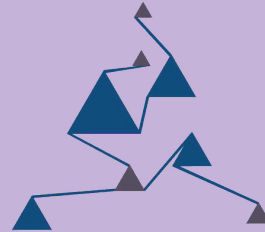
Optimization: Mean-Variance

Expert Opinions = models

Time Series + Risk

Data Size: Extremely Varied  
Model Complexity: Low

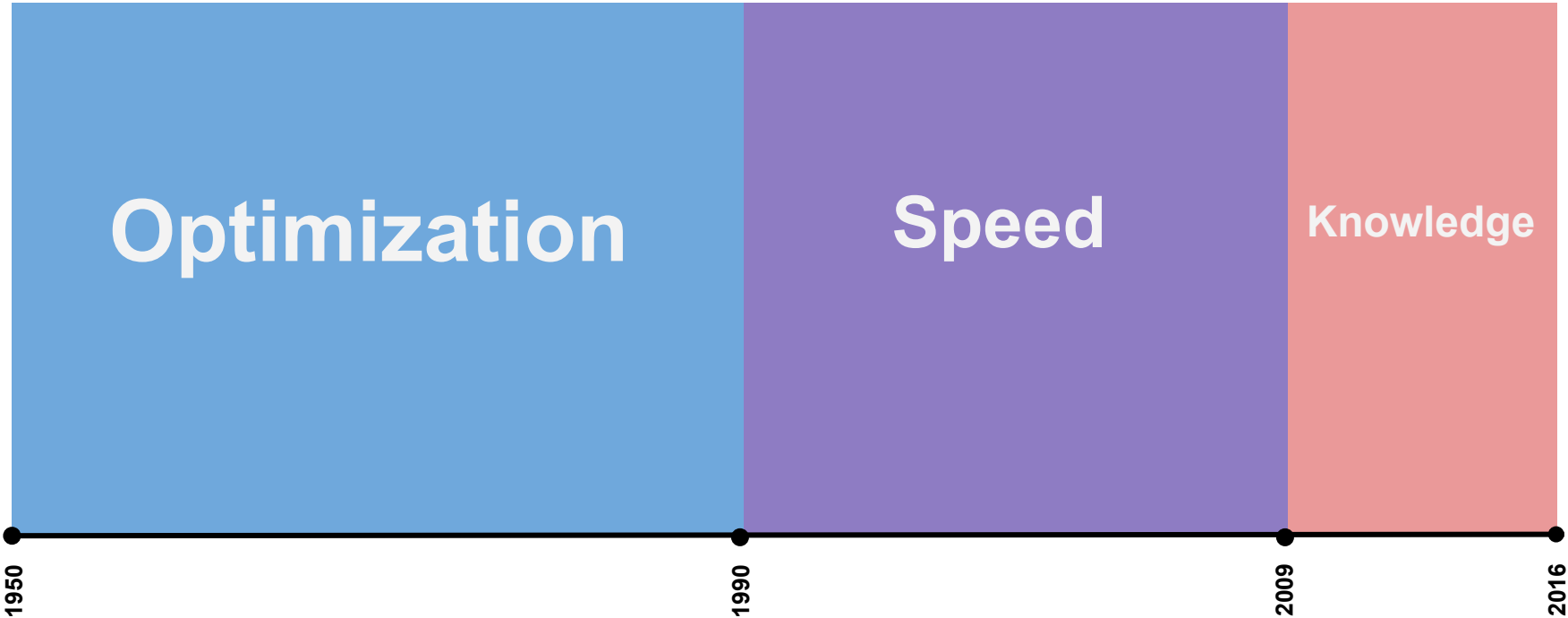
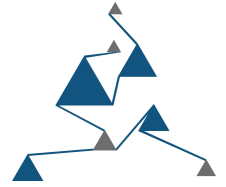
Profit Maximization



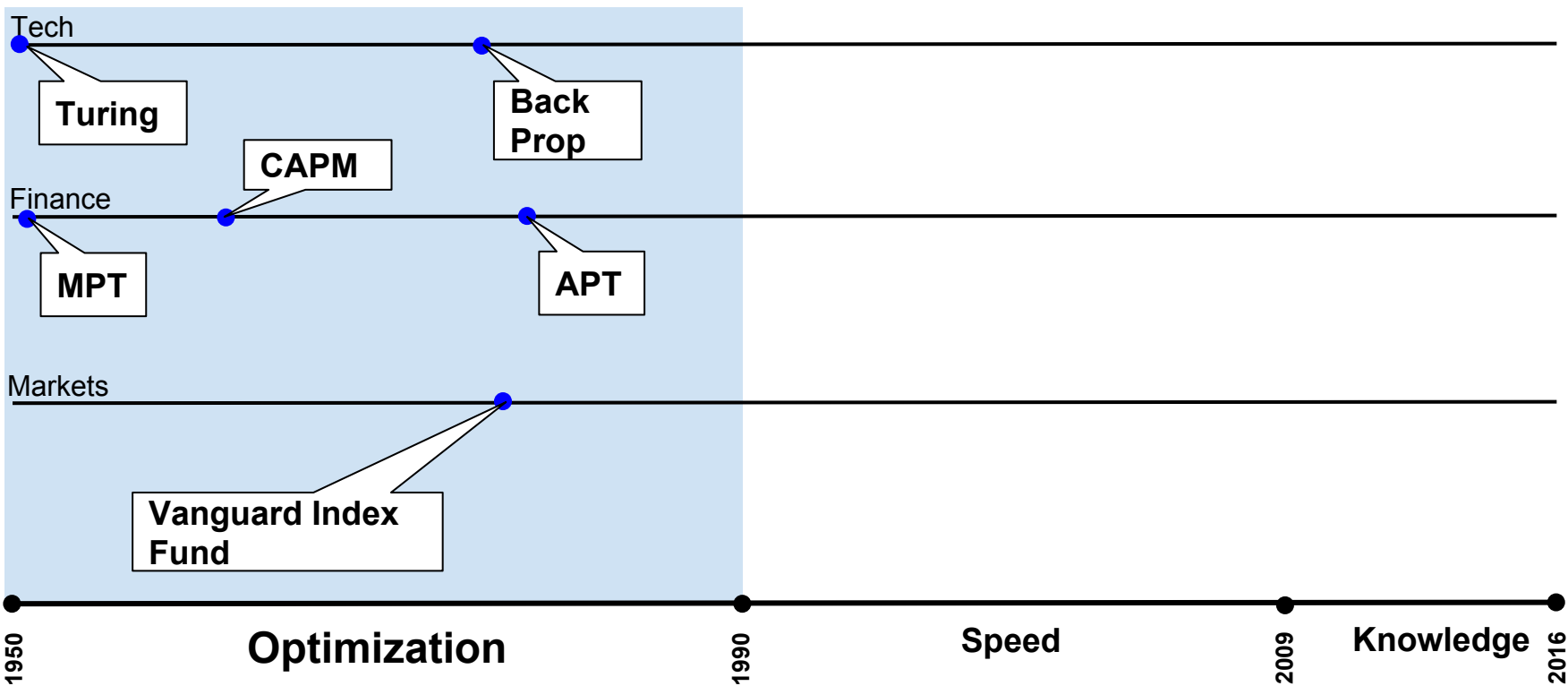
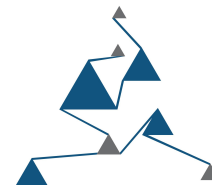
# ML and Data Science in Pop Culture



# A Stylized History

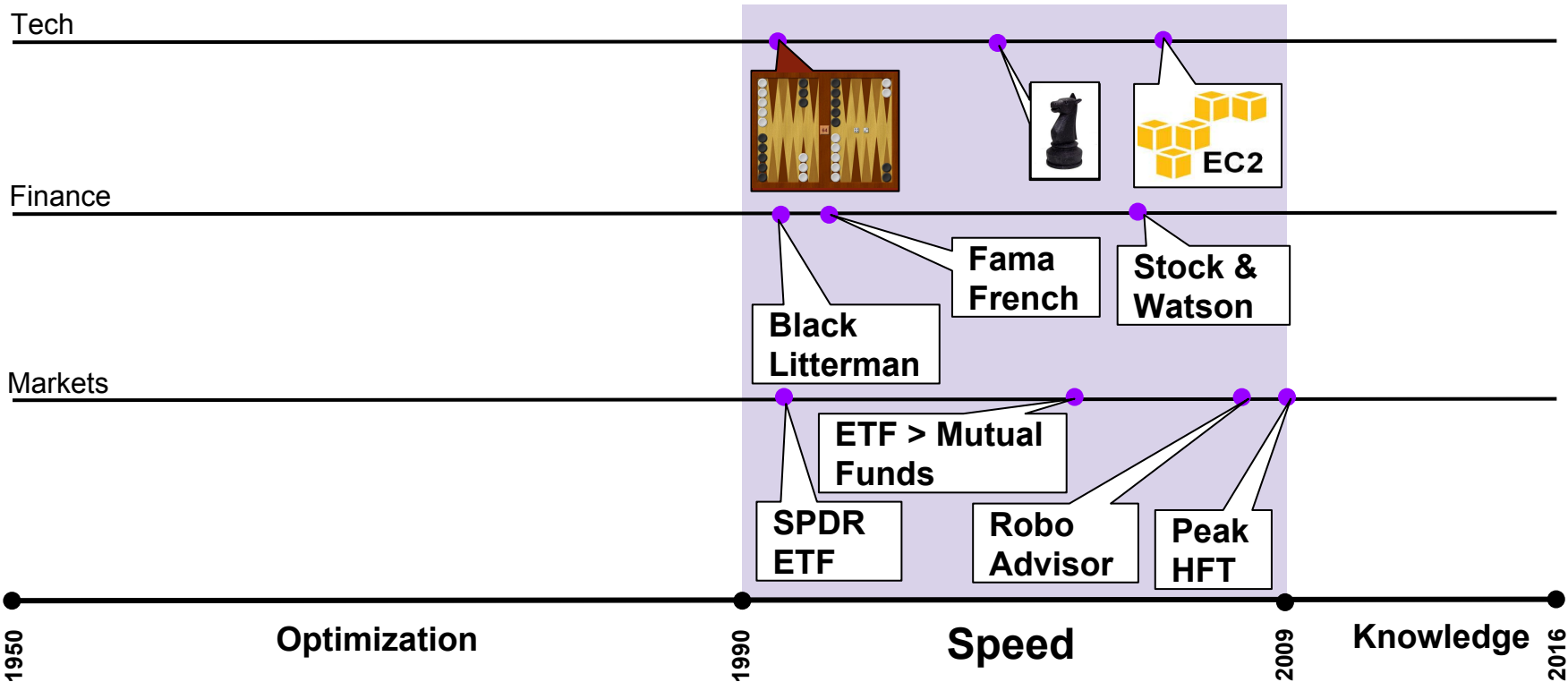
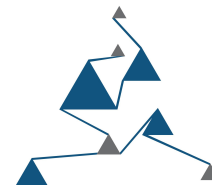


# A Stylized History

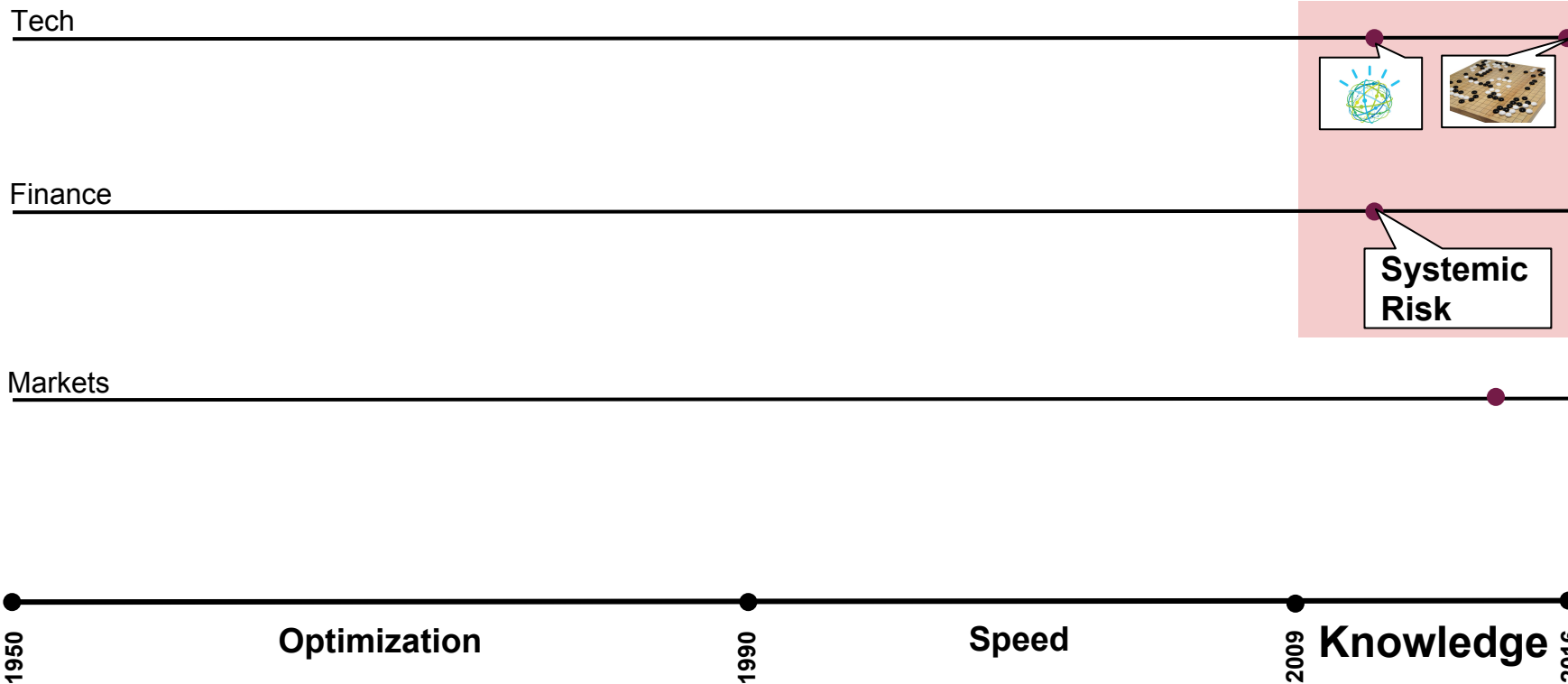
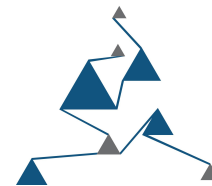




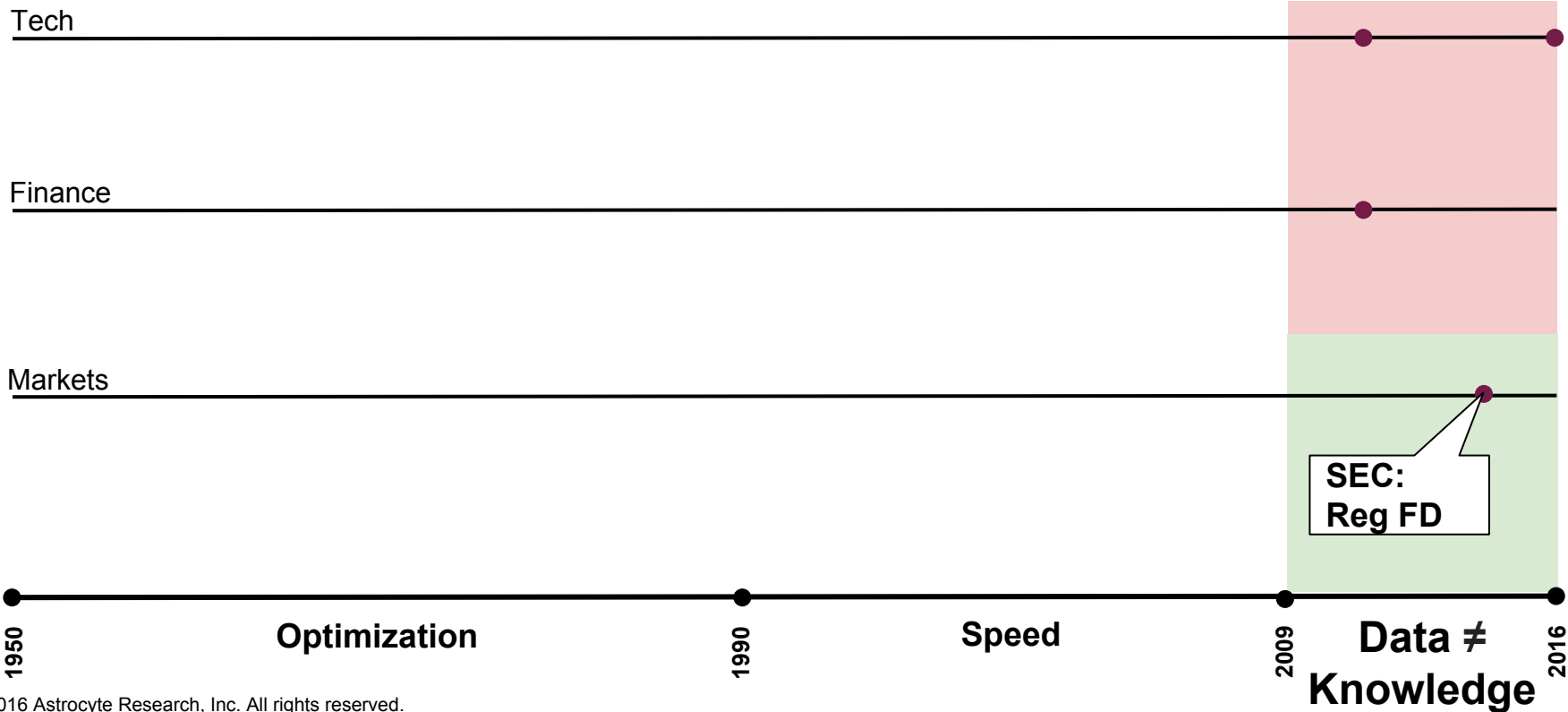
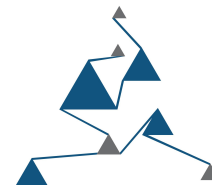
# A Stylized History



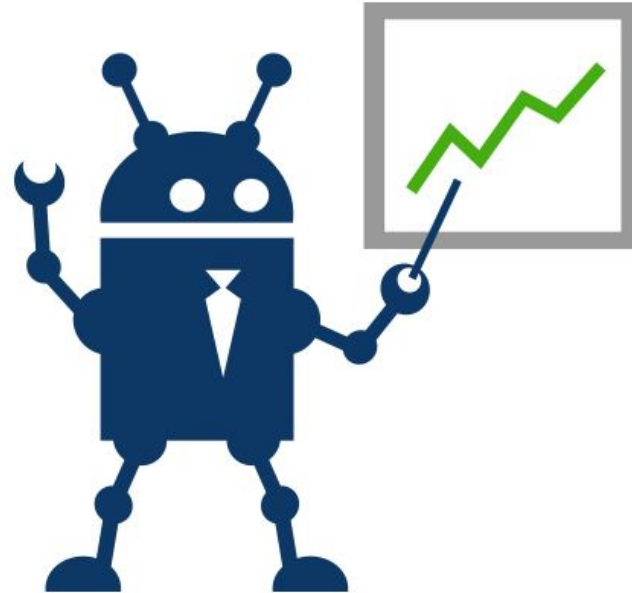
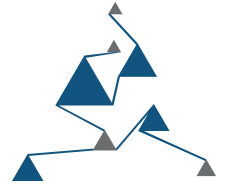
# A Stylized History



# A Stylized History

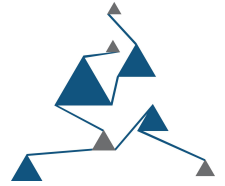


# Robo Advisors

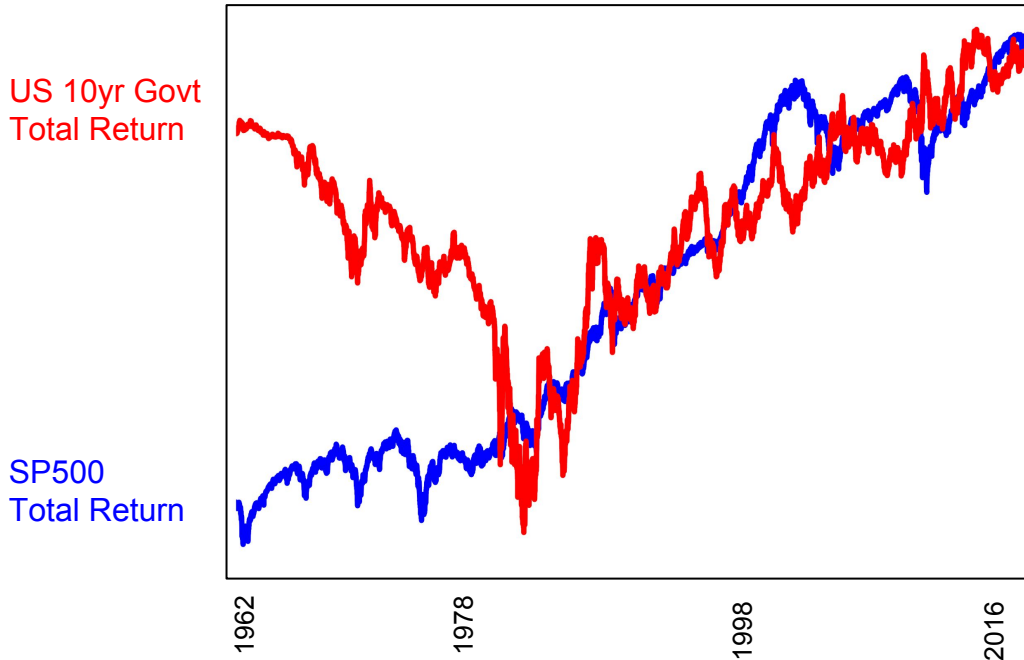


Source: <http://www.economiapersonal.com.ar/robo-advisor-warns-the-zombies-are-coming/>

# Robo Advisors are stuck in 1992



## Stock and Bond Total Returns since 1962



## Robo Advisors Process

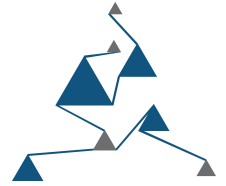
1. Estimate Returns
2. Estimate Variance
3. Estimate Correlations
4. Minimize Risk / Return

Daily Bond Data from FED H15 report.

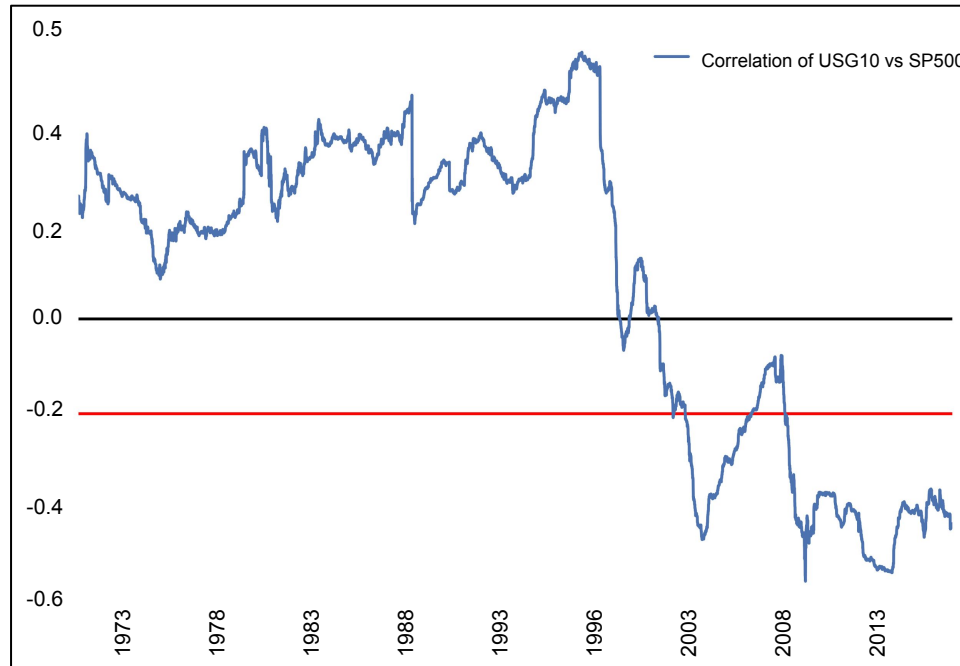
Total Return Calculations Astrocyte Research

SP500 data from Yahoo Finance

# Robo Advisors are still very simplistic



## Rolling Stock and Bond Correlation since 1970

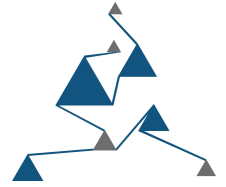


Assumes -0.2 Correlation of  
US Stocks to US Govt  
Bonds\*

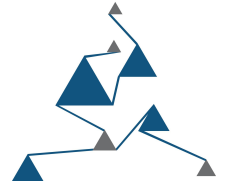
\*Wealthfront likely calculated from different but related data. This page is to show possible range of correlation estimates.

<https://research.wealthfront.com/whitepapers/investment-methodology/>

# The Surface

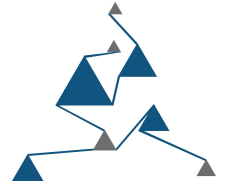


# The Complexity Below the Surface

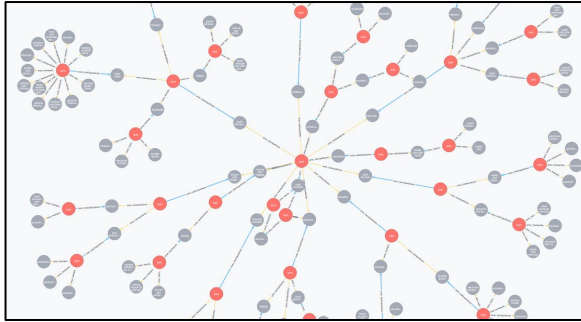




# Astrocyte Research

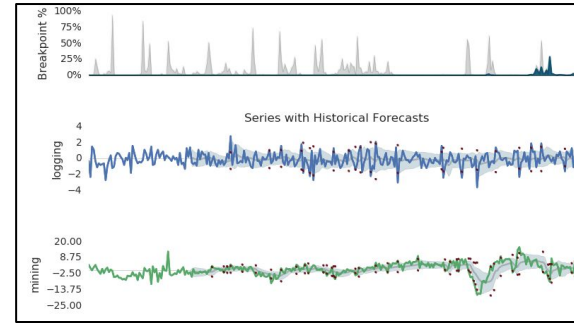


## Economic Graph



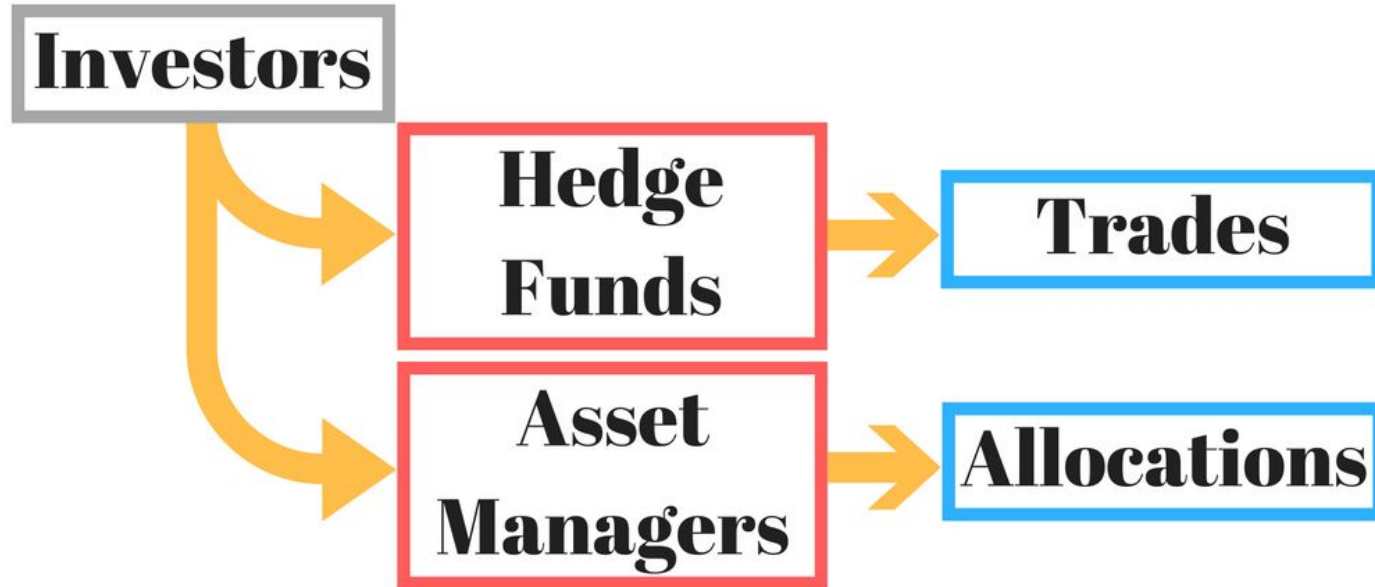
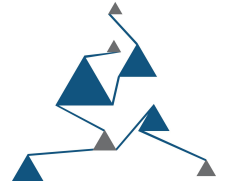
Evolving  
&  
Richly Connected

## Financial Market Graph

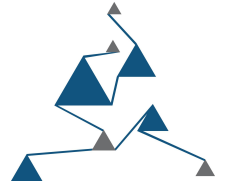


Dynamic  
&  
Game Theoretic

# Finance: Many Objective Functions



# Bayes Rule Overview

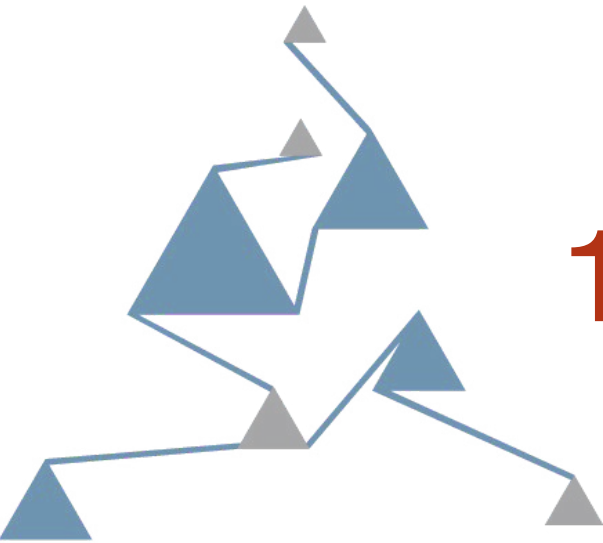


**Coin Flip Example:  $X$  = flips of heads**

$$P(M_{\text{biased}} | X) \propto P(X | M_{\text{biased}}) \cdot P(M_{\text{biased}})$$

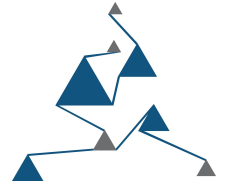
**Odds Ratio = Bayes Factor  $\cdot$  Prior Odds Ratio**

$$\frac{P(M_{\text{biased}} | X)}{P(M_{\text{fair}} | X)} = \frac{P(X | M_{\text{biased}})}{P(X | M_{\text{fair}})} \cdot \frac{P(M_{\text{biased}})}{P(M_{\text{fair}})}$$



# 1. Investor Decisions

Applying Machine Learning and Science  
to **Evaluate Portfolio Managers**

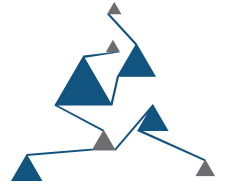


What is a **Good Sharpe** Ratio?

$$\left( \frac{R_p - R_f}{\sigma_p} \right)$$

How do we use it to evaluate portfolio managers?

# Manager Decisions: Target Sharpes



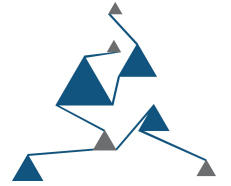
## Asset Managers - **Ratio > 1.0**

- Investors evaluate them on 3-5 year horizons

## Hedge Fund Portfolio Managers - **Ratio > 2.0**

- Your boss evaluates you every couple of months + paid yearly

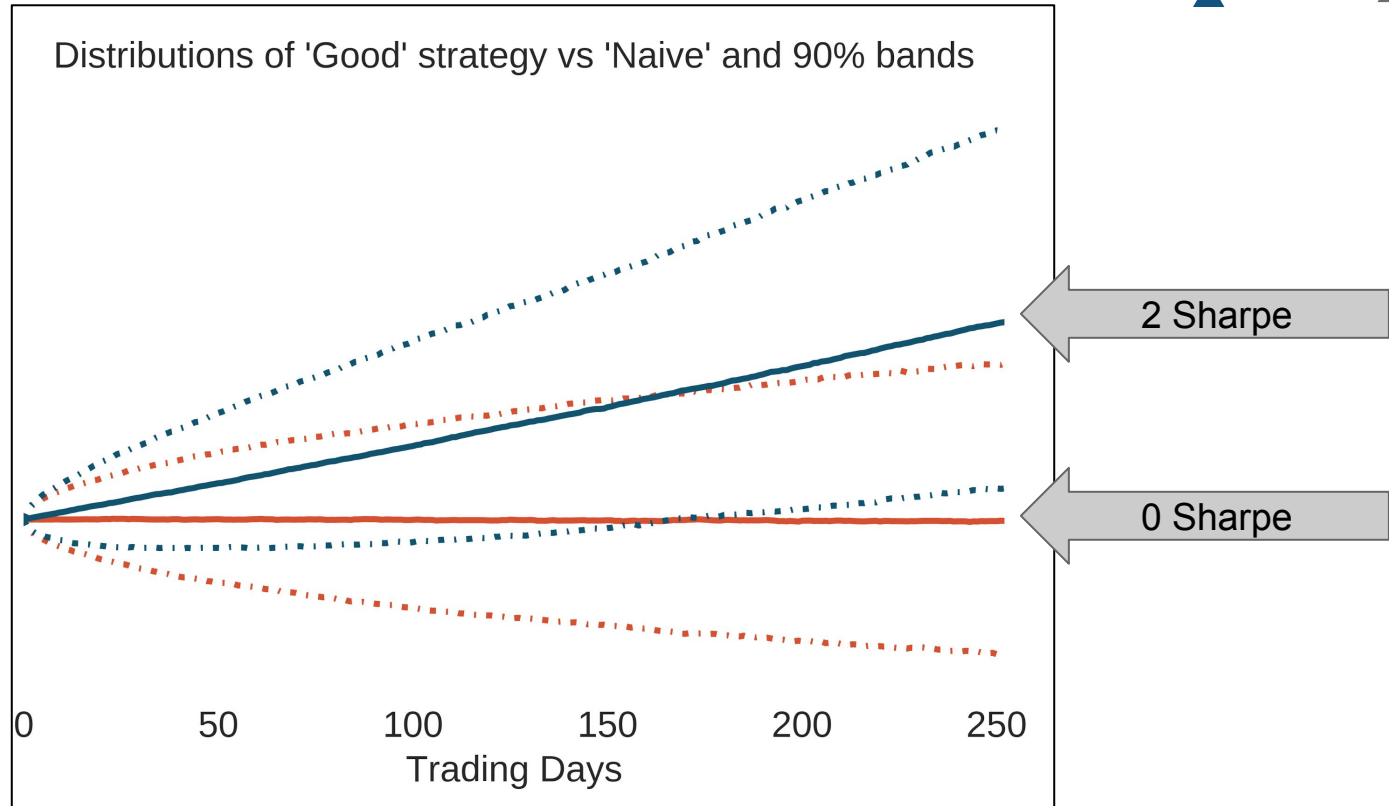
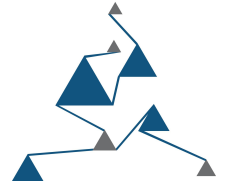
Prob of Loss:	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years
Sharpe = 1	31%	24%	16%	<b>4%</b>
Sharpe = 2	16%	8%	<b>2%</b>	0%



Is my Sharpe Ratio  $> 2.0$ ?

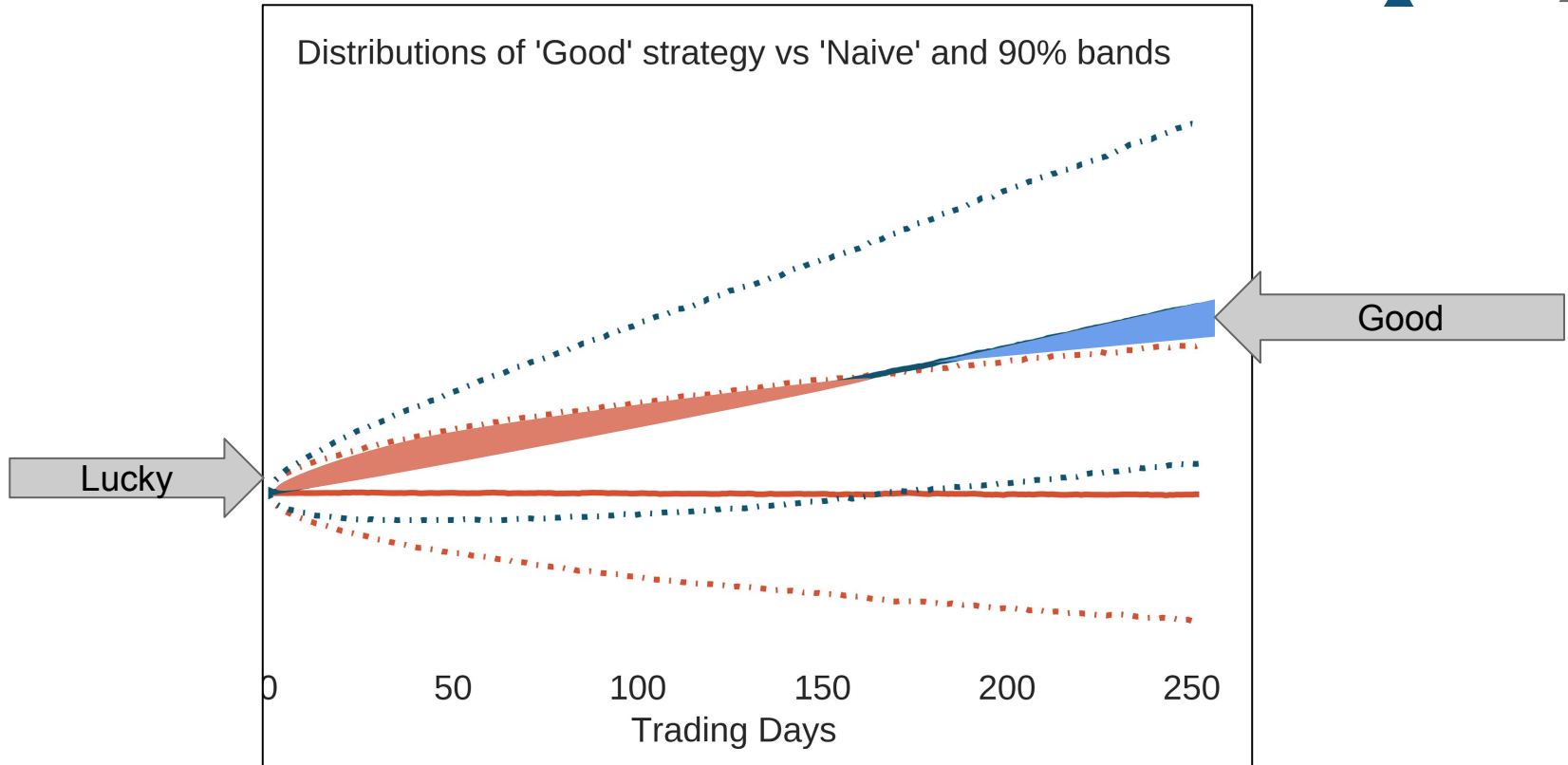
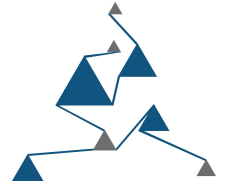
Understanding **Lucky** vs **Good**

# Investor Decisions: Returns

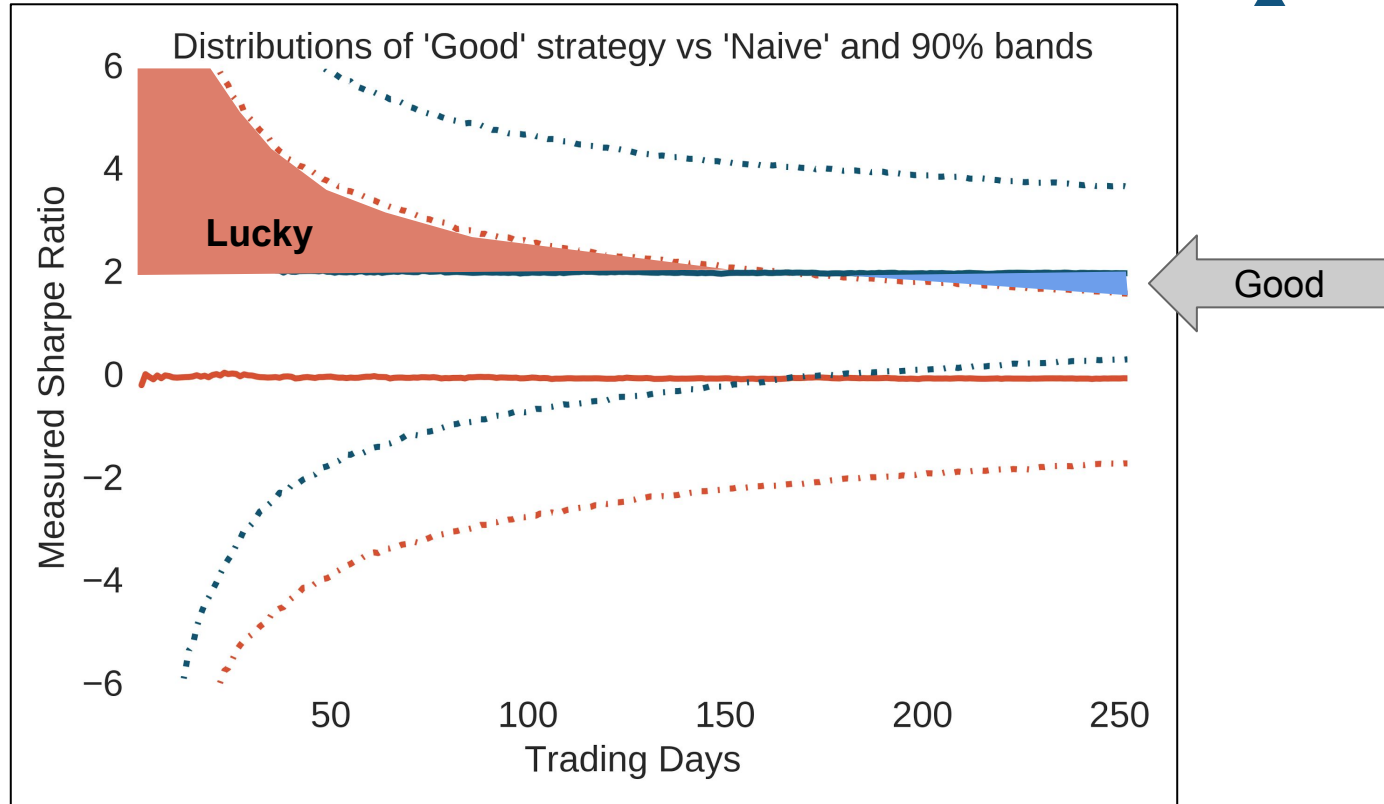
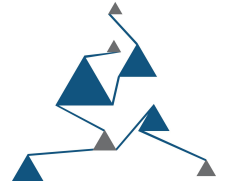




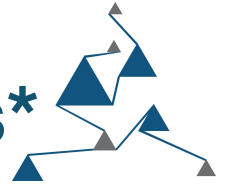
# Investor Decisions: Returns



# Investor Decisions: Sharpe Ratios



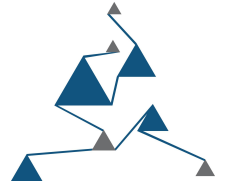
# Classical Approach for Evaluating PM's\*



1. How much money have they lost in **1 day**?
2. How much money have they lost **overall**?
3. What is my **faith** in their ability to continue to be profitable?

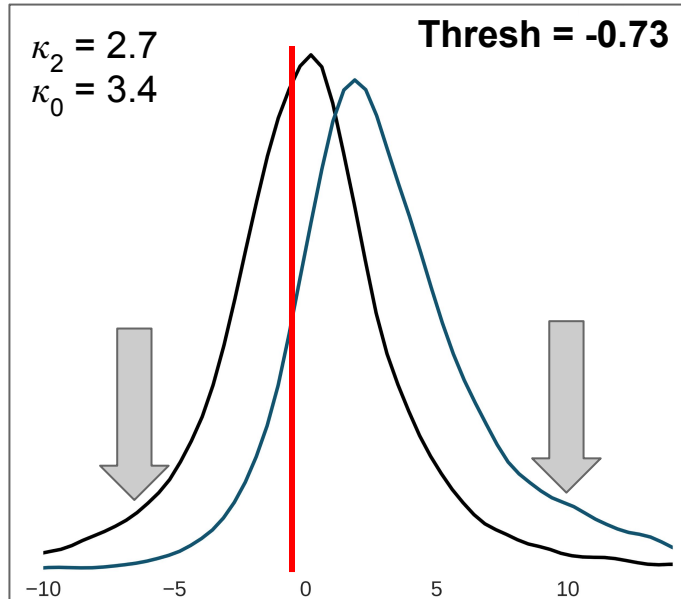
Excluding other important factors like negligence, style drift, fees, etc...

# 3 Month or 1 Year Check-in

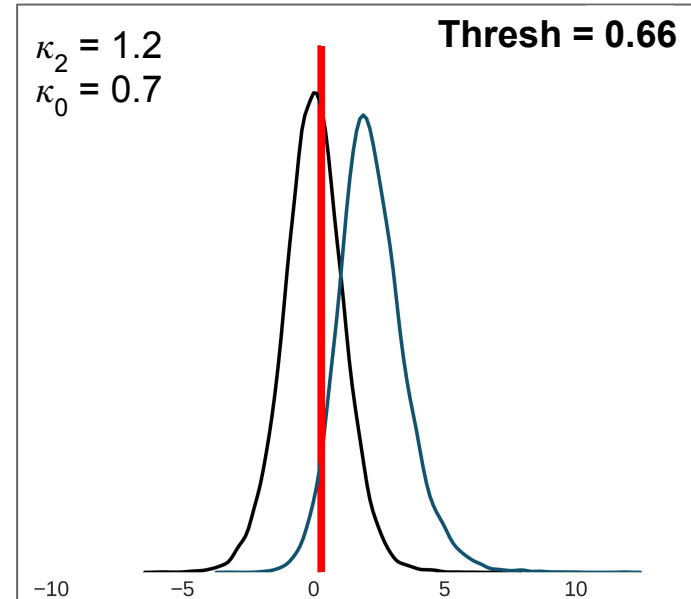


Prior Odds Ratio = **1/10** Odds Ratio = **T = 1/20**  
Fire investor if Bayes Factor < **1/2**

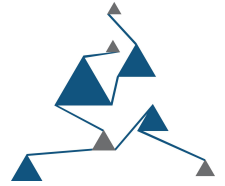
Sharpe Ratio after 3 months - MONTHLY



Sharpe Ratio after 1 year - MONTHLY



# Trading Rules = Classification



## Precision:

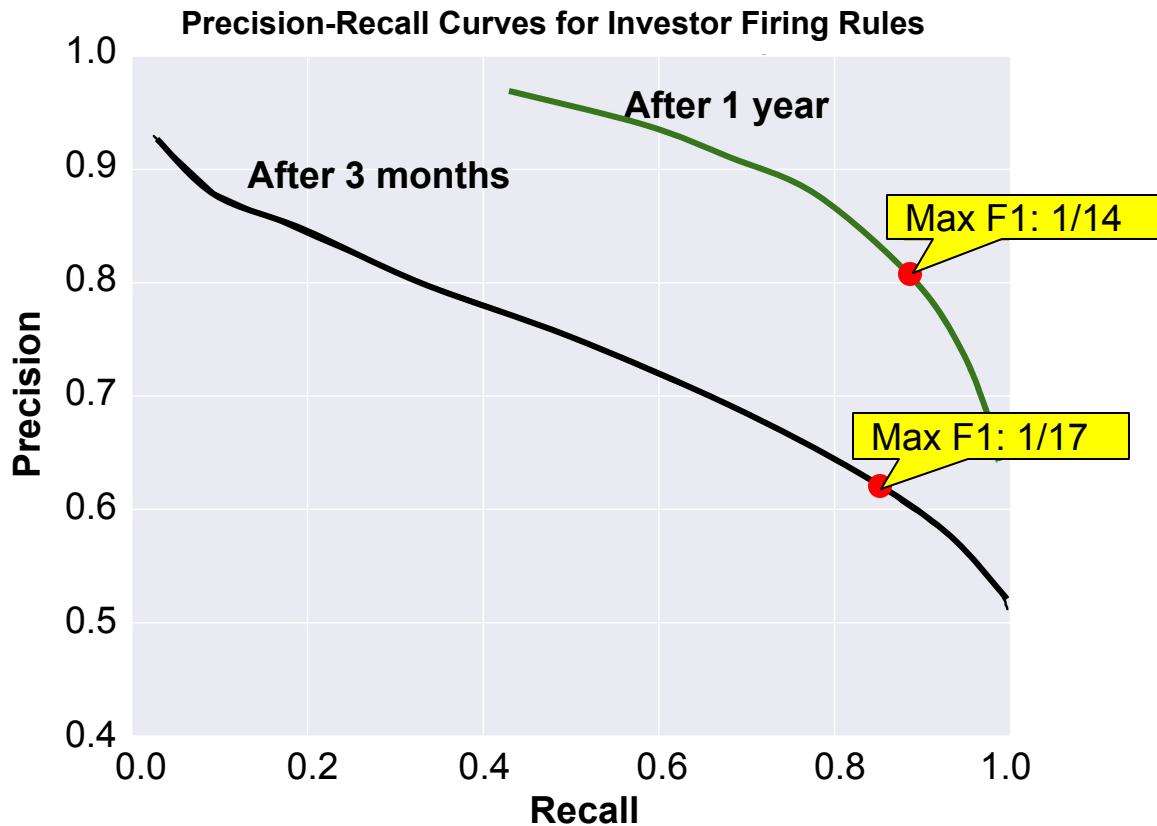
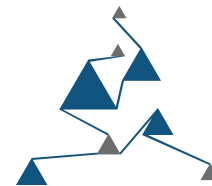
Probability that a fund with capital has a 2 Sharpe

## Recall:

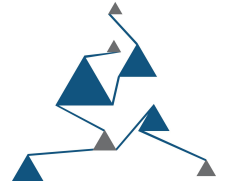
Percent of all funds with a 2 Sharpe that have capital

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{tp}{tp + fp}$$
$$\text{Recall} = \frac{tp}{tp + fn}$$

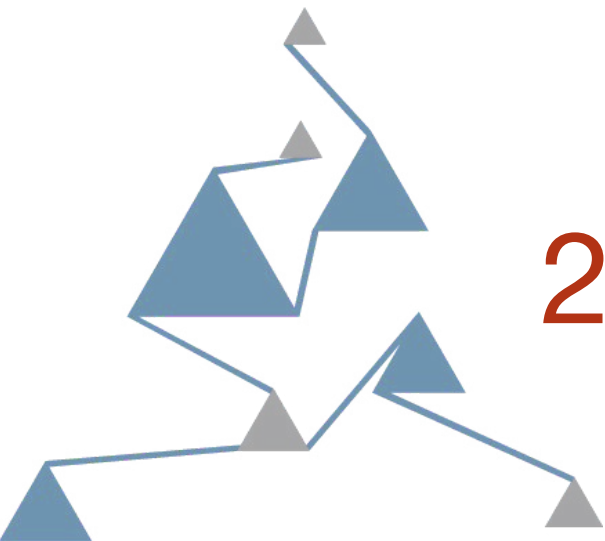
# Precision Recall Curves



# Modern Approach for Evaluating PM's



<b>Classical</b>	<b>Modern / ML</b>
Arbitrary Faith in Performance	Faith = Prior Probabilities
Focus on \$ Loss	Compare \$ vs 'Noise' Distributions
Look at Arbitrary Time Periods	Time-dependent Thresholds

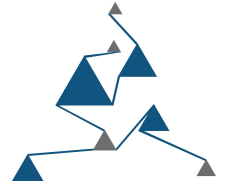


## 2. Trade Entry and Exit

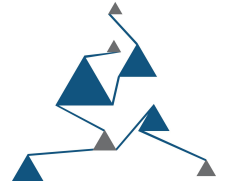
Applying Machine Learning and Science  
to **Enter** and **Exit** Trades



# Global Macro Case Study

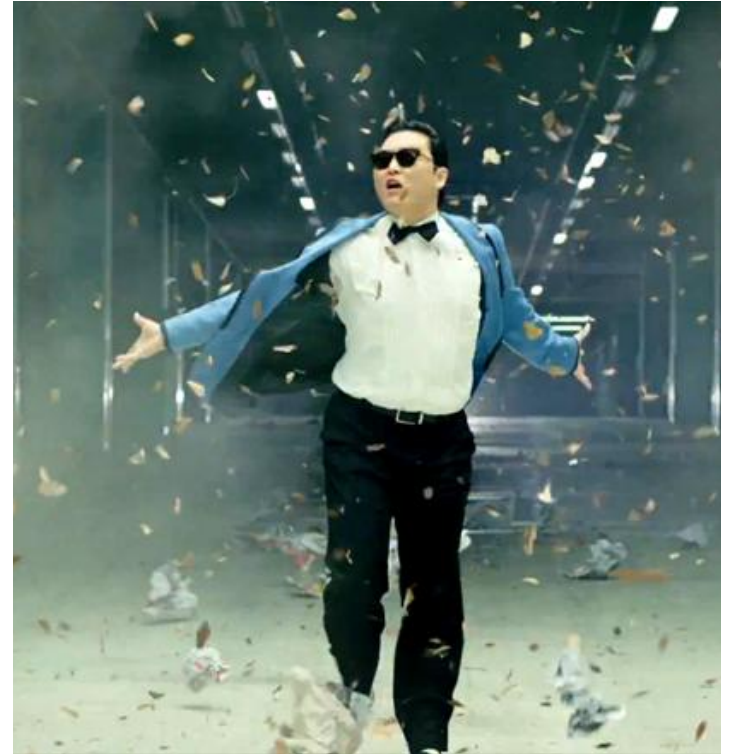


# Global Macro Case Study

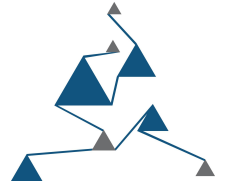


Travel back to December 27, 2012:

- **Oct:** Hurricane Sandy
- **Nov:** Obama Re-elected
- **Dec:** US `Fiscal Cliff` Negotiations
- `Gangnam Style` is viral...



# Global Macro Case Study: Abenomics

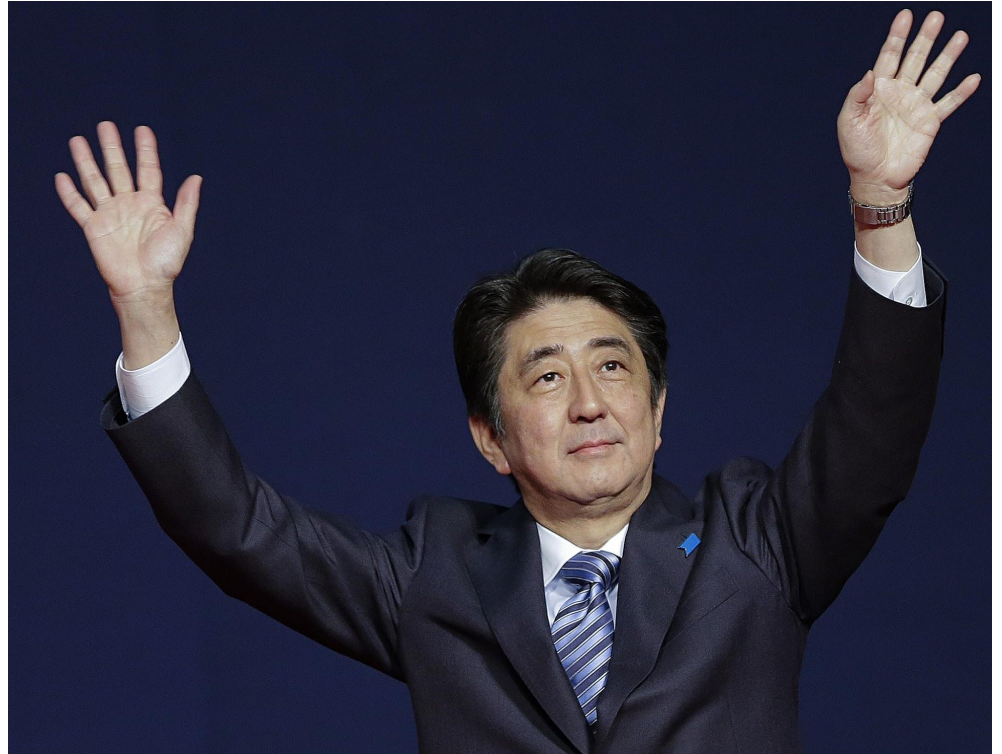


## Around the World: Japan

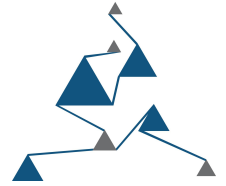
16th December 2012

Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)  
has 'landslide victory' over  
Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)

Shinzō Abe is elected as Prime  
Minister of Japan



# Global Macro Case Study: Abenomics



Your boss believes Abe will follow through with the goals outlined in his first speech:

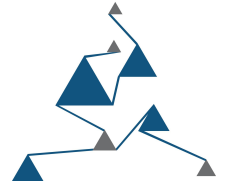
“I will generate results by vigorously advancing economic policy under the **three prongs** of bold monetary policy, flexible public finance policy, and a growth strategy that encourages private sector investment.”

## What do you do?

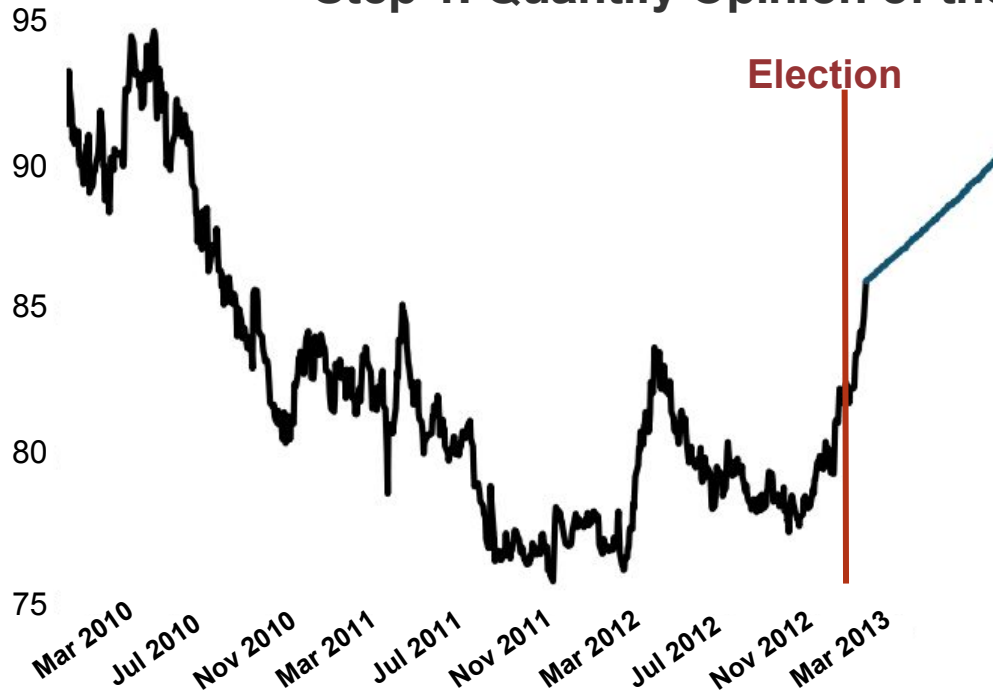
Source: [http://japan.kantei.go.jp/96\\_abe/statement/201212/26kaiken\\_e.html](http://japan.kantei.go.jp/96_abe/statement/201212/26kaiken_e.html)

The Case Study is a fictional account based loosely on experiences of investors at the time. Any relation to real portfolio managers or hedge fund strategies is purely coincidental

# Global Macro Case Study: Abenomics



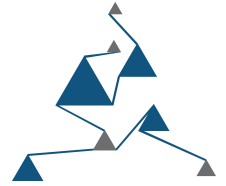
## Step 1: Quantify Opinion of the Portfolio Manager



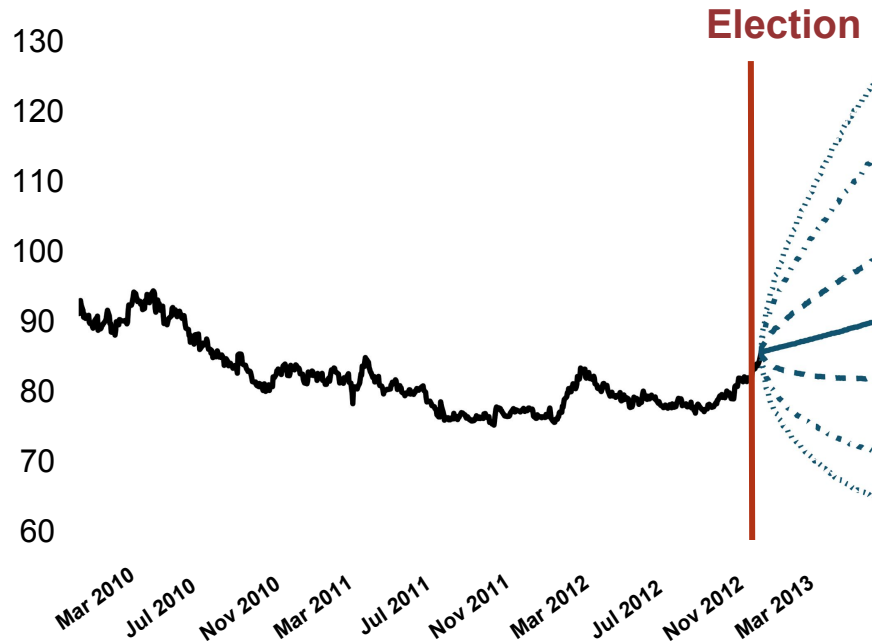
**Boss's View:**

$$\mu = 10\%$$

# Global Macro Case Study: Abenomics



## Step 2: Quantify Distribution of the Opinion



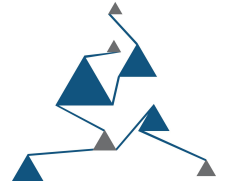
**Boss's View:**

$$\mu = 10\%$$

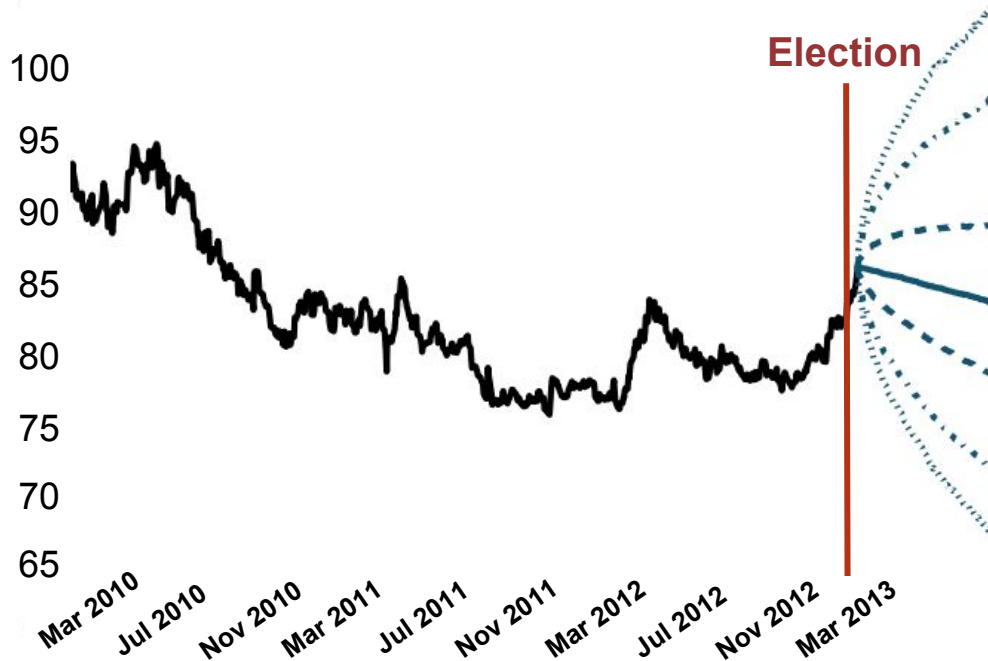
$$\sigma = 19.6\%$$

$$\text{Sharpe} = +0.51$$

# Global Macro Case Study: Abenomics



## Step 3: Compare with Risk Manager



### Boss's View:

$$\mu = 10\%$$

$$\sigma = 19.6\%$$

$$\text{Sharpe} = +0.51$$

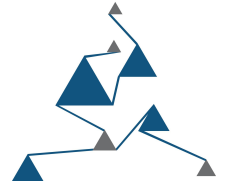
### Risk Model:

$$\mu = -5.5\%$$

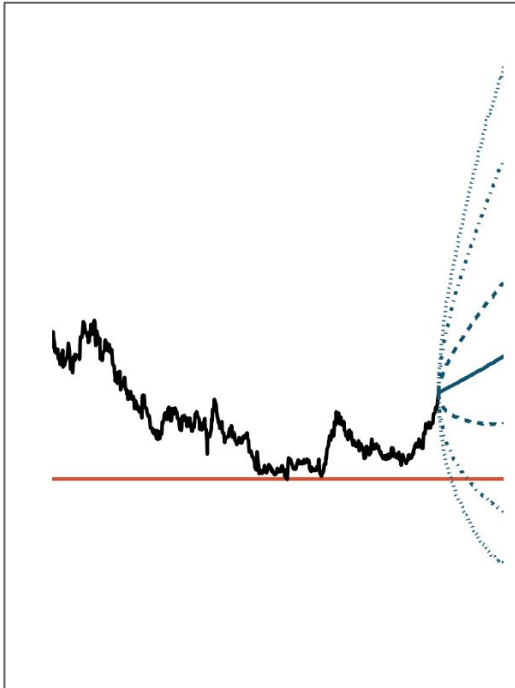
$$\sigma = 13.1\%$$

$$\text{Sharpe} = -0.42$$

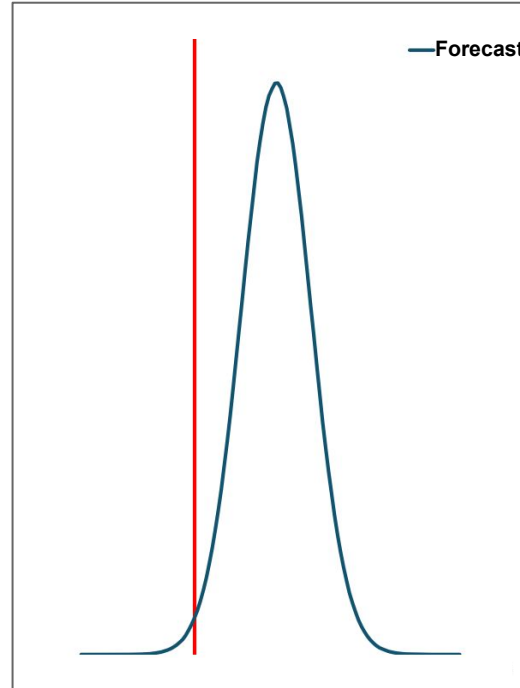
# Classical Size + Exit Methods



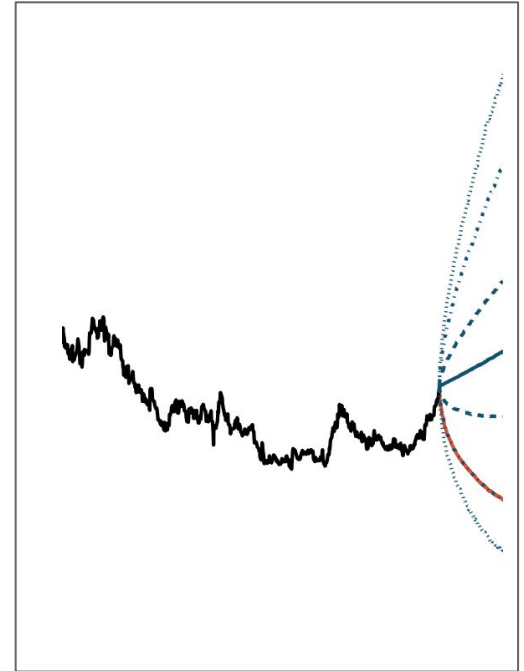
## Set \$ to Risk



## Allocate by Daily Risk

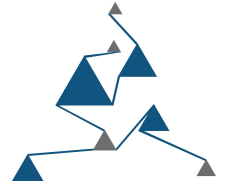


## Losses Over Time





# A Trade as a Hypothesis Test



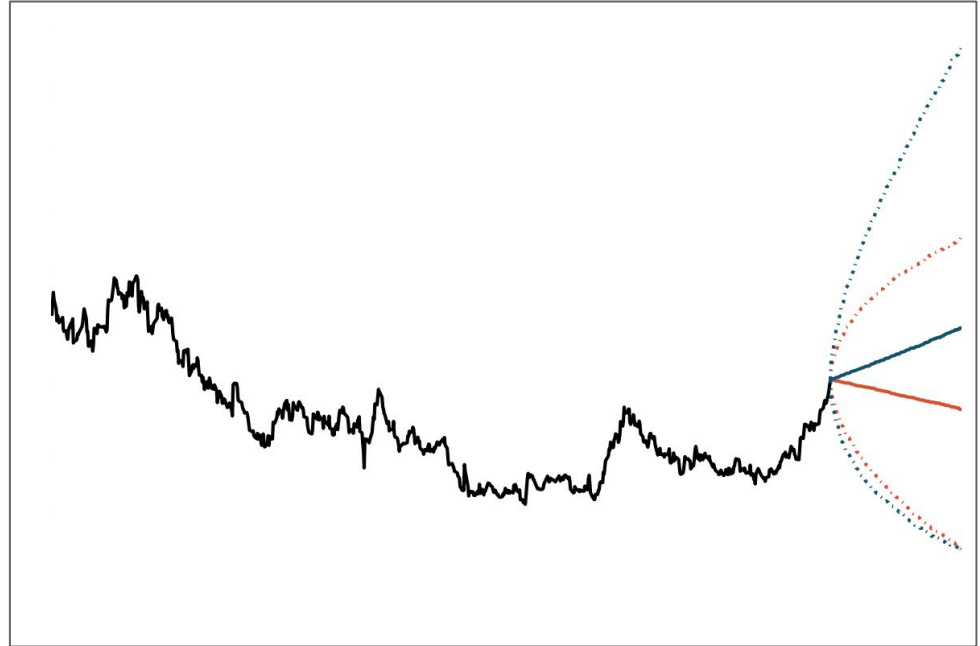
## Comparison of Expected Trajectories

**PM Hypothesis:** Abe and his 'Three Arrows' will be primary driver of USDJPY higher in 1H2013

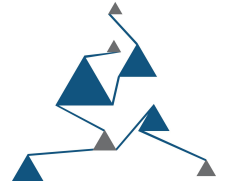
**Risk Hypothesis:** USDJPY moves like it had in 2010-2012

**Assumptions:** Abe's 'Abenomics' are successfully implemented:

- Monetary Policy is Eased
- Currency depreciation results from that easing
- 6 Month Horizon



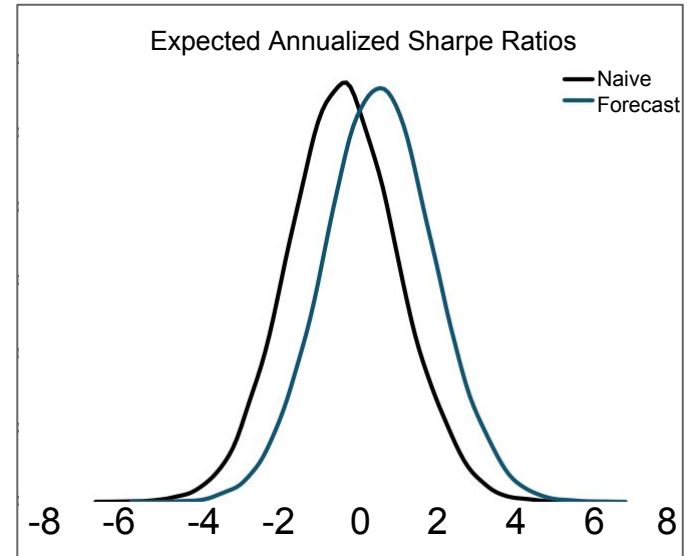
# Global Macro Case Study: Abenomics



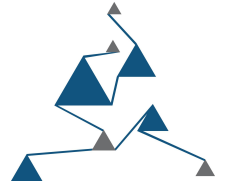
$$P(M_i | X) \propto P(X | M_i) \cdot P(M_i)$$

**X: Sharpe**

Risk Manager: Sharpe = -0.42  
Portfolio Manager: Sharpe = +0.51



# A trade as a hypothesis test



$$P(M_i | X) \propto P(X | M_i) \cdot P(M_i)$$

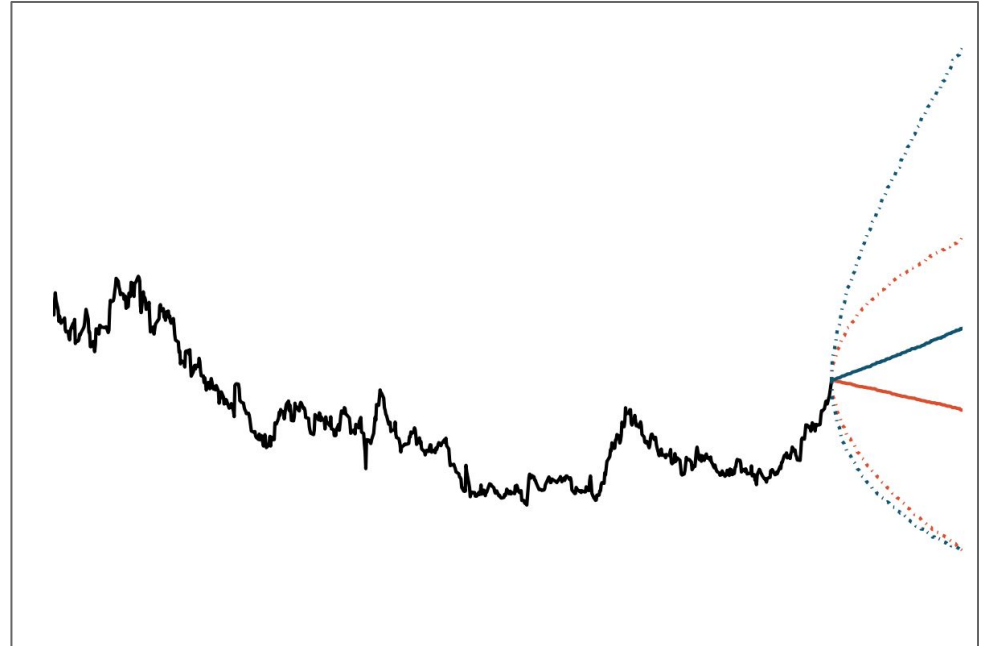
How to Choose:  $P(M_{\text{fcast}})$

How complex or crazy is

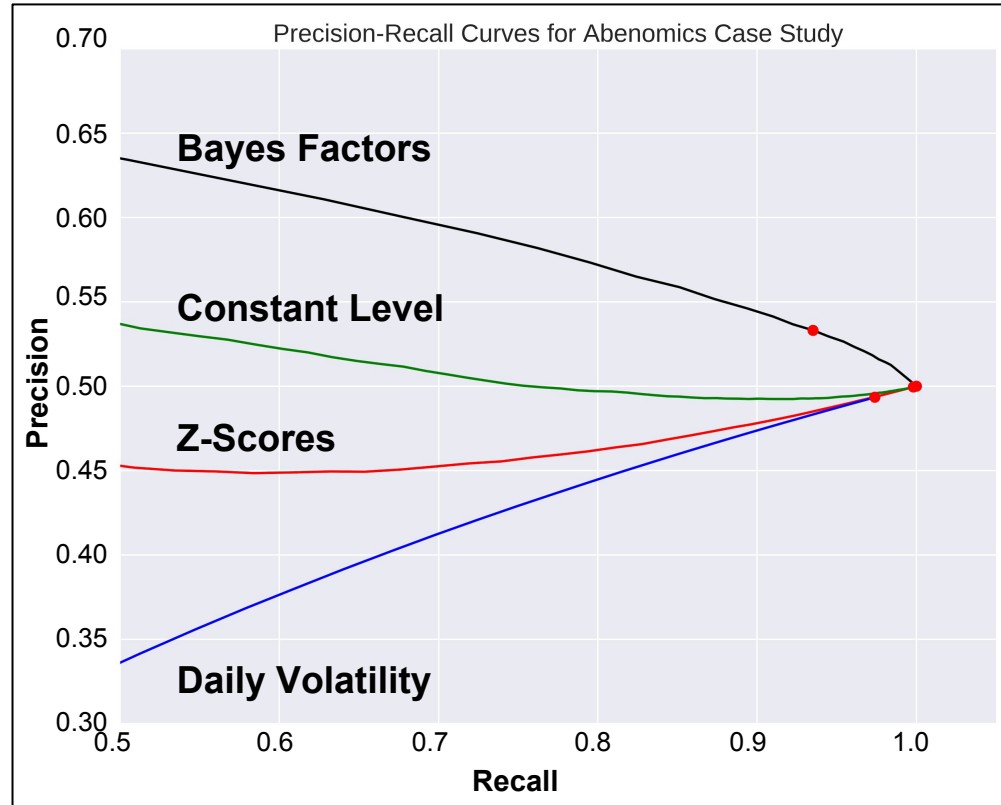
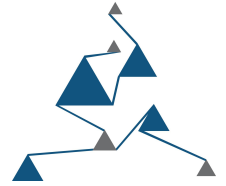
$M_{\text{fcast}}$ ?

How robust is process of

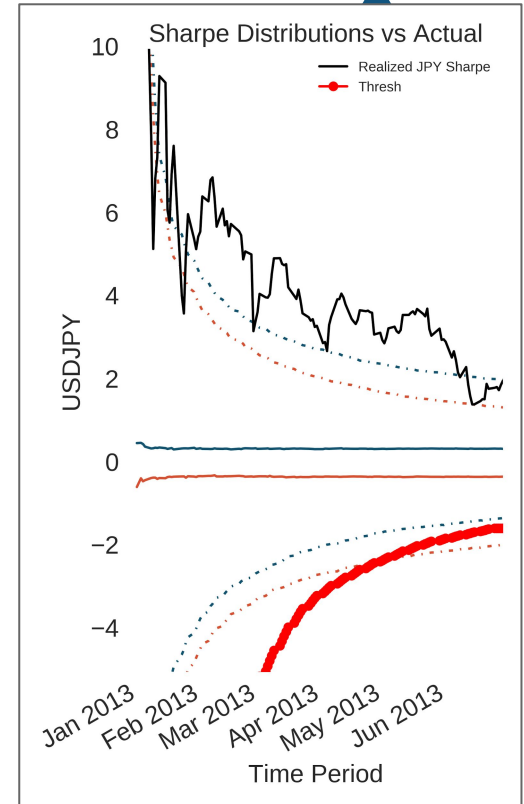
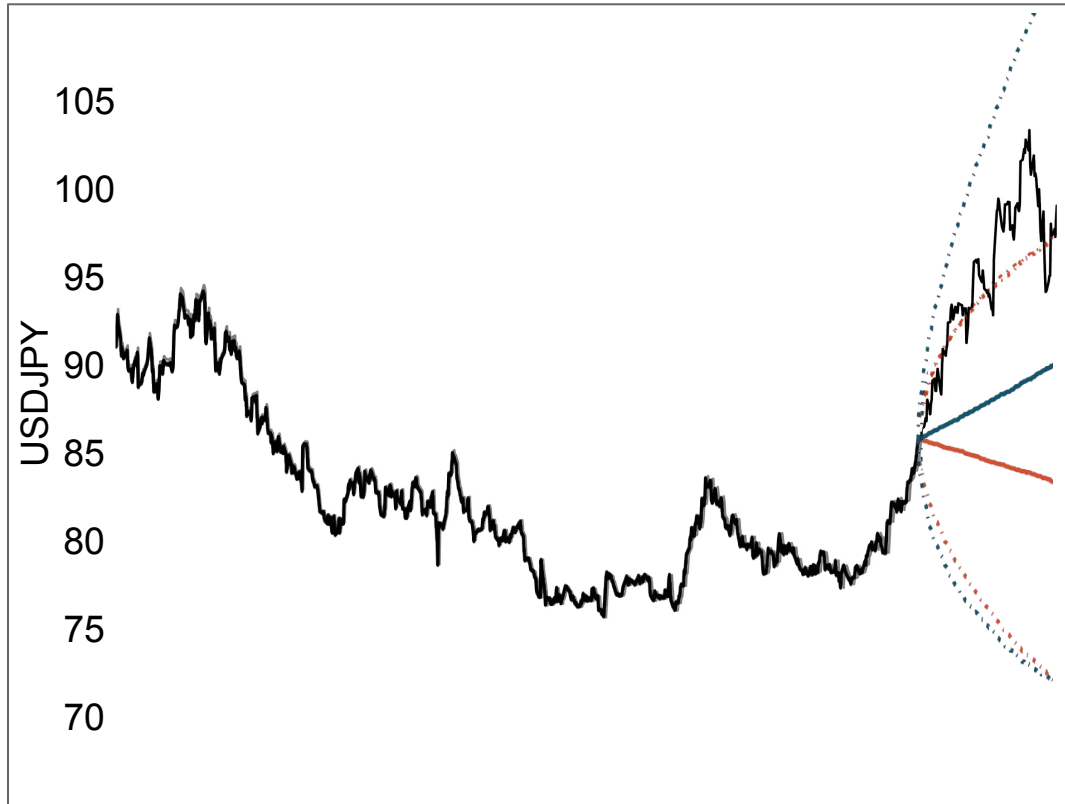
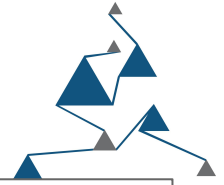
finding  $M_{\text{fcast}}$ ?



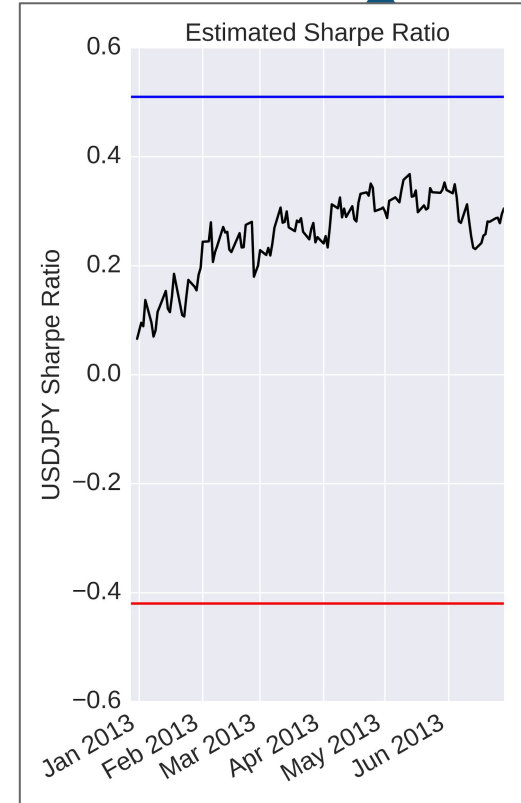
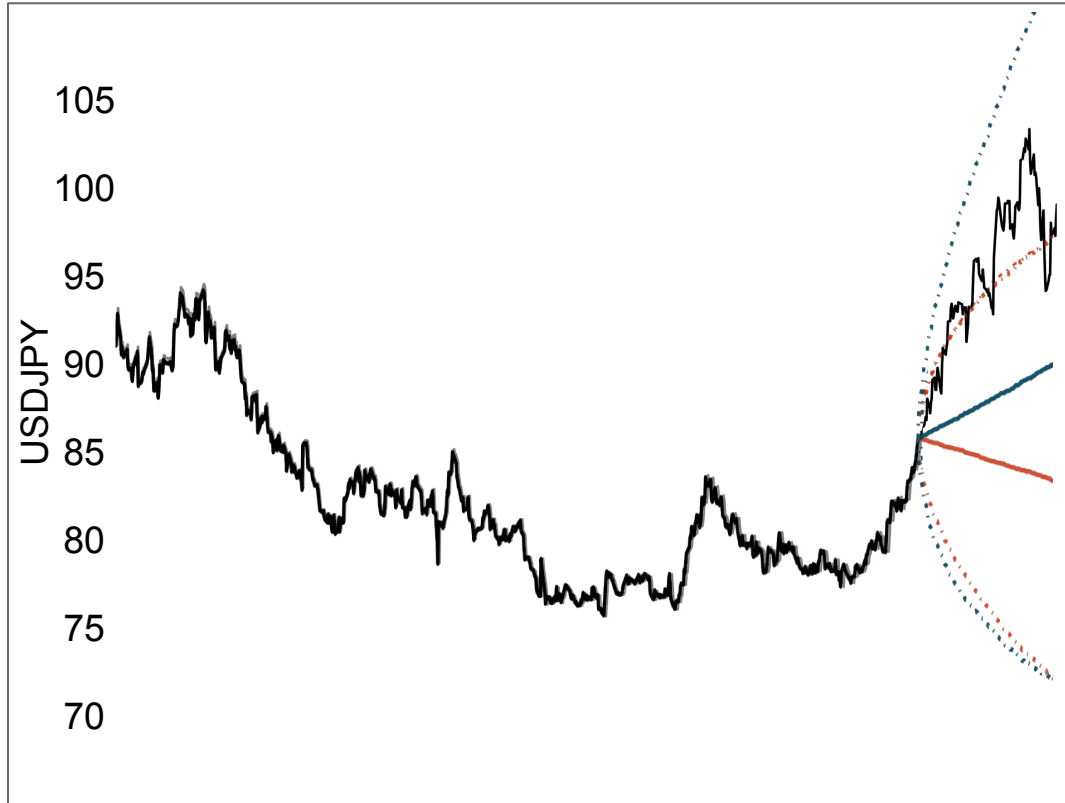
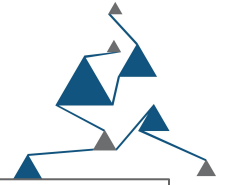
# Bayes Factors is Highest Power Test



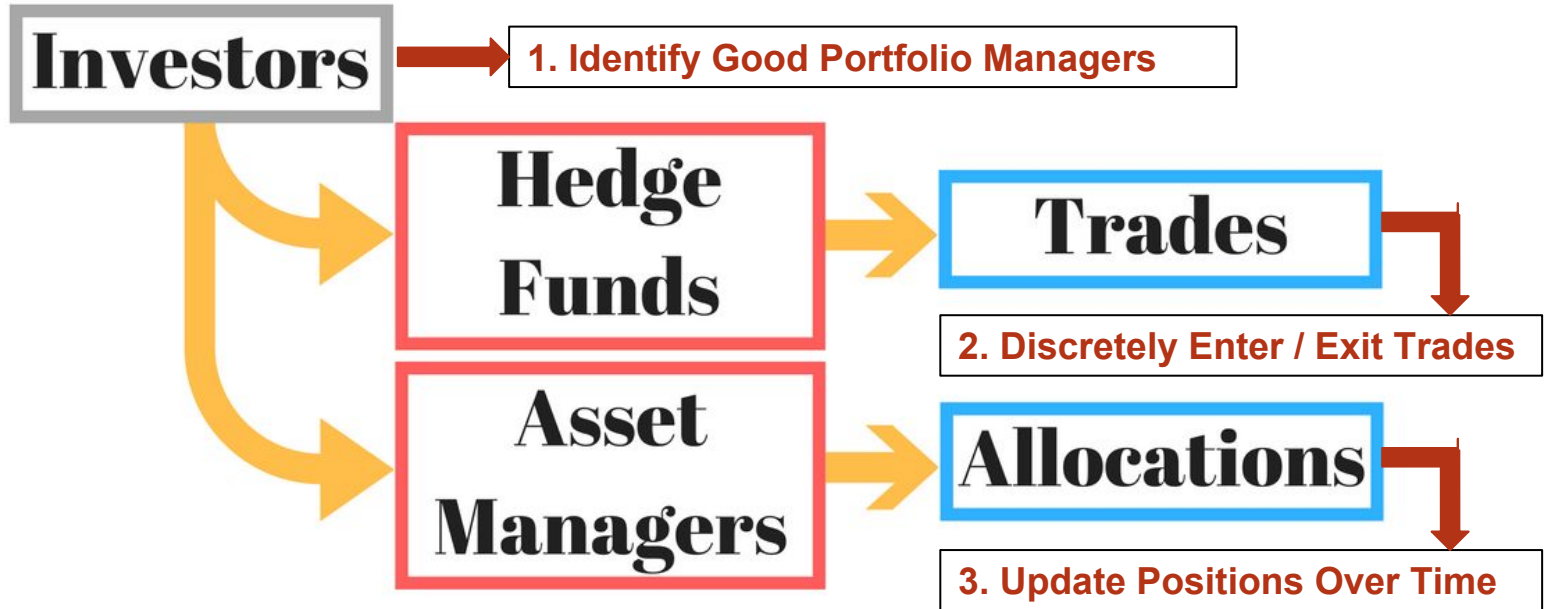
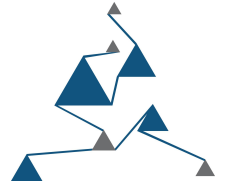
# Global Macro Case Study: Results

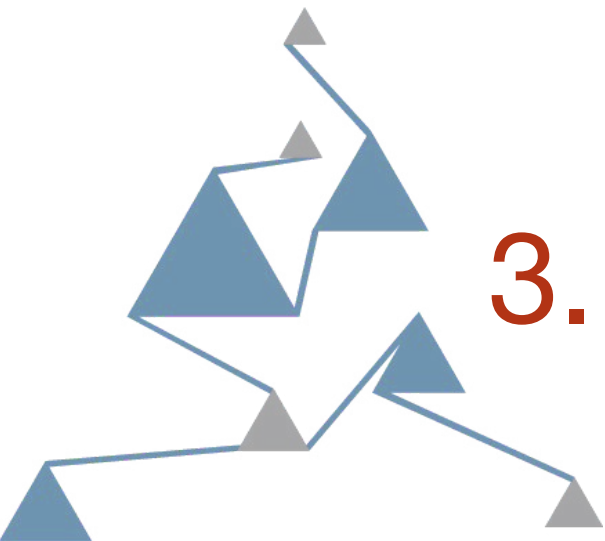


# Asset Managers Adjust to New Views



# Finance: Many Applications of Bayes



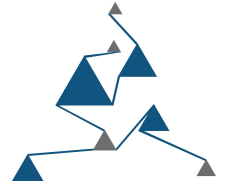


# 3. Factors as Investment Heuristics

Applying Machine Learning and Science  
to **Factor Shifts**



# Optimal Rock-Paper-Scissors



**Random Strategy**

**Predict Breaks in Opponent's Strategy**

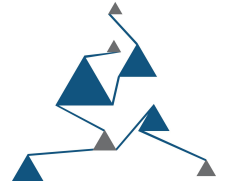
**Never Loses & Never Wins**

**Complex and Evolving**



Image Sources: <http://www.rockpaperscissors.com/images/rps-logo.png>

# Optimal Trading Decisions



## Robo + Classical Approach

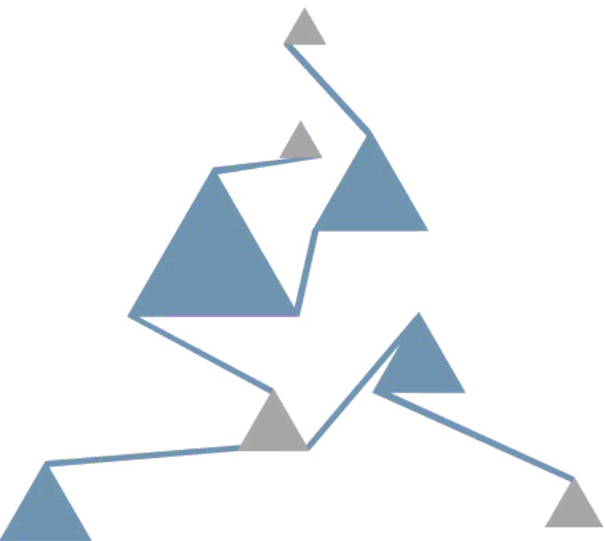
### Black-Litterman + Simple APT

1. Trends
2. Betas
3. Correlations
4. Simple Factors

## Next Generation Techniques

### Alpha = Knowledge Growth

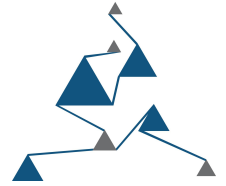
1. Trends
2. Betas
3. Correlations
4. **New Factor Discovery**
5. **Changes to Above**



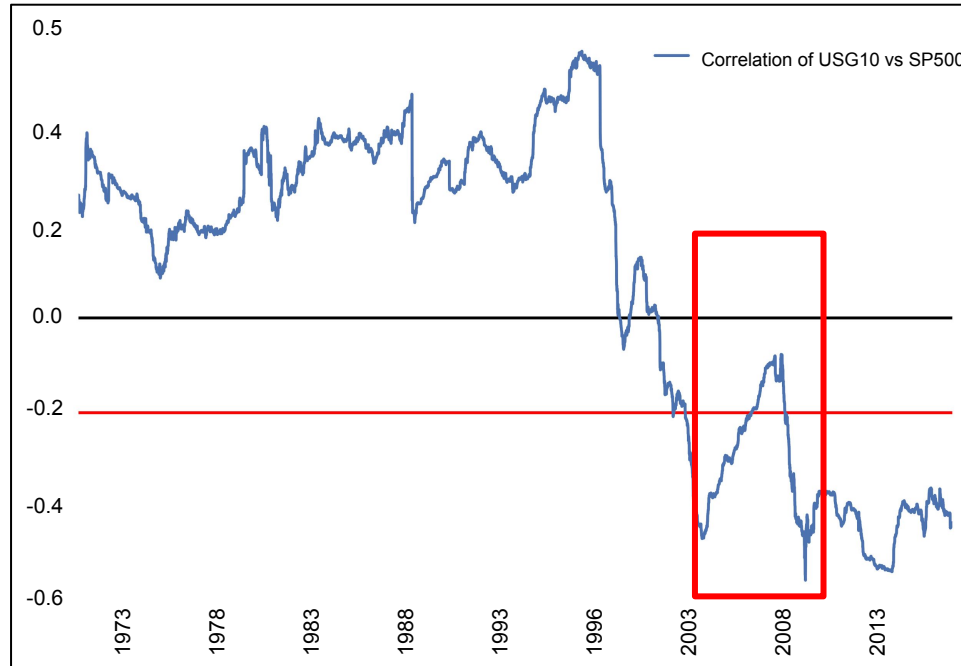
# 4. Next Generation Techniques

When your models break  
**you learn something**

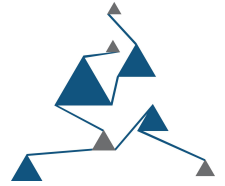
# Correlations Change Quickly



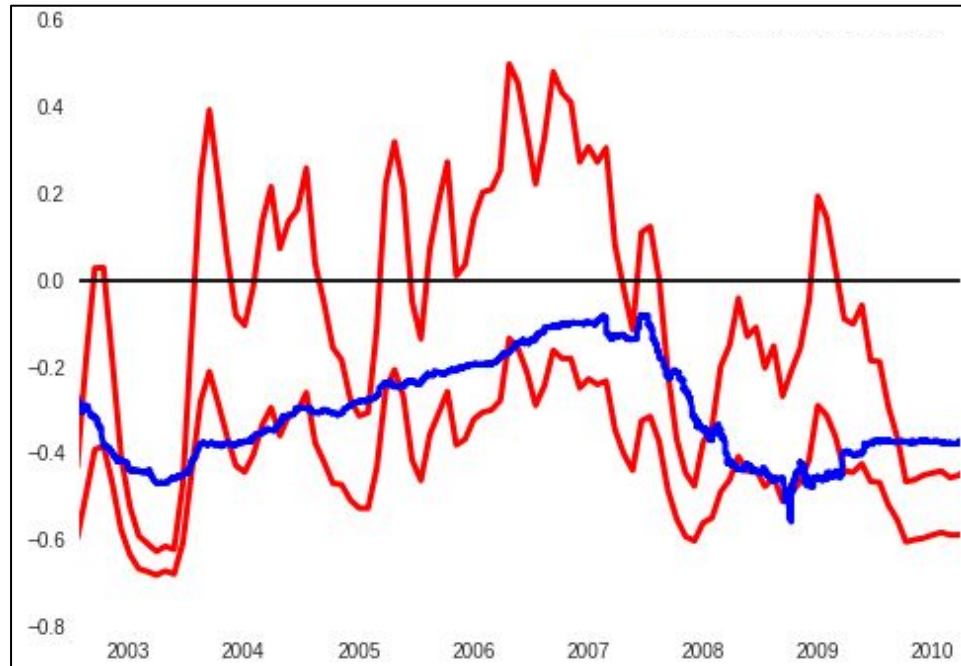
Rolling Stock and Bond Correlation since 1970 vs Astrocyte Model



# Correlations Change Quickly



## Rolling Stock and Bond Correlation since 1970 vs Astrocyte Model



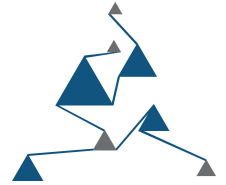
Astrocyte Model 10% and 90% bands

Exponentially Weighted Trailing Correlation

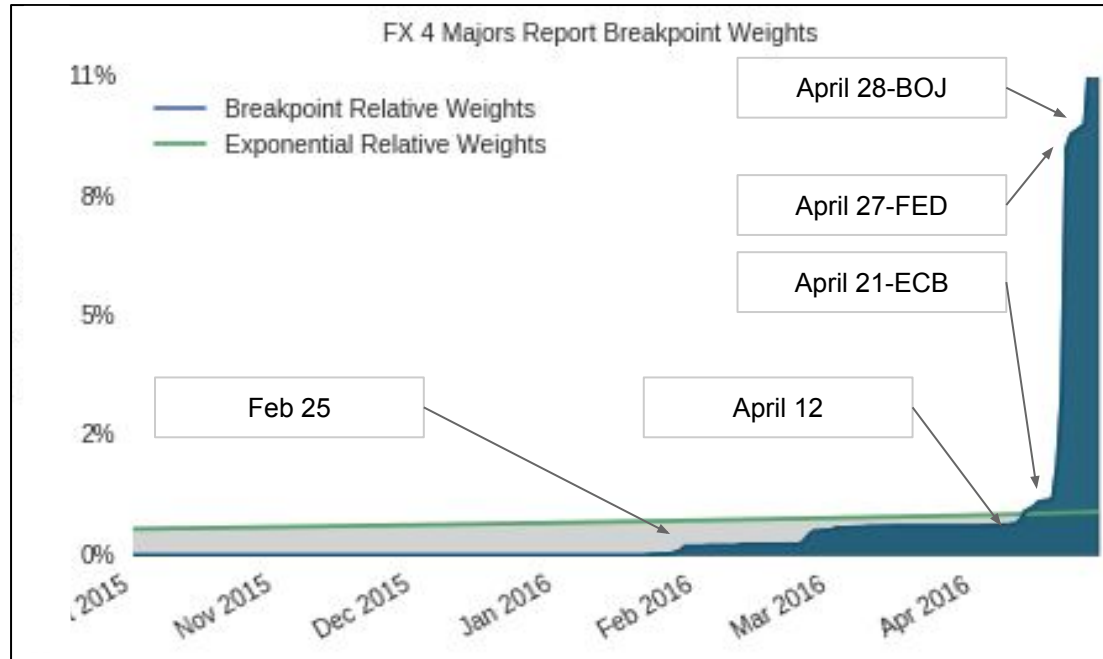
Astrocyte Factor Model:

- Yield Curve
- Crude Oil
- Baa Credit Spread

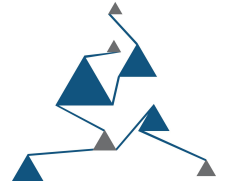
# Stop using 1y trailing windows



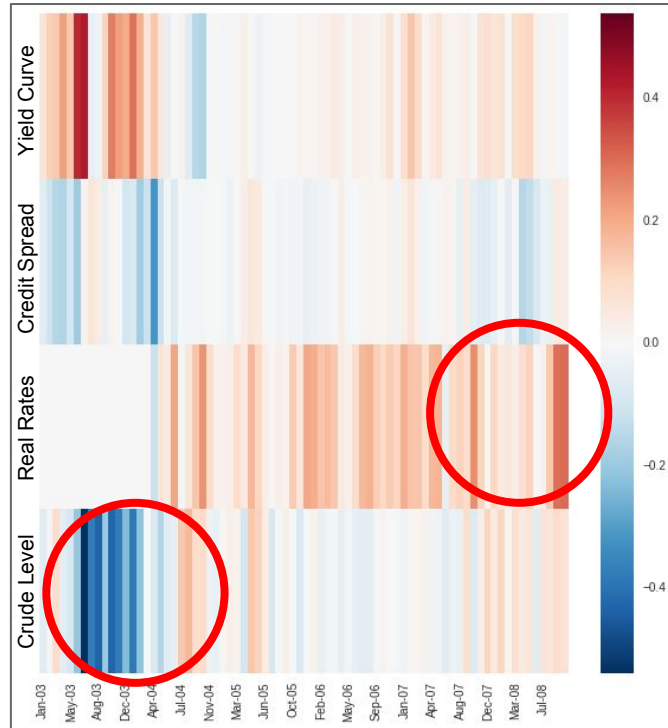
## Astrocyte FX Model: EUR & GBP & JPY & AUD on May 1st



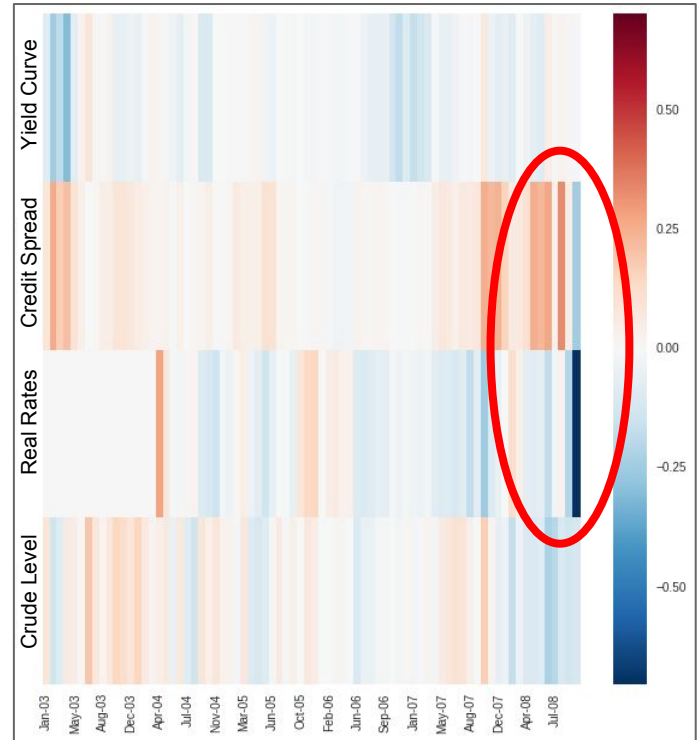
# Factors and Betas Shift



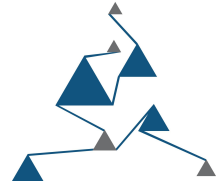
## Pre 2008 Bond Factors



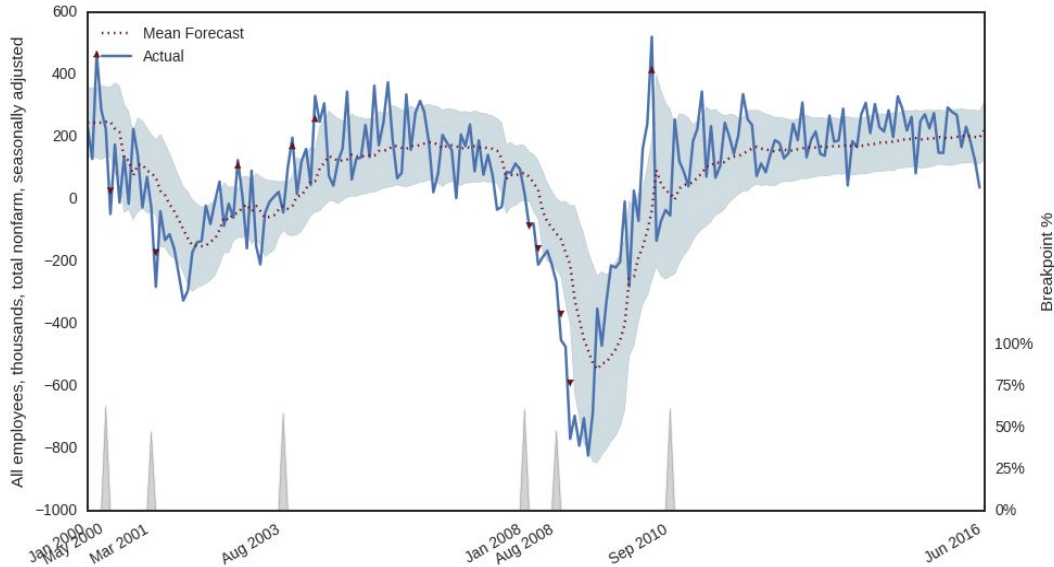
## Pre 2008 Stock Factors



# Economic Structure Matters



## Astrocyte Model: Non-Farm Payroll Forecast

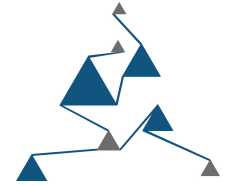


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Composed of Models generated out of possible 26,000 sub-series and related series

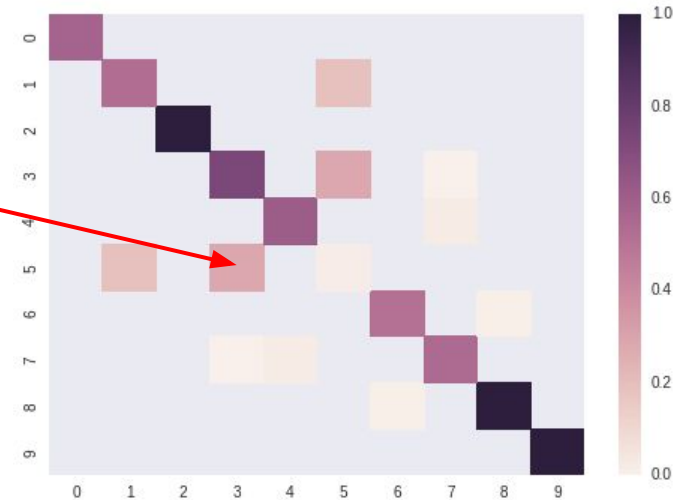
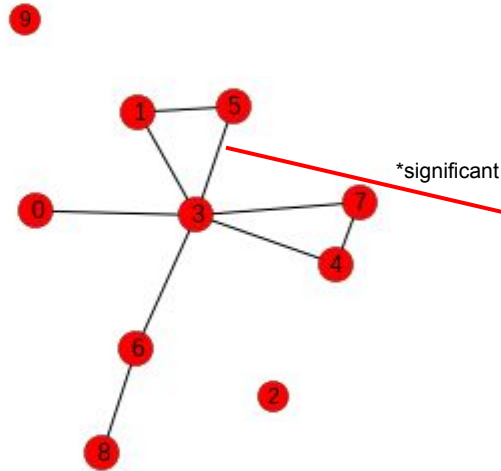


# Learned Market Structure



## Astrocyte Model: Correlations between data series

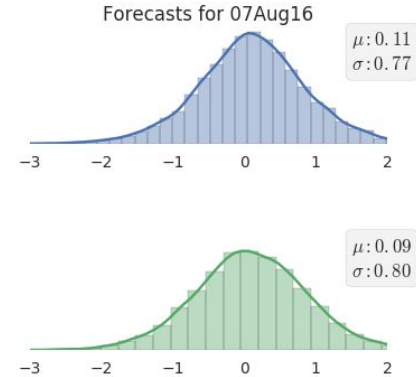
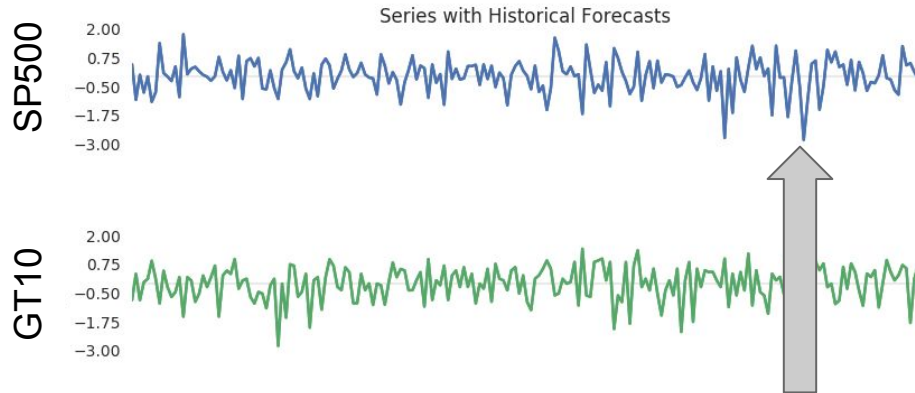
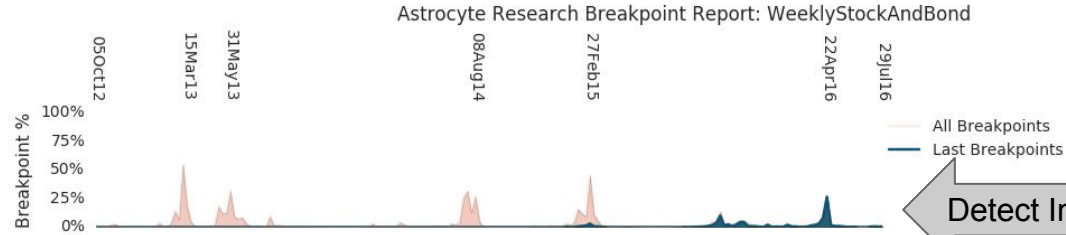
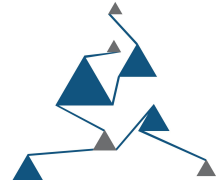
0. Alcoholic Bevs
1. Clothing and Footwear
2. Communication
3. Food
4. Health
5. Household Contents
6. Housing and Utilities
7. Misc Goods and Services
8. Recreation and Culture
9. Transport



Each Node in the chart represents 1 Subcomponent of NZ Tradeable CPI

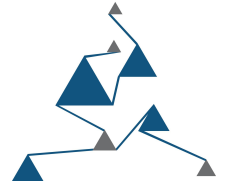
Each Edge represents Conditional Dependencies between the error terms in a series

# Automated Trade Idea Generation



Highlight Surprise Moves

# Thank you



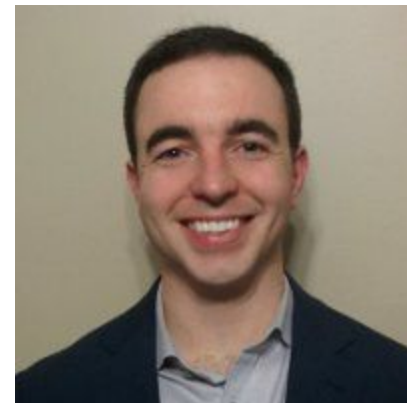
<http://bit.ly/astrocyte-meetup>

# Biography



## Sean Kruzel

- Founded Astrocyte Research to better address the intelligence and forecasting needs of professional investors.
- Former Portfolio Manager at a NYC global macro hedge fund
  - Designed and implemented an event-based macroeconomic strategy using bonds, equities, currencies and commodities.
- Exotic FX Global Macro Associate in a 12-person, \$1 Billion AUM west-coast hedge fund
  - Managed exotic options portfolios and studied the policies of global central banks.
- JPMorgan Asset Management Fixed Income Trading & Economic Analyst
  - Developed fixed income relative-value strategies and novel forecasts to track economic and central bank news.
- Sean Kruzel graduated MIT in 2008 with a BS in Economics and a BS in Mathematics.



## Astrocyte Research

- Astrocyte Research delivers real-time insight and predictions on the interaction between policy makers, news and financial markets; specializing in the macroeconomic influences on global financial markets.