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證券分析之計量化技術指標

～ 2019 輔仁大學 股票投資模擬競賽 ～

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自我介紹

- 研究興趣：
 - 時間序列模型
 - 仿真建模
 - 投資組合選取
- 主要應用：
 - 多資產即時交易
 - 尋找資產間長期均衡
 - 建構可控風險投資組合
- 目前議題：
 - 共整合檢定
 - 結構性變動分析
 - 均值回復機率之估計



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柴比雪夫的啓示

柴比雪夫不等式 [33]

任意給定 $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $r > 0$, 令一隨機變數 X_t 且其 $E[|X|^r]$ 存在。那麼, 對於任意的 $c \in \mathbb{R}$ 與 $\epsilon > 0$, 我們有

$$\Pr[|X - c| \geq \epsilon] \leq \frac{E[|X - c|^r]}{\epsilon^r}.$$

柴比雪夫不等式 ($r = 2$, $c = E[X]$)

令有一隨機變數 X_t 其變異數有限 ($\text{Var}[X] < \infty$), 則對於任意的 $\epsilon > 0$, 我們有

$$\Pr[|X - E[X]| \geq \epsilon] \leq \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{\epsilon^2}.$$

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比較同策略僅持倉差異 (1/2)

- 單位時間下期望報酬為 μ , 變異數為 σ^2 。
- 總時間為 T , 持倉時間 $\Delta t_1, \dots, \Delta t_N$ 。
- 每次報酬 X_1, \dots, X_N :
 - 報酬期望值 $\Delta t_1 \mu, \dots, \Delta t_N \mu$
 - 變異數 $\Delta t_1^2 \sigma^2, \dots, \Delta t_N^2 \sigma^2$
- 均時報酬:
 - 平均單位時間報酬 $\mu^* \equiv \sum_{n=1}^N X_n / T$
 - 平均單位時間報酬期望值 $E[\mu^*] = \mu$
 - 平均單位時間報酬變異數 $\text{Var}[\mu^*] = \sigma^2 \sum_{n=1}^N \Delta t_n^2 / T^2$

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比較同策略僅持倉差異 (2/2)

考慮持倉時間均等，則柴比雪夫告訴我們如下：

$$\Pr \left[\left| \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N X_n}{T} - \mu \right| \geq \epsilon \right] \leq \frac{\sigma^2 \sum_{n=1}^N \Delta t_n^2}{T^2 \epsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{N \epsilon^2}.$$

考慮兩策略 X 與 Y ，且 $N_X > N_Y$ ，則策略 Y 的平均報酬較不具有參考性。
同時，我猜測這場比賽如果參加者夠多，則第一名可能是持有期間較長者或是風險較高者。

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風險與報酬的兌換性

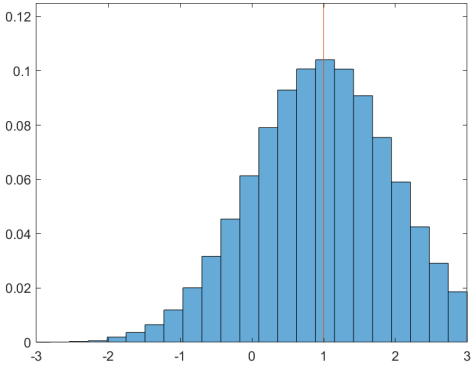


Figure: 風險與報酬

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夏普比率比較好？

- 夏普比率 (Sharpe ratio) 為一種常見的績效衡量方式，且考慮風險與報酬的兌換性 [5]。
 - 定義為每單位總波動下的超額報酬，即 $S \equiv \bar{R}/\sigma$ 。
- 藉由基本定價方程 (basic pricing equation) 可推論出夏普比率，意味著夏普比率應適合套用於具有特定效用函數的個人之上 [8]。
- 股權溢價之謎 (equity premium puzzle) 的實證顯示夏普比率仍然有問題 [34]。
 - 風險-報酬的兌換率於風險較高時有較好的兌換比。
- 未考慮持有期間長短差異。

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股票市場的困難點 (1/2)

- 非線性 (non-linear) 與非平穩 (non-stationary) [4]
- 政治事件、市場新聞、營收報告及國際事件等等 [50]
- 效率市場假說 (efficient market hypothesis) [5]
 - 弱式 (weak-form)
 - 股價充分反映了過去所有的歷史訊息，包括各種已發生的交易資訊，如過去的成交價、交易量或短期利率水準等。
 - 半強式 (semistrong-form)
 - 股價已反映所有與公司前景有關的即時公開訊息。
 - 強式 (strong-form)
 - 股價已反映所有與公司有關的訊息，甚至包括內線交易。
- 相對優勢交易規則 (relative strength trading rules) 無效 [21]

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股票市場的困難點 (2/2)

西元 2000 年時，全球頂尖學術期刊《Fiance》甚至對於技術分析有如下評論 [32]：

關於基本面分析與技術分析之不同，如同天文學與占星術的差異一般。

It has been argued that the difference between fundamental analysis and technical analysis is not unlike the difference between astronomy and astrology.

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股票市場的希望

- 基本面分析在半強式下仍然有效 [35, 41]。
- 技術分析具有輔助效果 [6, 18, 32, 45]。
- 部分技術分析有效。
 - 如，動量交易 (momentum trading) [1]。
- 嘗試跨領域結合。
 - 用類神經網路 (neural networks) 改善技術分析 [9]。
 - 類神經網路適合小範圍數據處理 [11, 50]。
 - 總體經濟學 (macroeconomic) 數據預測方法與技術分析結合 [39]。
 - 市場互動技術分析 (Intermarket Technical Analysis) [36, 37]。
 - 以某個市場的資訊分析另一個市場的狀況。

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策略類型的差異

策略	時效	滑價	獲利	獲利趨勢	風險
均值	無	低	低	穩定	低
趨勢	有	高	高	下降	高

Table: 均值回復策略 (mean-reverting strategies) vs. 趨勢型策略 (trend trading strategies) [55]

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應用原則與常見判斷依據

應用原則 [52]

- 選擇適當的技術指標
- 建立各種技術指標買賣紀錄
- 時常檢視各種技術指標的使用結果
- 擬定投資策略及資金管理模式
- 定期評估投資績效

常見判斷依據 [52]

- 技術指標交叉點
- 技術指標上下限值的範圍
- 技術指標走勢圖

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技術指標分類-描述與刻度

	長期	中期	短期
價格	MACD, SAR, AR, BR, MA	BIAS, DMI, RSI, TOWER, MTM, OSC, Qstick, CMO, CCI	當日分時走勢圖、3-6日BIAS, KD, WMS%R, Kinder%R, Stoch, RSI, CDP
交易量	逆時鐘曲線、成交量移動平均線	VR, OBV, VAM, EOM, FI, VK	VR, OBV, VAMA, EOM, FI, VK
時間	股市週期循環	?	?
市場寬幅	?	ADL, ADR, PSY, ARMS Index, MT, TO	OBOS
其他	?	融資融券餘額表	委託成交筆數(分)、張數及成交值表、當日沖銷比例

Table: 技術指標分類 [52]

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技術指標分類-方法與技術 [16]

- 方法 (methodology)
 - 支援系統 (decision's support trading system) [7, 12, 46]
 - 計算技術 (computational technique) [56]
 - 圖表型態 (chart patterns) [40, 42]
- 技術 (operational tools)
 - 隨機線 (stochastic line) [4, 30]
 - 相對強弱指標 (relative strength index) [22, 30, 46]
 - 基因演算法 (genetic algorithm) [7, 9, 12, 38]
 - 加強增強學習 (evolutionary reinforcement learning) [2, 48]
 - 統計分析 (statistical analysis)
 - 移動平均 (moving averages) [47, 49]
 - 計量經濟學模型 (econometric models) [25, 43, 53]
 - 類神經網路 (neural network) [9, 11, 50, 57]

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技術分析前提與調整 (1/6)

布林通道 (Bollinger Bands, BBands) [54]

令一投資組合 A 價格 $Price_A(t)$ ，定義簡單移動平均

$$MA(t; N) \equiv \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t_0=t-N+1}^t Price_A(t)$$

與其於時間 t 時，近 N 筆之樣本變異數序列為 $\sigma_N^2(t)$ 。在給定了簡單移動平均線樣本數 N (觀察範圍) 與標準差數量 K (軌道寬度) 下，BBands 可定義三條軌道 (線) 如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{middleBB}(t) &\equiv MA(t; N) \\ \text{lowerBB}(t) &\equiv \text{middleBB}(t) - K\sigma_N^2(t) \\ \text{upperBB}(t) &\equiv \text{middleBB}(t) + K\sigma_N^2(t). \end{aligned}$$

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技術分析前提與調整 (2/6)

Bollinger bands

Figure: 布林通道 [24]

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技術分析前提與調整 (3/6)

布林通道 (Bollinger Bands, BBands) [54] – 續

- 證券於時間 t 之股價分布有一隨機分佈 $D(t)$ ，而三條軌道則提供一個參考範圍。
- 該 $D(t)$ 應為對稱分佈，或其通常股價範圍應為該二軌道之間，而於兩軌道區間外則為罕見事件。

分析與調整 [54]

- $\text{lowerBB}(t)$ 與 $\text{upperBB}(t)$ 一起向上 (或向下) 調整是可行的 (兩軌道調整幅度並不一定相等)。
- 認為分佈不對稱，可對單一軌道或多個軌道進行修改。
- $\text{middleBB}(t)$ 與 $\sigma_N^2(t)$ 可以替換。

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技術分析前提與調整 (4/6)

布林通道 (Bollinger Bands, BBands) [54] – 續

- $\text{Price}_A(t_0) \geq \text{upperBB}(t_0) \implies \text{Price}_A(t_1) \leq \text{middleBB}(t_1)$
- $\text{Price}_A(t_0) \leq \text{lowerBB}(t_0) \implies \text{Price}_A(t_1) \geq \text{middleBB}(t_1)$

分析與調整

- 有限時間均值回復
 - 再增加一個上下軌進行停損
 - 藉由計量經濟學模型預測回復時間
- 無法有效加碼進場
- 均值趨勢影響獲利

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技術分析前提與調整 (5/6)

注意事項

- 估計參數
 - 以報酬為目標可能導致交易過長或曝險過高等
- 回測與未來上線使用獨立
 - 布林通道未描述跨時間變化
- 直接使用效果差
 - 不如買進持有 [28]
 - 比移動平均差 [29]
 - 反過來交易效果卻意外地不錯 (因單一標的多為趨勢) [28]

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技術分析前提與調整 (6/6)

- 所有的方法都有自己前提
- 以方法的意圖著手修改與改良
- 必要時使用其他領域技術解釋
- 需具體描述投資人需求
 - 不是每一種投資人都適用一樣的技术分析

進化

- 參數藉由類神經網路優化
- 跨時間變化藉由計量經濟學模型描述
- 均值回復前提藉由建構投資組合完成

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常見缺點真的是缺點？

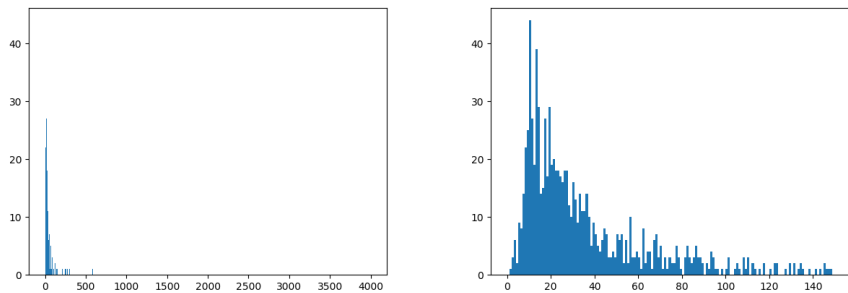
常見缺點 [52]

- 技術指標間常矛盾
 - 不同指標前提不同自然會矛盾。
- 資料過期
 - 估計需求樣本，以防使用過久以前的資料。
- 說服力低
 - 使用統計分析評估可信度，如多重檢定方法。
- 歷史不一定重演
 - 考慮使用具有時間序列的方法，如傳統的計量經濟學。

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上市股價分佈 (1/2)



(a) 全體股價分佈

(b) 150 元以下股價分佈

Figure: 民國107年股價分佈

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上市股價分佈 (2/2)

	最小	5%	10%	50%	90%	95%	最大
價格	1.71	8.13	10.08	26.24	94.65	147.43	3940.2

(a) 價格分位表

	1萬	2萬	5萬	10萬	20萬	30萬	50萬
分位	10%	38%	73%	90%	97%	98%	100%

(b) 投資分位表

Table: 分位表

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組合的好處

- 讓風險成為可控
- 特定組合方法可有效避免市場風險 (market neutral)
- 特定市場甚至可以達成零本金 (money neutral)
- 達成現有交易策略的前提
- 對投資人偏好客製化投資組合 (下頁圖)

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投資流程 (1/3)

```
graph LR; A[訂定投資策略] --> B[發展投資決策]; B --> C[製作投資組合];
```

Figure: 投資流程圖 [14]

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投資流程 (2/3)

```
graph TD; A[確認條件] --> B{形成策略}; C[限制] --> B; D[偏好] --> B; E[目標] --> B; B --> F[環境考量]; G[市場預期] --> F; H[資金配置] --> F; F --> I{發展策略}; I --> J[挑選配件]; K[選擇工具] --> J; L[挑選時機] --> J; M[多角化] --> J; J --> N[完成組合]; J -- 需要? --> I;
```

Figure: 投資流程圖 [14]

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投資流程 (3/3)

```

            graph LR
                A[投資人的目標、限制與偏好的規範及量化值] --> B[投資組合的方針與策略]
                C[對經濟、社會、政治及產業的各種考量] --> D[資本市場的預期]
                B --> E[監測影響投資人進行投資的相關因素]
                D --> E
                D --> F[監測影響經濟與市場的相關因素]
                E <--> F
                E --> G[建構及修正投資組合，包括資產配置、投資組合最佳化、有價證券的挑選、轉換及買賣]
                F --> G
                G --> H[衡量投資績效表現以達成投資人目標]
                H --> A
                H --> C
            
```

Figure: 投資流程圖 [5]

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組合範例

考慮單因子如下

$$\text{price}_A(t) = \beta_{A0} + \beta_{A1}\text{factor}(t) + \epsilon_A(t)$$

$$\text{price}_B(t) = \beta_{B0} + \beta_{B1}\text{factor}(t) + \epsilon_B(t)$$

顯然存在組合消除因子

$$\begin{aligned} \text{price}_C(t) &\equiv \beta_{B1}\text{price}_A(t) - \beta_{A1}\text{price}_B(t) \\ &= (\beta_{A0}\beta_{B1} - \beta_{A1}\beta_{B0}) + (\beta_{B1}\epsilon_A(t) - \beta_{A1}\epsilon_B(t)) \end{aligned}$$

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配對交易的類型 [26]

- 距離 (distance) [13, 17]
- 共整合 (co-integration) [44, 51]
- 時間序列 (time series) [10, 15]
- 隨機控制 (stochastic control) [23, 31]
- 機器學習 (machine learning) 與綜合預測 (combined forecasts) [19, 20]
- 耦合 (copula) [27, 44]
- 主成分分析 (principal components analysis) [3]

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組合+技術指標

(a) Securities Value

(b) Portfolios Value ['-0.238', '-0.247', '0.514']

Figure: 共整合+布林通道

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策略的測試

以組合各種模型測試現有策略，用以了解該策略不適用的場合。

- 迴歸： $y(t) = X(t)\beta + \epsilon(t)$
- 平滑移動迴歸： $y(t) = X(t)(t\beta/T) + \epsilon(t)$
- 向量自我迴歸： $y(t) = \mu(t) + \sum_{i=1}^p A_i y_{t-1} + \epsilon(t)$
 - $\nu(t) = 0, \nu, \nu_1 + \nu_2 t, \dots$
- 結構性變動：
$$\begin{cases} y(t) = f_1(t) + \epsilon(t), & t \leq t_* \\ y(t) = f_2(t) + \epsilon(t), & t > t_* \end{cases}$$

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測試範例

以測試共整合+布林通道於具趨勢的自我迴歸上為例。

- 以向量錯誤修正模型估計自我迴歸係數
- 加入趨勢項於向量自我迴歸模型之中
- 隨機生成股價
- 拿現有策略應用並觀察報酬
 - 若有淨利，則適用所加入之趨勢。
 - 若有虧損，則不是用該情況。
 - 詢問該情形出現時，是否有對應的處理方式。
 - 如，即時停損或替換執行新的策略。

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