#### SOFTWARE THESIS PRESENTATION

## Stock Recommendation

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## Summary of Topics

#### **Description of Project**

Background

**Expected Outcomes** 

#### **Project Report**

System Design

System Outcomes

# Iterative Filtering Background

#### **MOTIVATION**

What does IF aim to do?

#### **METHODS**

What IF methods have been examined?

#### PREVIOUS APPLICATIONS

What are the here-to-forth primary applications of IF?

# Iterative Filtering Terminology

#### **ELECTION**

A collection of numerical datum about the same object

#### **VOTER**

A provider of information, e.g. temperature sensor, eBay voter, stock recommender

#### **VOTE**

A piece of information, e.g. temperature reading

## Motivation

#### UNRELIABLE SOURCES

Aggregates information from sources of unknown variance

#### MINIMISE VARIANCE

Produces estimate with minimal variance

#### **USE ALL INFORMATION**

Uses votes cast in other elections

## Methods

#### WHAT IF METHODS HAVE BEEN EXAMINED?

Negative Reciprocal

$$\left(\frac{\sum\limits_{i:i\to j}(r_{i,j}-\mu_j)^2}{n-1}\right)^{-\alpha},\ \alpha\in\mathbb{N}$$

Affine

$$\left(\sum_{i:i\to j} |r_{i,j} - \mu_j|\right)^{-1}$$

**UNSW** 

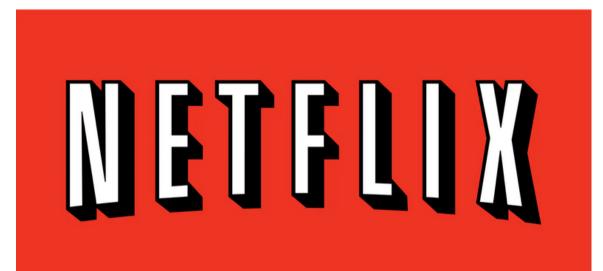
$$\sum_{k,i:k\to i,j\to i} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi V_k}} e^{-\frac{(r_{j,i}-r_{k,i})^2}{2V_k}}$$

## Previous Applications

WHAT ARE THE HERE-TO-FORTH PRIMARY **APPLICATIONS OF IF?** 







## Financial Background

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

What does financial literature say?

#### FINANCIAL RIGOUR

What is required for a financial model to be considered robust?

#### **QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS**

What typical industry strategies are used?

### Recommendations

#### PRICES FOLLOW RECOMMENDATIONS

- Large, well-known firm are trusted, and get high viewership on their publications
- These publications can cause investment patterns
- A stock that is upgraded to "Strong Buy" will see a dramatic increase in price

### Recommendations

#### **EVENT STUDIES ON RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Empirical backing for time-weighting
  - 90 days is good timeframe
  - Studies disagree on whether exponential or logarithmic decay is best, I got similar results from both

## Financial Rigour

#### **RISK ADJUSTMENT**

- There is no point advertising an average 200% return if the 95% confidence interval is [-1000, 1200].
- To account for this the Sharpe ratio was created
- Effectively a t-test that returns are statistically significant to the risk-free rate

$$S_i = \frac{r_i - r_{rf}}{\sigma_i}$$

## Financial Rigour

#### INVESTMENT CLASSES

- Several ratios are commonly used in finance to classify stocks
- One, Profit/Equity, measures profitability of stocks and can be used to classify stocks into "value" and "growth"
- Splitting investments between these two categories provides both stability and growth

## Quantitative Strategies

## TWO POSSIBLE MODELS FOR INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

- Relative Value
- Directional

## Modifications to System

#### TIME-WEIGHTING

Based of empirical literature

#### **CONSENSUS MAKING**

Using the whole buffalo

## Final System Main Design

#### TIME WEIGHTING

Weight observations according time since issue

#### **CONSENSUS TAKING**

Using IF averages

#### **CONSENSUS MAKING**

Using IF variance

## Time-Weighting

#### **EXPONENTIAL**

$$weight = \begin{cases} 0.95^{dist}, & dist \le 90\\ 0, & dist > 90 \end{cases}$$

## Time-Weighting

#### **LOGARITHMIC**

$$weight = max \left( \frac{ln(-(dist - 90 - 1))}{ln(90 + 1)}, 0 \right)$$

## Consensus Taking

#### **MOTIVATION**

- Skill in a field as complicated as finance is inherently abstract
- Examining mutual agreement through IF can provide a proxy for a talent based average

## Consensus Taking

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

- Use IF to find the consensus mean
  - Asymmetric loss function
  - Time weighted
- At each date order stocks by IF aggregated rating
- Invest in top n stocks

## Consensus Making

#### **MOTIVATION**

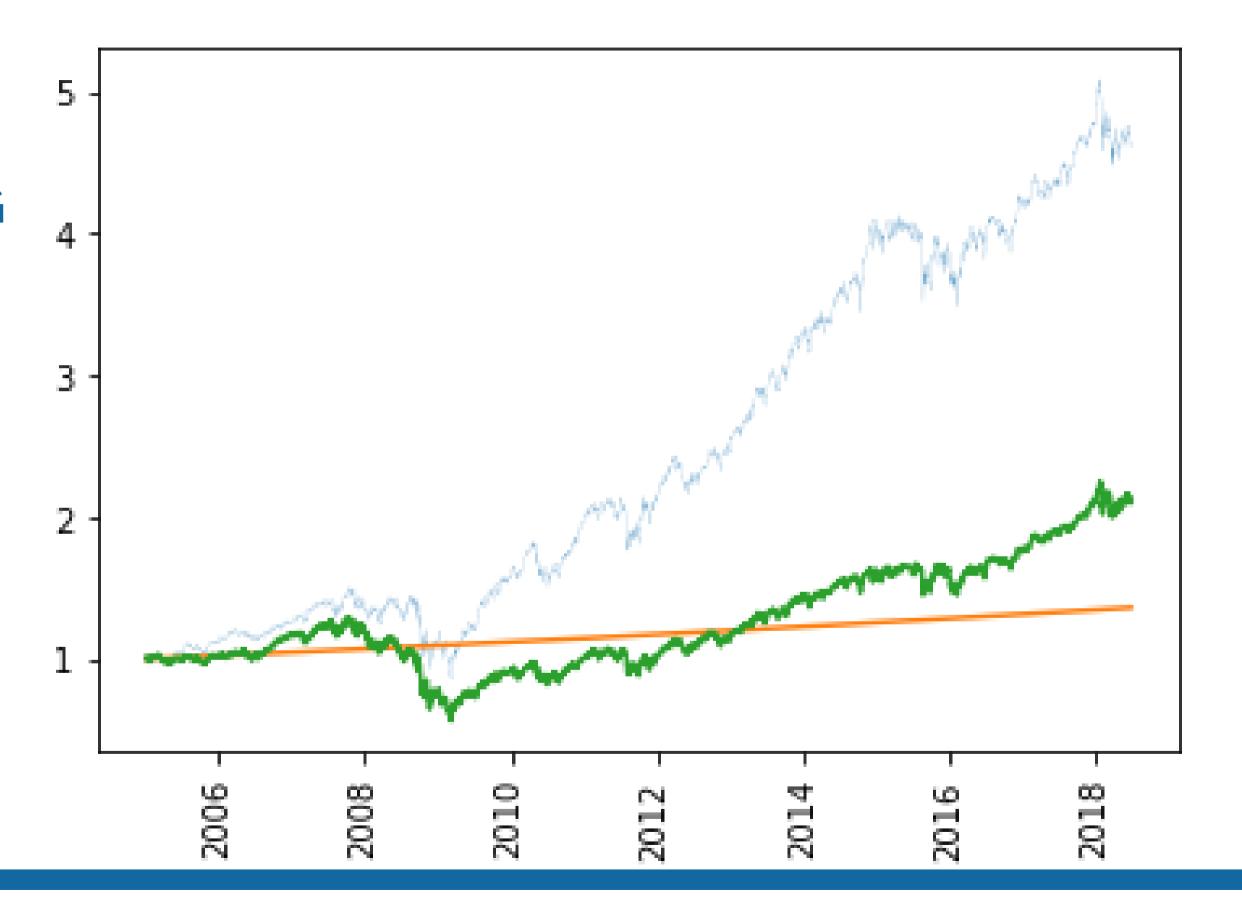
- Investors can be lazy. If they aren't lazy they typically count on other investors being lazy.
- As a result, when a large and well known firm releases a 'Strong Buy' recommendation, many investors buy, driving the price up
- This is noticeable in both the SP100 universe and sector specific domains, such as the NASDAQ100

## Consensus Making

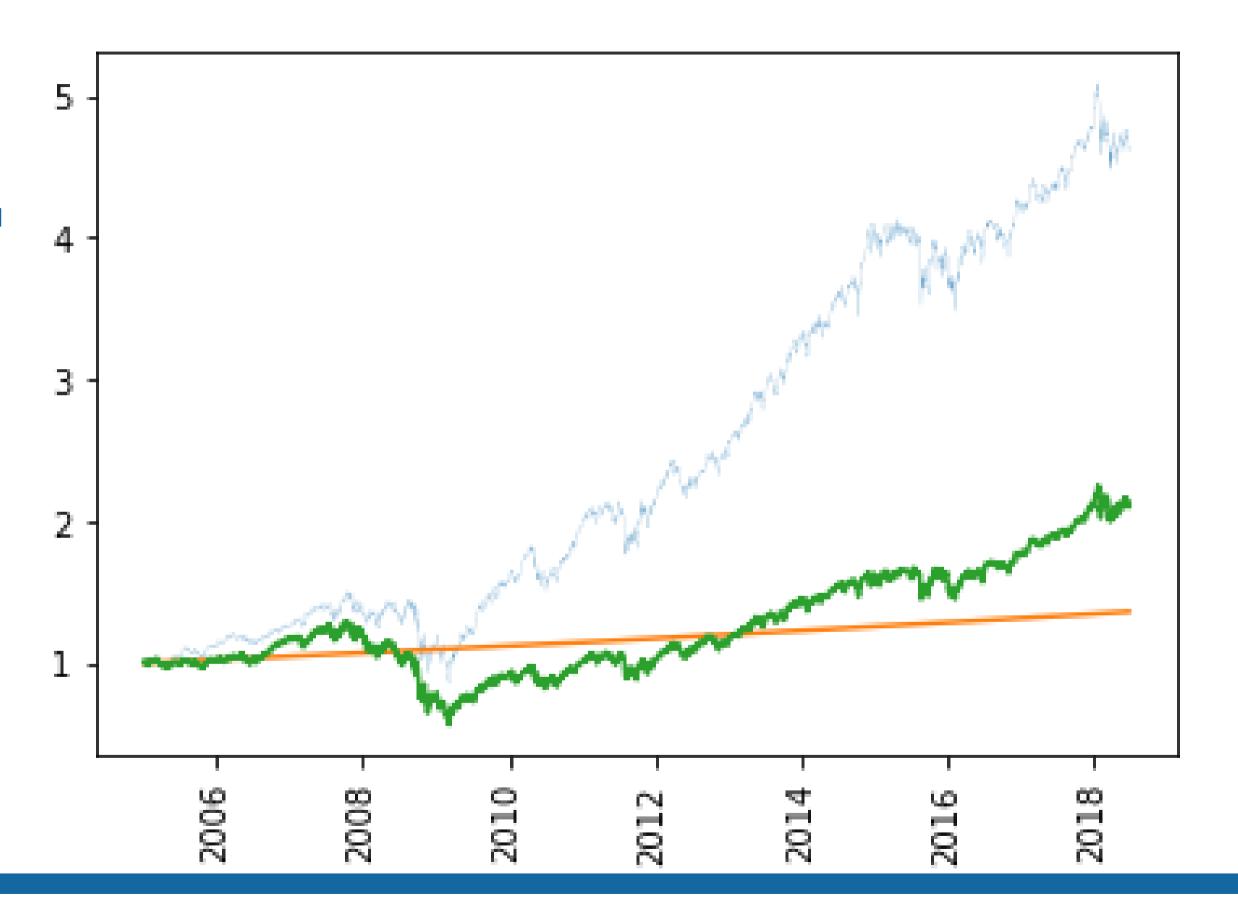
#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

- Use IF to find the "variance" of each analyst
- Remove all analysts with under a certain threshold of recommendations issued in the relevant time frame
- Sort analysts by "variance"
- When one of the top N analysts releases

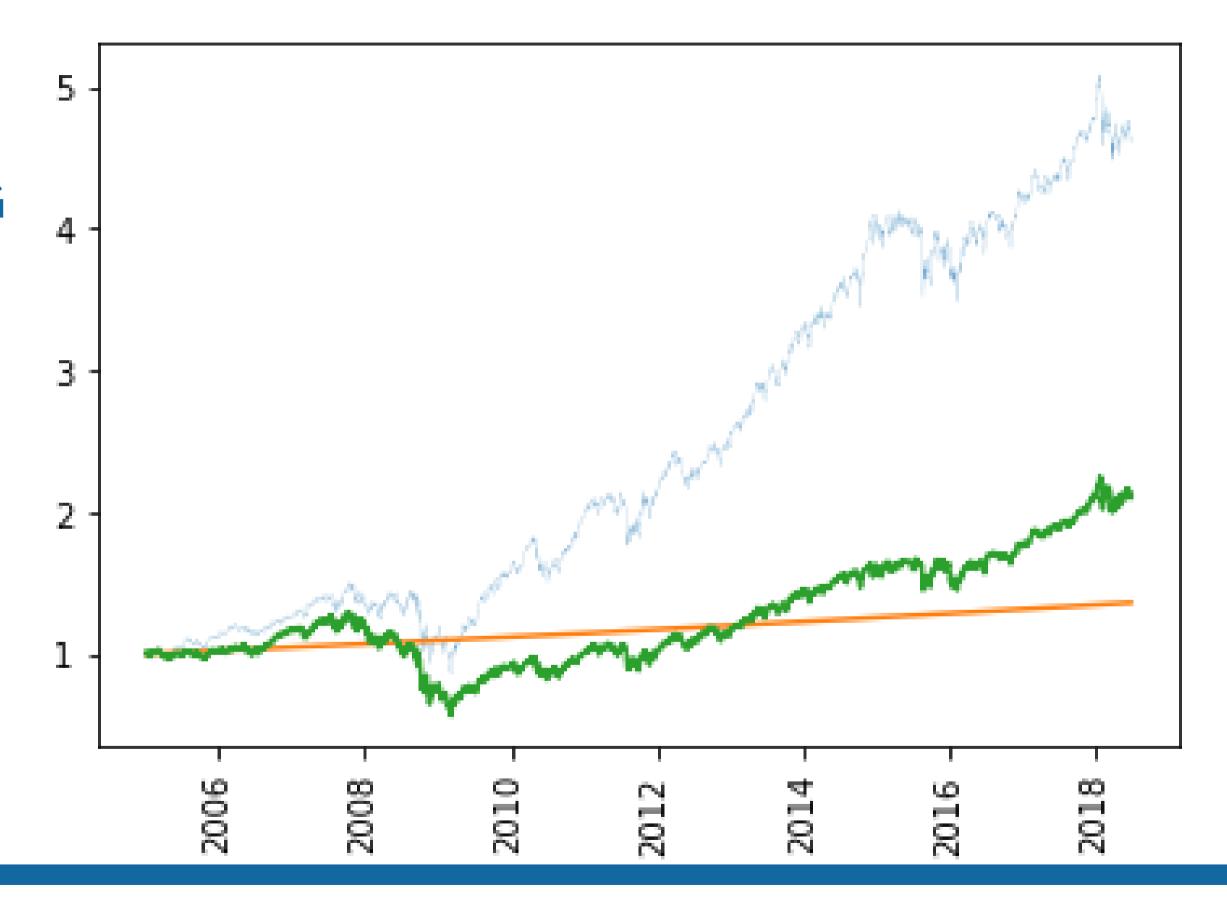
- Still affected by economic downturns
  - o 2009, 2016
  - Could be alleviated by stop losses or



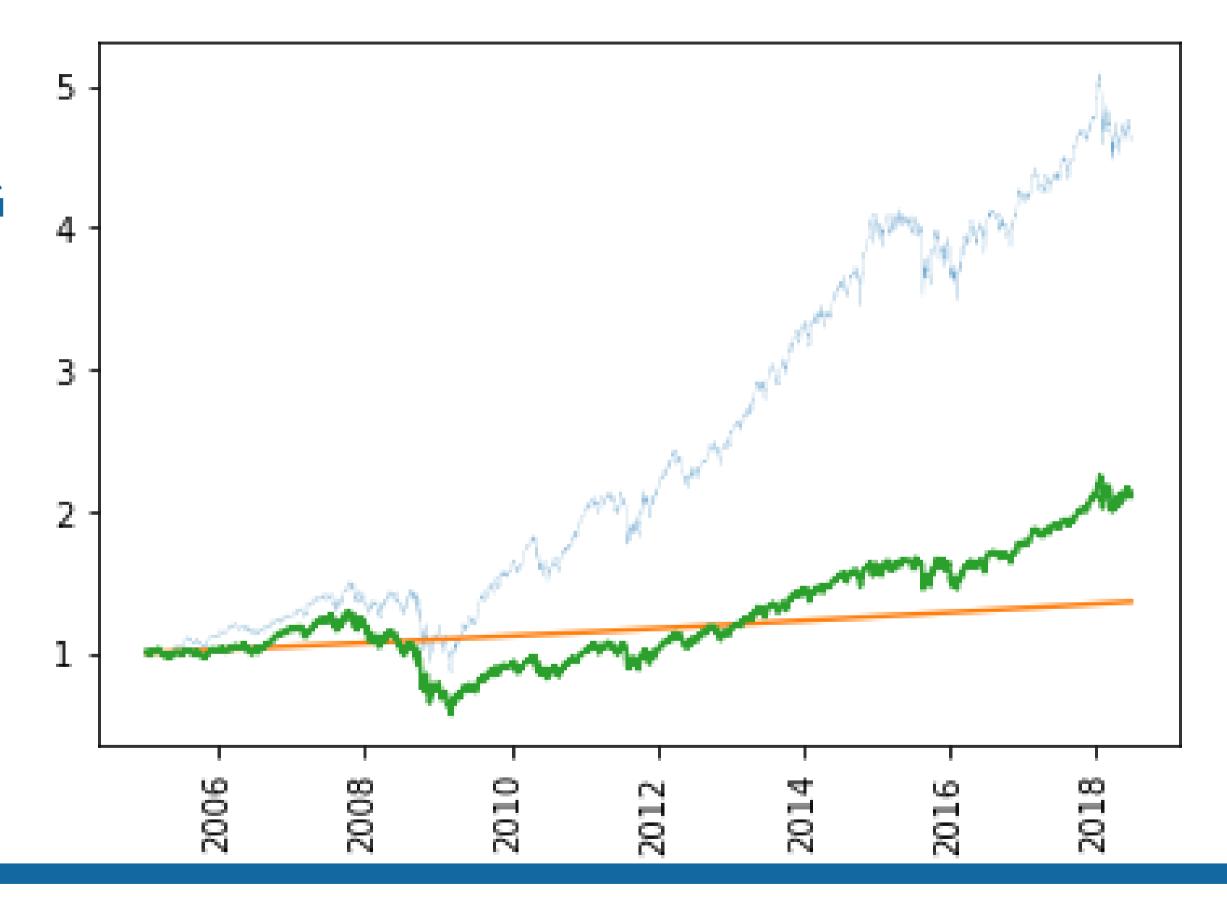
- Able to make good use of periods of economic growth
  - Even does well
  - Could be alleviated by stop losses or



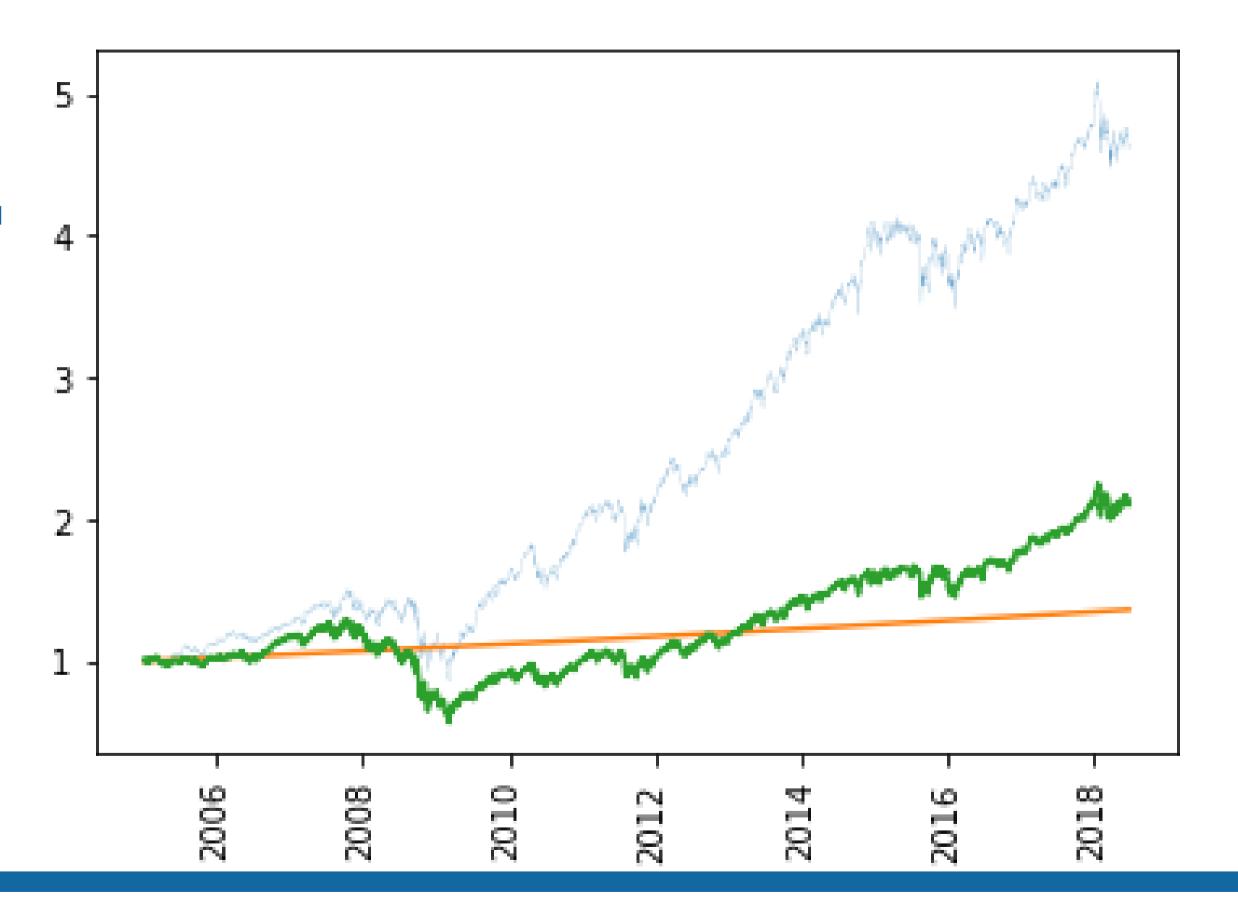
- Fiscally robust
  - $\circ$  S\* = 2.53
  - Statistically different toSP100 returns p 0.001



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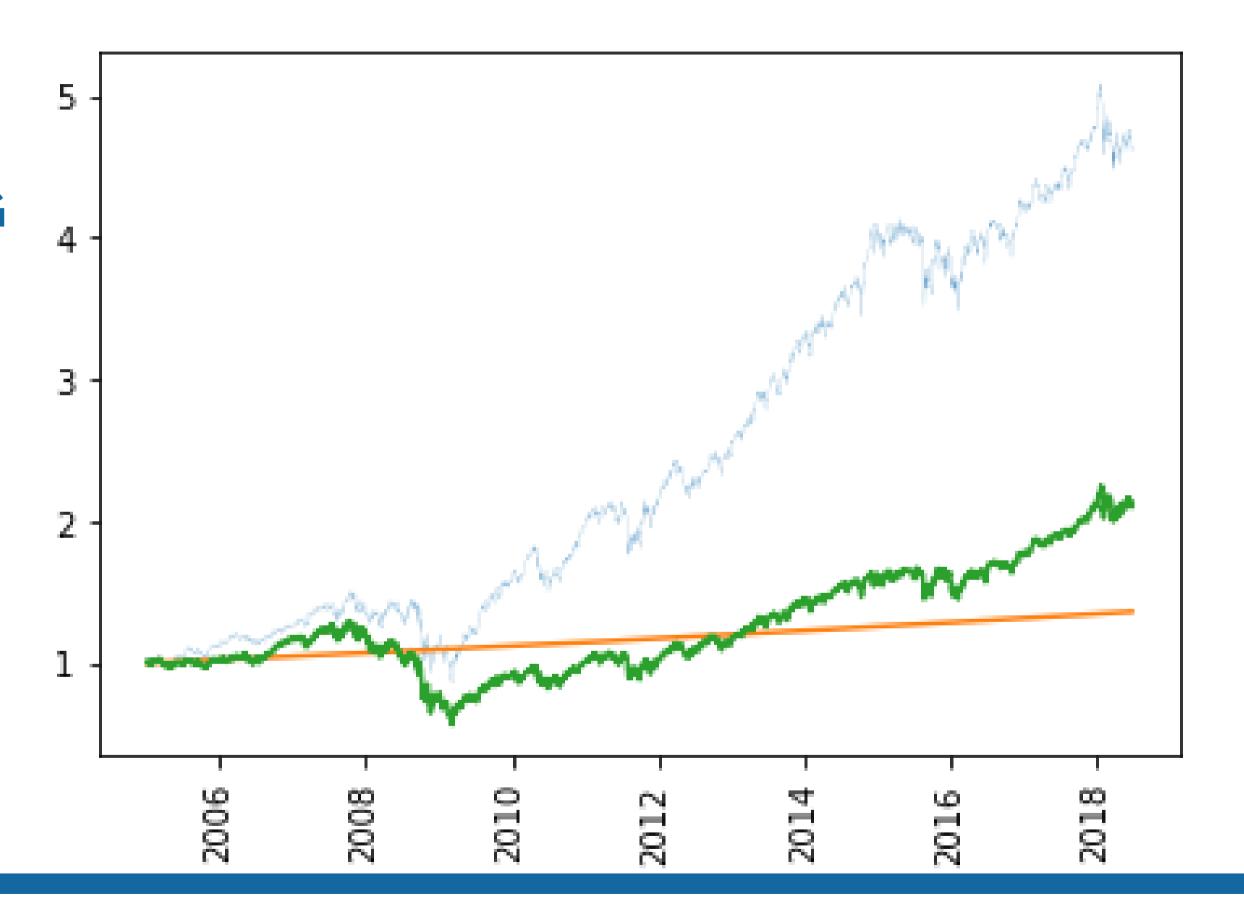
- Able to make good use of periods of economic growth
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#### **CONSENSUS TAKING**

Fiscally robust

$$\circ$$
 S\* = 2.53



## What is added?

#### **ASSYMETRIC LOSS FUNCTION**

Weight observations according

#### TIME WEIGHTING OF VOTES

Highly applicable in dynamic systems with infrequent appraisals

#### UTILISATION OF IF "VARIANCE"

Use of "uniqueness" score

# Areas of future research

#### **ASSYMETRIC LOSS FUNCTION**

Further implications

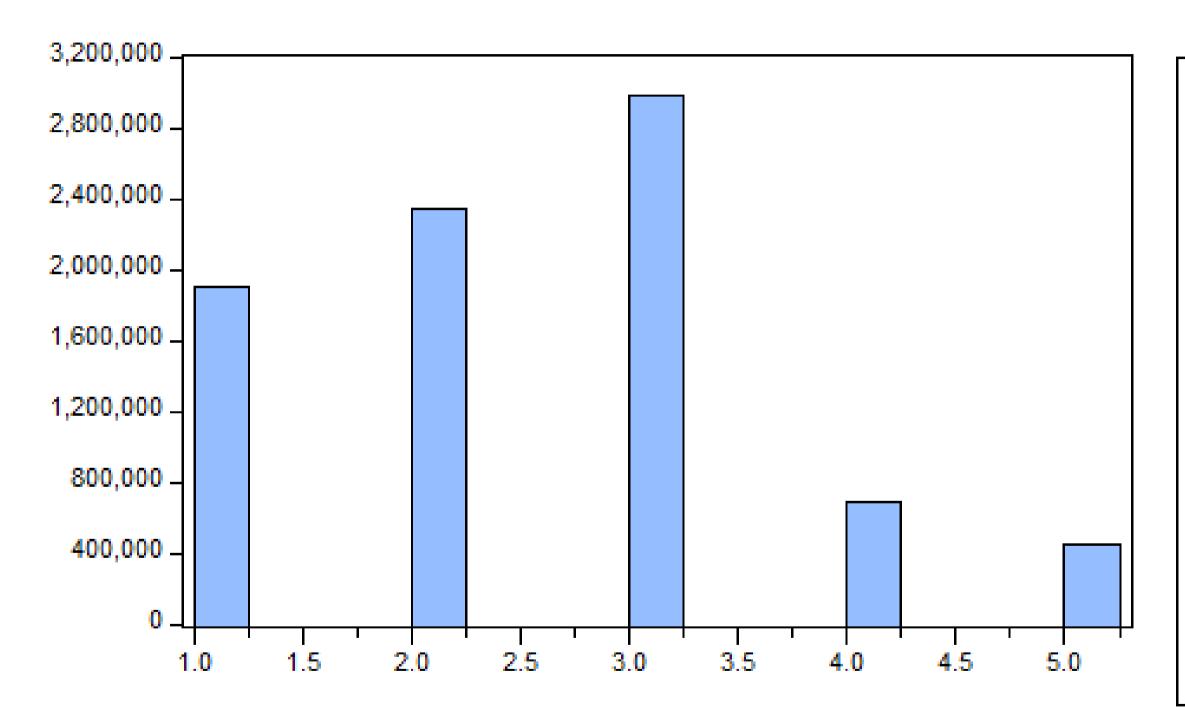
#### **COMPATIBILITY**

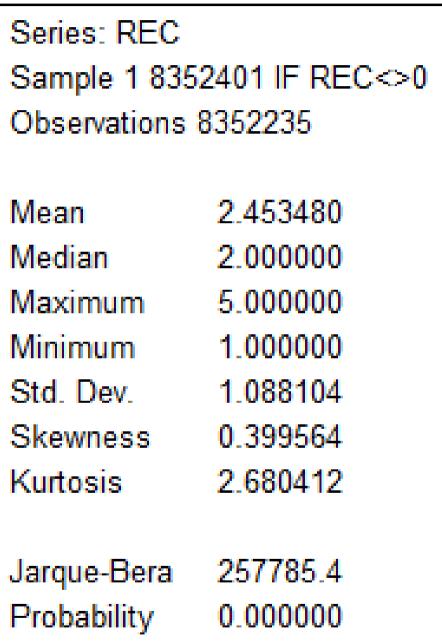
What other financial strategies can work in conjunction with IF

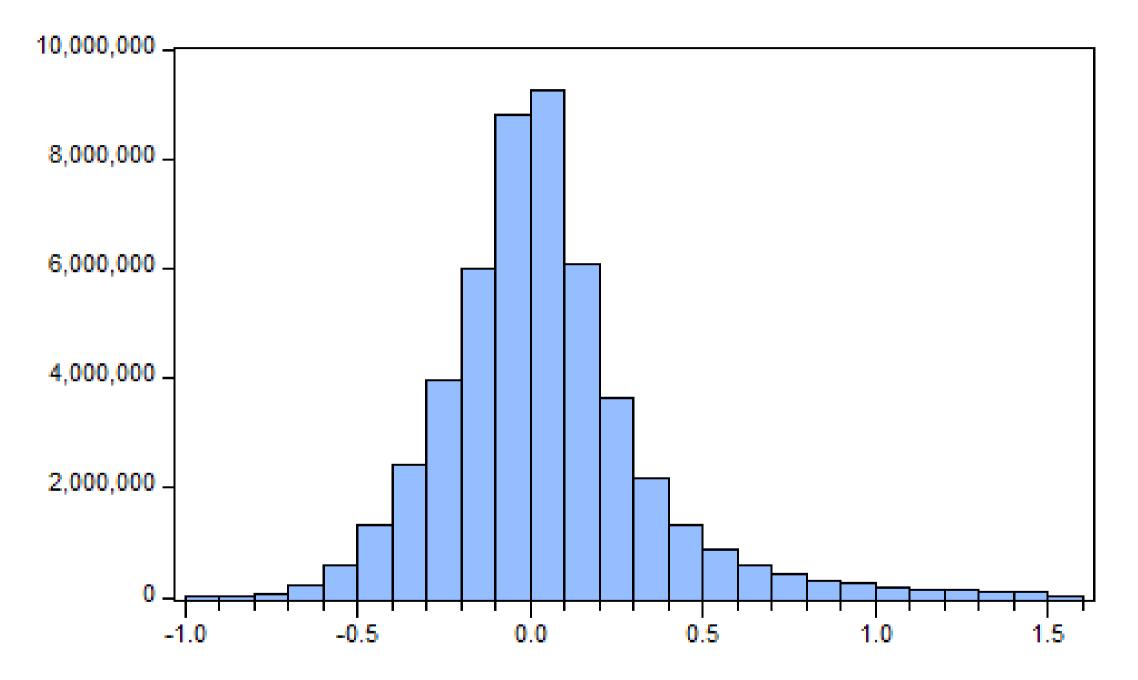
#### **GENERALISATION**

What other fields is IF suitable for?

## Thank you







Series: DPRICES	
Sample 1 49959749 IF	
DPRICES<1.5	
Observations 49110514	
Mean	0.036815
Median	0.010112
Maximum	1.500000
Minimum	-0.993643
Std. Dev.	0.296549
Skewness	1.104840
Kurtosis	6.080519
Jarque-Bera	29409599
Probability	0.000000
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