

Statistical Arbitrage Pairs Trading

A presentation series by Hudson & Thames



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PRESENTATION SERIES PLAN

- Distance Approach In Pairs Trading
- Simulating Cointegrated Pairs and Minimum Profit Optimization
- Introduction to Copula-Based Pairs Trading Strategy
- Applying Machine Learning to Statistical Arbitrage



25 Minutes per Presentation



5 Minutes Q&A after each Presentation



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ABOUT ME



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DISTANCE APPROACH IN PAIRS TRADING



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PLAN OF THE PRESENTATION

01

PAIRS TRADING FIELD

Classification of approaches and history

02

DISTANCE APPROACH

Where the pairs trading started

03

IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

How to use the tools and what results can be obtained

04

UPSIDES AND DOWNSIDES

What can be done to improve the results of the original method



PAIRS TRADING CONCEPT



FINDING A PAIR

Two securities whose prices have moved together historically



MONITOR THE SPREAD

Monitor the spread between prices in a subsequent period



TRADE

If the prices diverge and the spread widens, short the winner and buy the loser



VARIATIONS

Multiple ways to use the concept. Possible extensions to multivariate frameworks



PAIRS TRADING APPROACHES (according to C. Krauss)

DISTANCE

COINTEGRATION

TIME SERIES

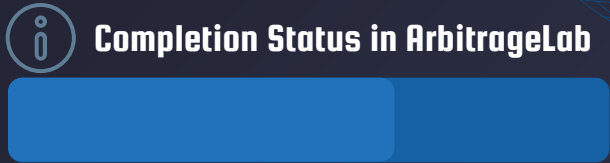
STOCHASTIC CONTROL

OTHER

MACHINE LEARNING

COPULA

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS



BASELINE DISTANCE APPROACH (by Gatev et al.)

- Picking securities
- Price normalization
- Euclidean distance calculation
- Pair selection
- Position entry/exit logic
- Examples
- Upsides of the strategy
- Downsides of the strategy



Preparation

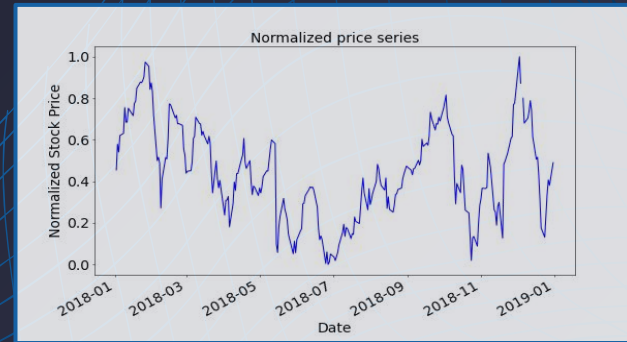
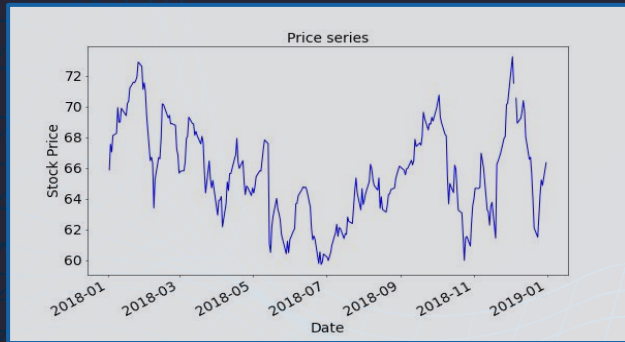
- Picking liquid U.S. stocks (period 1962-2002)

Pairs Formation Period I

- Normalizing all stocks prices (or cumulative total return index)
- And saving the normalization values

$$P_{normalized} = \frac{P - \min(P)}{\max(P) - \min(P)}$$

$\min(P)$ and $\max(P)$



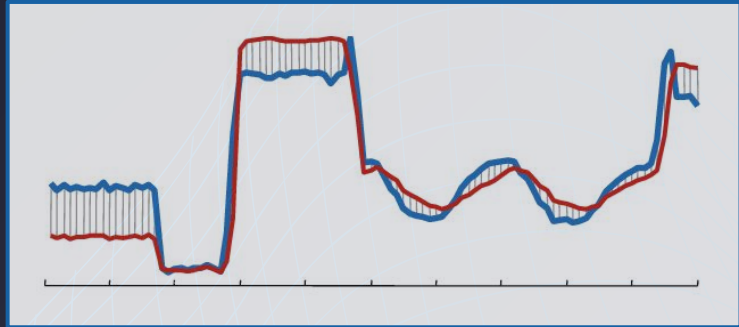
Pairs Formation Period II

- Calculating distances between each pair of normalized prices

$$SSD = \sum_{t=1}^N (P_t^1 - P_t^2)^2$$

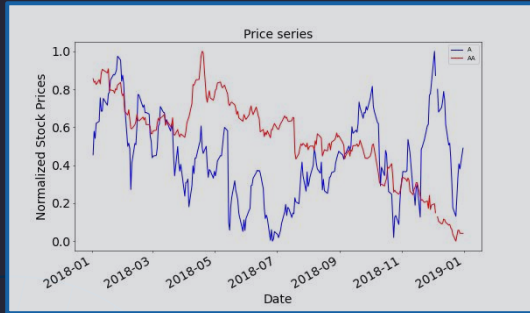
(Euclidean square distance - SSD)

- Picking top n pairs with smallest distances



Pairs Formation Period III

- Calculating historical spread volatility for picked pairs



$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{N - 1}}$$

Trading Period I

- Normalizing stocks prices in the trading period using saved values
- Calculating pair spreads in the trading period

$\min(P)$ and $\max(P)$



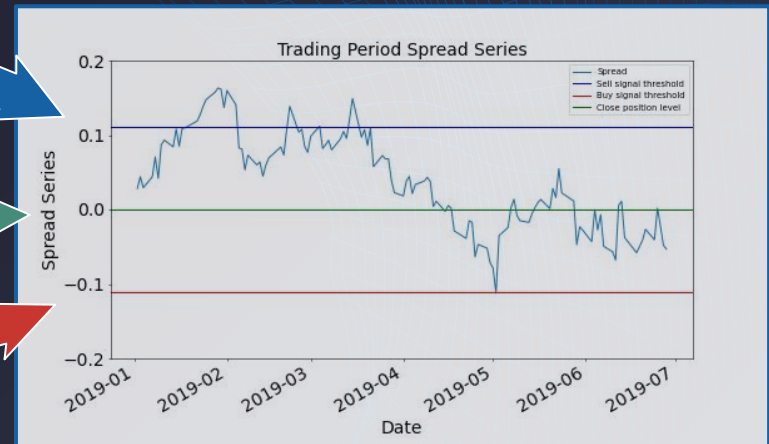
Trading Period II

- Generating trading signals

● If the spread value exceeds two historical deviations, generate a **sell** signal

● **Close** open position when spread crosses the zero mark

● If the spread value is below minus two historical deviations, generate a **buy** signal



Strategy Usage

12 months pairs formation period

6 months trading period



Picking top 20 pairs of stocks



Using 2 historical deviations threshold to enter a trade

Strategy Variations

- Pairs formation / trading period duration
- Number of chosen pairs
- Sensitivity of the signal generation
- Weights in the portfolio of pairs
- Weights of assets in each pair



SHOW ME THE CODE



```
# Importing packages
import pandas as pd
from arbitragelab.distance_approach.basic_distance_approach import DistanceStrategy

# Getting the dataframe with price time series for a set of assets
data = pd.read_csv('prices.csv', index_col=0, parse_dates = [0])

# Dividing the dataset into two parts - the first one for pairs formation
data_pairs_formation = data.loc['2019-01-01']

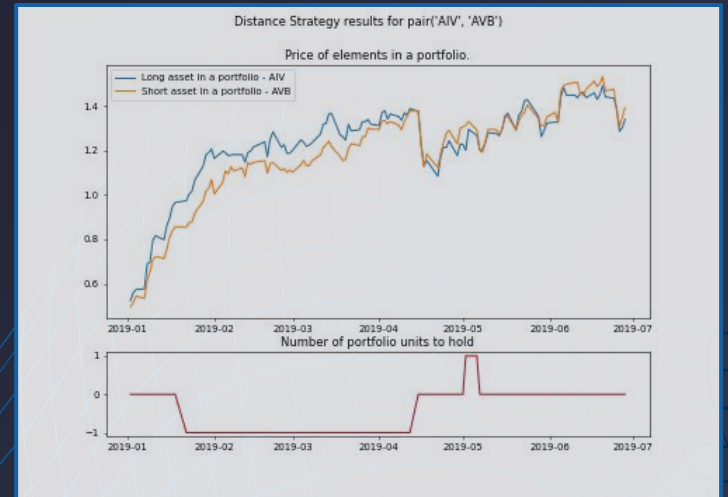
# And the second one for signals generation
data_signals_generation = data.loc['2019-01-01:']

# Performing the pairs formation stage of the DistanceStrategy
# Choosing pairs 5-25 from top pairs to construct portfolios
strategy = DistanceStrategy()
strategy.form_pairs(data_pairs_formation, num_top=20, skip_top=5)

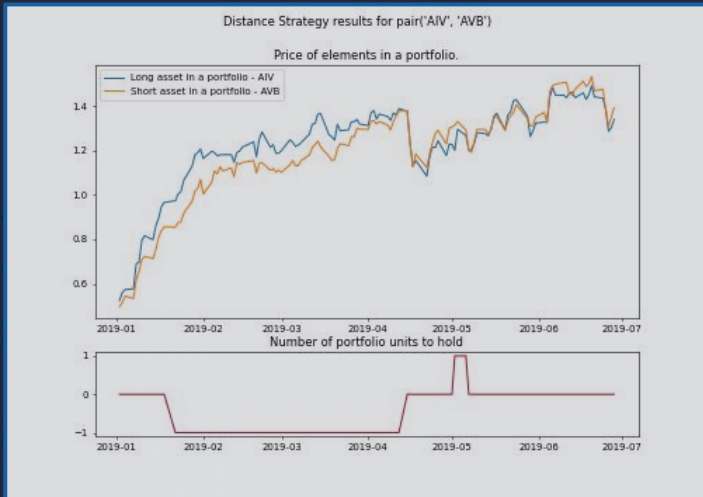
# Now generating signals for formed pairs, using (2 * st. variation) as a threshold
# to enter a position
strategy.trade_pairs(data_signals_generation, divergence=2)

# Checking portfolio values for pairs and generated trading signals
portfolios = strategy.get_portfolios()
signals = strategy.get_signals()

# Plotting price series for elements in the second pair (counting from zero)
# and corresponding trading signals for the pair portfolio
figure = strategy.plot_pair(1)
```



RESULTS



Upsides

- Established pairs trading concept in the literature
- Baseline strategy generated excess returns over a long period
- Method robust to data snooping
- Easy to interpret
- Nonparametric
- Economic model-free



Downsides

- Using Euclidean squared distance for picking pairs is not optimal (see Krauss et al. 2015)
- No cointegration tests are performed, so observed correlations may be spurious
- 32 percent of all identified pairs based on the distance metric do not converge (see Do and Faff 2010)
- Worse mean reverting behavior compared to cointegration relationships (see Huck 2015)
- Worse volatility properties compared to cointegration relationships (see Huck 2015)
- Profitability of the method is declining on tests after 2009 (see Do and Faff 2012)



Improvements

- Choosing different pair distance measure
- Add high historical spread variance criterion to pairs selection
- Add high historical spread mean reversion criterion to pairs selection

- Limit matching securities within industries (see Do and Faff 2012)
- Favor pairs with high number of zero-crossing in the formation period (see Do and Faff 2012)
- Adding a familywise error rate (see Cummins and Bucca 2012)



DISCUSSING THE STRATEGY

Other Strategies

- Using Pearson correlation (see Chen et al. 2012)
- Moving to quasi-multivariate pairs trading (see Chen et al. 2012)
- Expanding the strategy to high frequency applications (see Nath 2003)



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THANK YOU!

Does anyone have any questions?

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