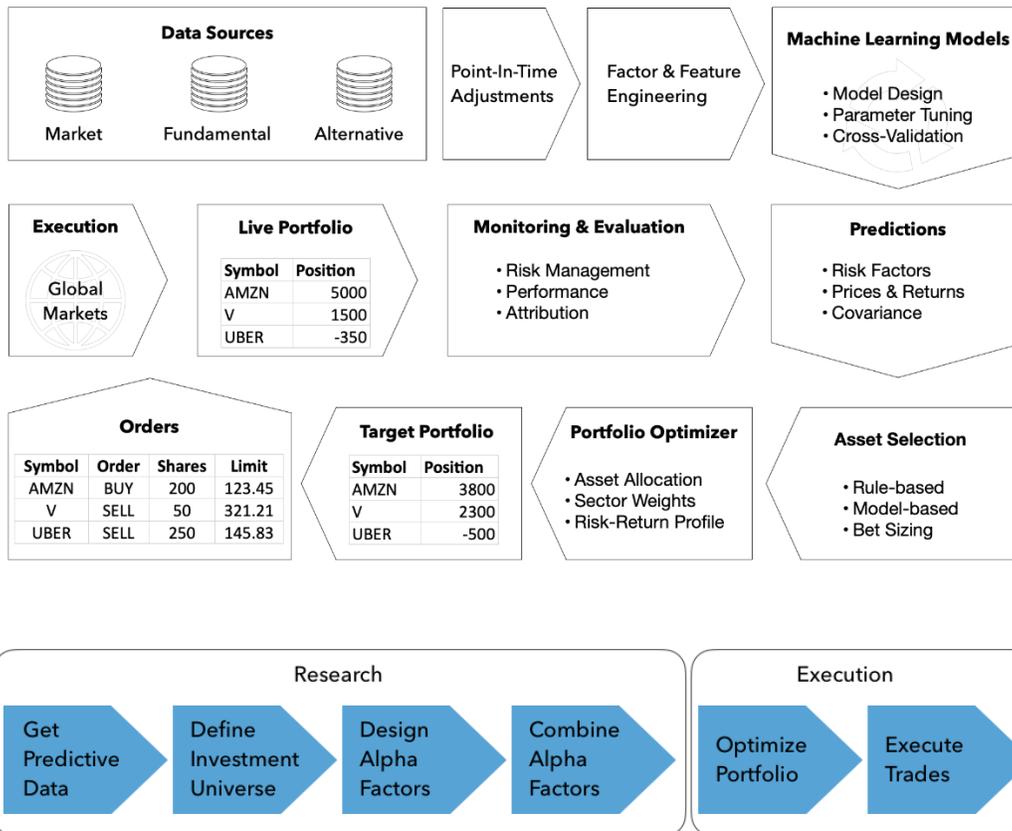
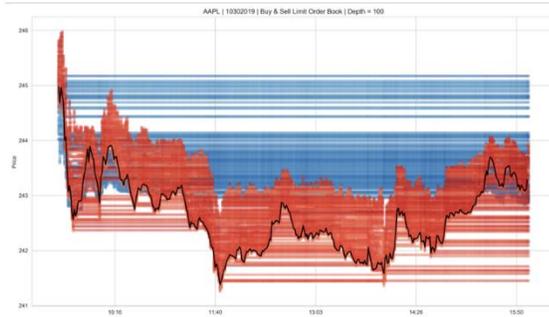
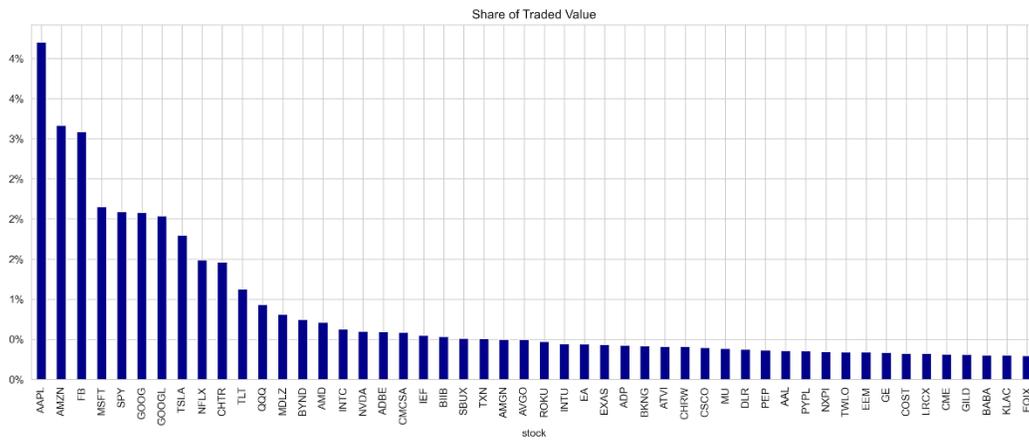


Chapter 1: Machine Learning for Trading – From Idea to Execution

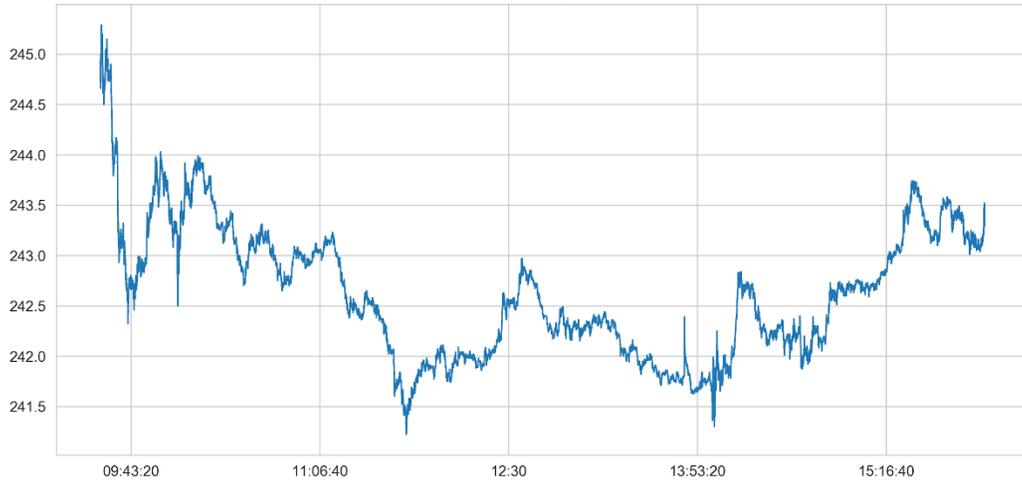
The ML4T Workflow



Chapter 2: Market and Fundamental Data – Sources and Techniques

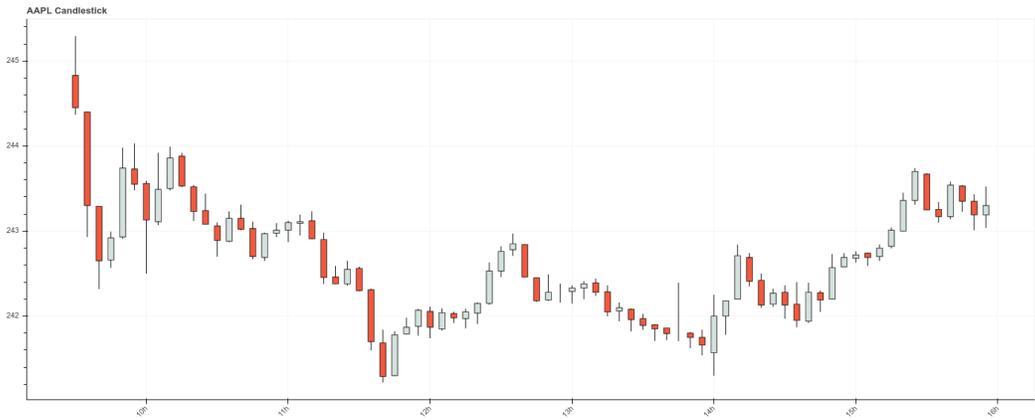


Tick Bars | AAPL | 2019-10-30



Time Bars | AAPL | 2019-10-30



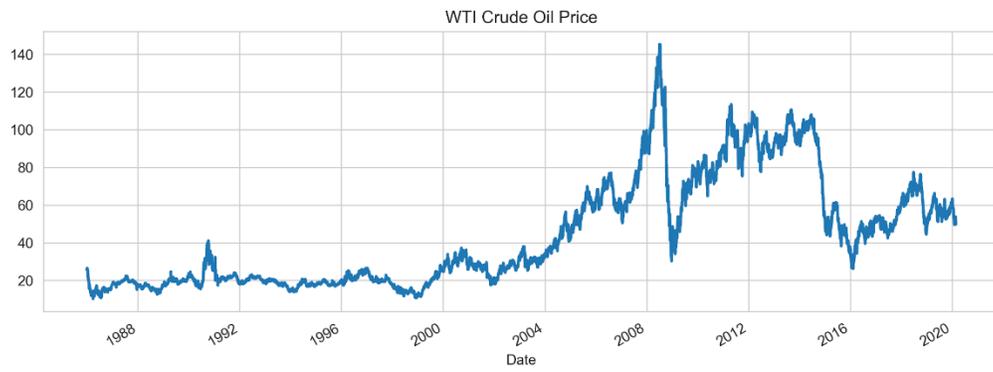


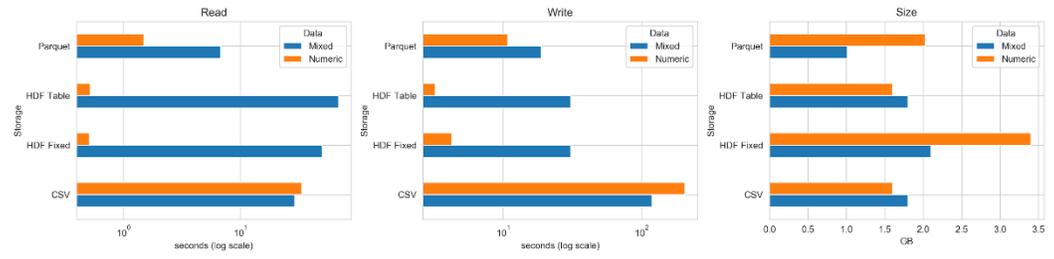
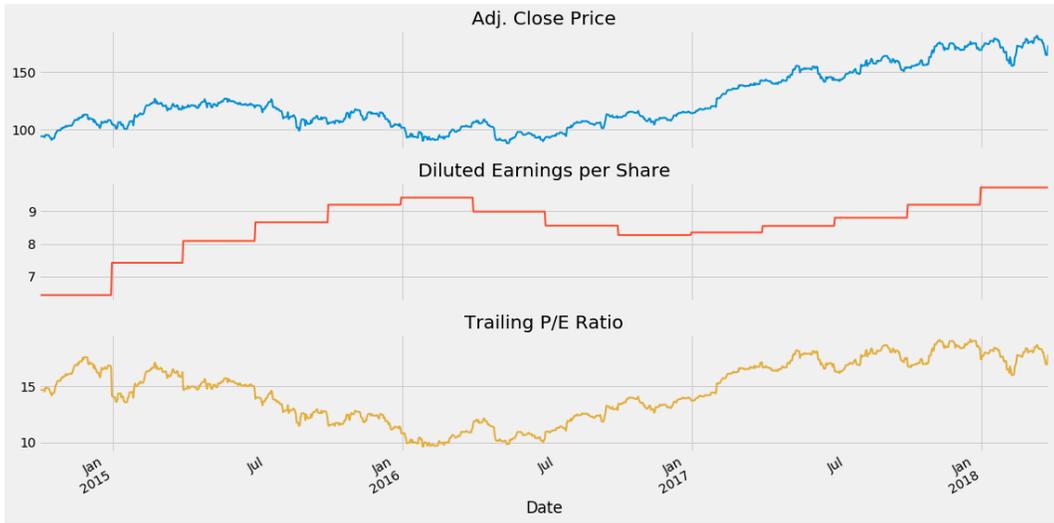
Volume Bars | AAPL | 2019-10-30



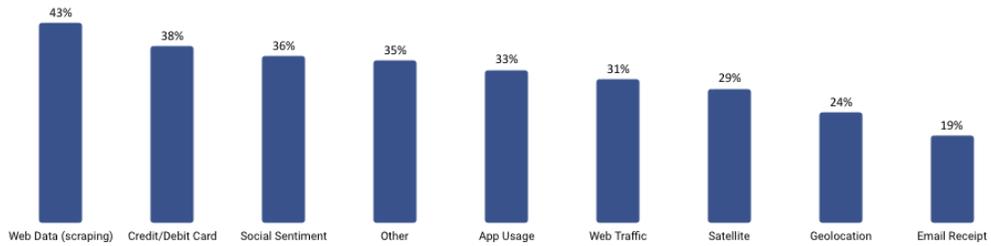
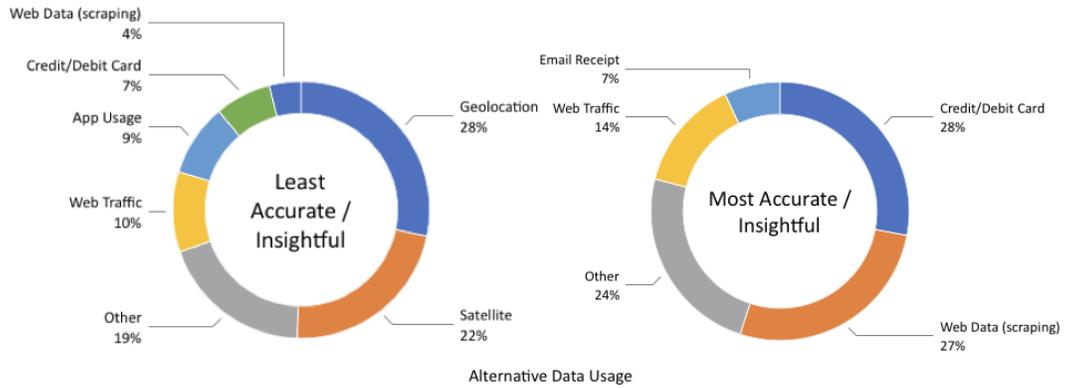
Dollar Bars | AAPL | 2019-10-30



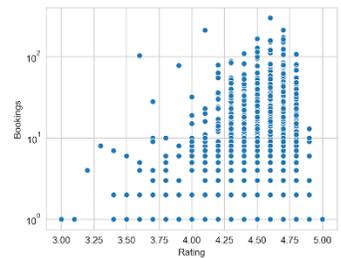
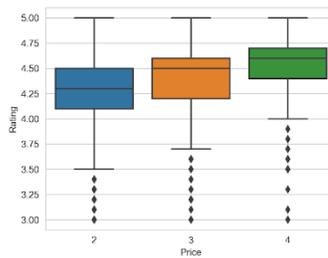




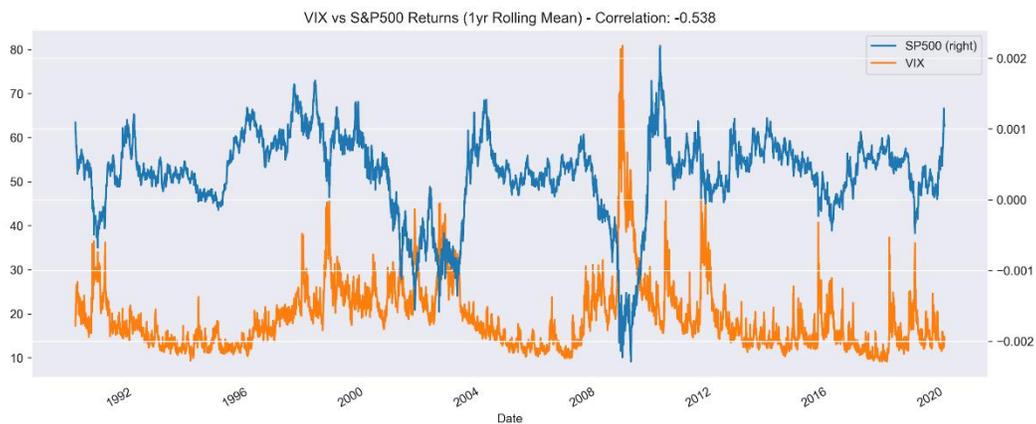
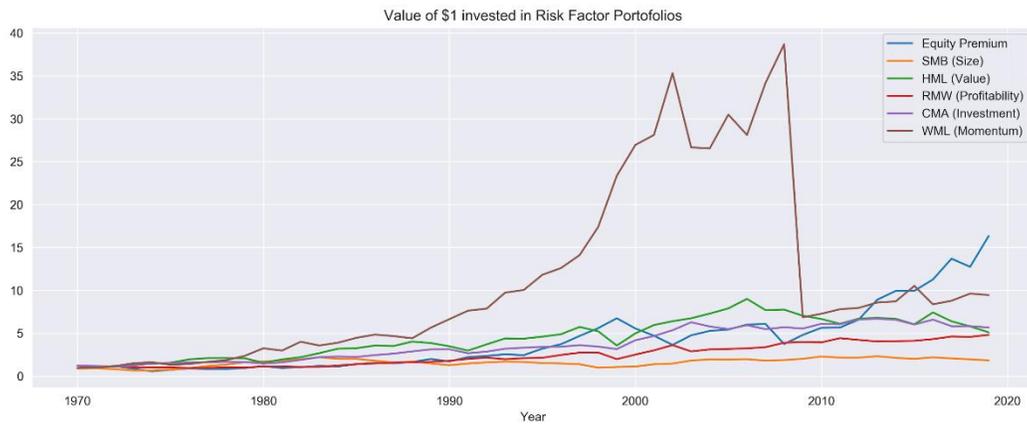
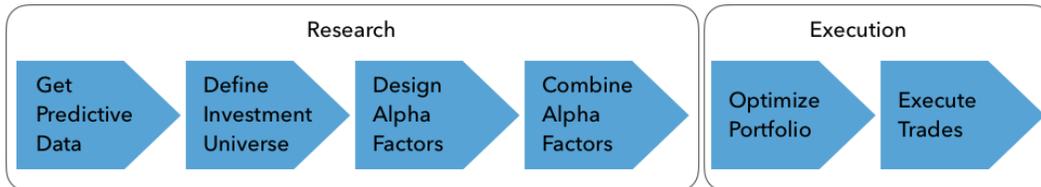
Chapter 3: Alternative Data for Finance – Categories and Use Cases

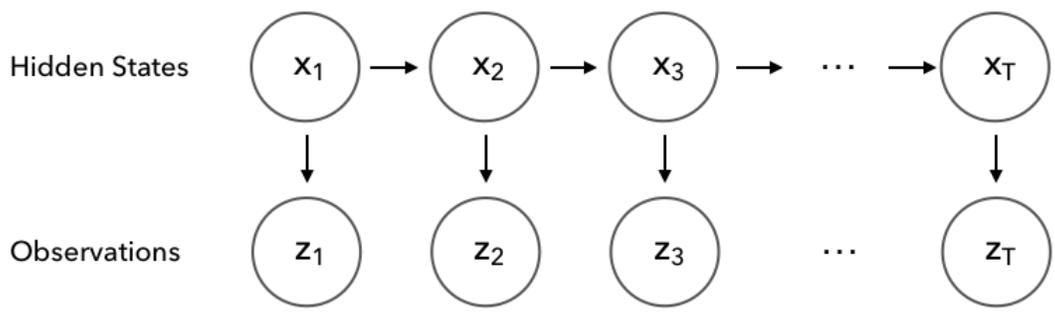
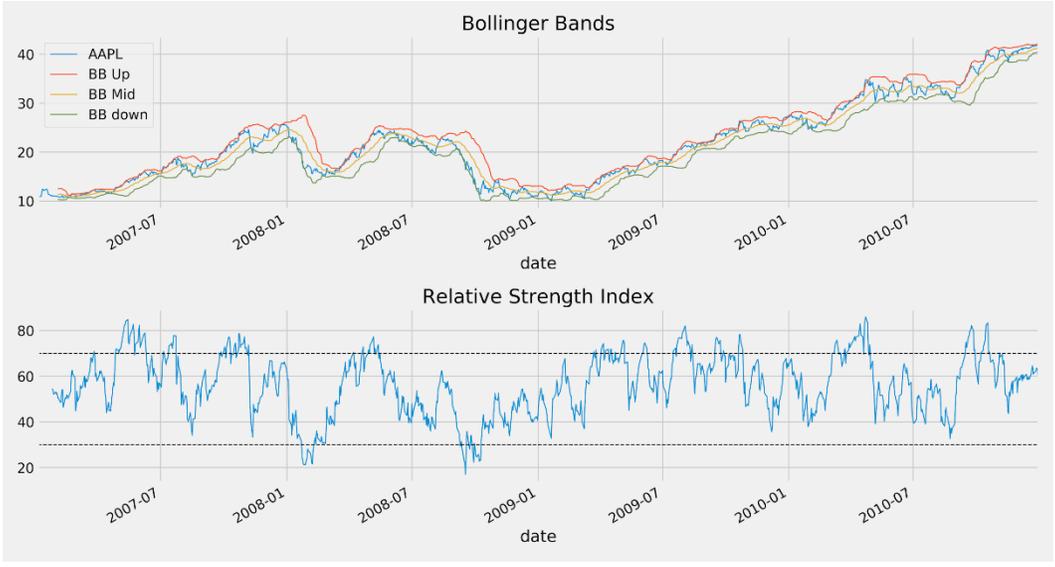


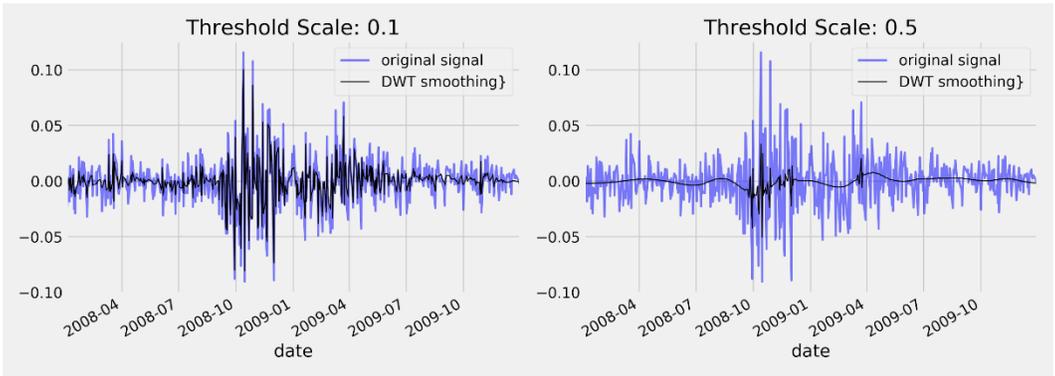
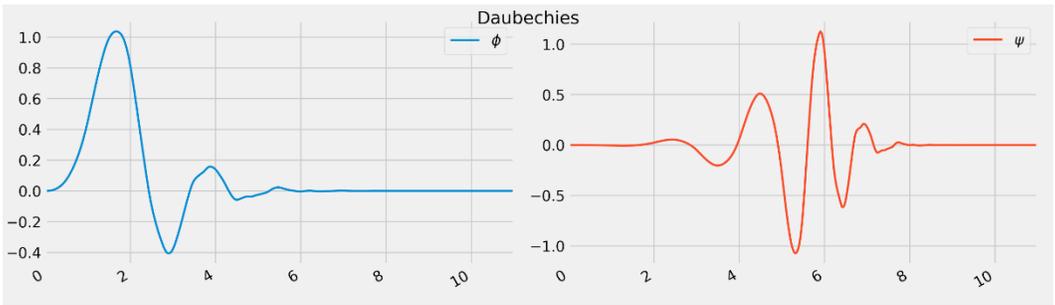
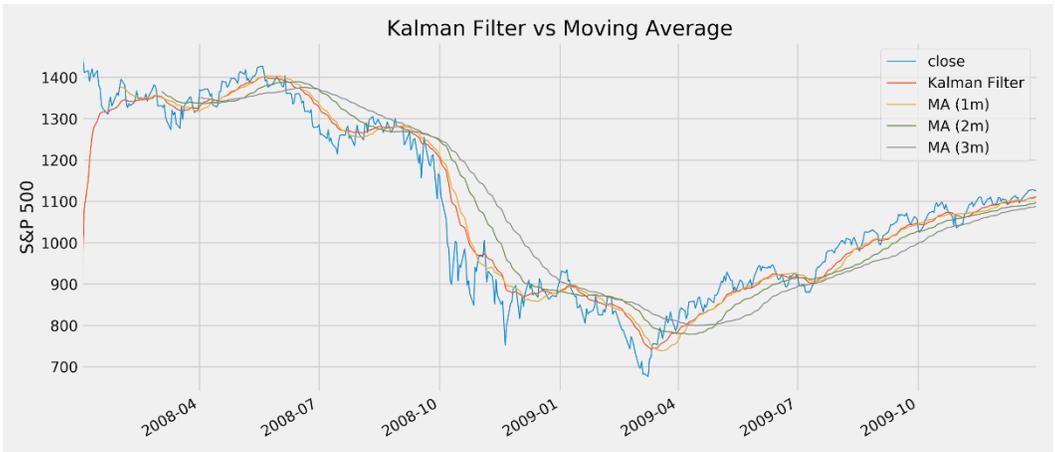
Location	2	3	4
Bronx	95.6%	4.2%	0.2%
Midtown East	54.0%	29.4%	16.6%
Midtown West	62.6%	27.3%	10.1%
Upper East Side	63.0%	27.3%	9.7%
Williamsburg	77.2%	14.7%	8.1%
East Village	81.0%	13.2%	5.9%
Upper West Side	77.3%	18.7%	4.0%
Harlem	89.3%	6.7%	4.0%
Astoria	82.1%	10.0%	7.9%
Chelsea	73.6%	21.9%	4.5%

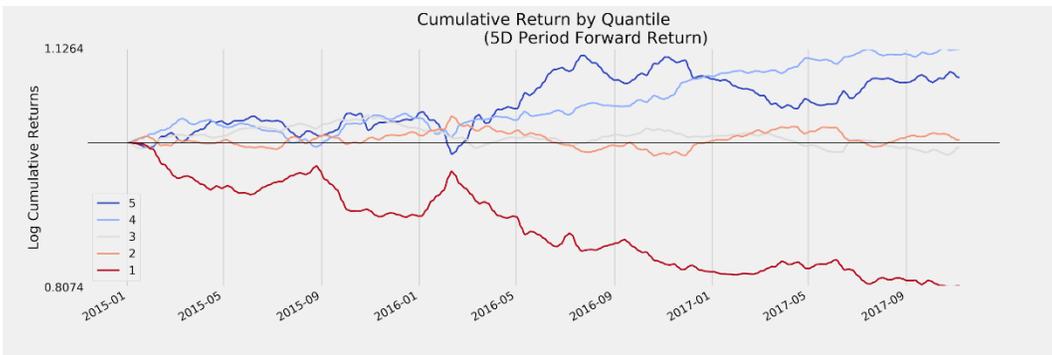
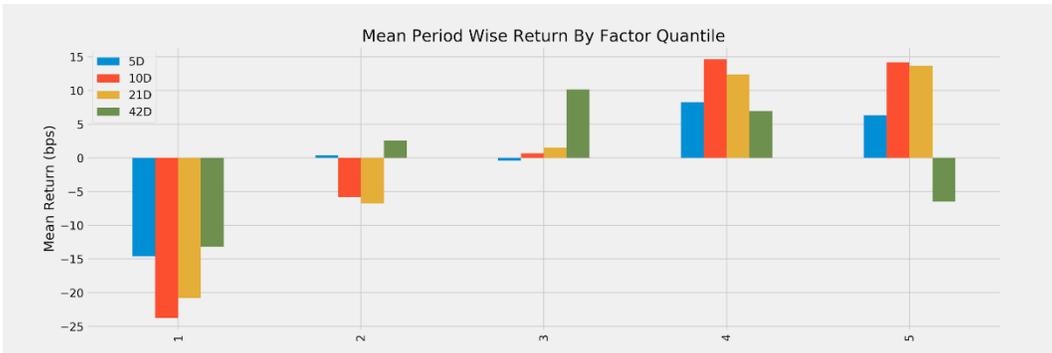


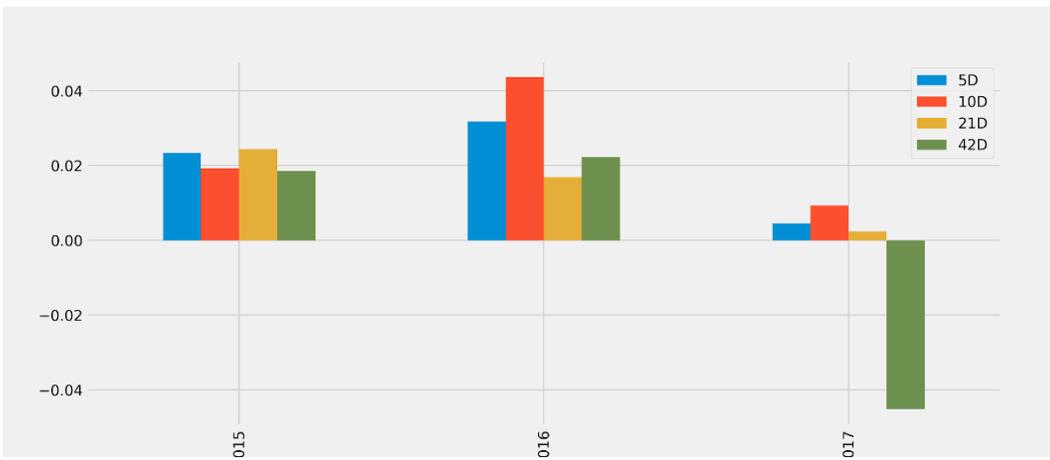
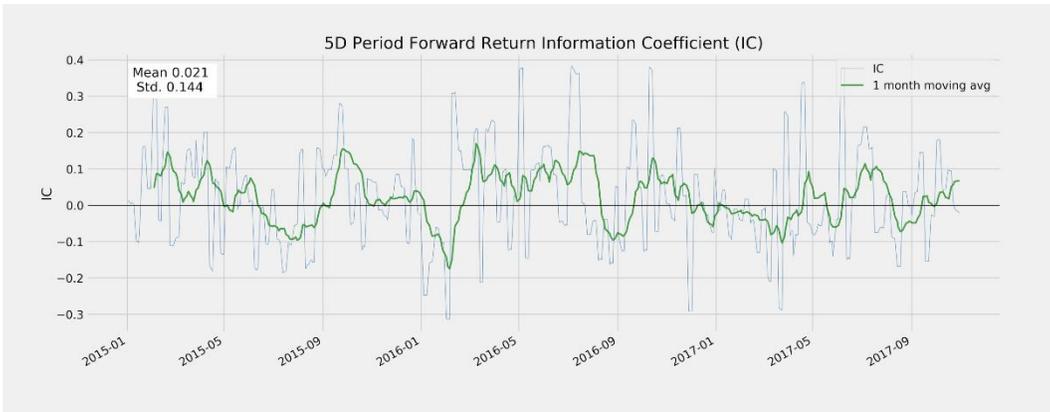
Chapter 4: Financial Feature Engineering – How to Research Alpha Factors



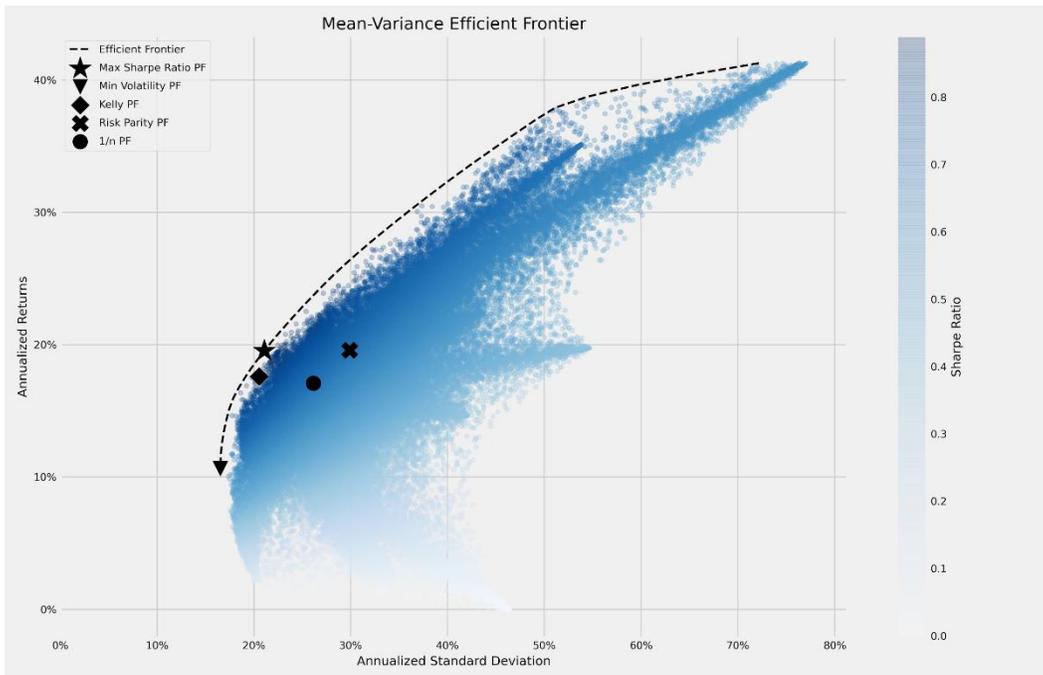
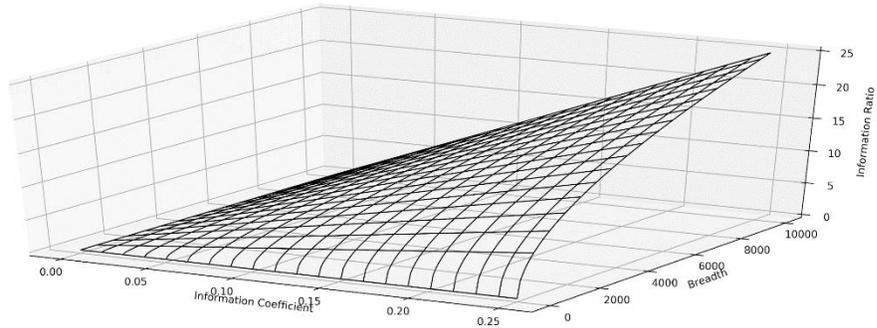




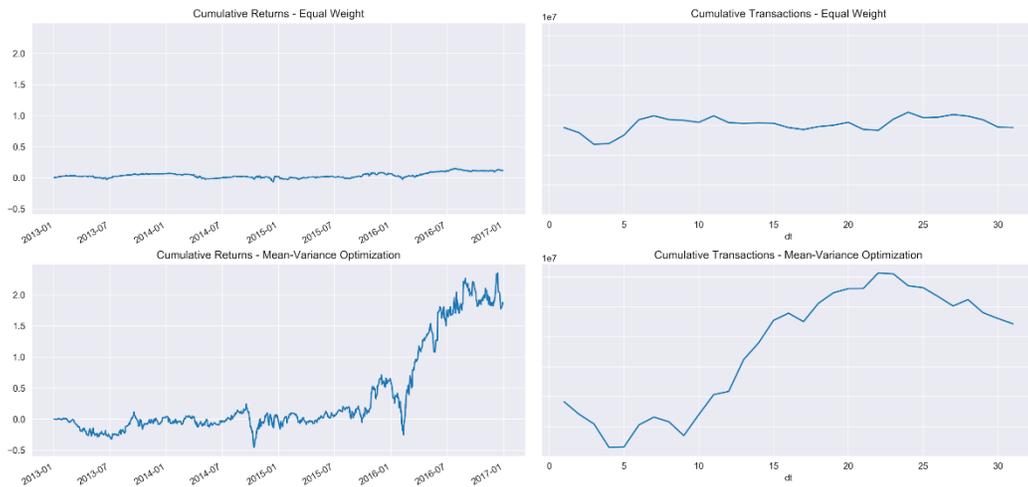


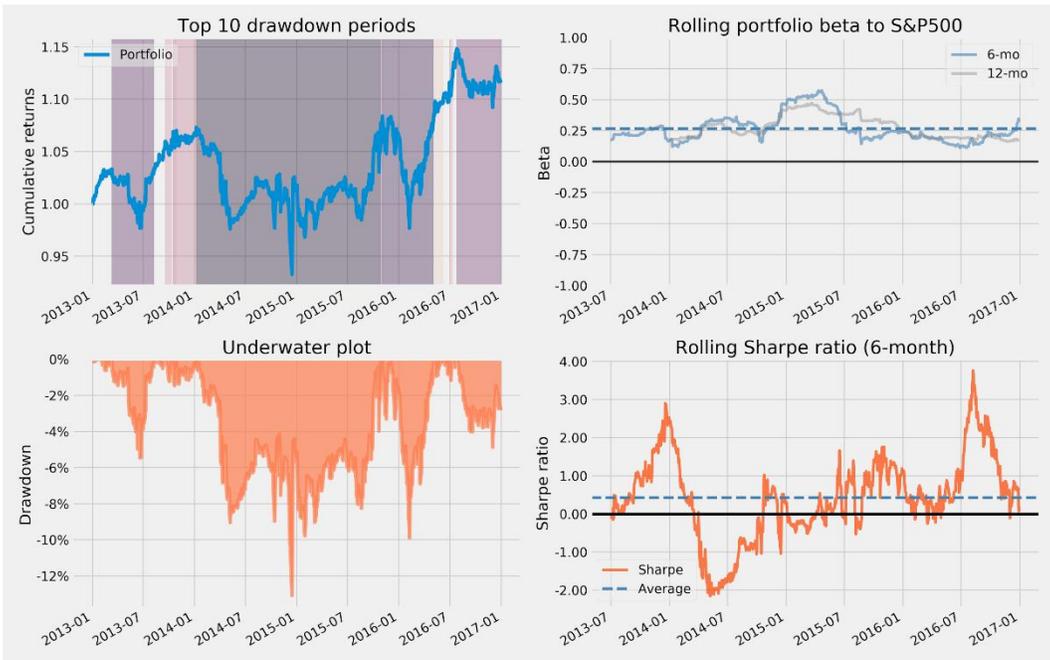
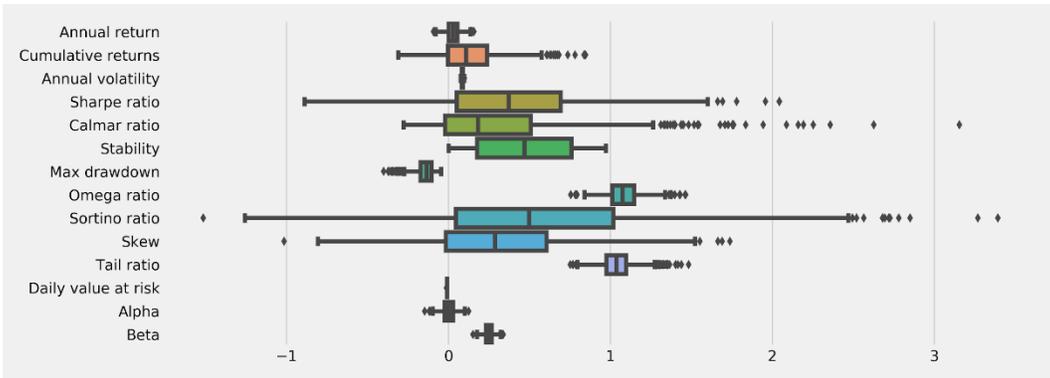


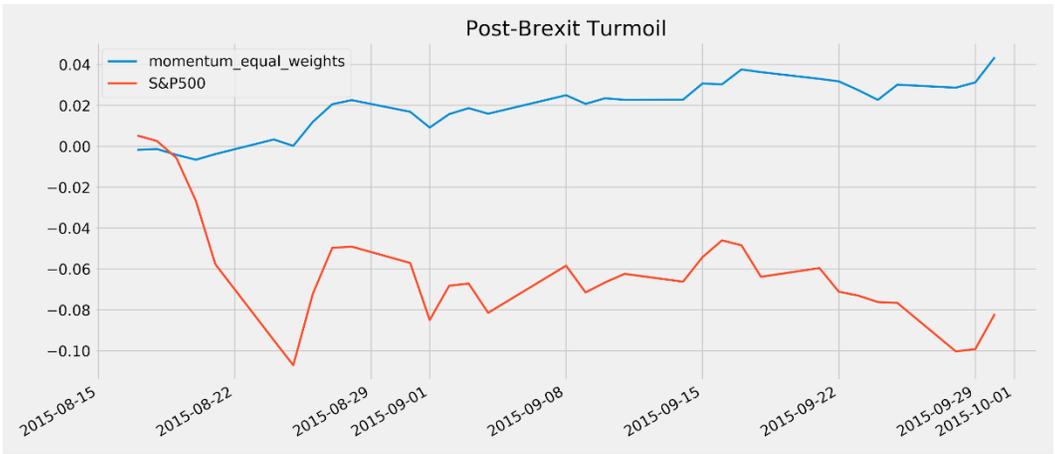
Chapter 5: Portfolio Optimization and Performance Evaluation



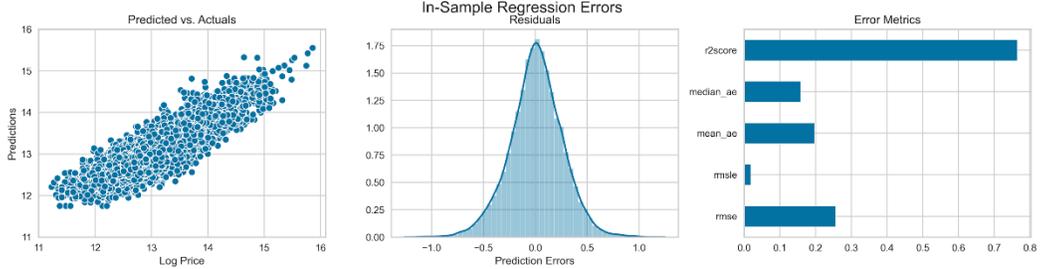
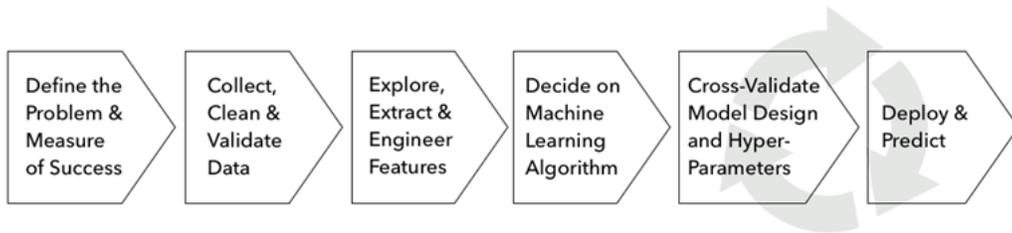
Equal Weight vs Mean-Variance Optimization







Chapter 6: The Machine Learning Process



		Actual (Truth)	
		Positive	Negative
Prediction	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)
	Negative	False Negative (FN)	True Negative (TN)

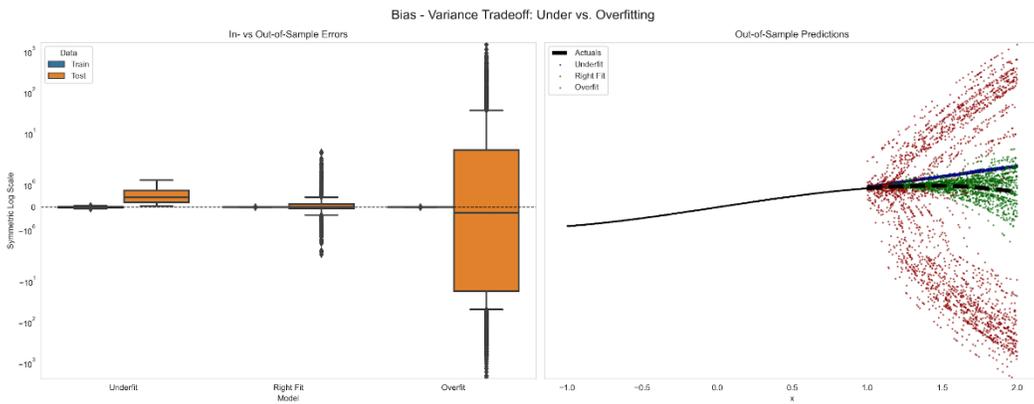
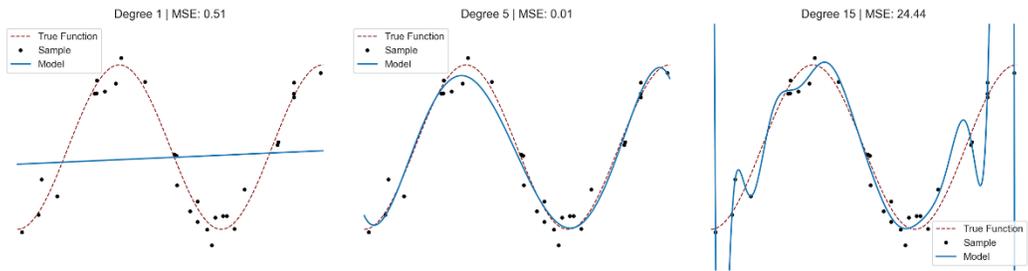
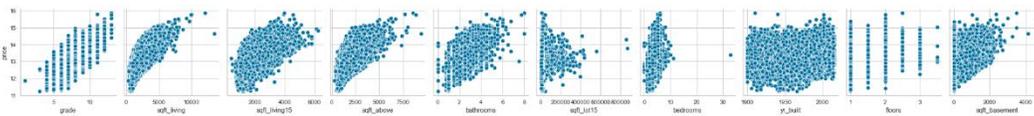
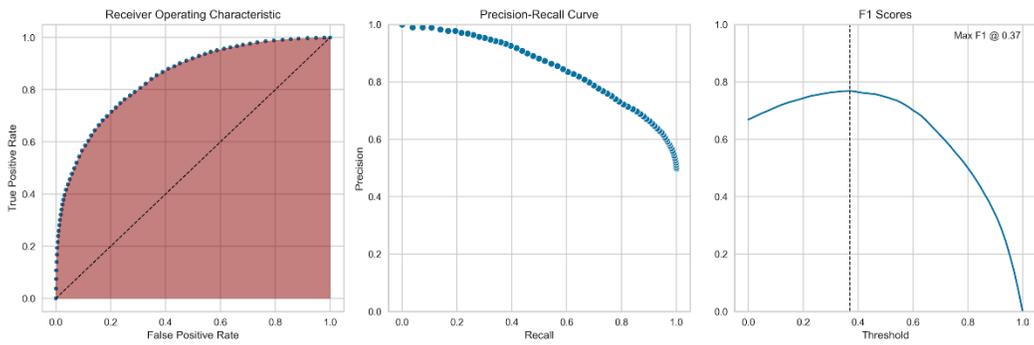
$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\# \text{ Correct Predictions}}{\# \text{ Cases}} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + TN + FN}$$

$$\text{True Positive Rate (Sensitivity, Recall)} = \frac{\# \text{ Correct Positive Predictions}}{\# \text{ Positive Cases}} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

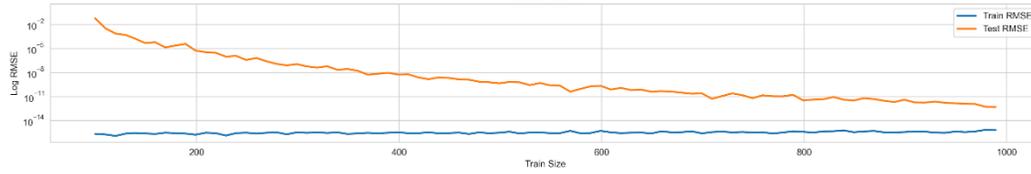
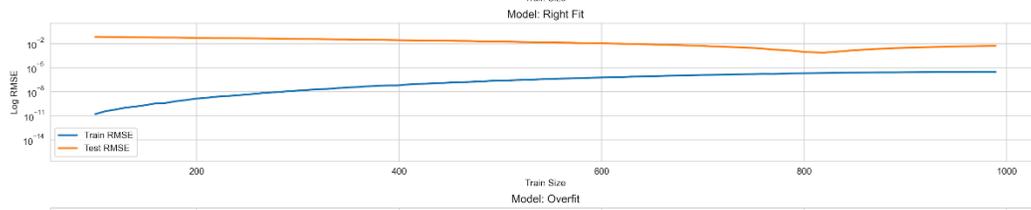
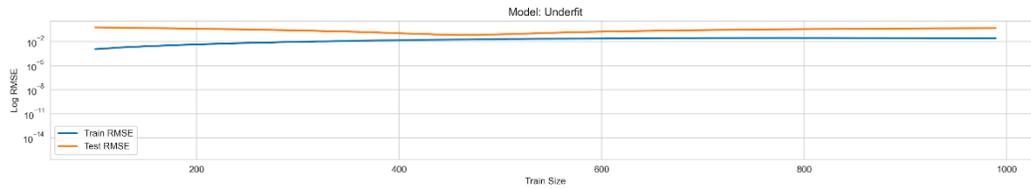
$$\text{False Negative Rate (Miss Rate)} = 1 - \text{True Positive Rate}$$

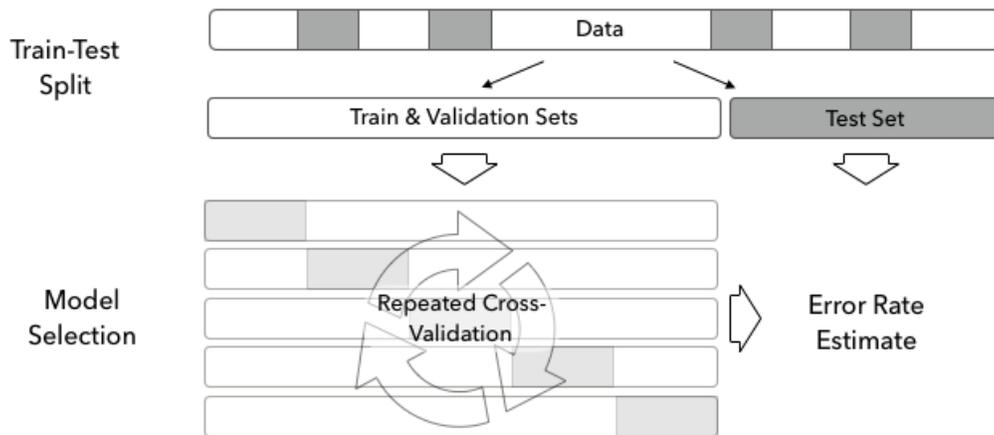
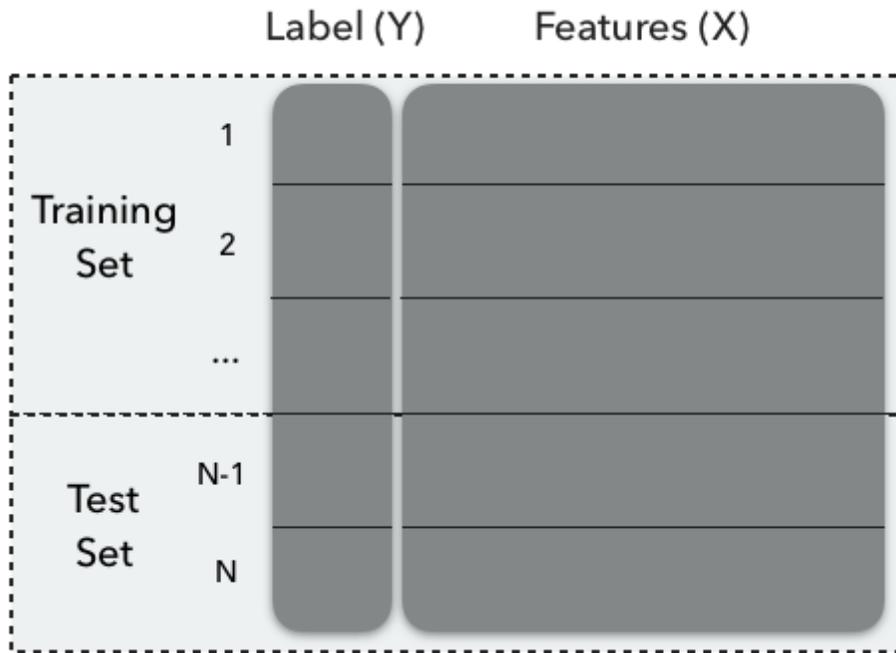
$$\text{True Negative Rate (Specificity)} = \frac{\# \text{ Correct Negative Predictions}}{\# \text{ Negative Cases}} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

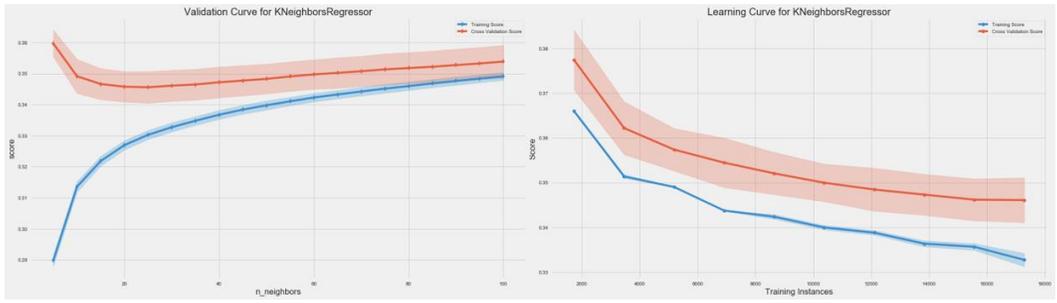
$$\text{False Positive Rate (Fall-Out)} = 1 - \text{True Negative Rate}$$



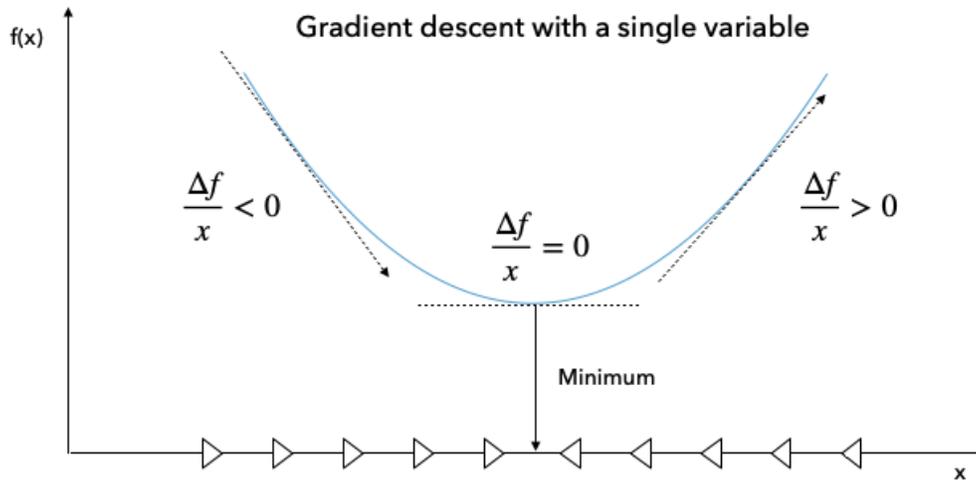
Learning Curves







Chapter 7: Linear Models – From Risk Factors to Return Forecasts

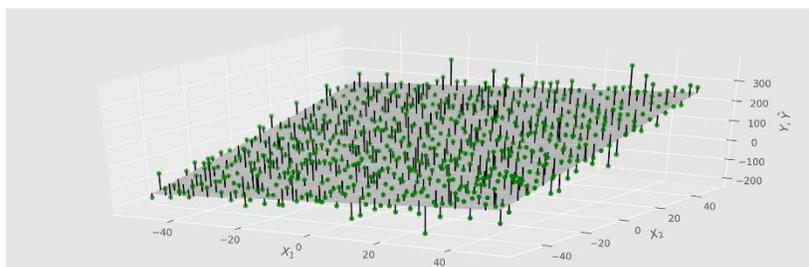


OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Y	R-squared:	0.791			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.790			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	1176.			
Date:	Thu, 14 Nov 2019	Prob (F-statistic):	4.33e-212			
Time:	18:58:15	Log-Likelihood:	-3309.2			
No. Observations:	625	AIC:	6624.			
Df Residuals:	622	BIC:	6638.			
Df Model:	2					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	53.2923	1.934	27.561	0.000	49.495	57.089
X_1	0.9904	0.064	15.390	0.000	0.864	1.117
X_2	2.9600	0.064	45.996	0.000	2.834	3.086
Omnibus:	0.267	Durbin-Watson:	2.148			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.875	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.149			
Skew:	0.014	Prob(JB):	0.928			
Kurtosis:	3.071	Cond. No.	30.0			

Warnings:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.



LinearFactorModel Estimation Summary

```

=====
No. Test Portfolios:      17   R-squared:                0.6944
No. Factors:              6   J-statistic:             19.501
No. Observations:       95   P-value                  0.0527
Date:                    Thu, Nov 14 2019   Distribution:            chi2(11)
Time:                    19:34:04
Cov. Estimator:         robust
  
```

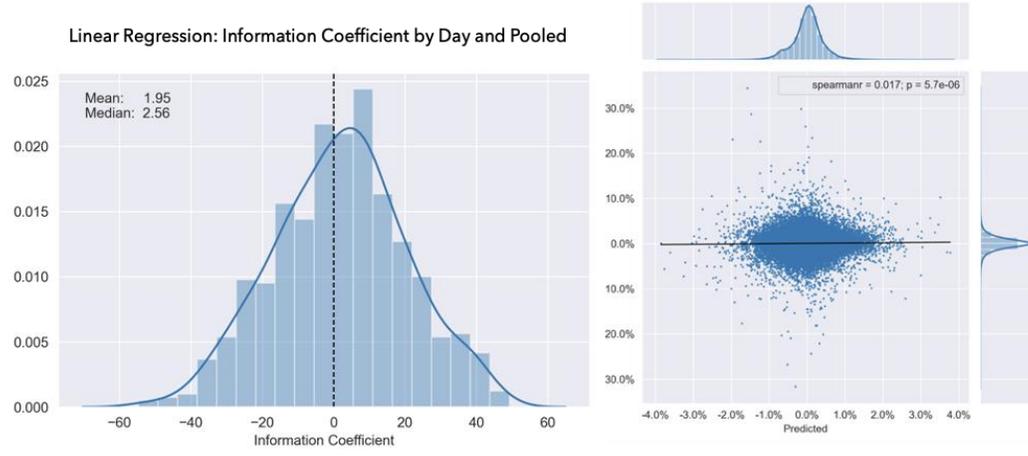
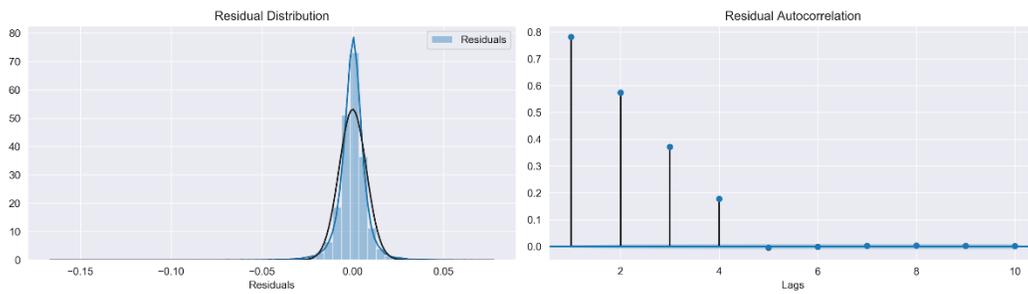
Risk Premia Estimates

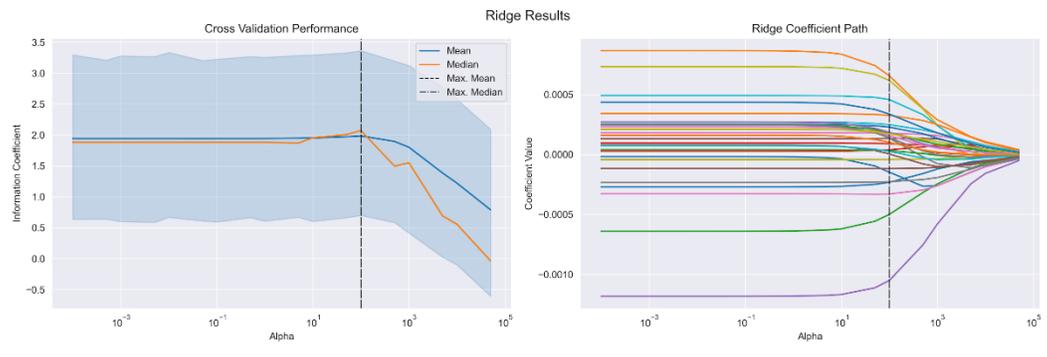
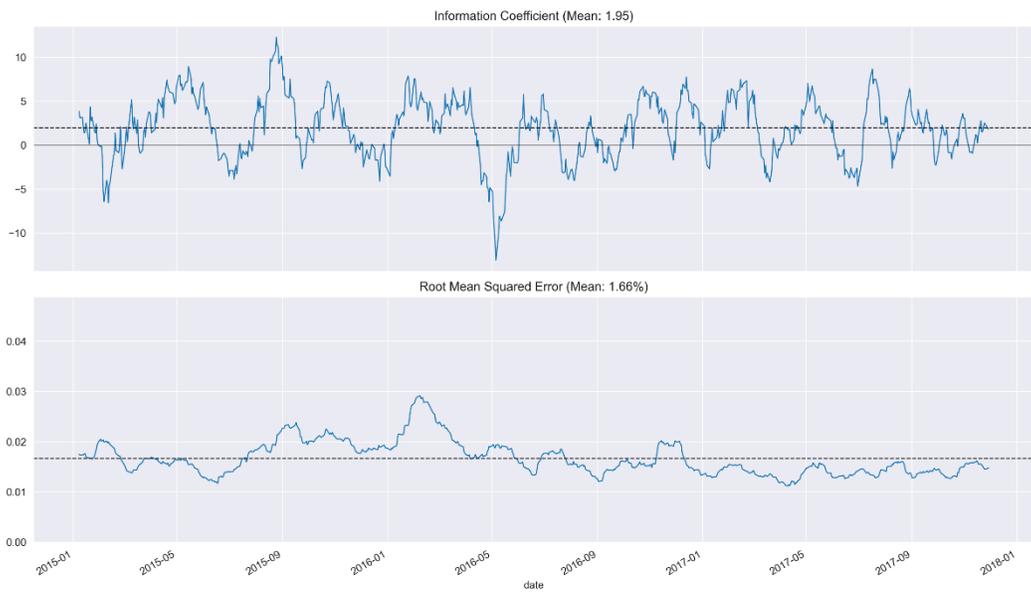
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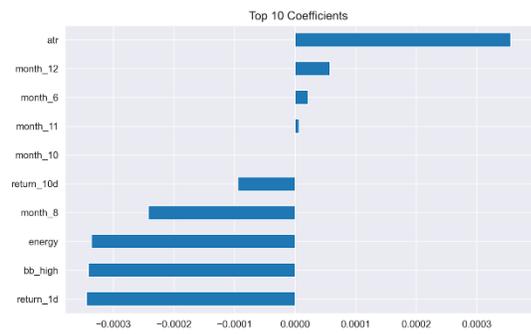
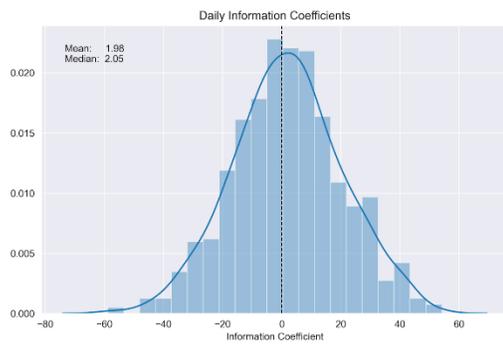
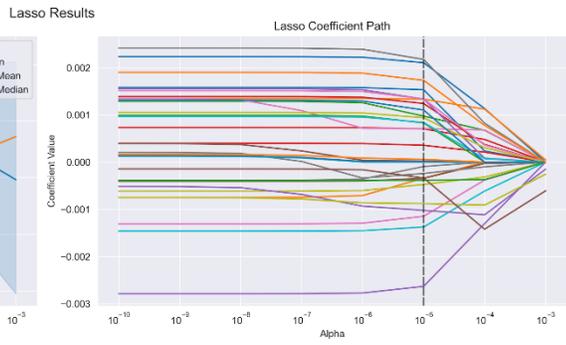
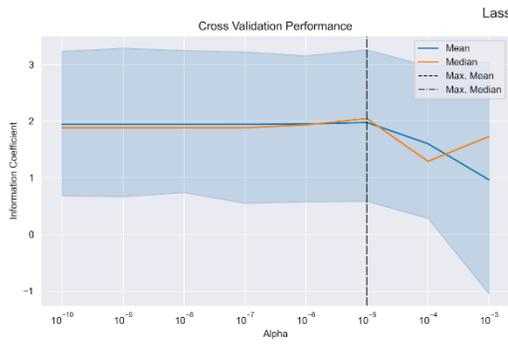
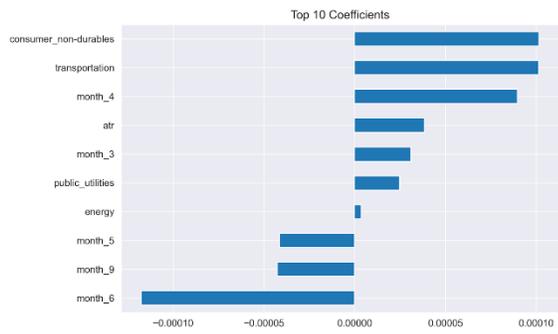
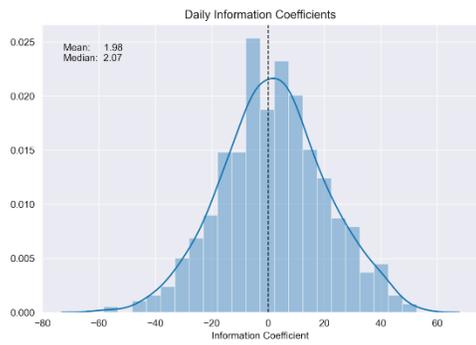
=====
      Parameter  Std. Err.   T-stat   P-value   Lower CI   Upper CI
-----
Mkt-RF         1.2436    0.3928    3.1662   0.0015    0.4738    2.0135
SMB            -0.0049    0.6993   -0.0070   0.9945   -1.3754    1.3657
HML           -0.6882    0.5360   -1.2838   0.1992   -1.7388    0.3625
RMW           -0.2373    0.6729   -0.3527   0.7243   -1.5562    1.0815
CMA           -0.3181    0.4633   -0.6865   0.4924   -1.2261    0.5900
RF            -0.0133    0.0132   -1.0026   0.3161   -0.0392    0.0127
=====
  
```

```

Covariance estimator:
HeteroskedasticCovariance
See full_summary for complete results
  
```









Logit Regression Results

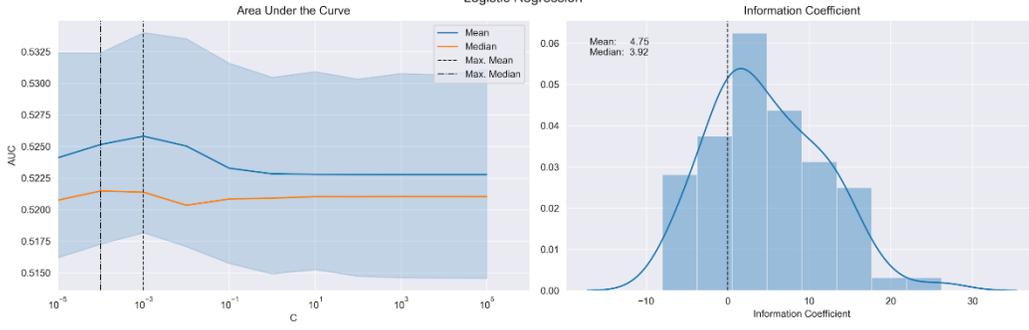
```

=====
Dep. Variable:          target    No. Observations:          198
Model:                 Logit      Df Residuals:              185
Method:                MLE        Df Model:                   12
Date:                  Mon, 10 Sep 2018    Pseudo R-squ.:             0.5022
Time:                  20:27:53      Log-Likelihood:            -67.907
converged:              True        LL-Null:                   -136.42
                               LLR p-value:                2.375e-23
=====

```

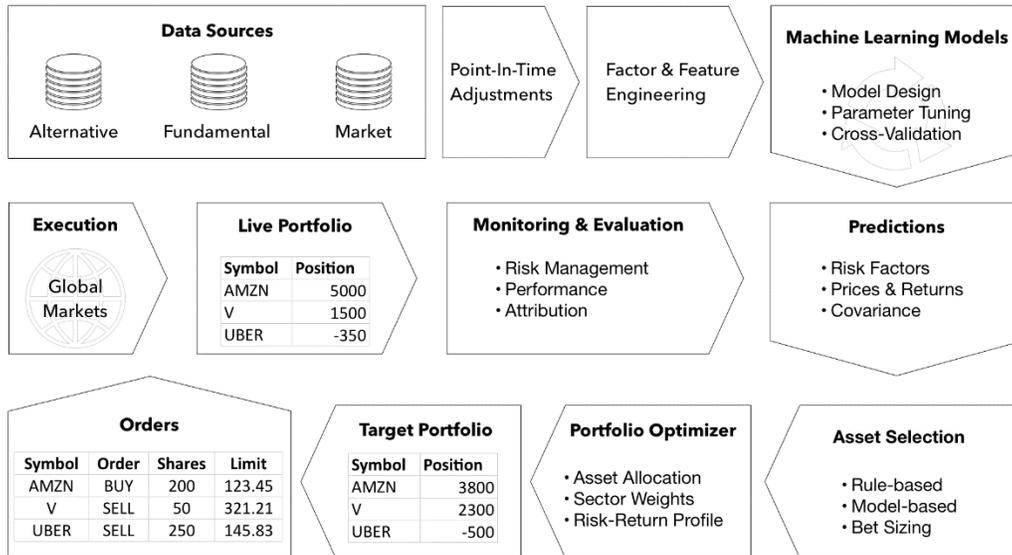
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	-8.5881	1.908	-4.502	0.000	-12.327	-4.849
realcons	130.1446	26.633	4.887	0.000	77.945	182.344
realinv	18.8414	4.053	4.648	0.000	10.897	26.786
realgovt	-19.0318	6.010	-3.166	0.002	-30.812	-7.252
realdpi	-52.2473	19.912	-2.624	0.009	-91.275	-13.220
m1	-1.3462	6.177	-0.218	0.827	-13.453	10.761
tbilrate	60.8607	44.350	1.372	0.170	-26.063	147.784
unemp	0.9487	0.249	3.818	0.000	0.462	1.436
infl	-60.9647	44.362	-1.374	0.169	-147.913	25.984
realint	-61.0453	44.359	-1.376	0.169	-147.987	25.896
quarter_2	0.1128	0.618	0.182	0.855	-1.099	1.325
quarter_3	-0.1991	0.609	-0.327	0.744	-1.393	0.995
quarter_4	0.0007	0.608	0.001	0.999	-1.191	1.192

Logistic Regression

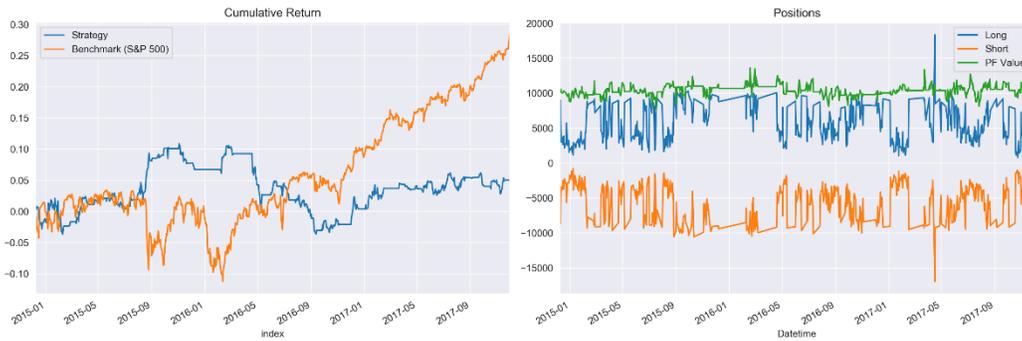
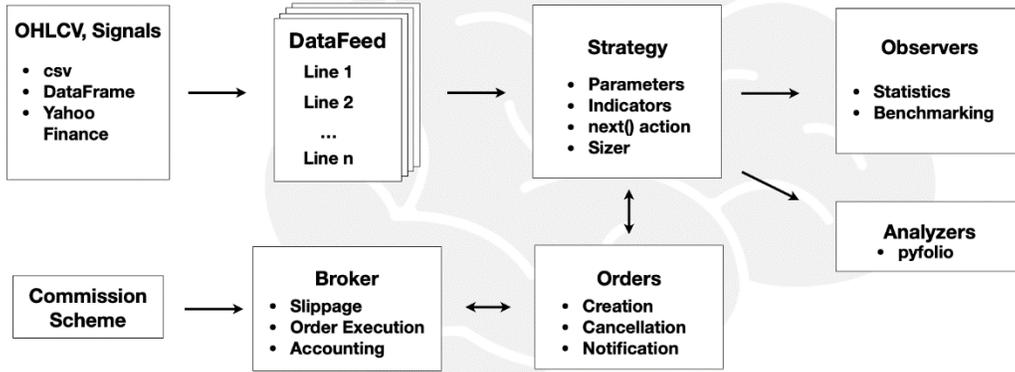


Chapter 8: The ML4T Workflow – From Model to Strategy Backtesting

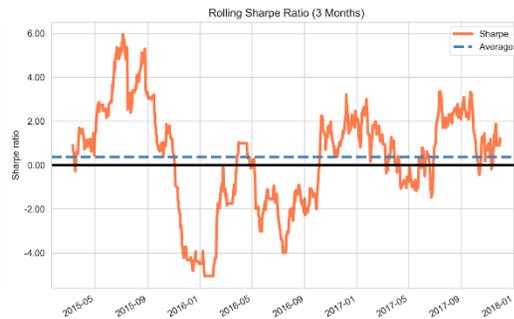
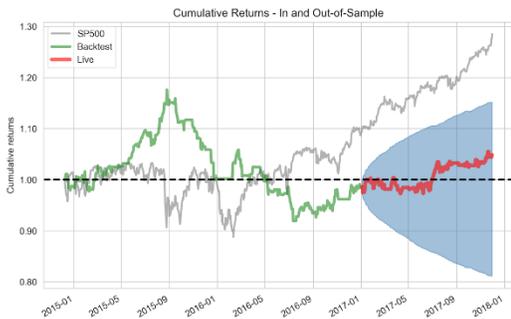
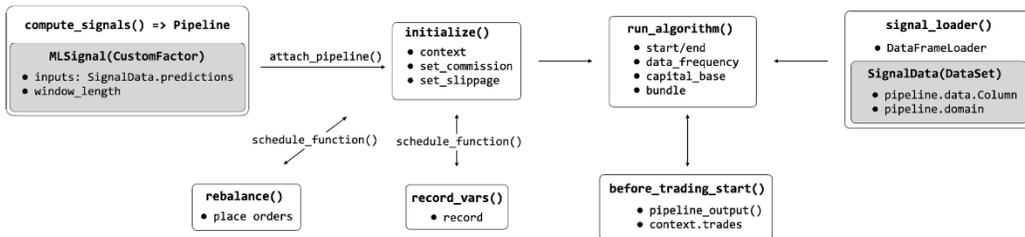
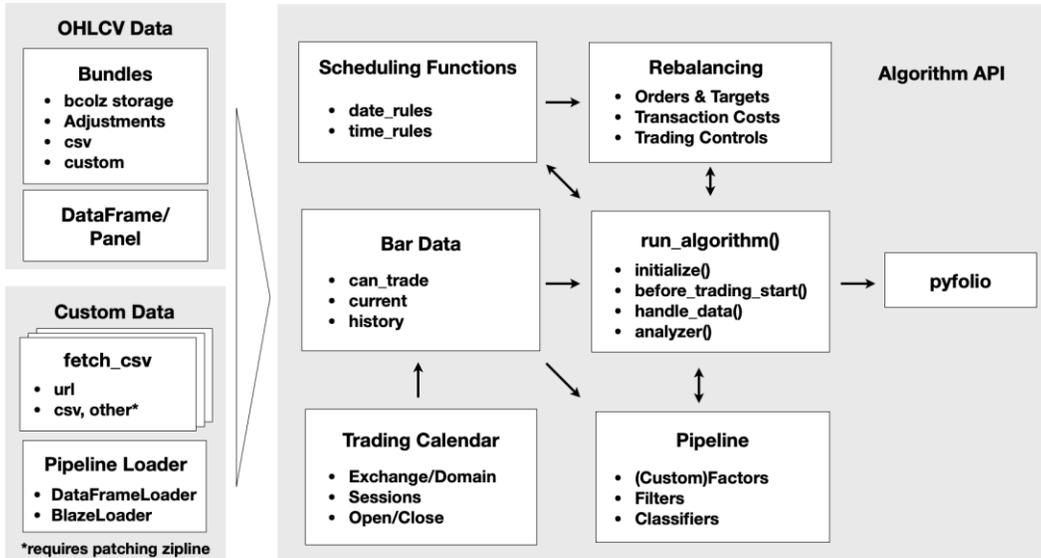
The ML4T Workflow

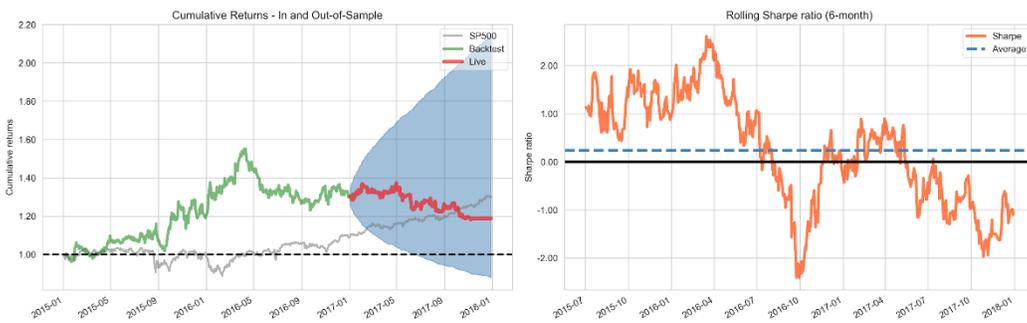
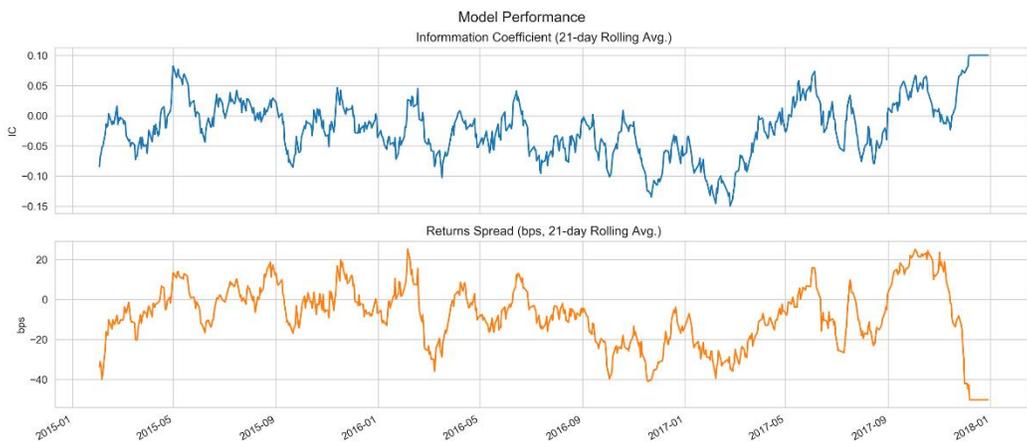
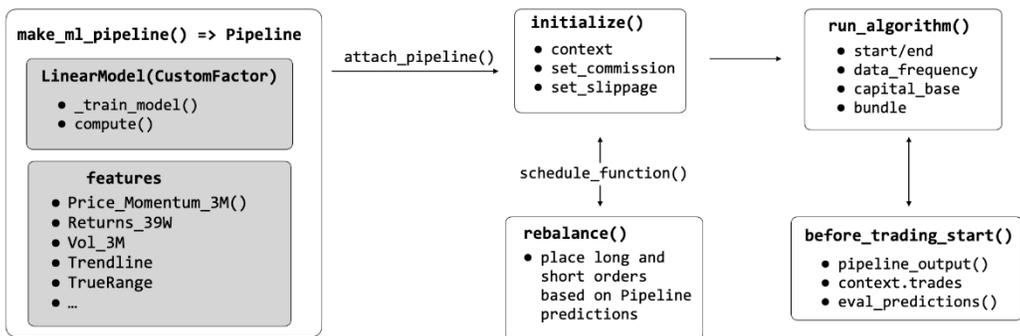


backtrader "Cerebro" Architecture

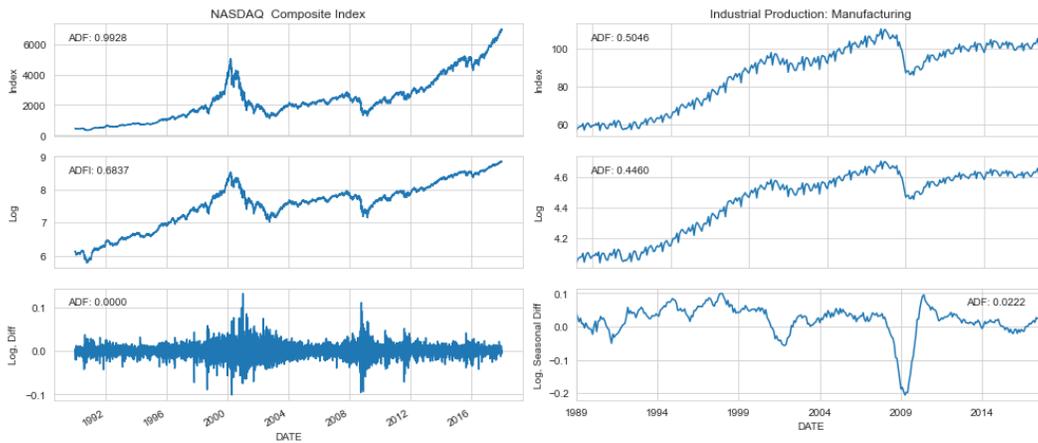
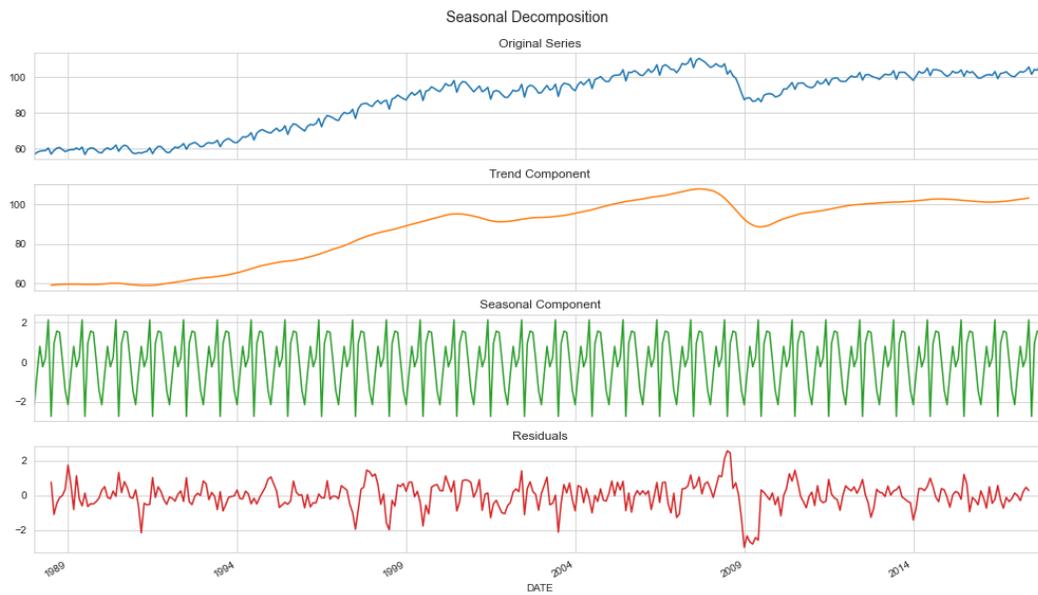


Zipline Architecture

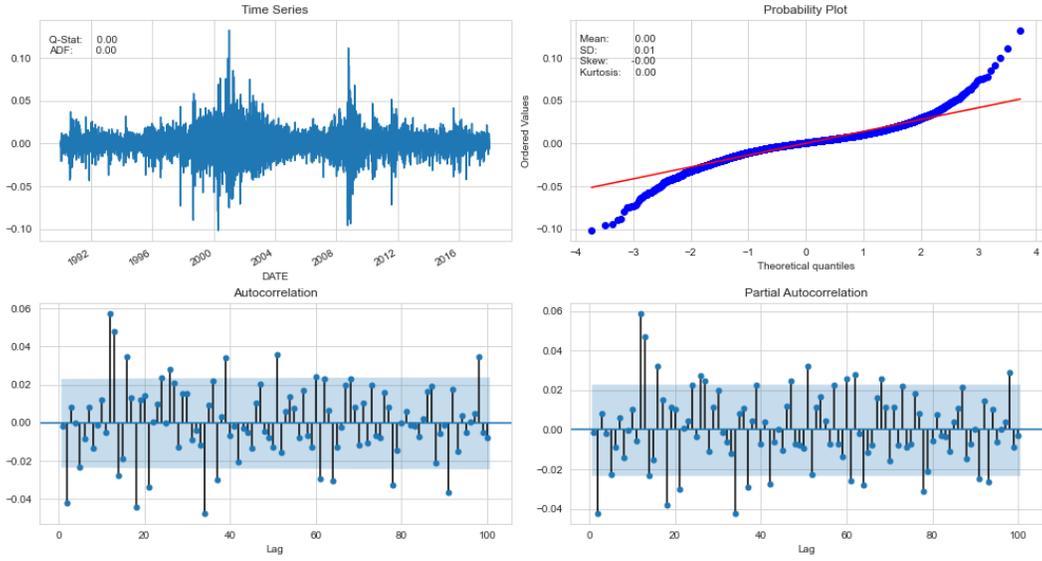




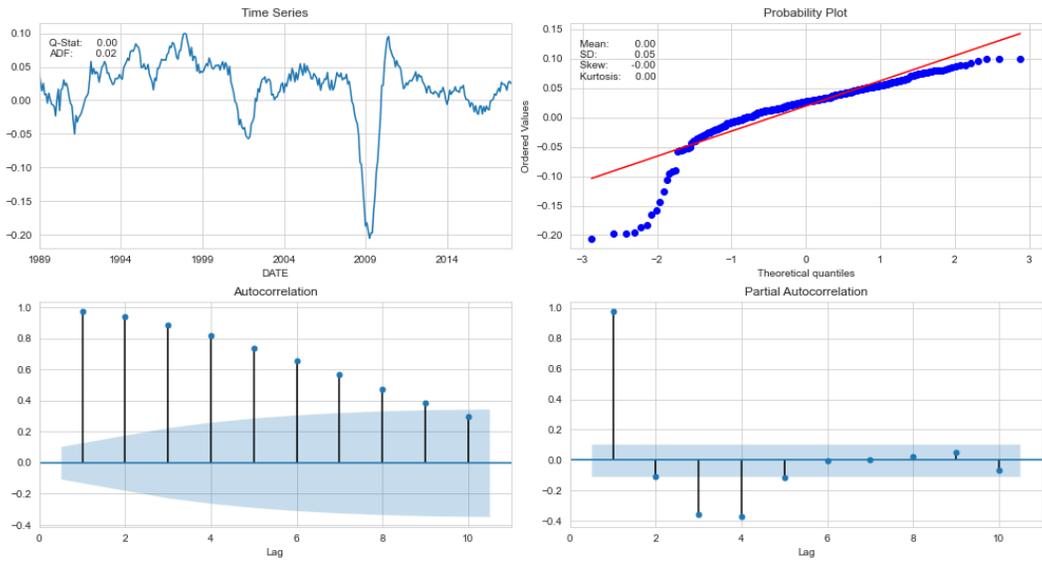
Chapter 9: Time-Series Models for Volatility Forecasts and Statistical Arbitrage



NASDAQ Composite (Log, Diff)



Industrial Production (Seasonal Diff)



Statespace Model Results

```

Dep. Variable:          IPGMFN      No. Observations:      348
Model:                 SARIMAX(2, 0, 3)x(1, 0, 0, 12)  Log Likelihood         1139.719
Date:                  Sat, 22 Sep 2018              AIC                   -2265.438
Time:                  17:48:17                     BIC                   -2238.472
Sample:                01-01-1989                  HQIC                  -2254.702
                    - 12-01-2017
Covariance Type:      opg
  
```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
ar.L1	1.4934	0.104	14.351	0.000	1.289	1.697
ar.L2	-0.5159	0.102	-5.083	0.000	-0.715	-0.317
ma.L1	-0.5499	0.114	-4.813	0.000	-0.774	-0.326
ma.L2	0.2872	0.062	4.662	0.000	0.166	0.408
ma.L3	0.1815	0.070	2.589	0.010	0.044	0.319
ar.S.L12	-0.4486	0.047	-9.533	0.000	-0.541	-0.356
sigma2	8.141e-05	5.65e-06	14.399	0.000	7.03e-05	9.25e-05

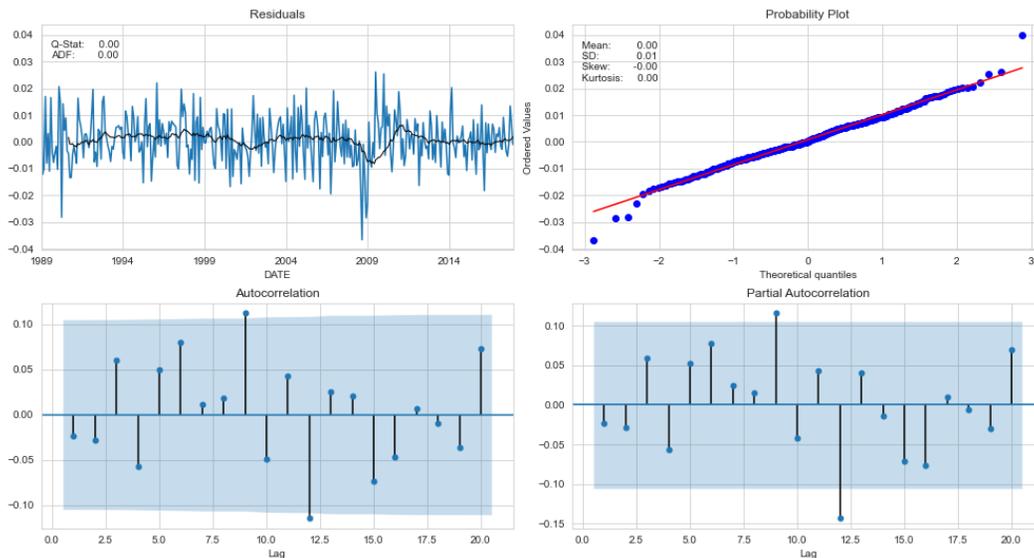
```

Ljung-Box (Q):          61.58      Jarque-Bera (JB):      9.97
Prob(Q):                0.02       Prob(JB):              0.01
Heteroskedasticity (H): 1.07      Skew:                  -0.20
Prob(H) (two-sided):    0.71      Kurtosis:              3.73
  
```

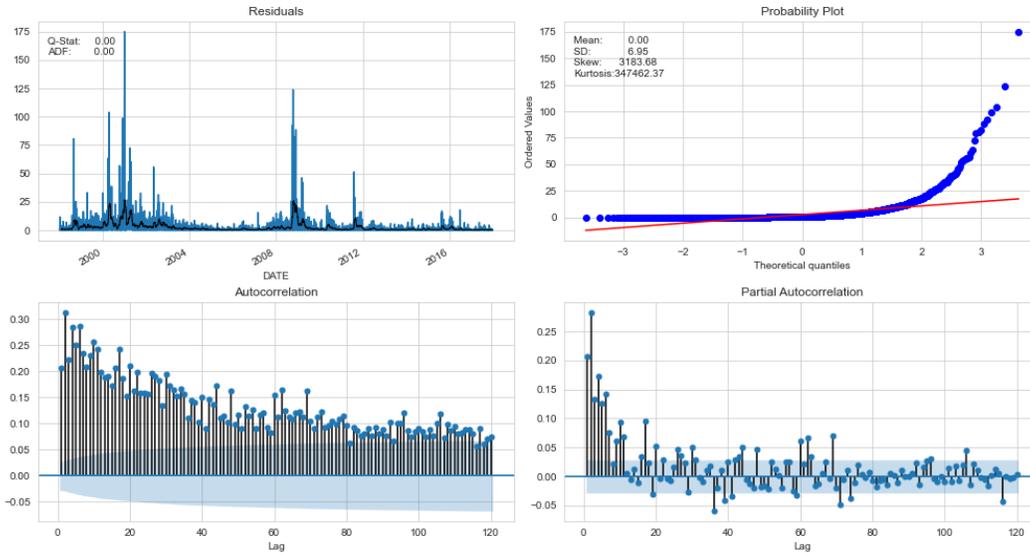
Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

SARIMAX (2, 0, 3) x (1, 0, 0, 12) | Model Diagnostics



NASDAQ Daily Volatility



Constant Mean - GARCH Model Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          NASDAQCOM      R-squared:                -0.001
Mean Model:            Constant Mean  Adj. R-squared:           -0.001
Vol Model:             GARCH          Log-Likelihood:          -7244.08
Distribution:          Normal         AIC:                     14500.2
Method:               Maximum Likelihood BIC:                     14539.1
Date:                 Thu, Apr 16 2020 No. Observations:        4851
Time:                 22:41:39        Df Residuals:            4845
                                           Df Model:                6
                                           Mean Model
    
```

```

=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      95.0% Conf. Int.
-----+-----
mu            0.0526   1.416e-02      3.714   2.043e-04   [2.484e-02,8.036e-02]
-----+-----
              Volatility Model
    
```

```

=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      95.0% Conf. Int.
-----+-----
omega         0.0270   1.047e-02      2.574   1.005e-02   [6.430e-03,4.748e-02]
alpha[1]      0.0350   1.581e-02      2.215   2.678e-02   [4.027e-03,6.601e-02]
alpha[2]      0.0581   3.943e-02      1.473   0.141       [-1.919e-02, 0.135]
beta[1]       0.8675     0.535          1.622   0.105       [ -0.181,  1.916]
beta[2]       0.0179     0.495          3.618e-02  0.971       [ -0.952,  0.987]
    
```

Covariance estimator: robust

Univariate Time Series

ARMA Models

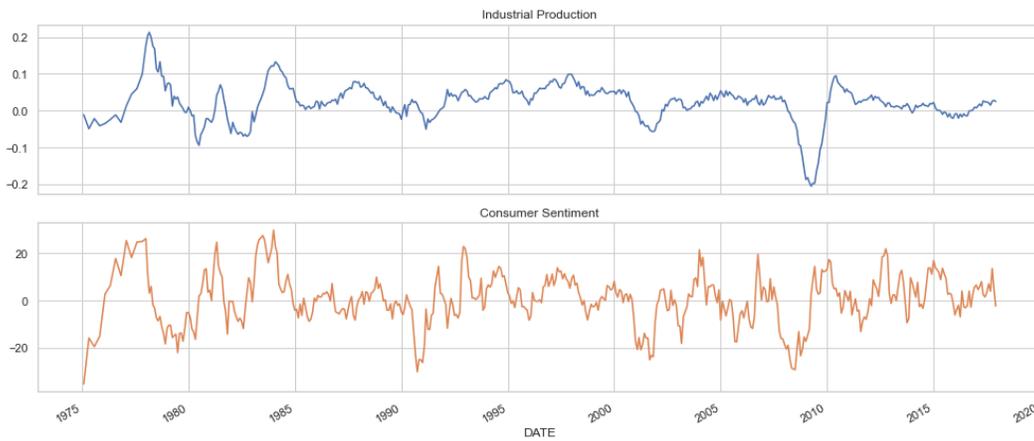
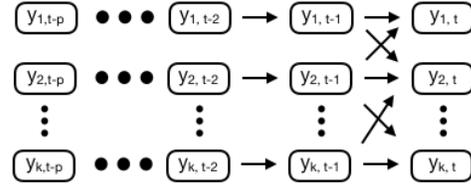


with exogenous variables



Multivariate Time Series

Vector Autoregressive (VAR) Models



Statespace Model Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:  ['ip', 'sentiment']  No. Observations:      468
Model:         VARMA(1,1)           Log Likelihood         -71.870
              + intercept          AIC                   169.741
Date:          Thu, 16 Apr 2020     BIC                   223.671
Time:          22:55:23            HQIC                  190.962
Sample:        0
              - 468
Covariance Type:  opg
=====

```

```

=====
Ljung-Box (Q):      127.93, 161.51  Jarque-Bera (JB):     128.70, 17.04
Prob(Q):            0.00, 0.00     Prob(JB):              0.00, 0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H): 0.48, 1.10  Skew:                  0.19, 0.21
Prob(H) (two-sided):  0.00, 0.57  Kurtosis:              5.54, 3.83
=====

```

Results for equation ip

```

=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----+-----
intercept    0.0015      0.001      2.401      0.016      0.000      0.003
L1.ip        0.9284      0.010     93.628      0.000      0.909      0.948
L1.sentiment 0.0006     6.03e-05   10.059      0.000      0.000      0.001
L1.e(ip)     0.0116      0.037      0.311      0.756     -0.062      0.085
L1.e(sentiment) -9.925e-05  0.000     -0.814      0.415     -0.000      0.000
=====

```

Results for equation sentiment

```

=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----+-----
intercept    0.3374      0.279      1.208      0.227     -0.210      0.885
L1.ip       -14.3677     5.450     -2.636      0.008     -25.049     -3.687
L1.sentiment 0.8801      0.023     37.598      0.000      0.834      0.926
L1.e(ip)     39.6834     18.798      2.111      0.035      2.839     76.528
L1.e(sentiment) 0.0509      0.052      0.983      0.326     -0.051      0.152
=====

```

Error covariance matrix

```

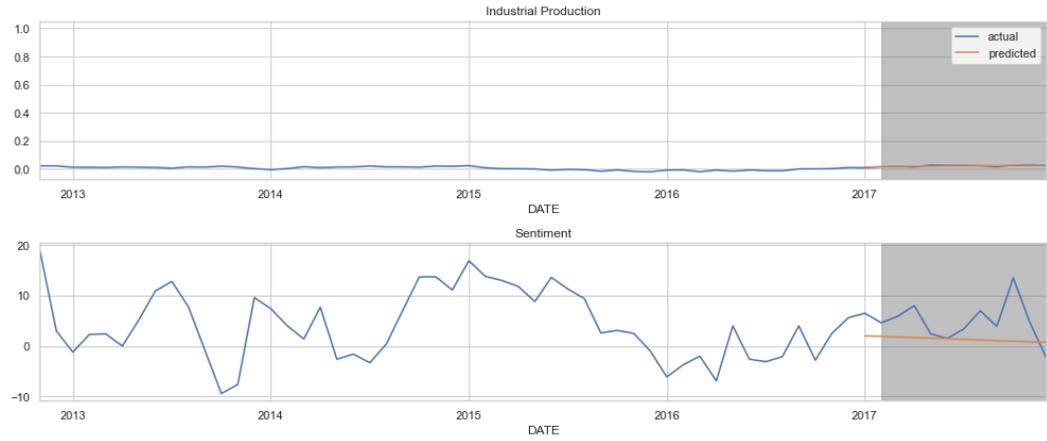
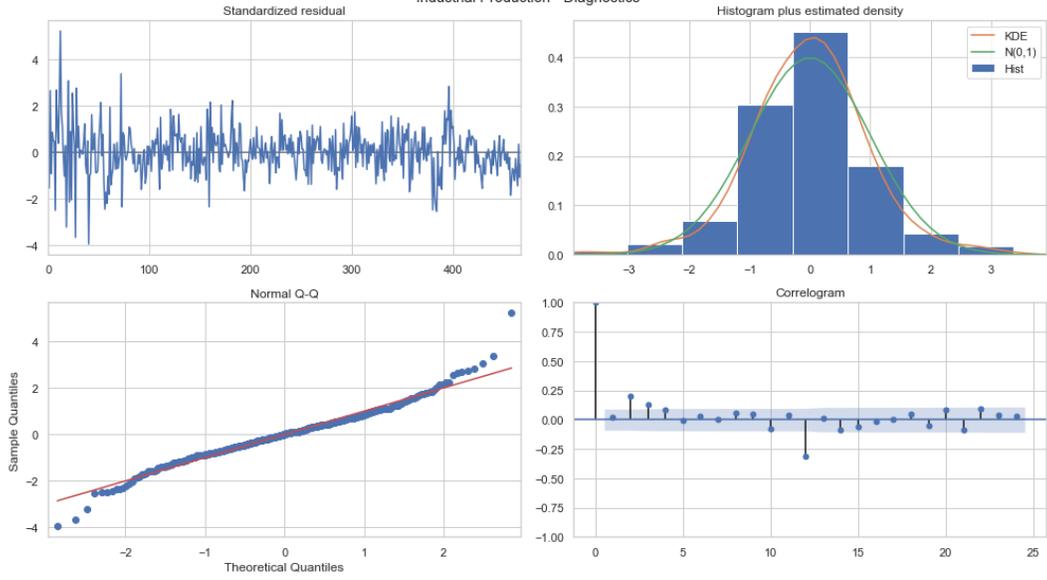
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----+-----
sqrt.var.ip    0.0129      0.000     40.298      0.000      0.012      0.014
sqrt.cov.ip.sentiment 0.0368      0.231      0.159      0.873     -0.416      0.489
sqrt.var.sentiment 5.2738      0.148     35.519      0.000      4.983      5.565
=====

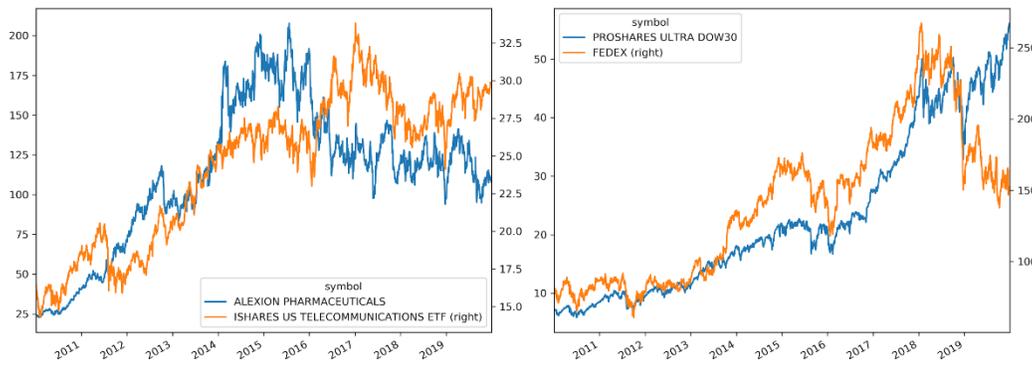
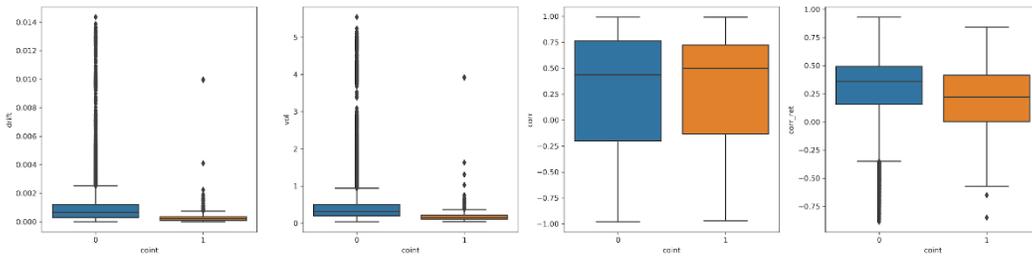
```

Warnings:

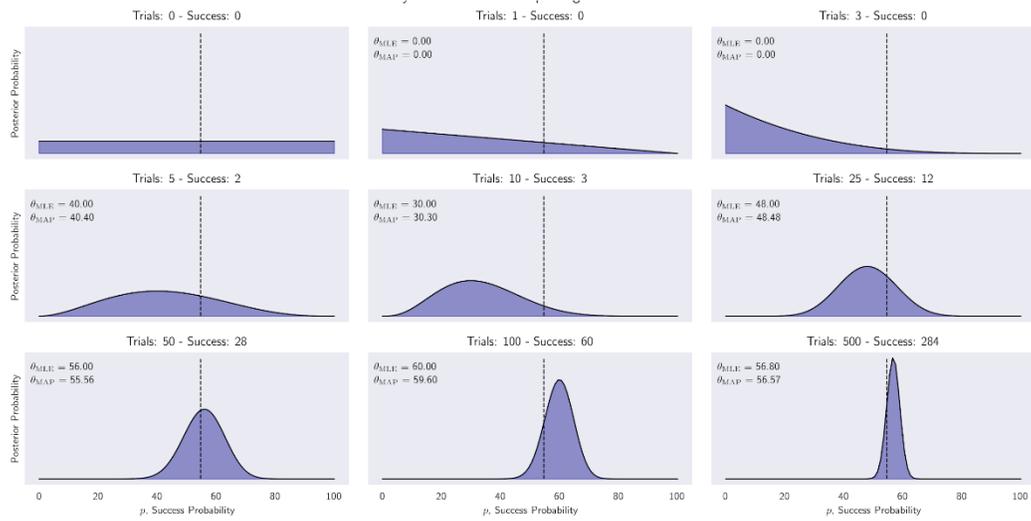
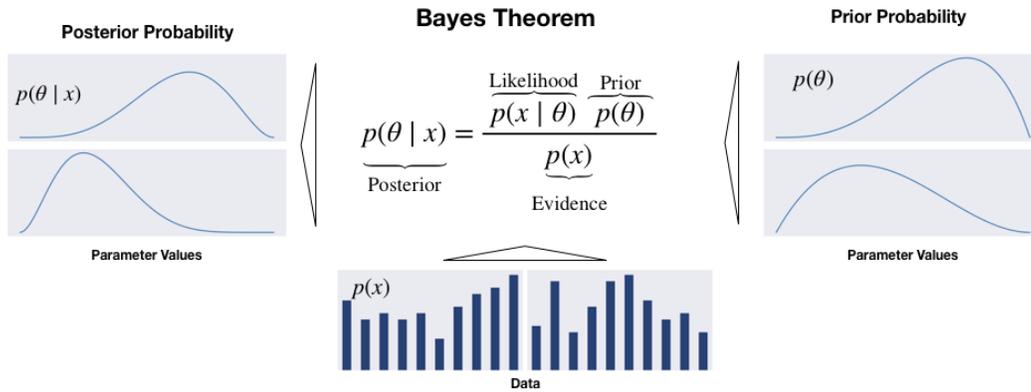
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

Industrial Production - Diagnostics



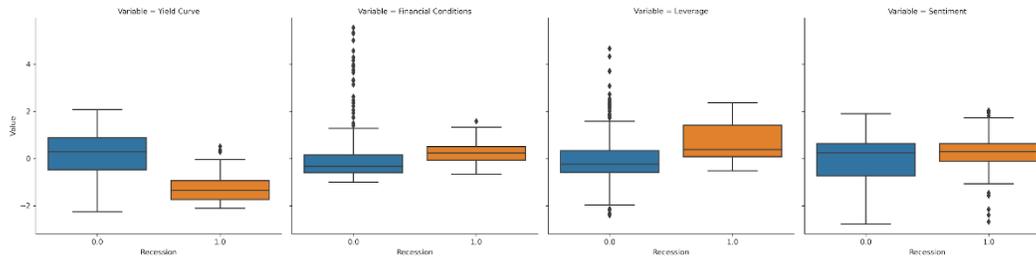


Chapter 10: Bayesian ML – Dynamic Sharpe Ratios and Pairs Trading



Mutual Information between Indicators and Recession by Lead Time

Yield Curve	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.9	6.7	6.8	9.2	11.1	11.5	11.8	11.4	11.0	11.4	12.2	11.1	11.0	10.2	10.0	11.4	9.7	8.7	7.2	6.1	
Financial Conditions	14.3	13.4	11.8	9.9	8.7	6.4	5.0	6.1	6.0	7.4	5.4	5.2	6.4	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.2	5.3	3.8	3.5	3.5	1.2	1.7	3.0	
Leverage	15.1	15.3	14.0	11.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	5.0	4.1	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.5	4.4	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.8	5.0	5.9	6.6	5.8	5.1	
Sentiment	6.8	6.0	4.6	4.7	5.6	3.5	3.5	2.4	0.1	2.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.9	2.6	2.2	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.1	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Lead Time (Months)																							



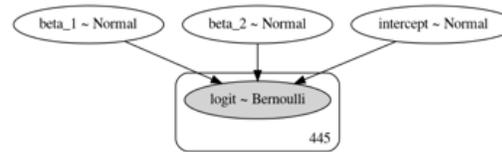
Logistic Regression

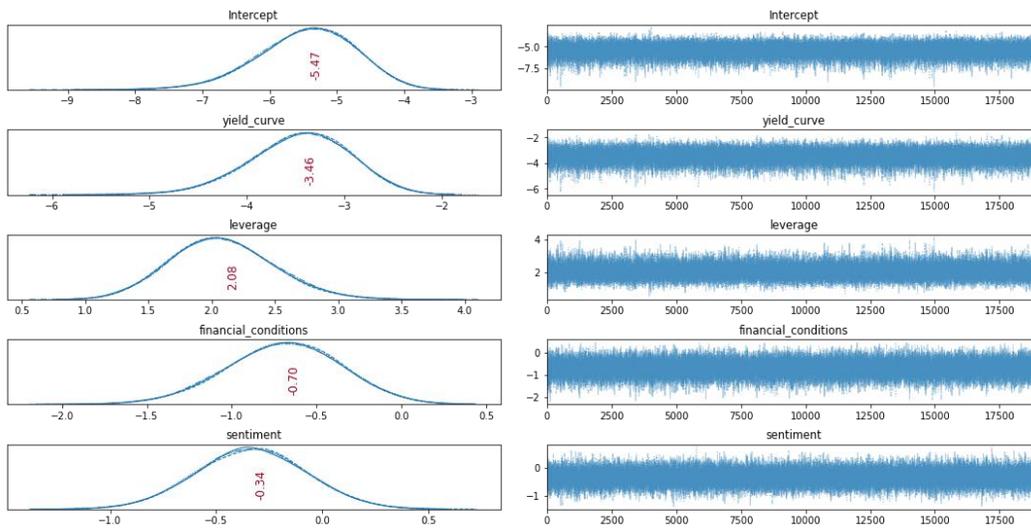
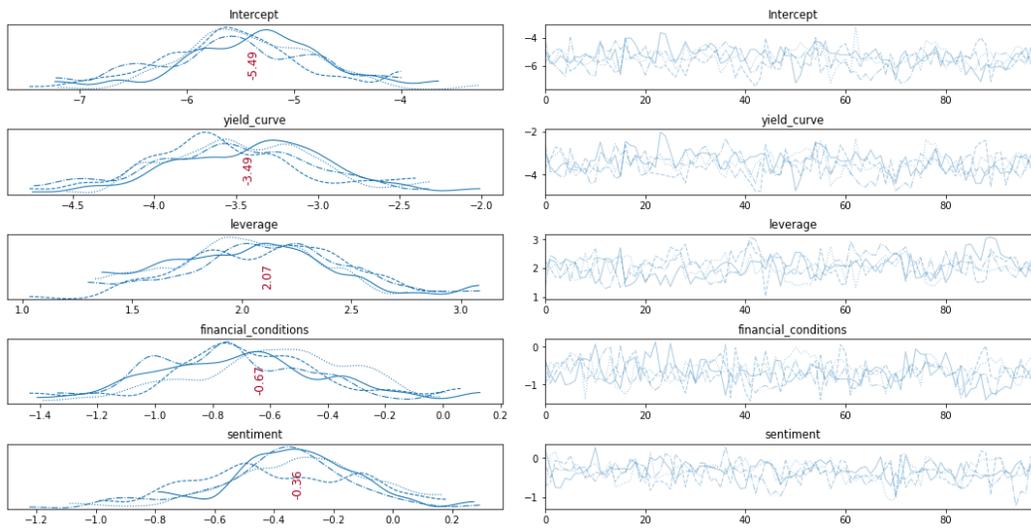
$$p(y_i = 1 | \beta) = \sigma(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta_k x_{ik})$$

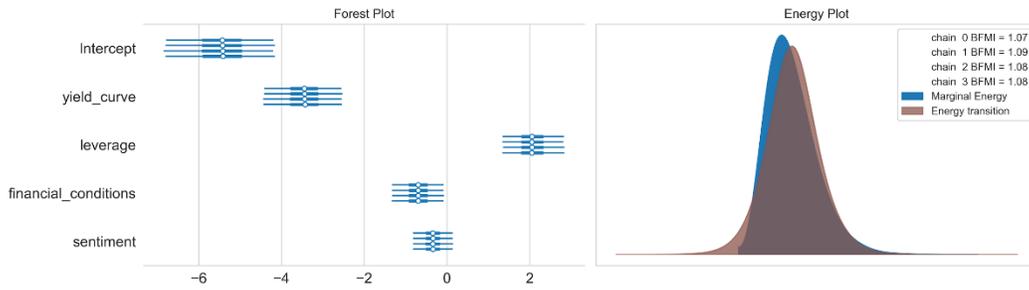
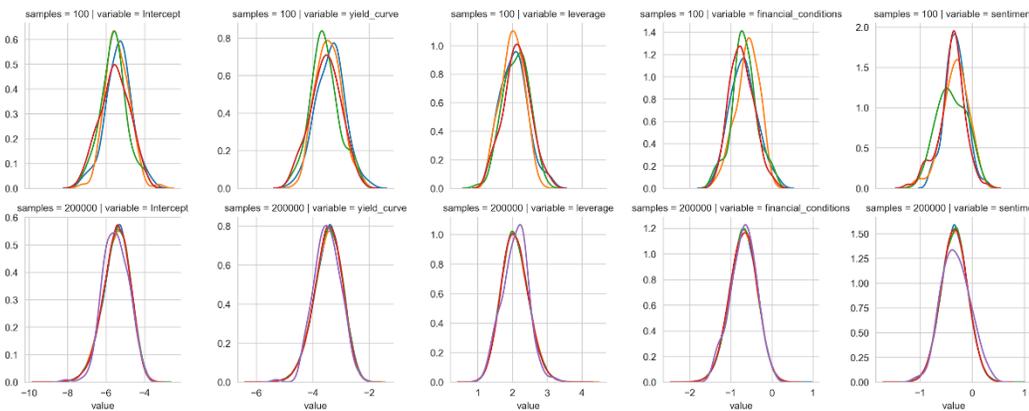
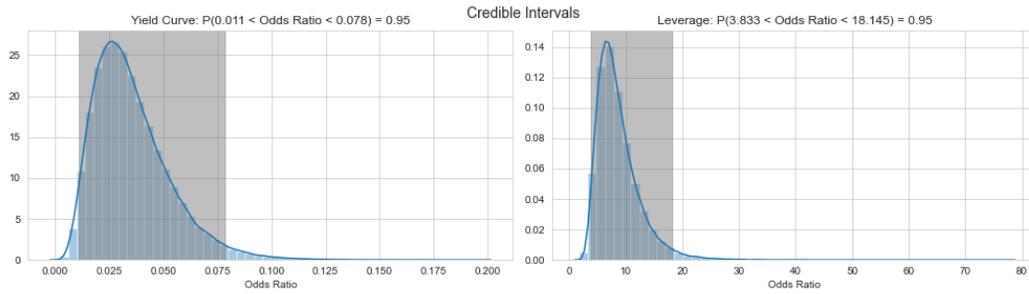
where σ is the logistic function

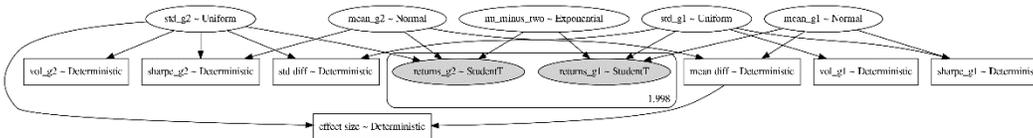
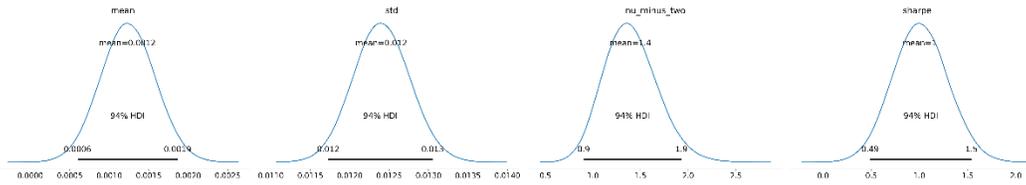
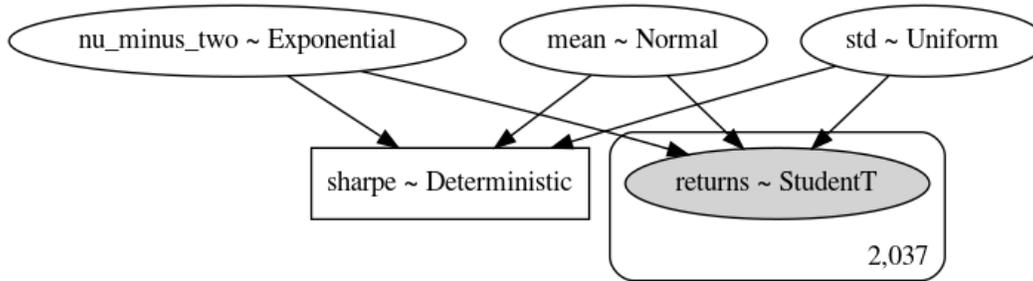
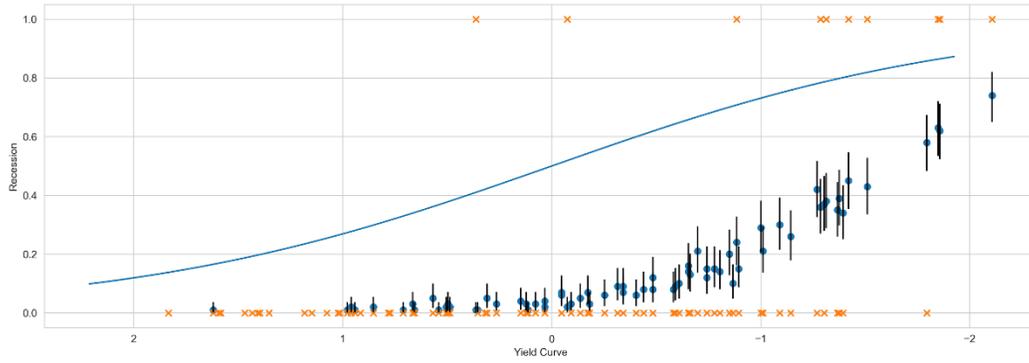
$$\sigma(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}$$

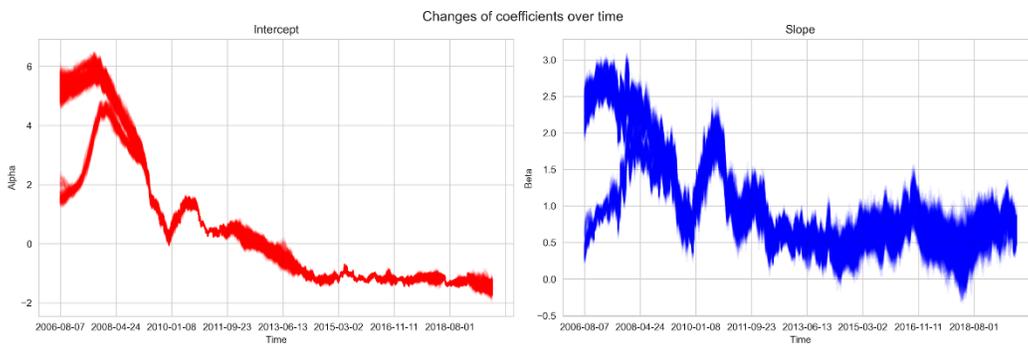
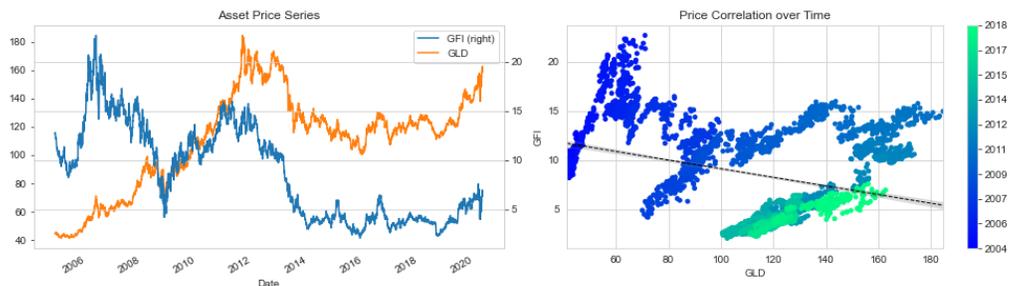
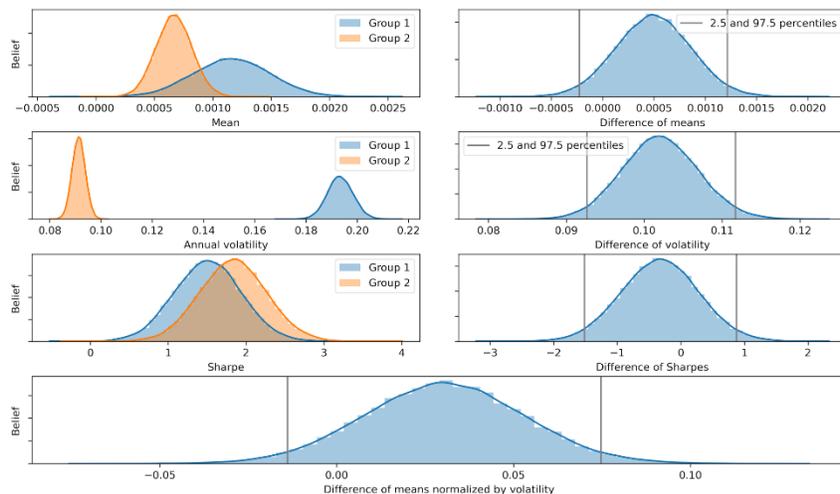
Plate Notation

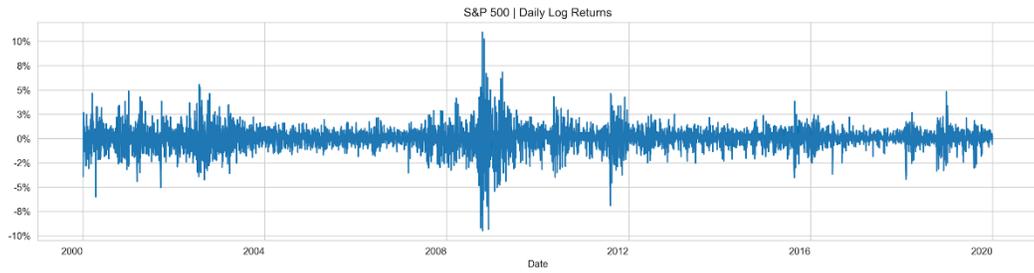
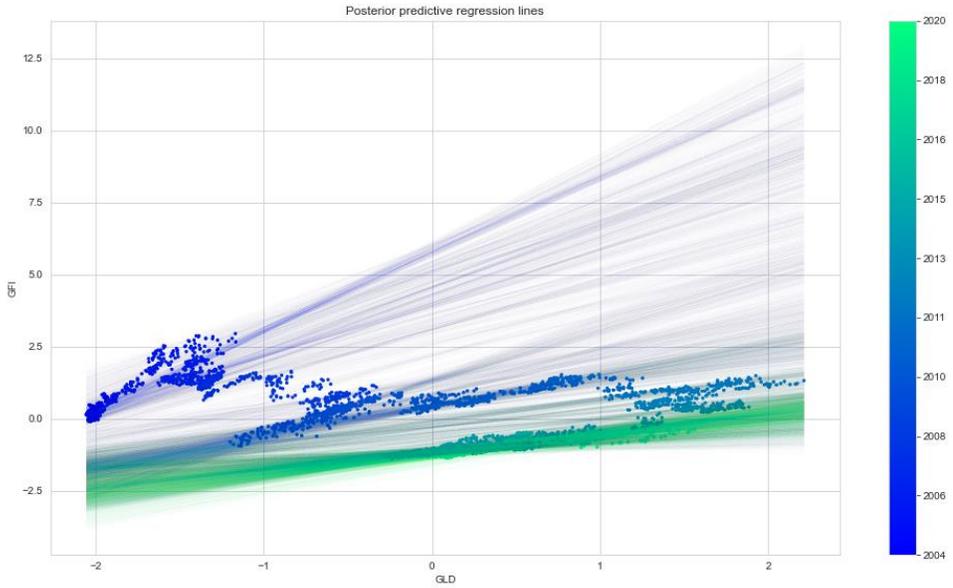


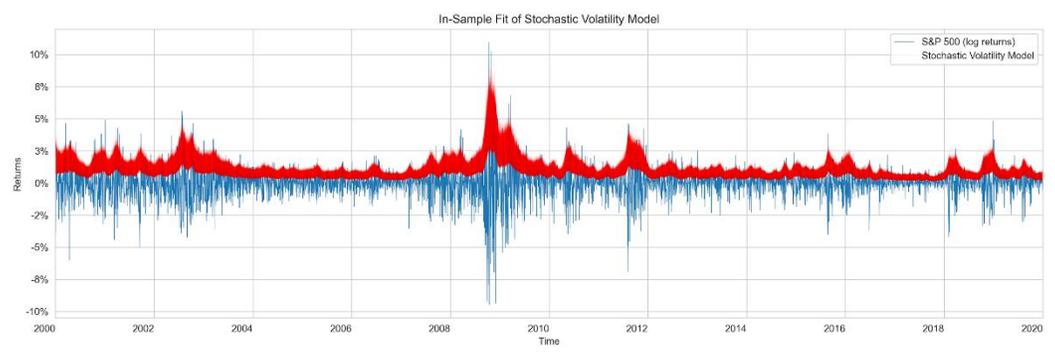
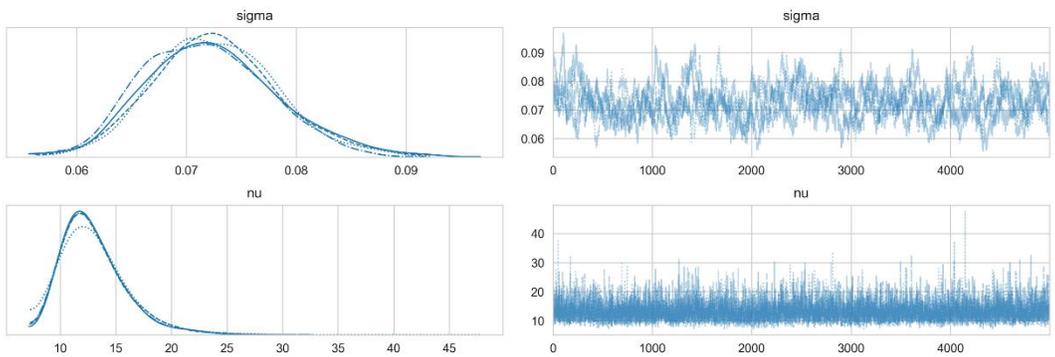




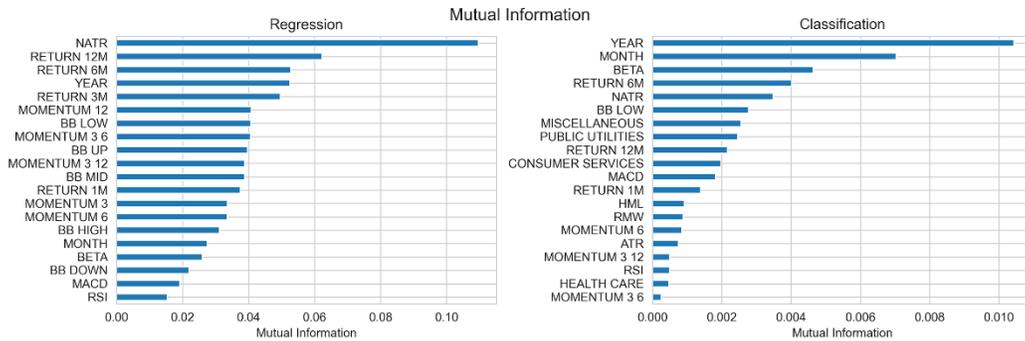
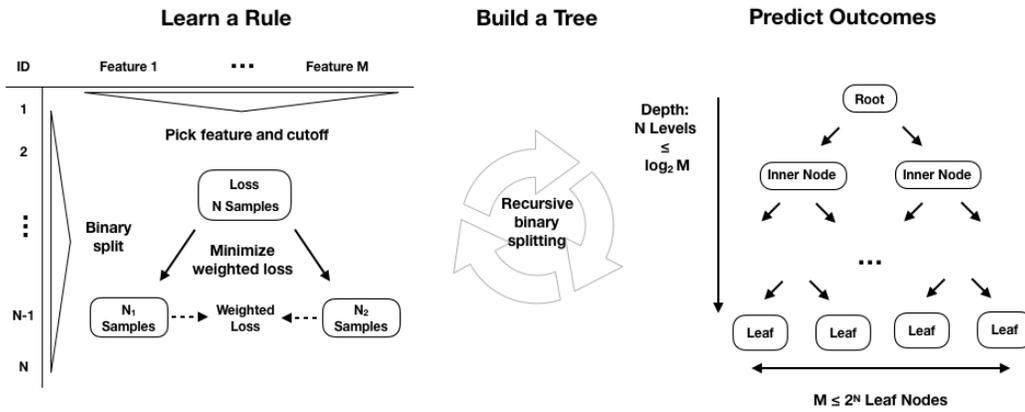








Chapter 11: Random Forests – A Long-Short Strategy for Japanese Stocks

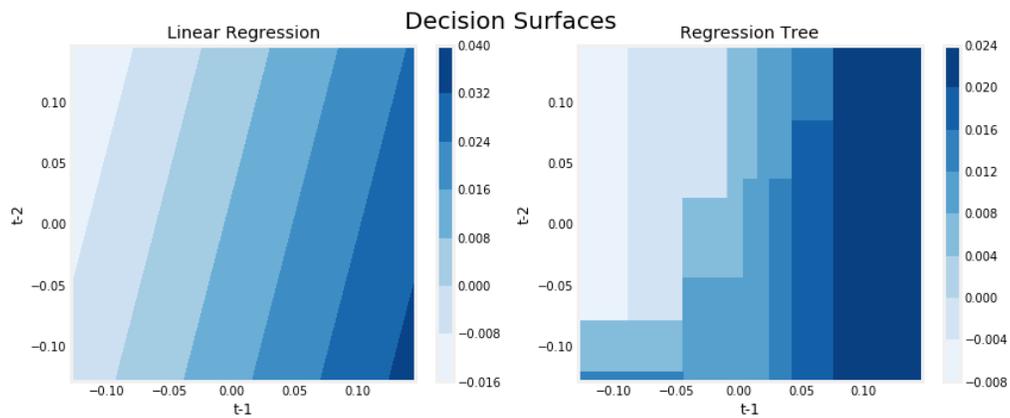
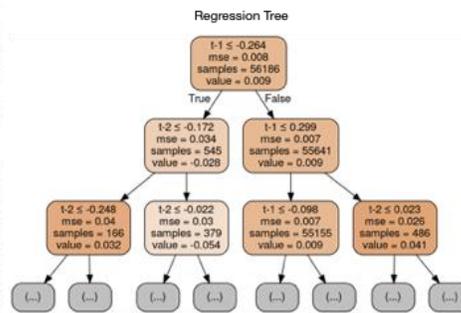


OLS Regression Results

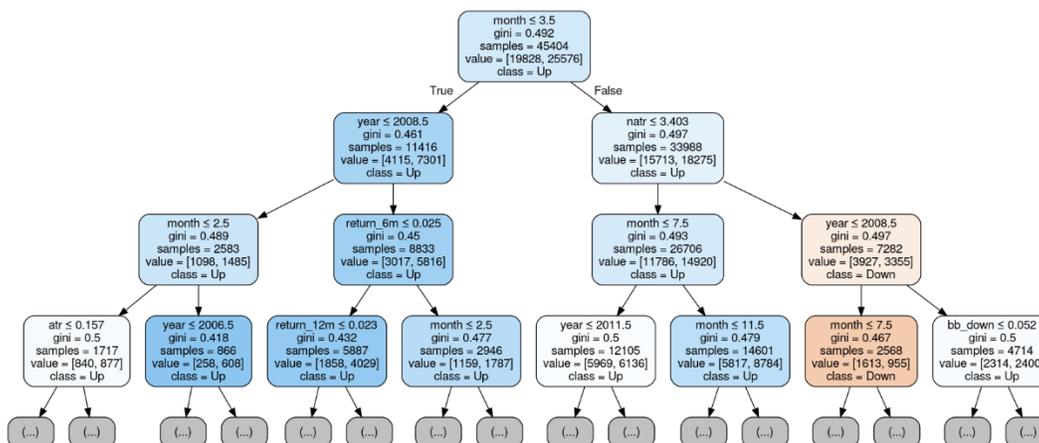
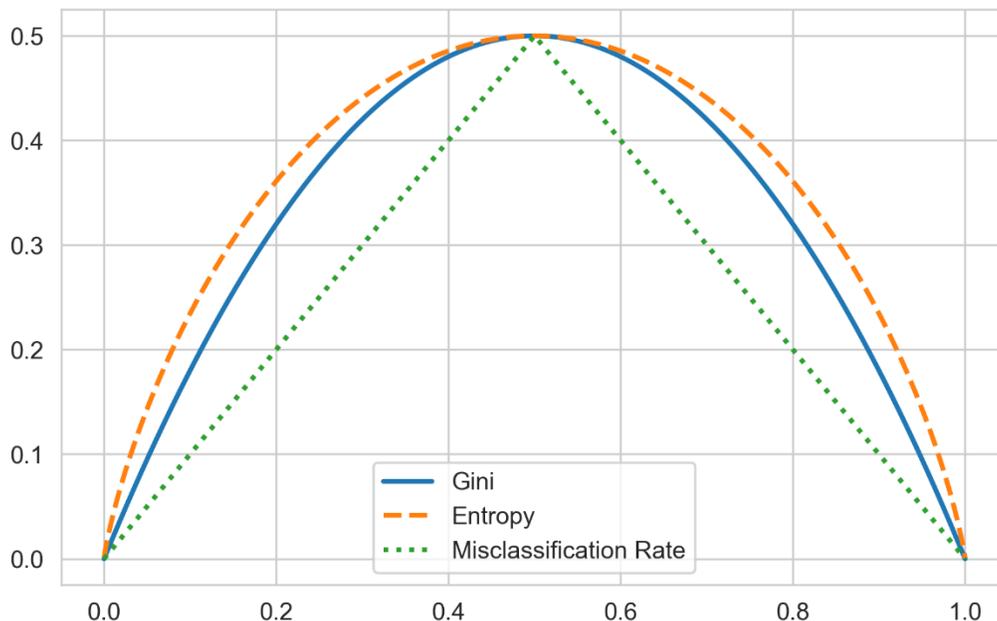
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.001
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.001
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	39.02
Date:	Wed, 22 Apr 2020	Prob (F-statistic):	1.17e-17
Time:	19:18:07	Log-Likelihood:	56967.
No. Observations:	56186	AIC:	-1.139e+05
Df Residuals:	56183	BIC:	-1.139e+05
Df Model:	2		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

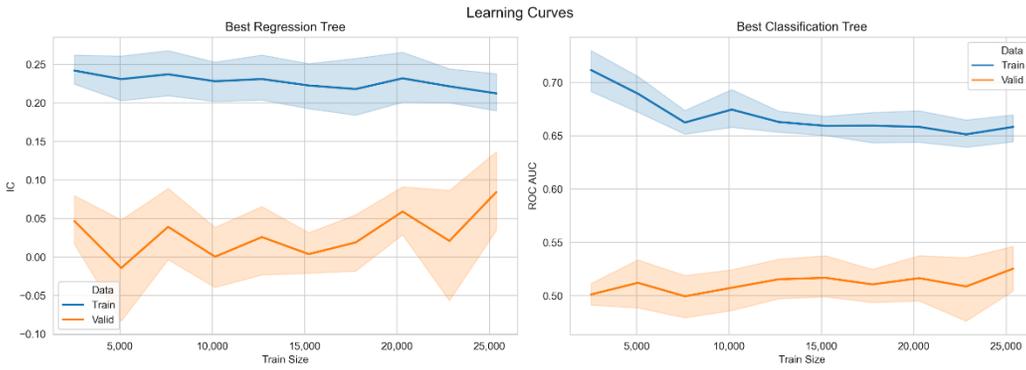
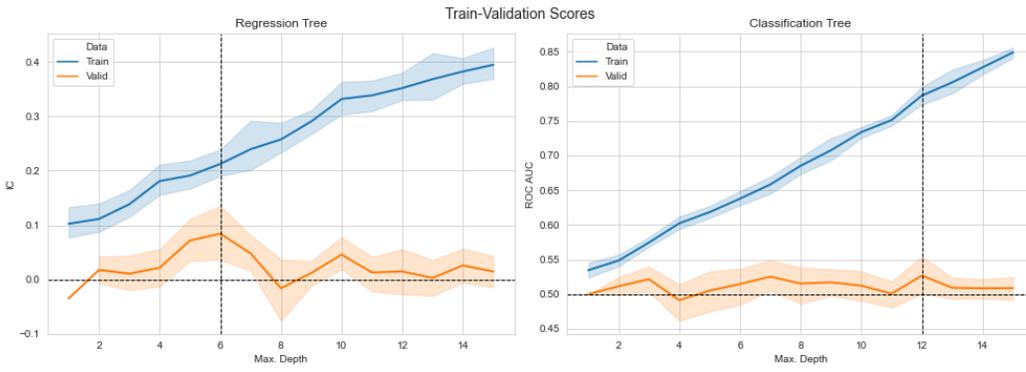
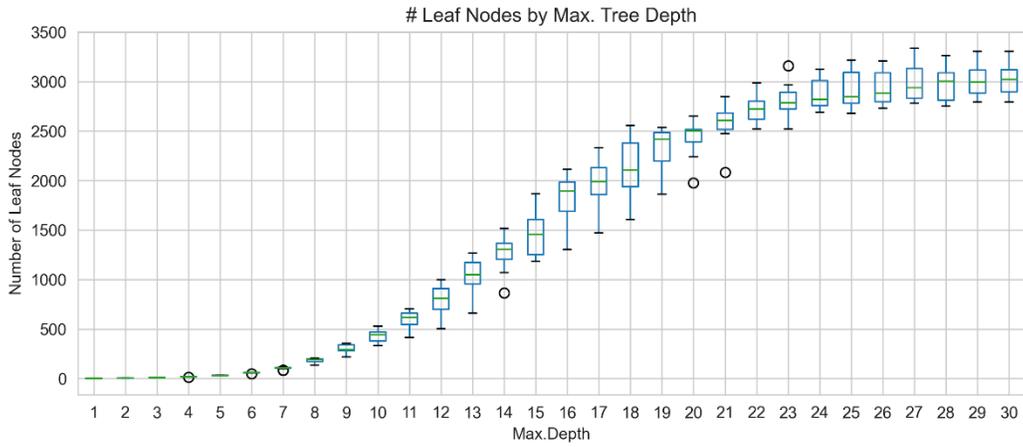
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0088	0.000	23.412	0.000	0.008	0.009
t-1	0.0327	0.004	7.761	0.000	0.024	0.041
t-2	-0.0187	0.004	-4.437	0.000	-0.027	-0.010

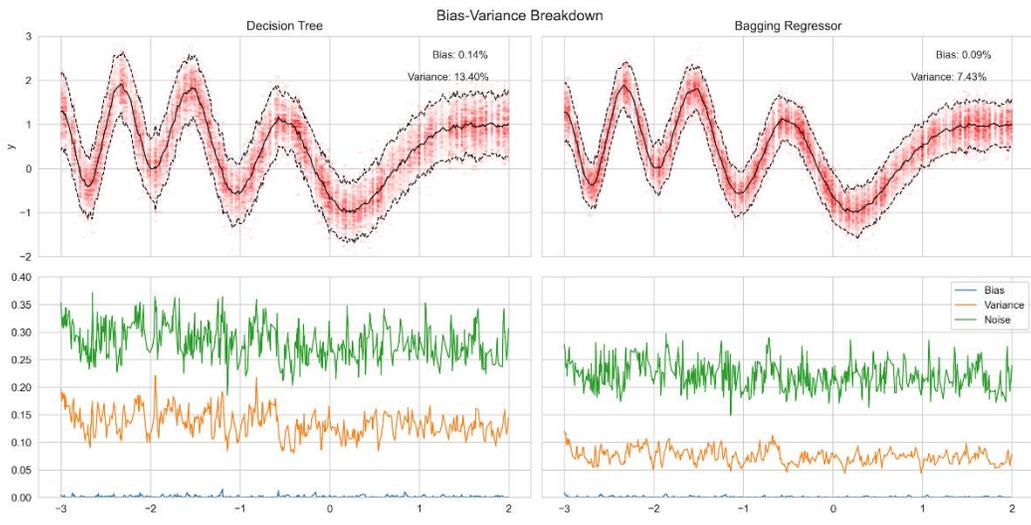
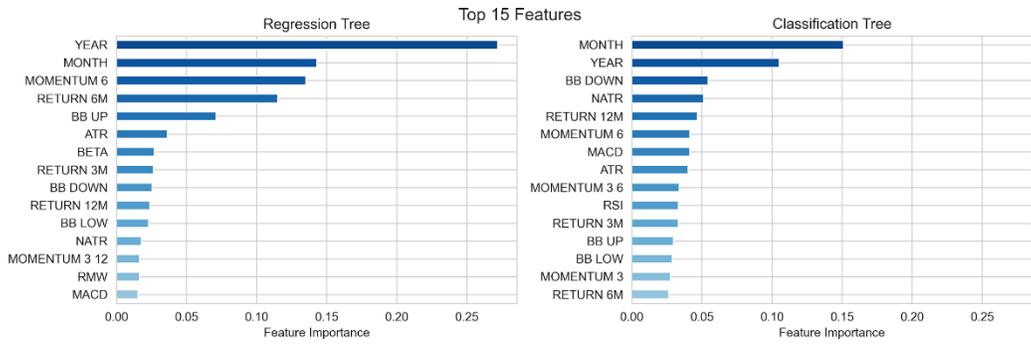
Omnibus:	2103.126	Durbin-Watson:	1.999
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	6483.607
Skew:	0.018	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	4.664	Cond. No.	11.5

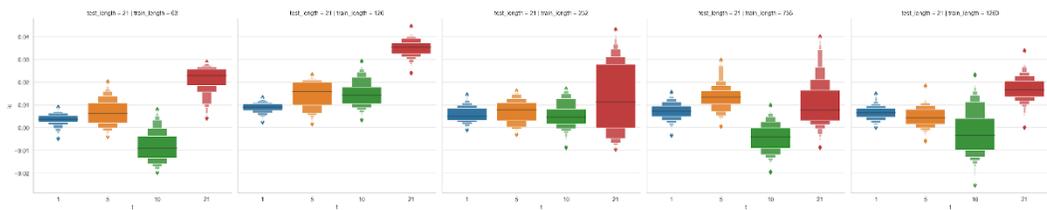
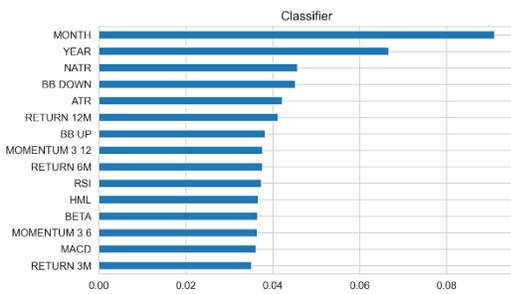
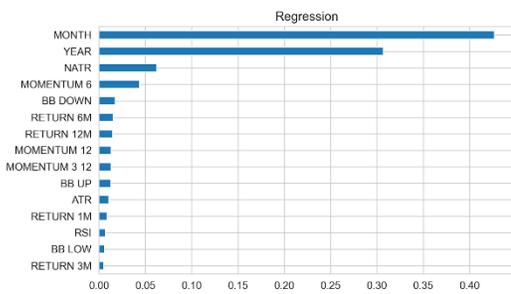
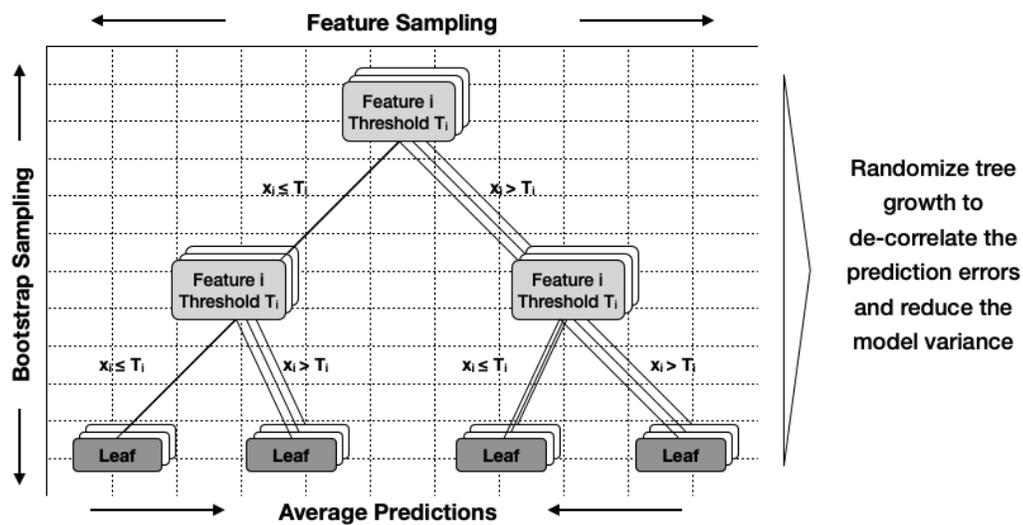


Classification Loss Functions

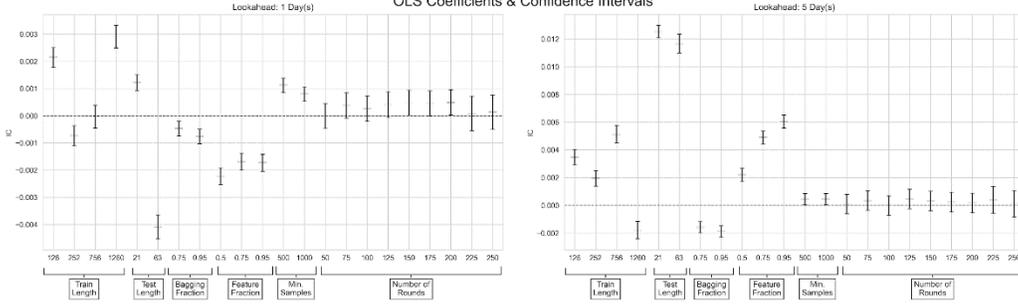




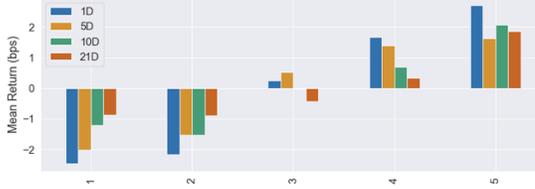




OLS Coefficients & Confidence Intervals



Mean Period Wise Return By Factor Quantile



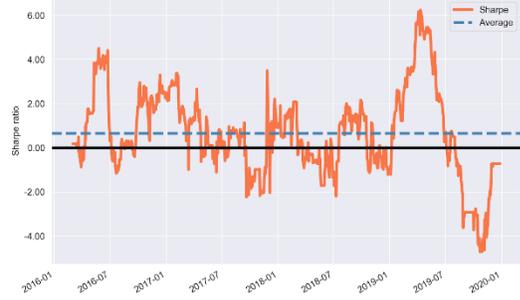
(1D Period Forward Return)



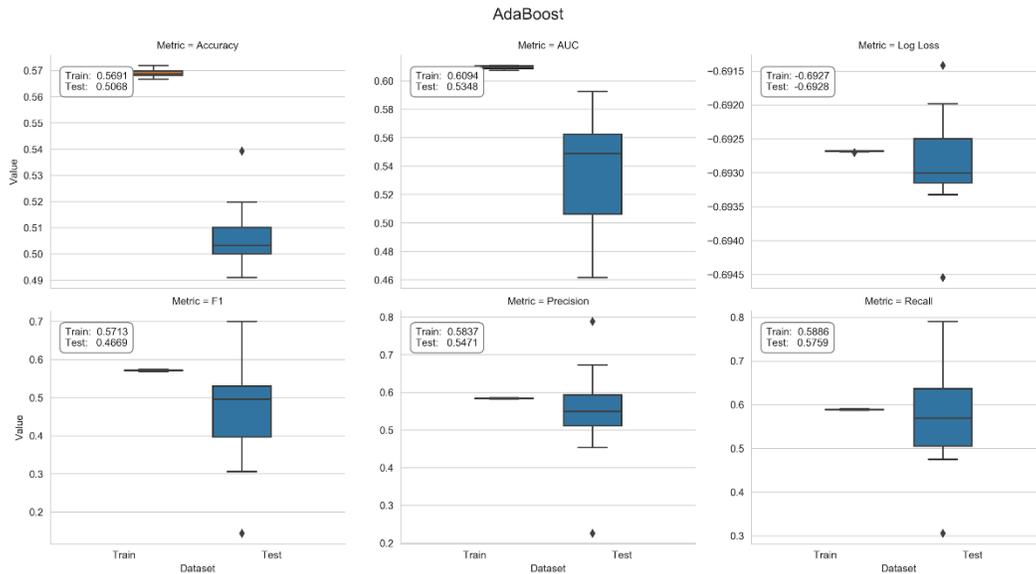
Cumulative Returns - In and Out-of-Sample



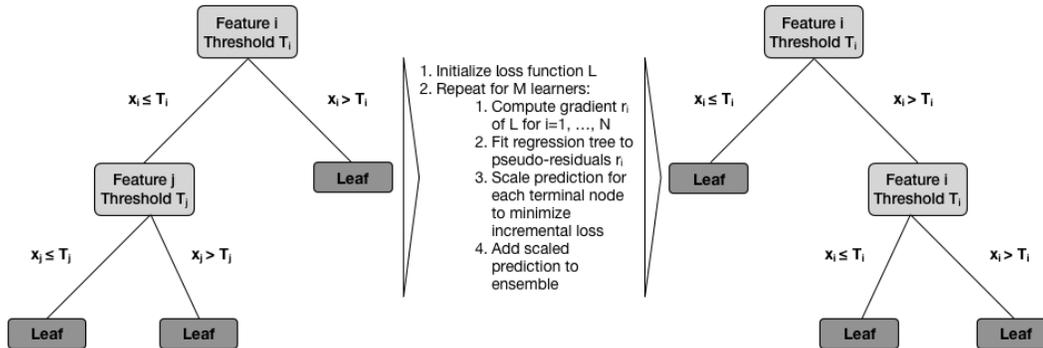
Rolling Sharpe Ratio (3 Months)



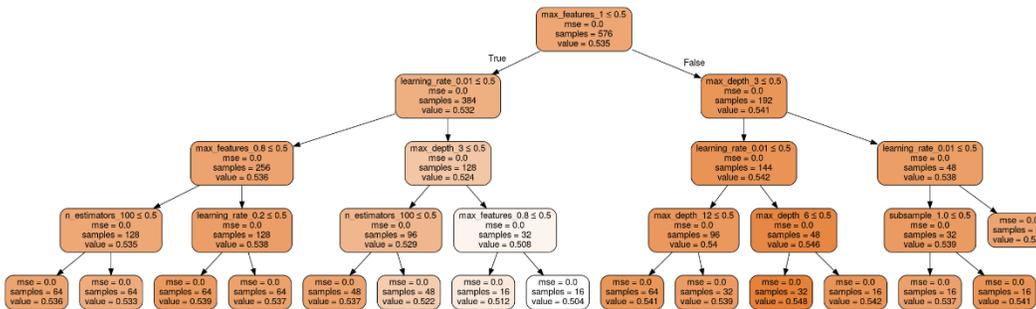
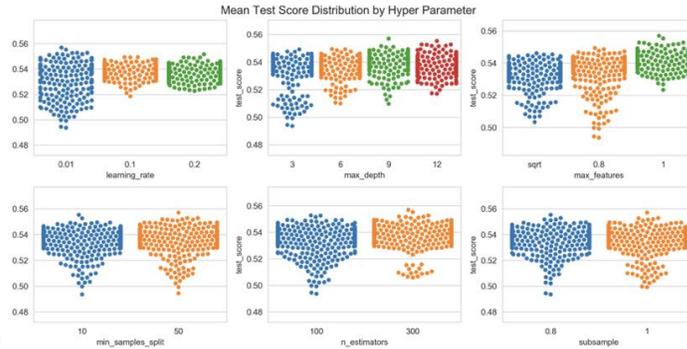
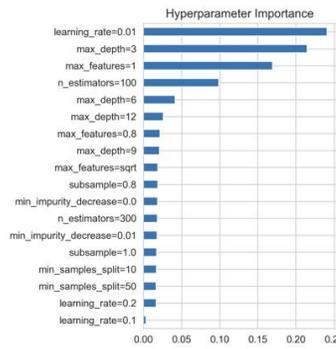
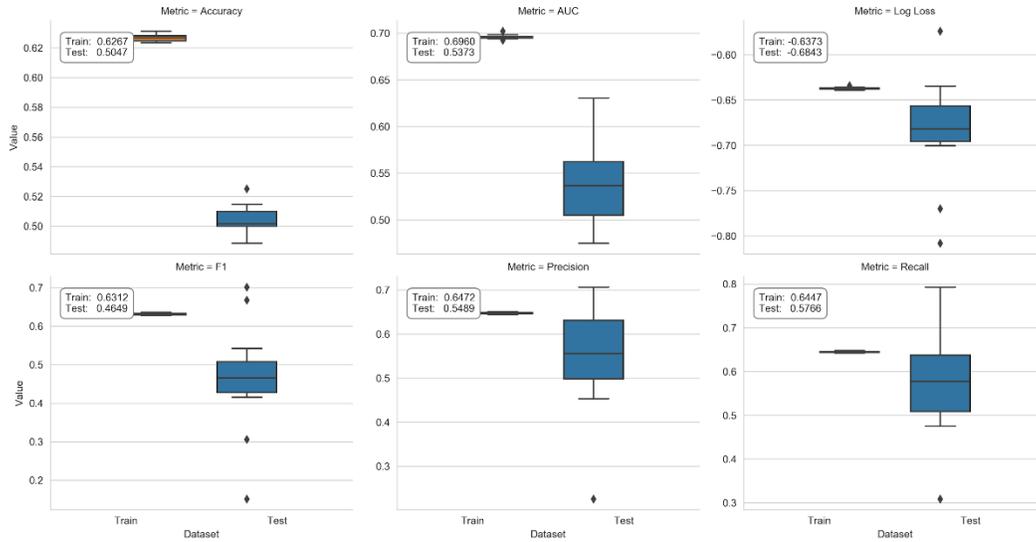
Chapter 12: Boosting Your Trading Strategy

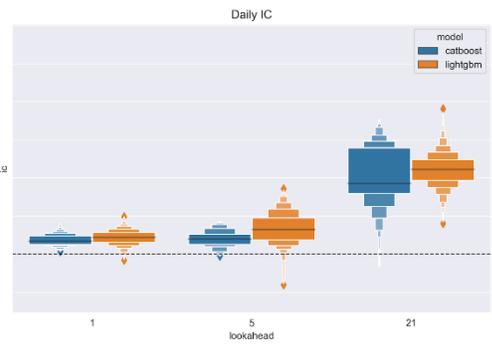
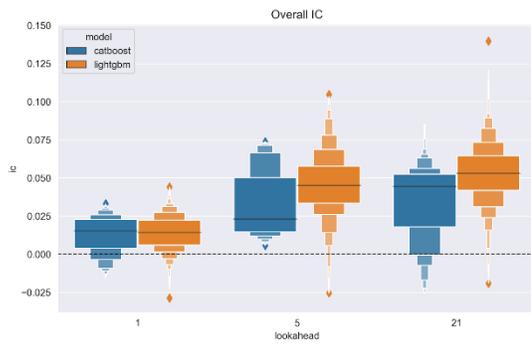
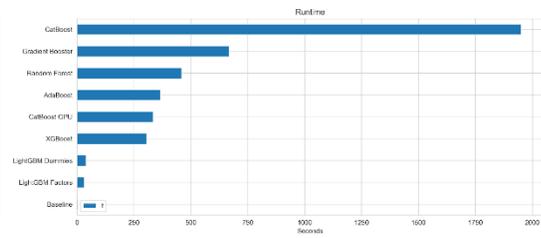
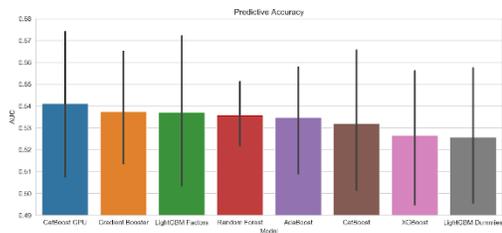
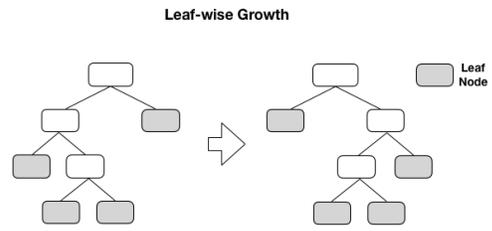
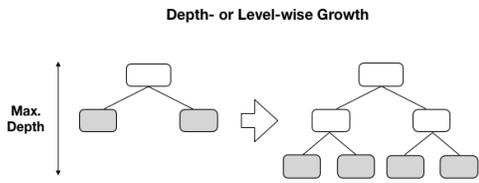


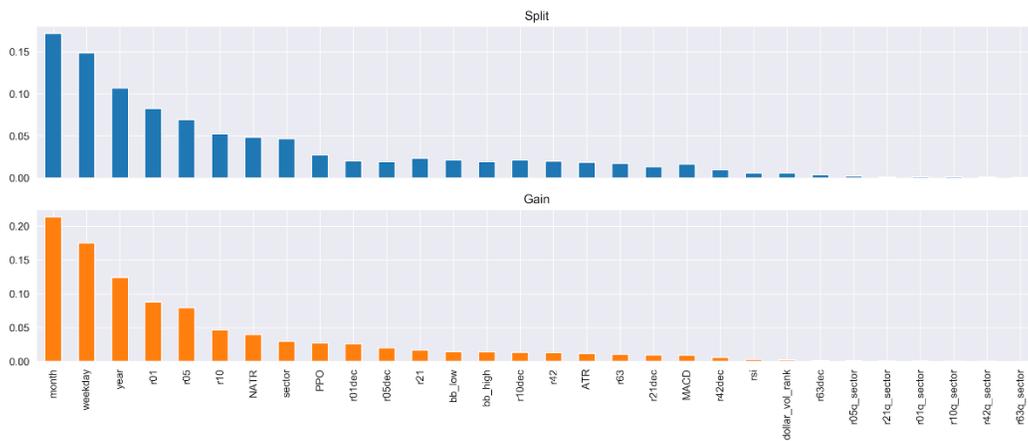
Gradient Boosting: Stagewise minimization of arbitrary loss functions



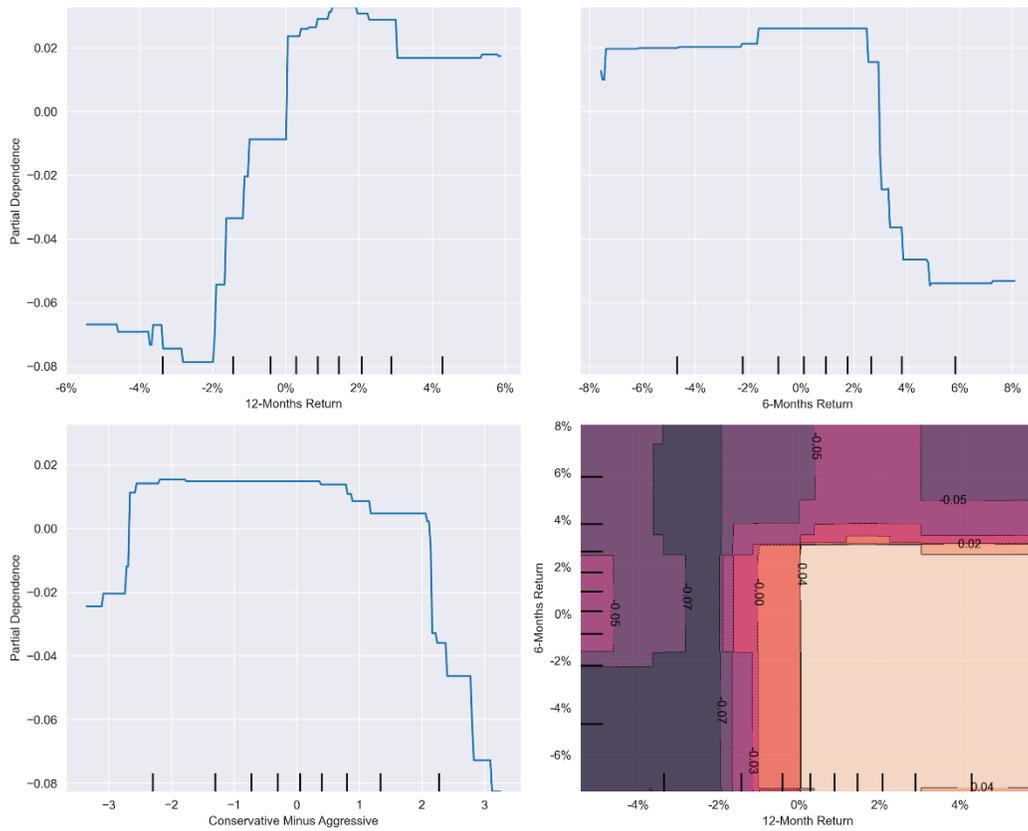
Gradient Boosting Classifier



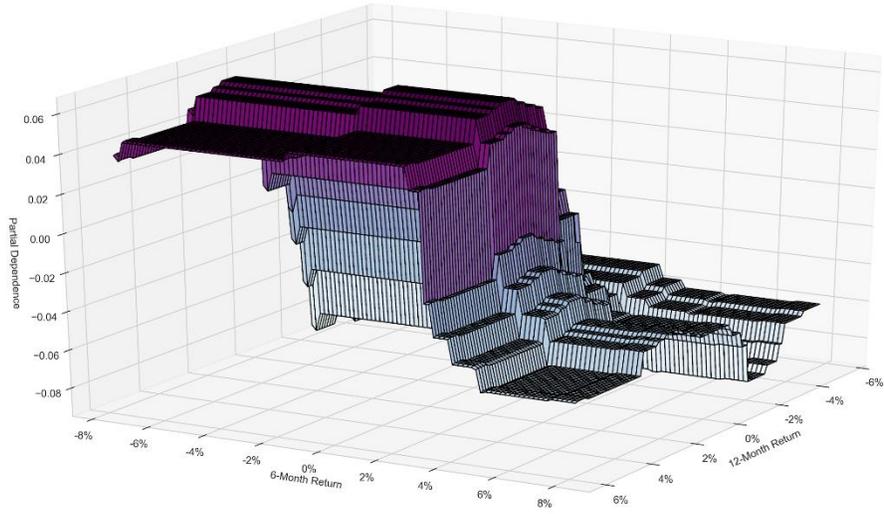




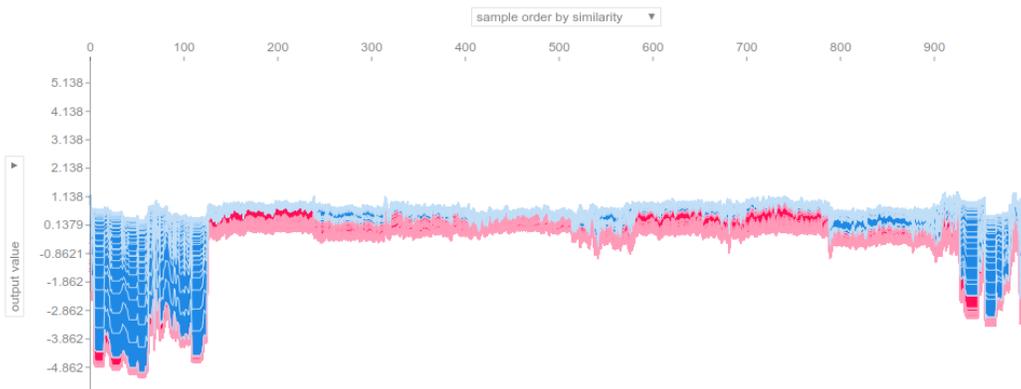
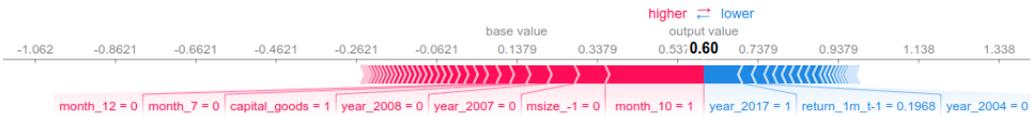
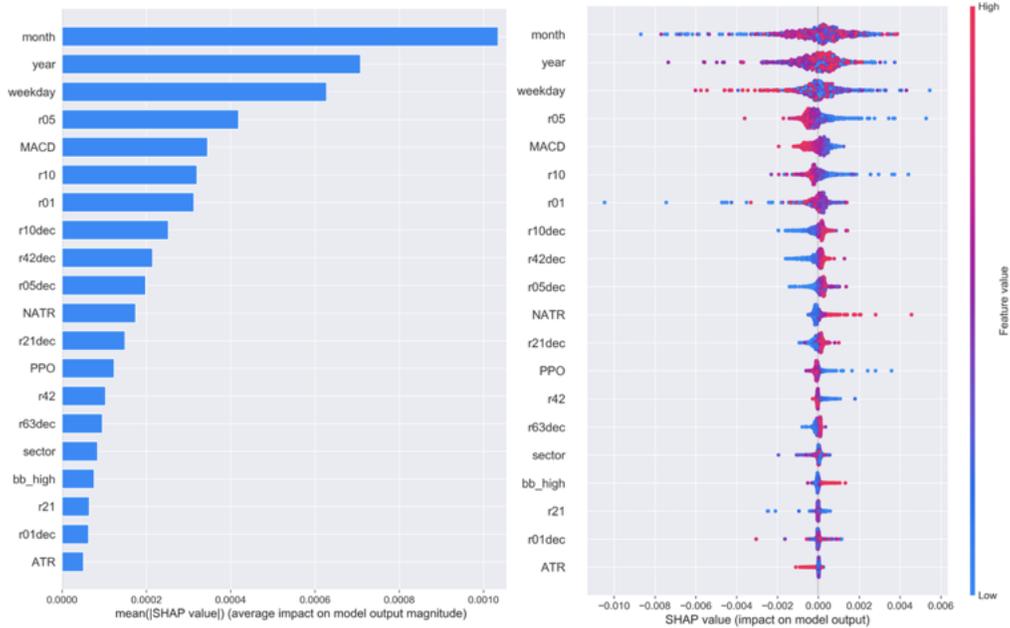
Partial Dependence Plots

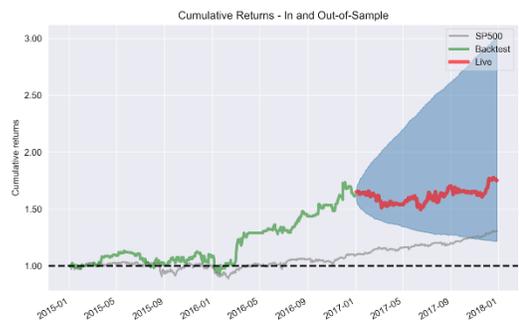


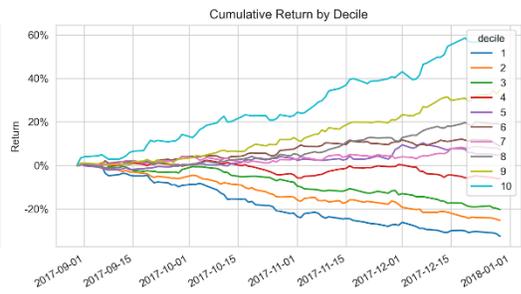
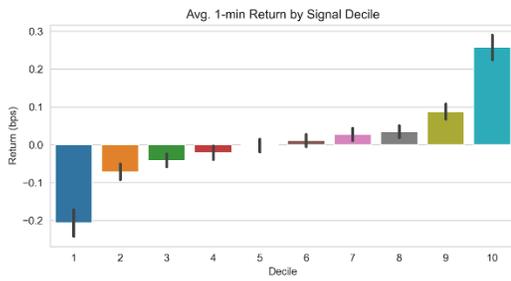
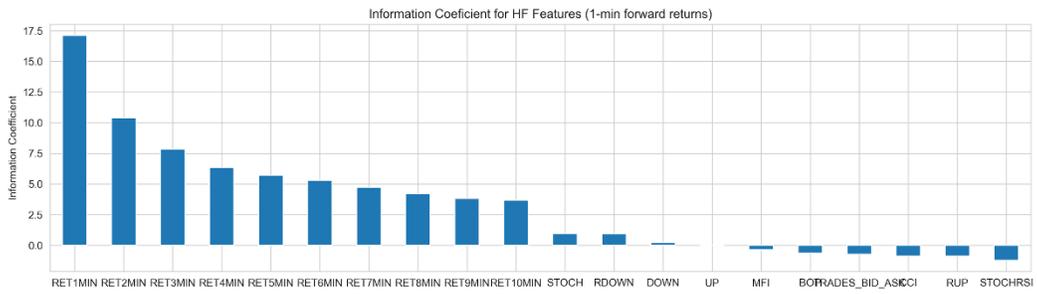
Partial Dependence by 6- and 12-month Returns



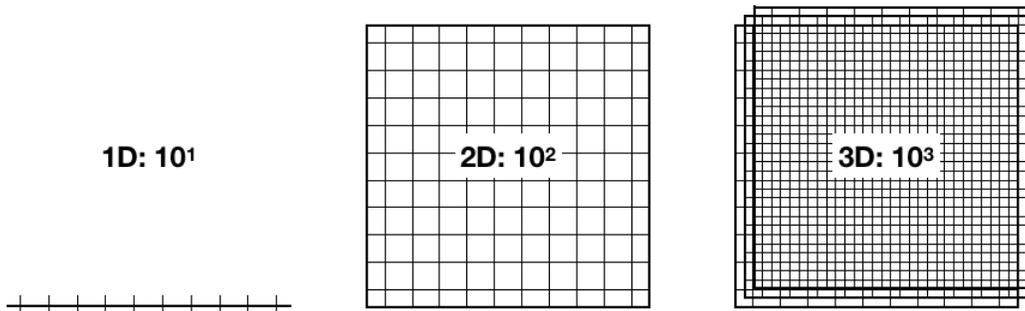
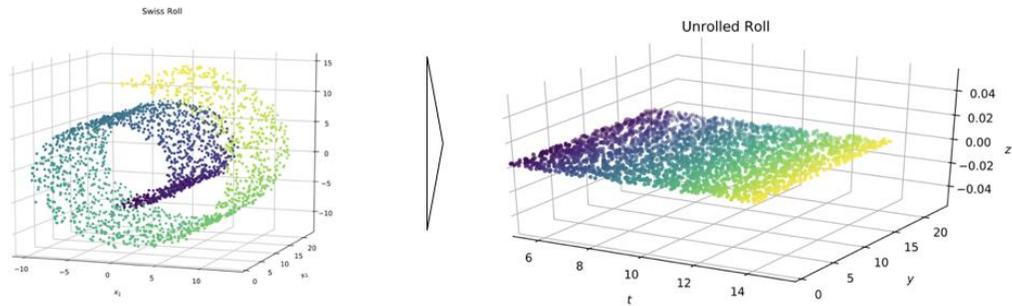
SHAP Values: Impact on Output Magnitude



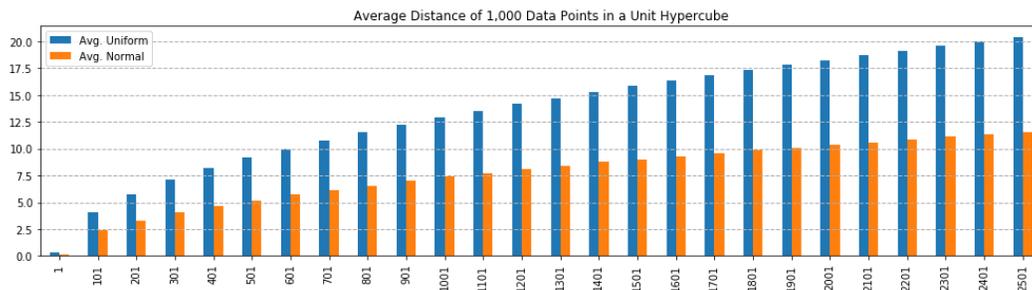


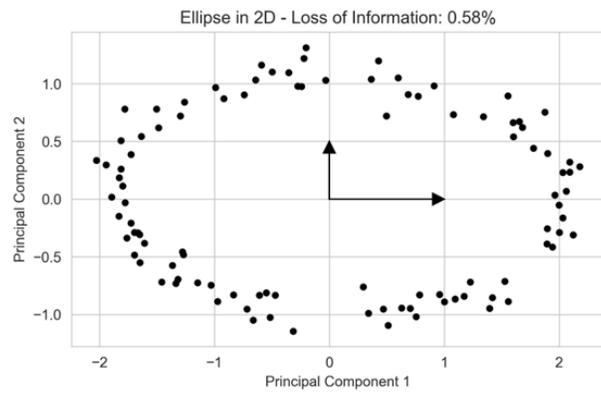
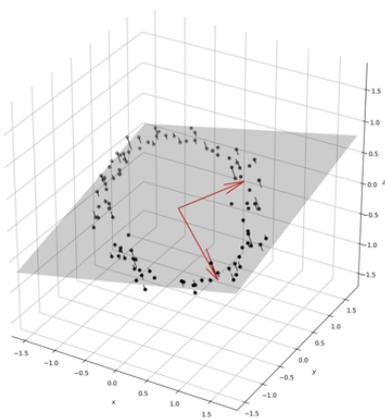
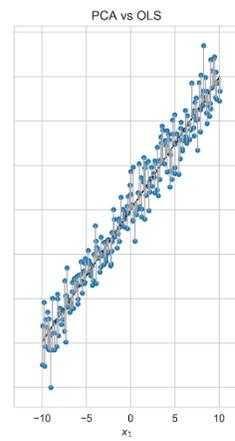
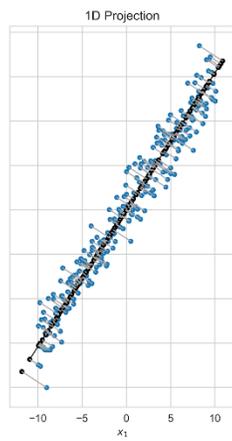
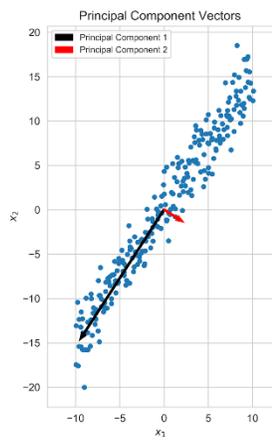


Chapter 13: Data-Driven Risk Factors and Asset Allocation with Unsupervised Learning

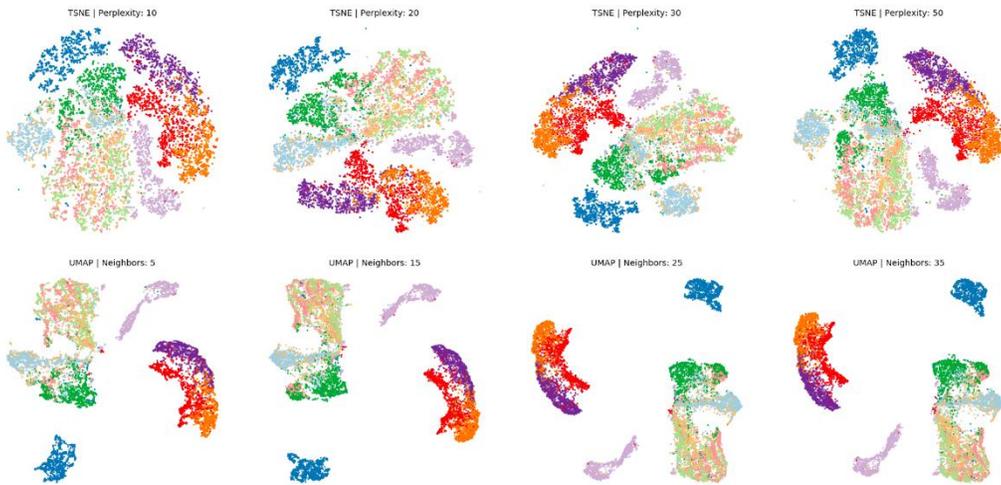
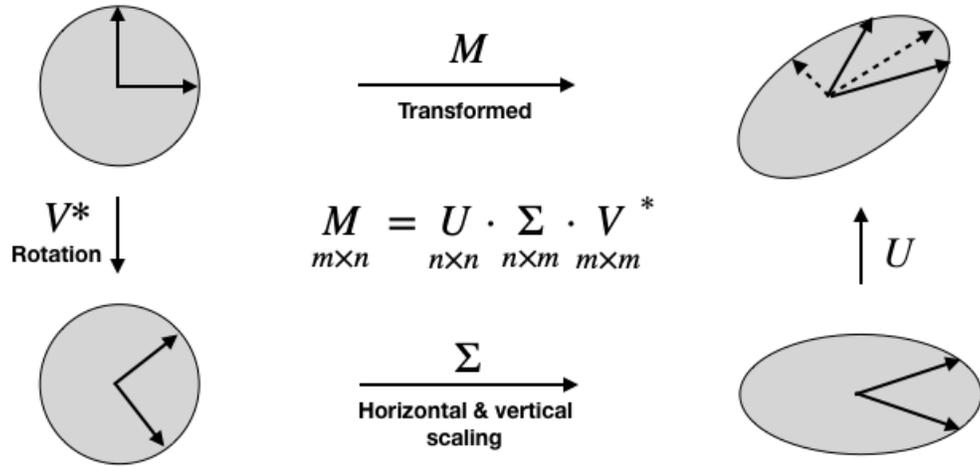


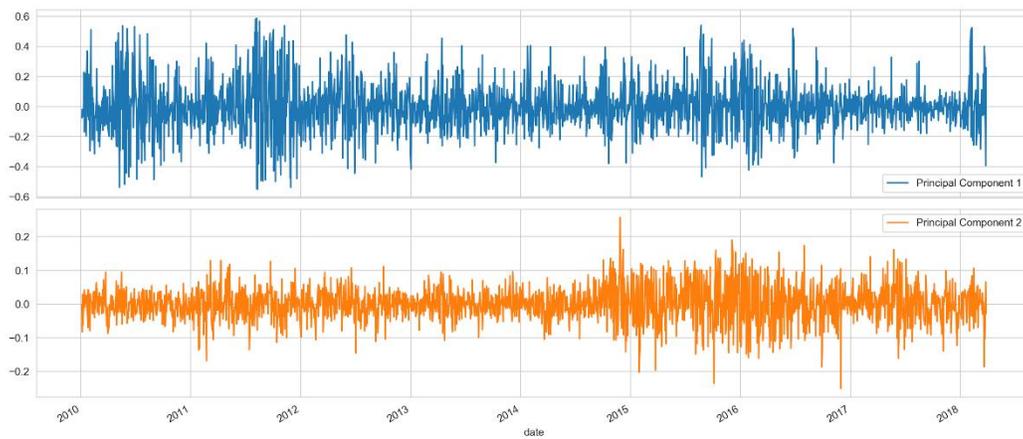
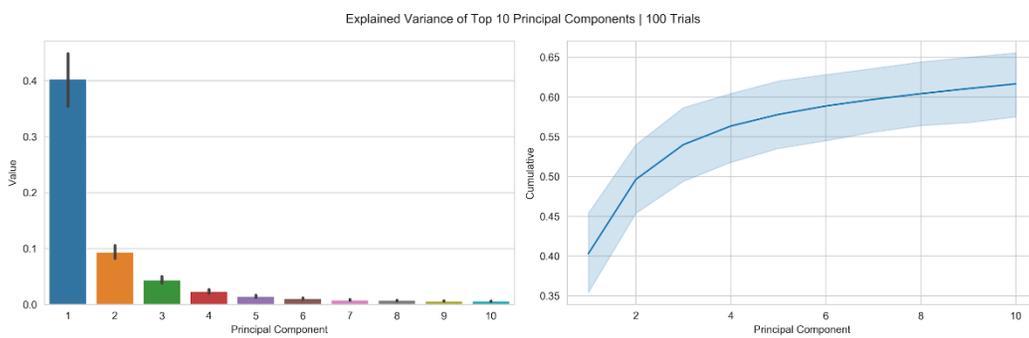
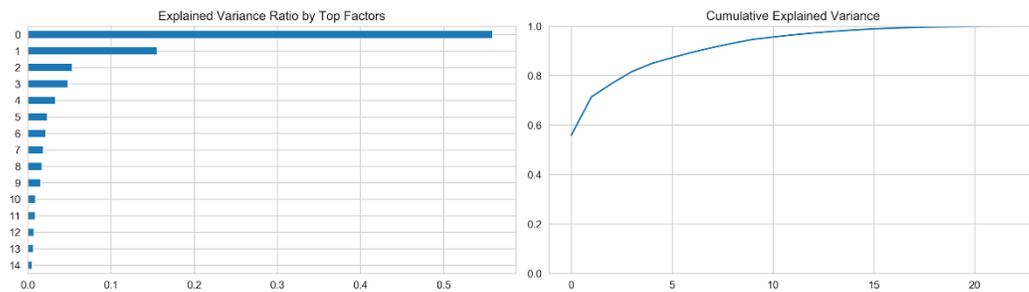
The number of features required to keep average distance constant grows exponentially with the number of dimensions.

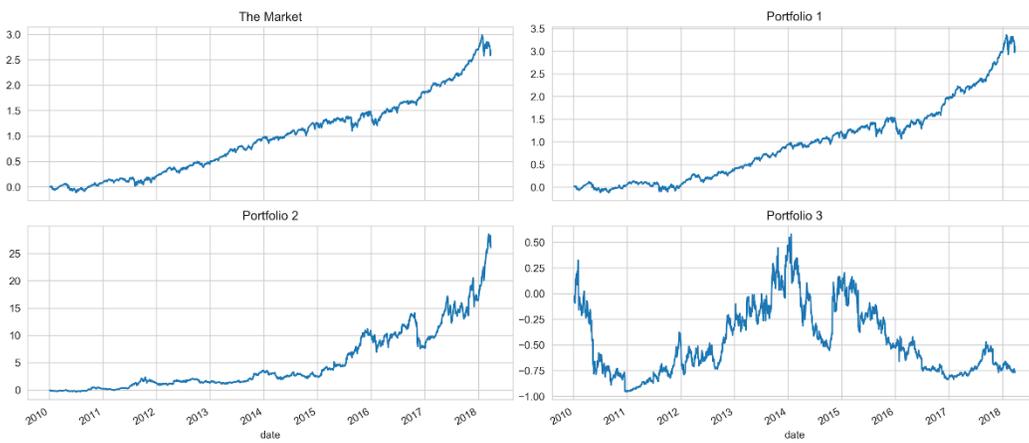
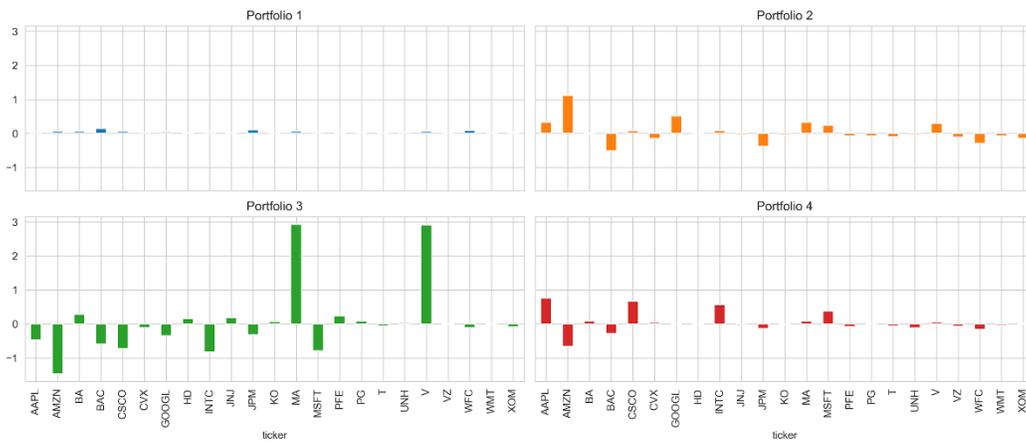


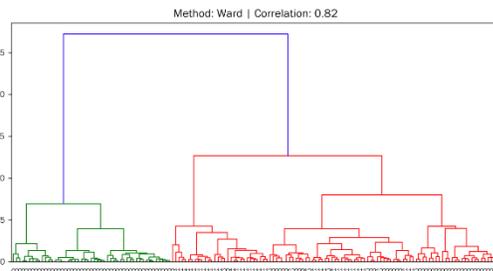
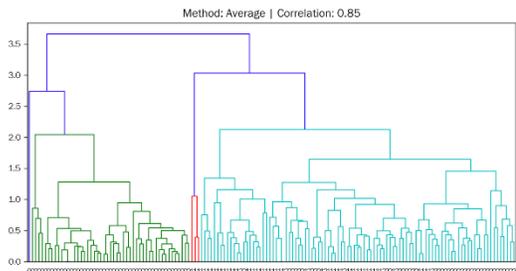
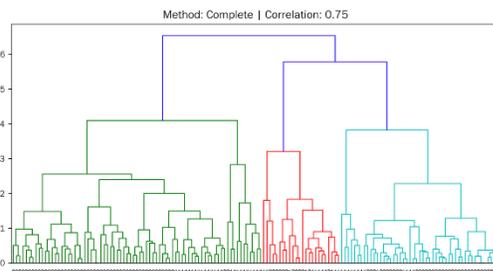
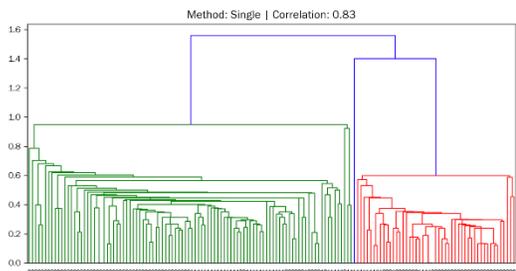
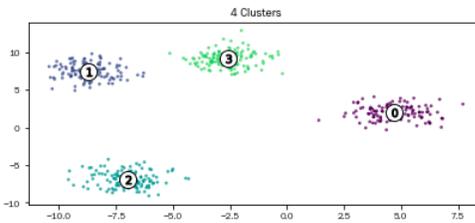
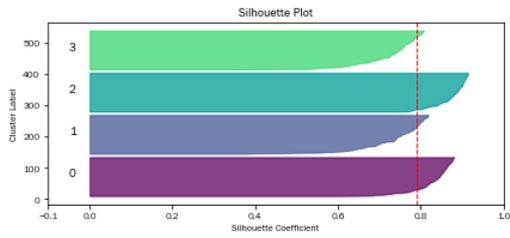
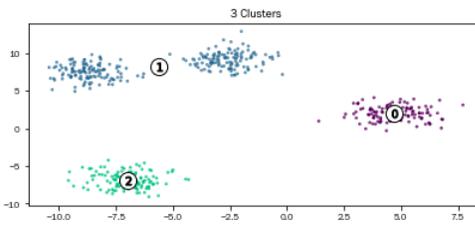
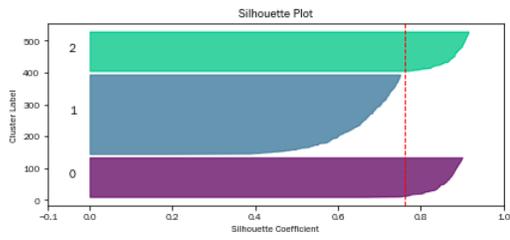


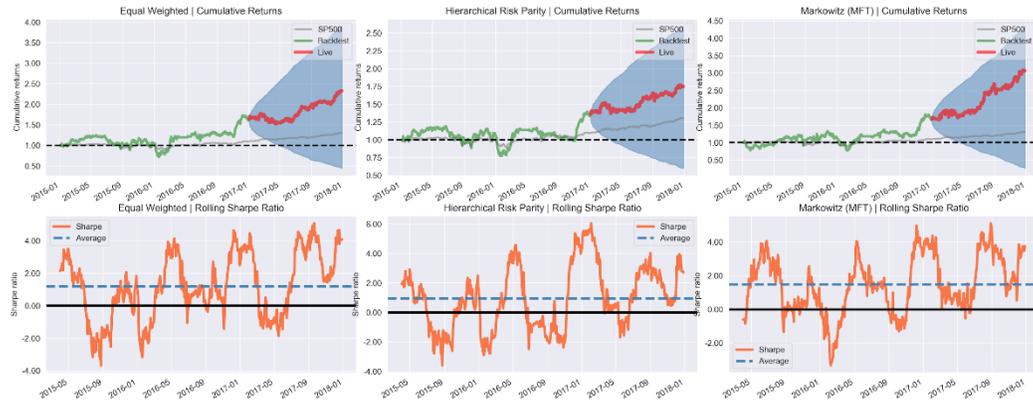
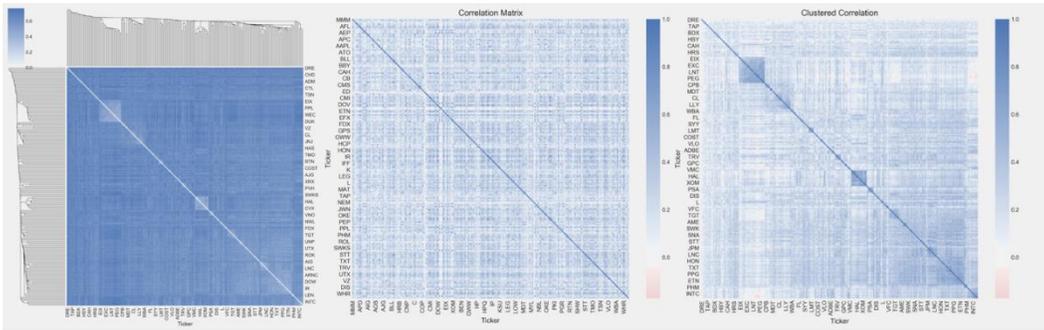
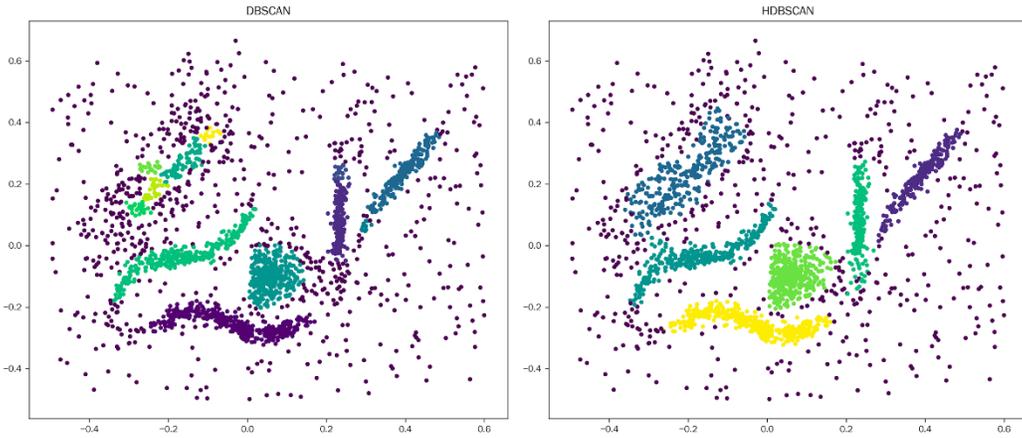
Singular Value Decomposition, Step by Step



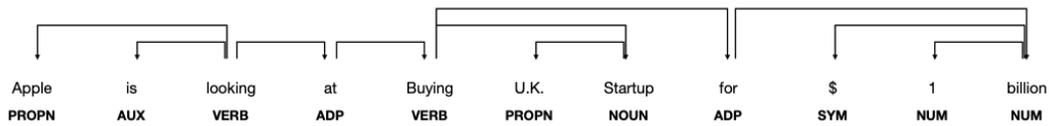
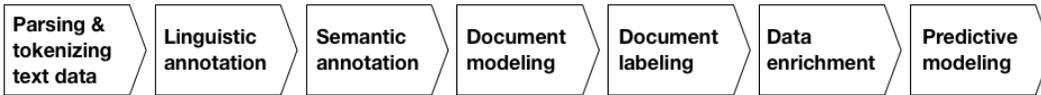








Chapter 14: Text Data for Trading – Sentiment Analysis



Document-Term Matrix

	Term 1	Term 2	...	Term n-1	Term n
Doc 1	0	1	1	1	0
Doc 2	0	1	0	0	0
Doc 3	2	0	3	0	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
Doc m-2	1	0	2	0	0
Doc m-1	0	0	1	0	0
Doc m	0	1	0	0	1



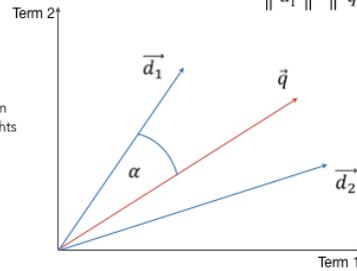
Text to Numbers

Term Weights

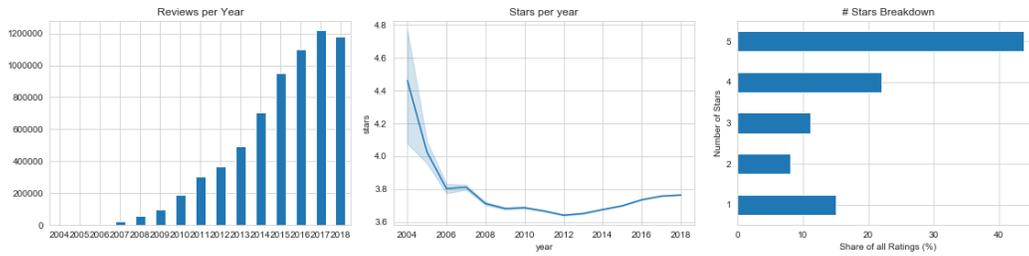
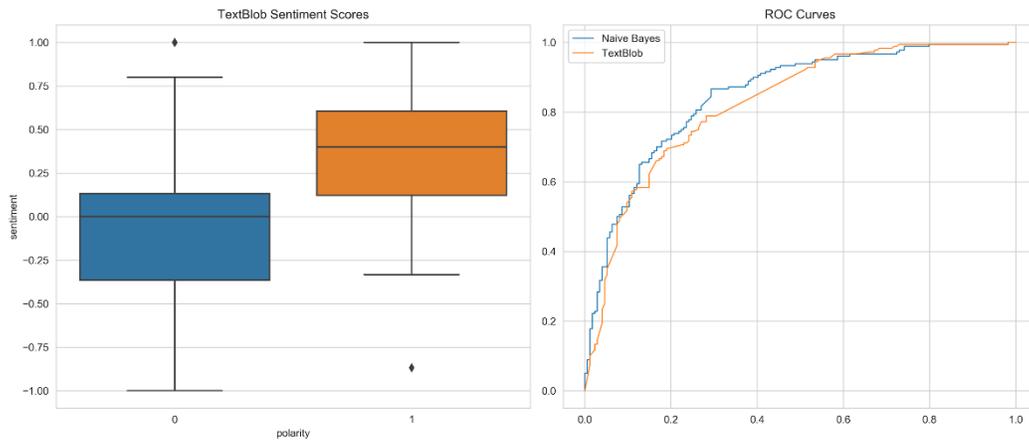
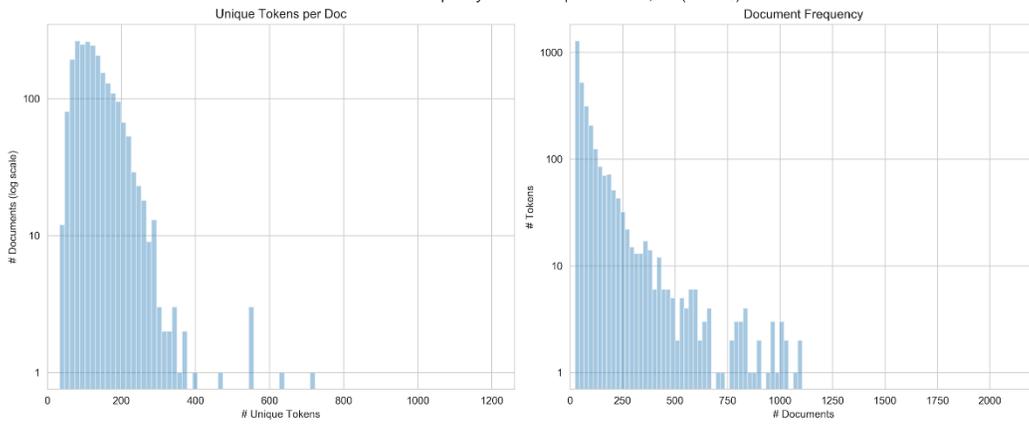
m Documents as vectors

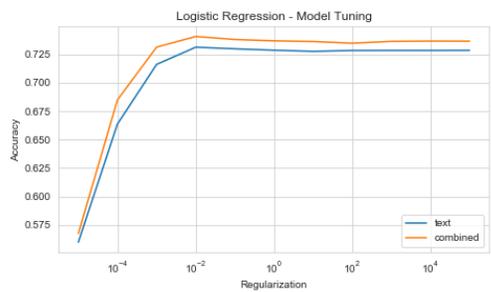
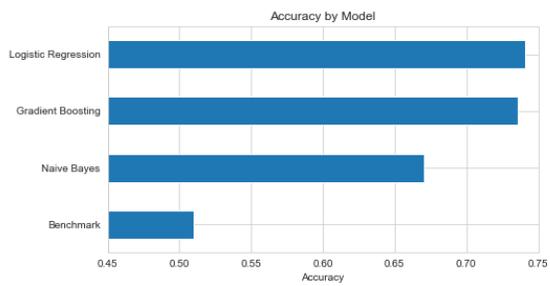
Cosine Similarity Query

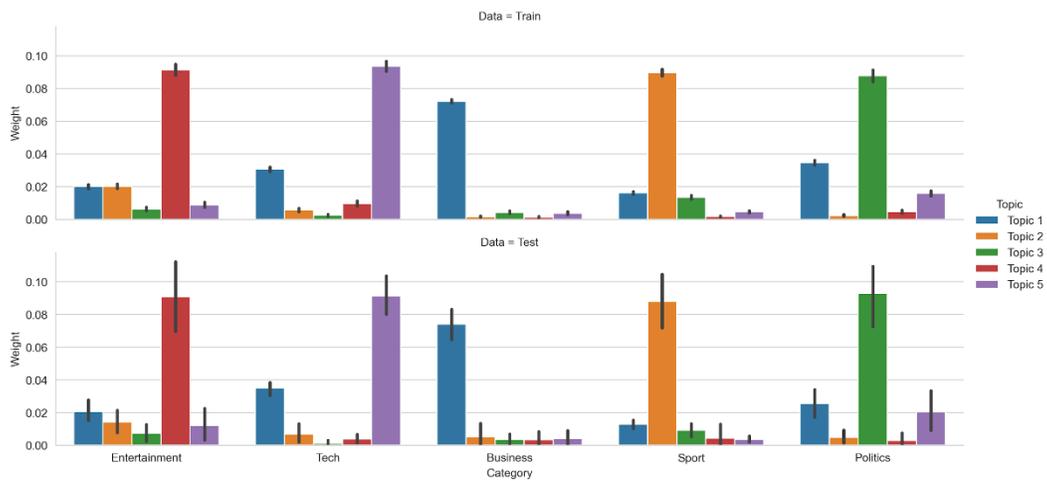
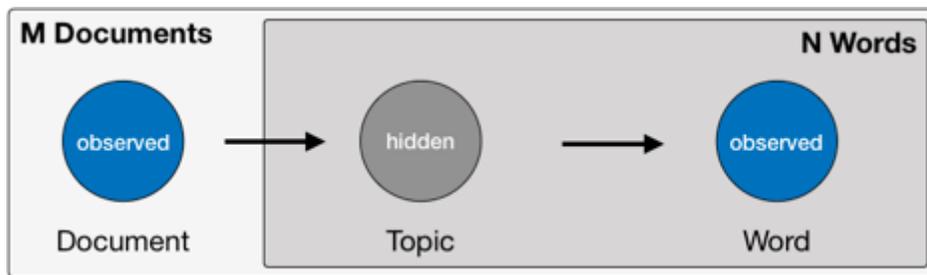
$$\text{similarity}(\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{q}) = \cos(\alpha) = \frac{\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{q}}{\|\vec{d}_1\| \|\vec{q}\|}$$

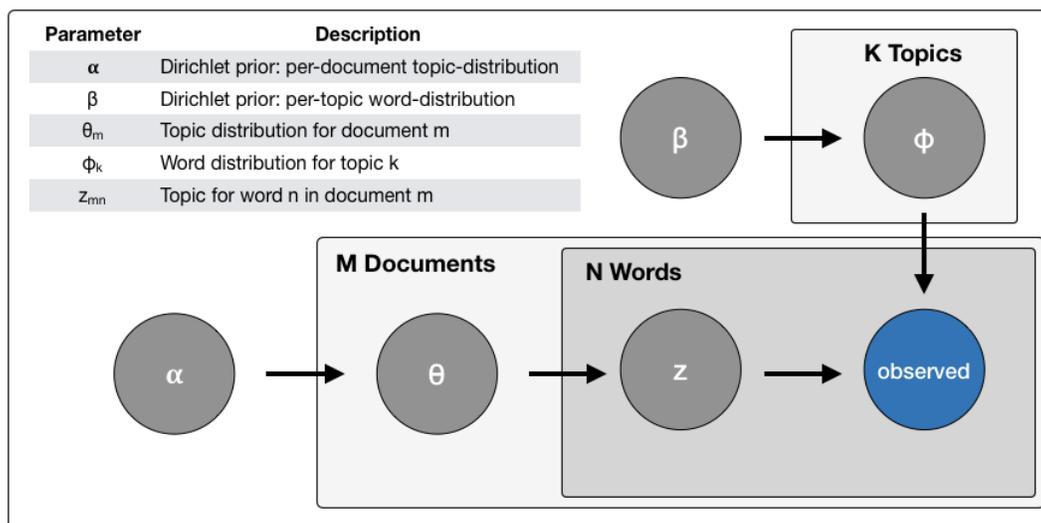
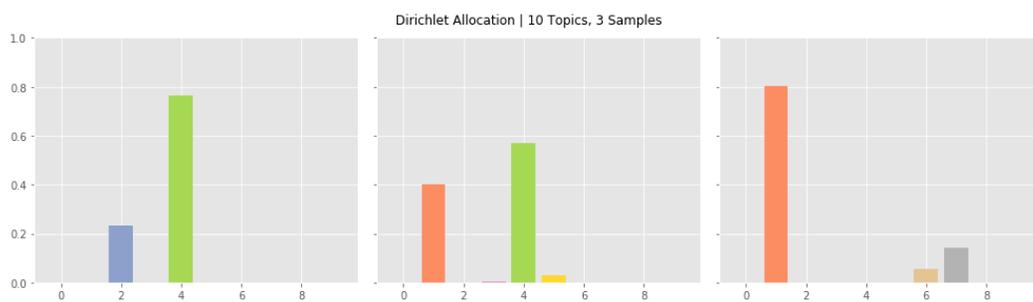


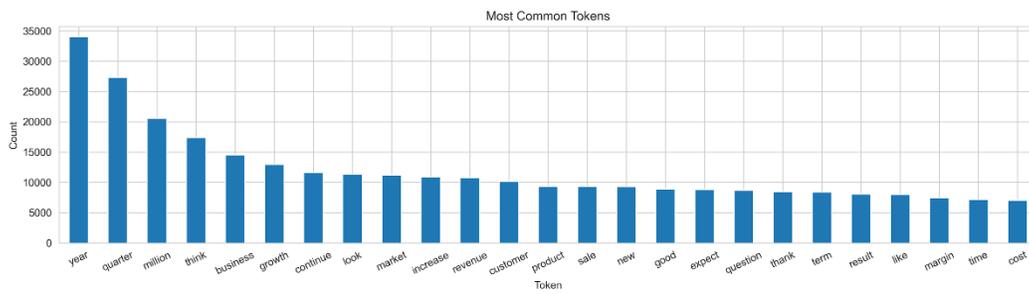
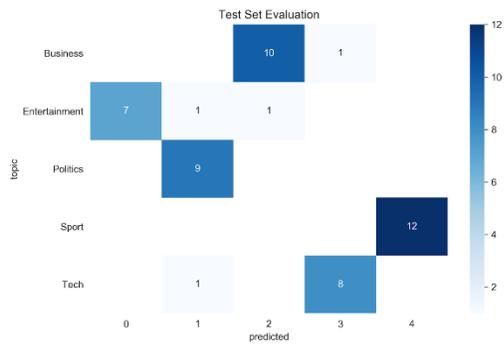
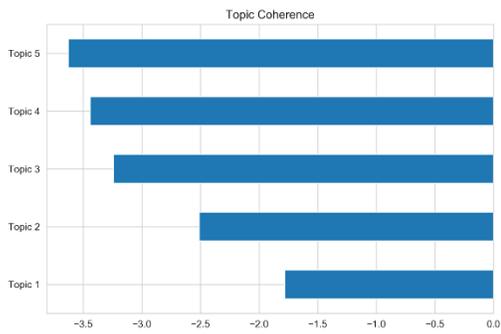
Document/Term Frequency Distribution | # Tokens: 2,988 (10.21%)









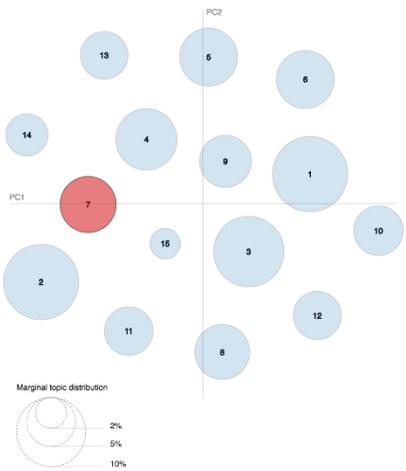


statement	expense	service	brand	capital	patient	lot	technology	project	price	yes	cloud	store	maybe	chief
today	compare	platform	retail	billion	datum	thing	client	side	china	guidance	service	comp	title	officer
financial	approximately	provide	channel	performance	study	way	need	production	pricing	say	deal	traffic	bit	today
release	gross	financial	digit	flow	program	people	process	asset	tariff	actually	enterprise	category	kind	president
risk	total	user	category	return	clinical	need	area	debt	thing	balance	security	team	sort	investor
gap	income	value	consumer	improve	trial	different	team	month	inventory	basis	large	online	guess	financial
measure	basis	solution	launch	loan	phase	value	change	low	lot	mean	subscription	open	okay	join
information	prior	focus	performance	basis	month	yes	fuel	portfolio	half	change	datum	marketing	guy	bank
non	tax	deliver	segment	organic	tsa	build	power	loan	yes	line	software	great	follow	executive
earning	period	technology	focus	low	process	focus	tool	average	demand	contract	platform	experience	wonder	capital
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

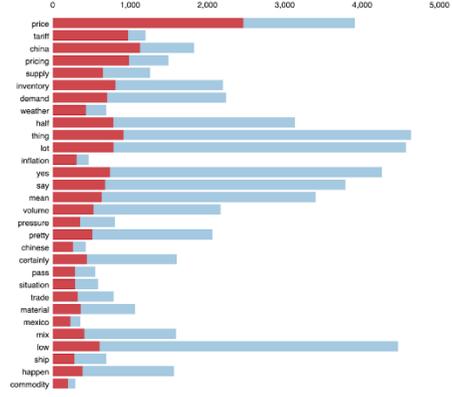
Selected Topic: 0

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾
 $\lambda = 0.6$

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)

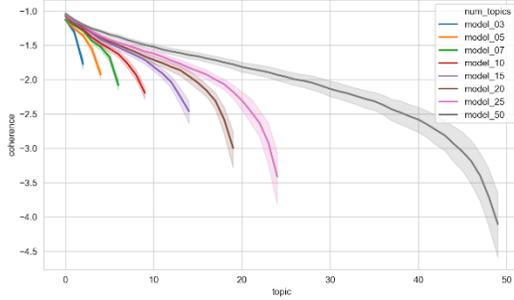


Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 7 (6.6% of tokens)

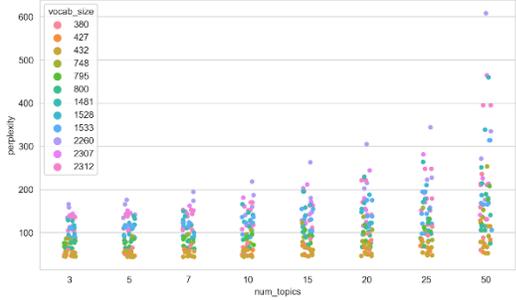


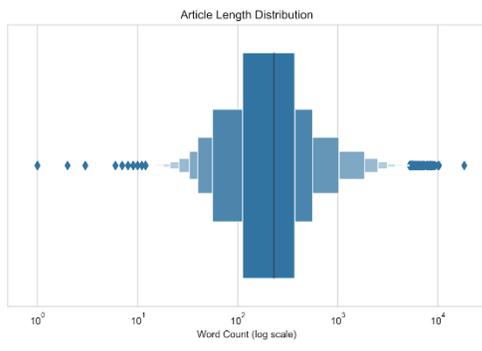
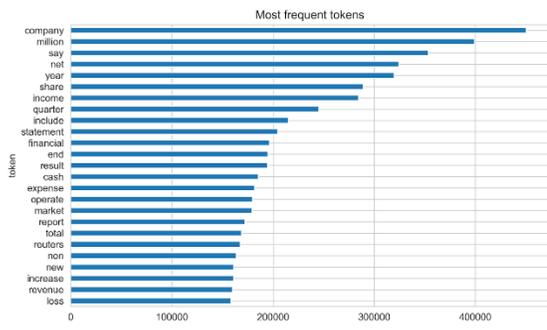
1. $s(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * \sum_{t=1}^T p(t|w) * \log(p(t|w))$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)
 2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w|t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w|p(w))$; see Sievert & Shrley (2014)

Topic Coherence



Perplexity



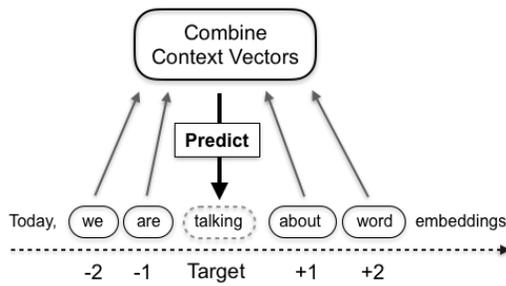


0	gap	webcast	mr	clinical	korea	index	syria	police	britain	euro	facebook	trump	olkon	dl	vehicle
1	adjust	reply	client	pollent	tump	inflation	iran	election	ou	stake	amazon	israel	dividend	gffy	class
2	ebids	dial	leadership	pharmaceutical	russian	bond	syrian	court	brexit	loan	apple	house	min	energy	car
3	dilute	corporation	role	drug	korean	yield	turkey	kill	london	deutsche	cbbc	court	holding	gas	tesla
4	loan	eastern	brand	therapeutics	russia	euro	macron	opposition	union	bid	user	washington	sec	saudi	motor
5	liability	et	university	treatment	south	currency	force	arrest	italy	pound	store	israel	bancoorp	crude	esq
6	fiscal	host	health	trial	kim	central	market	vote	british	ipo	google	white	versus	production	attorney
7	distribution	audio	organization	cancer	sanction	feed	military	protest	prime	goldman	online	republican	fy	bariel	index
8	dividend	listen	digital	disease	moscow	forecast	germany	prime	uk	lender	game	donald	corporation	elon	ip
9	margin	caller	software	phase	nuclear	hit	attack	attack	vote	regulator	app	senate	declare	boeing	electric
10	flow	section	corporation	study	tariff	drop	ai	corruption	school	london	story	investigation	appoint	uber	kong
11	consolidate	archive	healthcare	tsa	chinese	benchmark	france	authority	pound	mergan	think	palestinian	thomson	airline	hong
12	gross	passcode	network	therapy	washington	economist	french	parliament	ireland	takeover	social	democrat	compensation	arabia	plaintiff
13	decrease	lot	expertise	medical	beijing	gold	turkish	myanmar	league	bengaluru	ad	jerusalem	gffy	thomson	lawsuit
14	sec	presentation	exile	bitcoin	putin	tariff	robel	political	gun	mult	brand	lawyer	trust	airbus	stake
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Chapter 16: Word Embeddings for Earnings Calls and SEC Filings

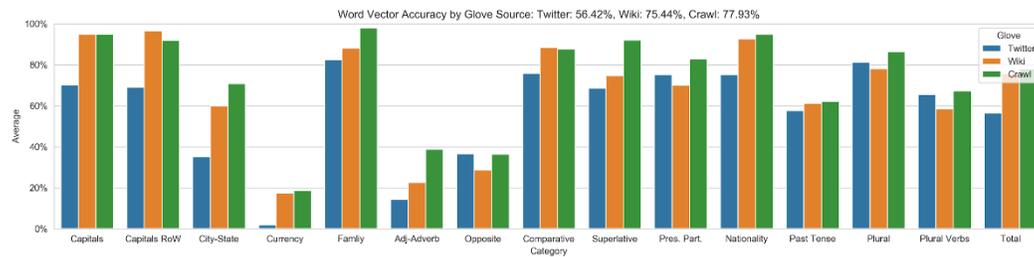
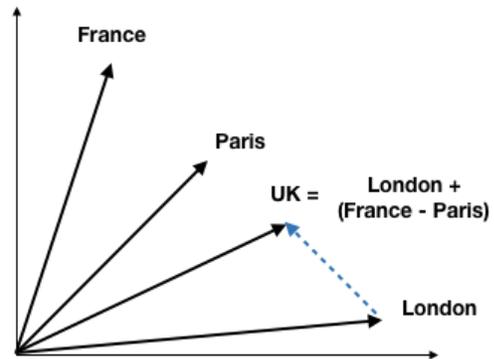
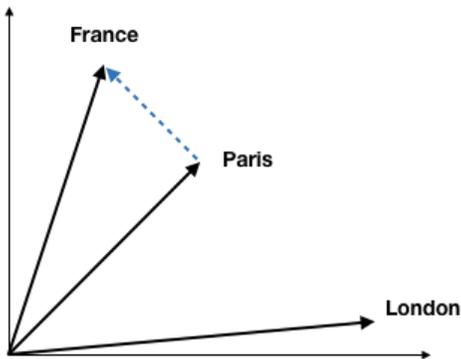
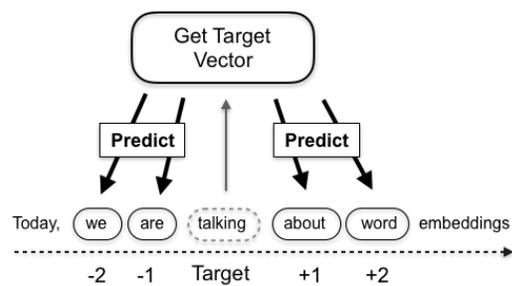
Continuous Bag of Words

Context => Target

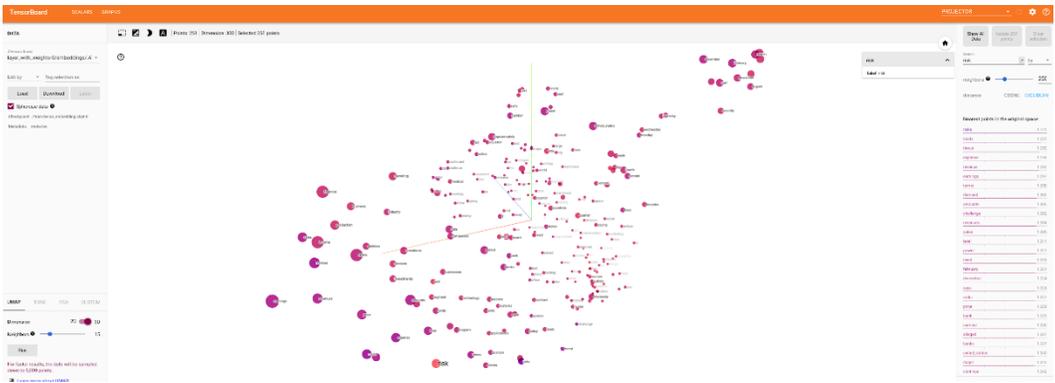
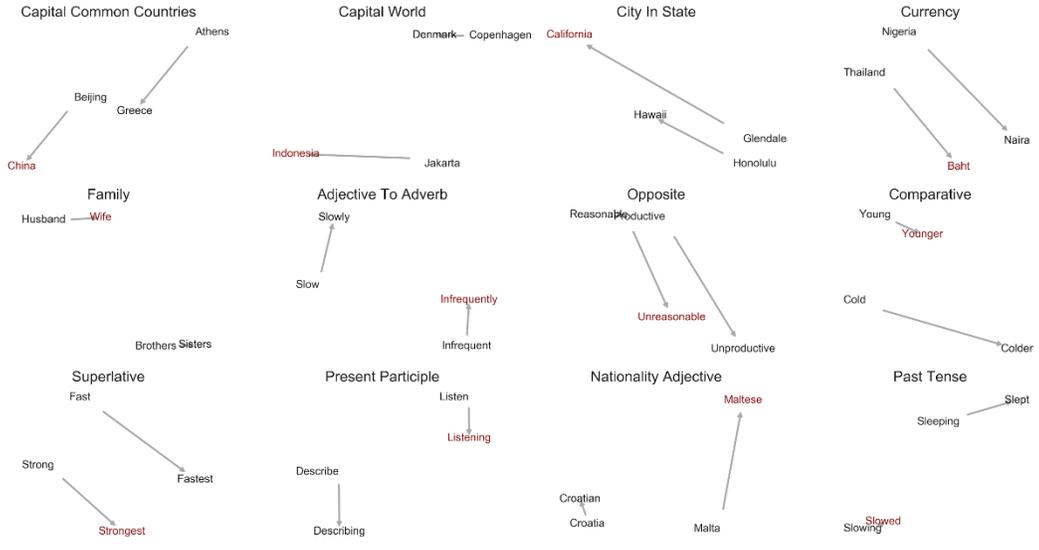


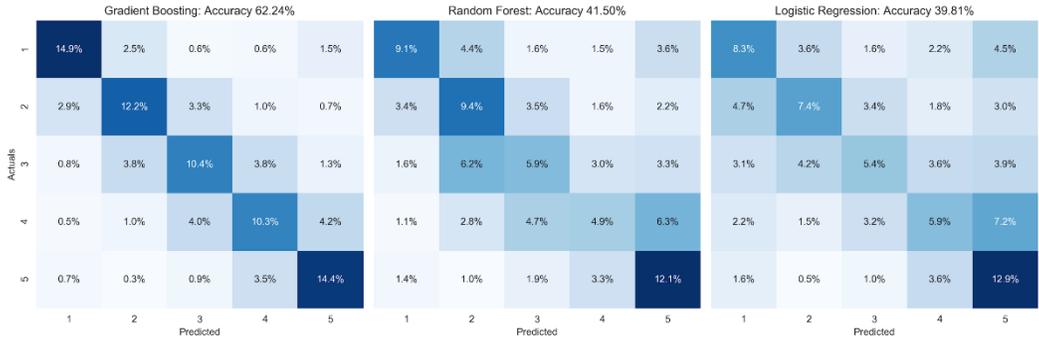
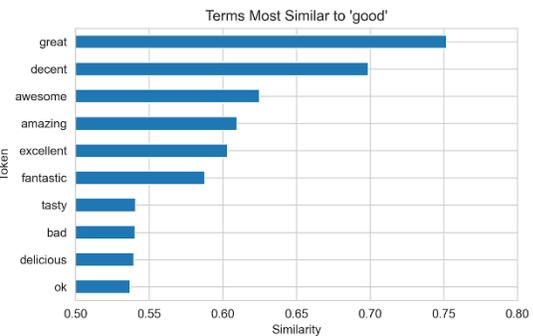
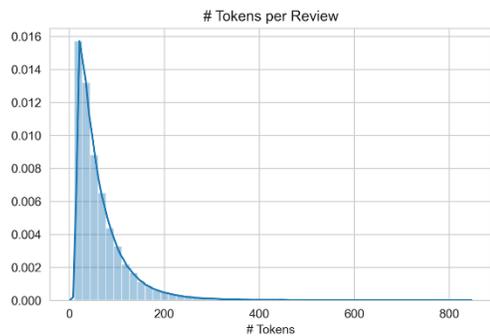
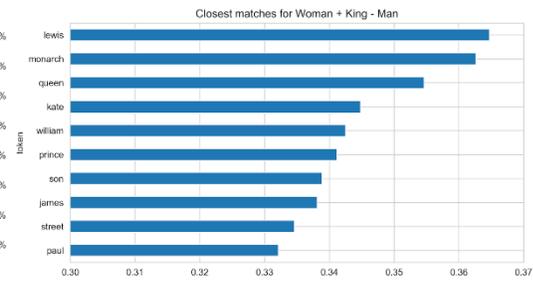
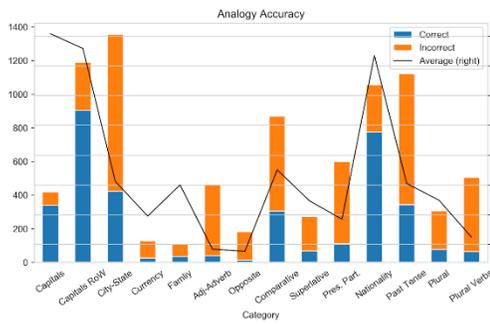
Skip-Gram

Target => Context

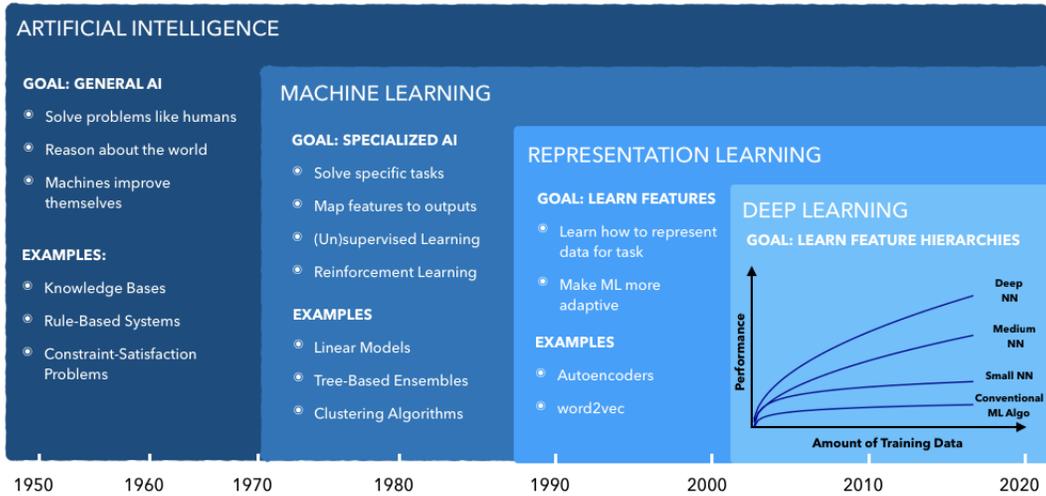


word2vec Embeddings | Analogy Examples





Chapter 17: Deep Learning for Trading

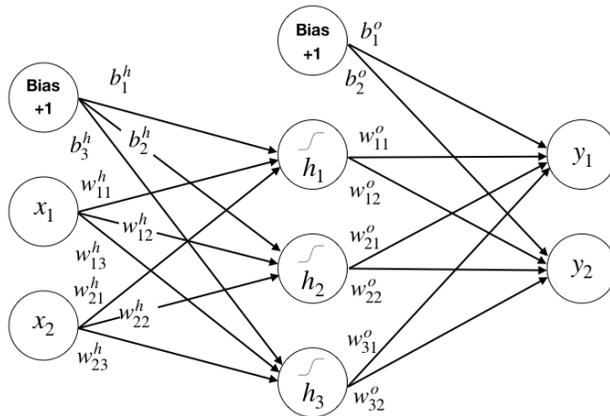


Input Layer

Hidden Layer

Output Layer

Forward Propagation



Hidden Layer

$$z_1^h = b_1^h + w_{11}^h x_1 + w_{21}^h x_2$$

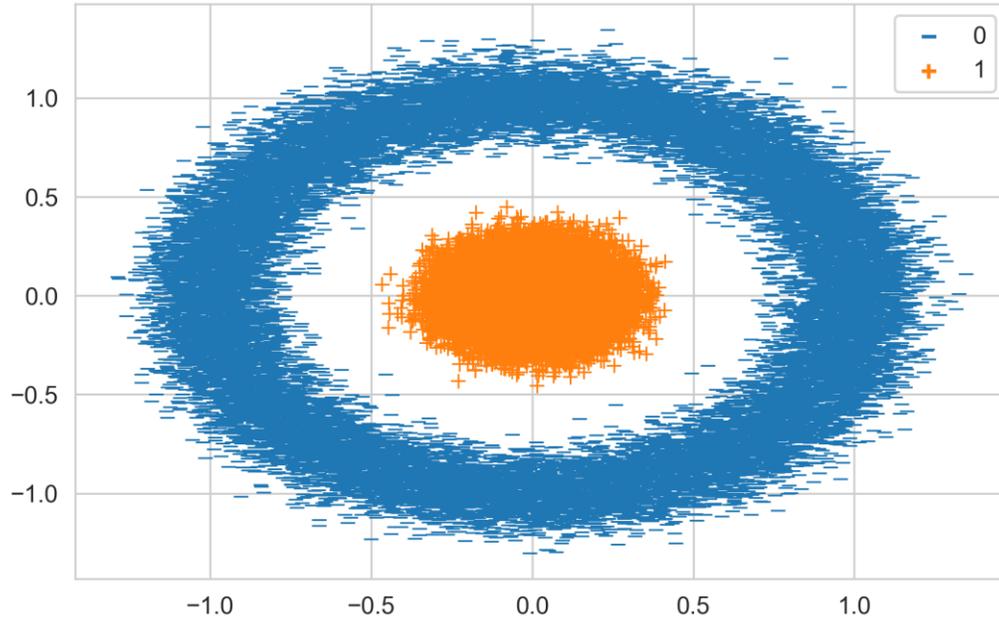
$$h_1 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z_1^h}}$$

Output Layer

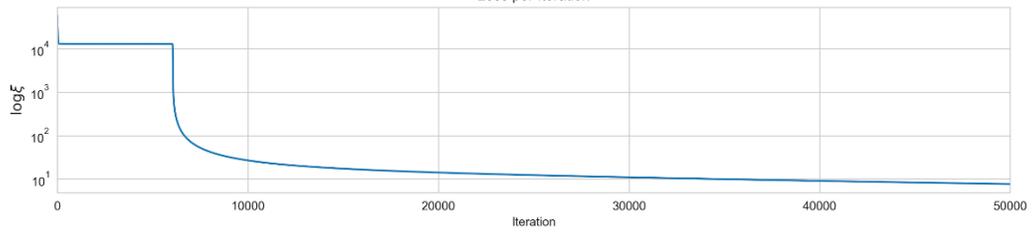
$$z_1^o = b_1^o + w_{11}^o h_1 + w_{21}^o h_2 + w_{31}^o h_3$$

$$y_1 = \frac{e^{z_1^o}}{e^{z_1^o} + e^{z_2^o}}$$

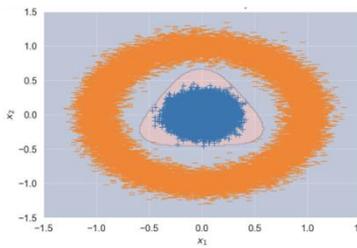
Synthetic Classification Data



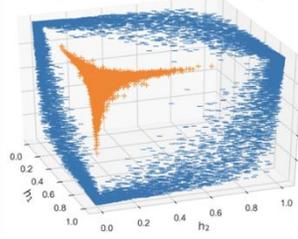
Loss per Iteration



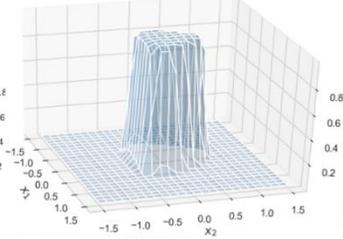
Decision Boundary



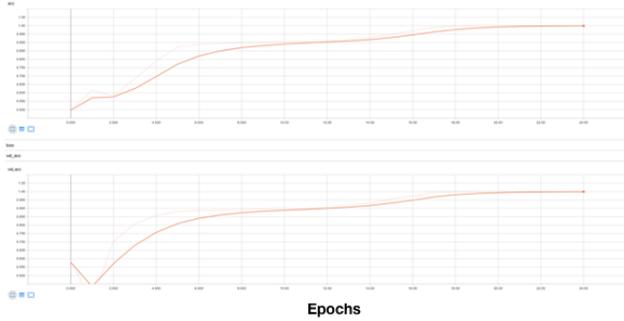
Projection of Input on Hidden Layer



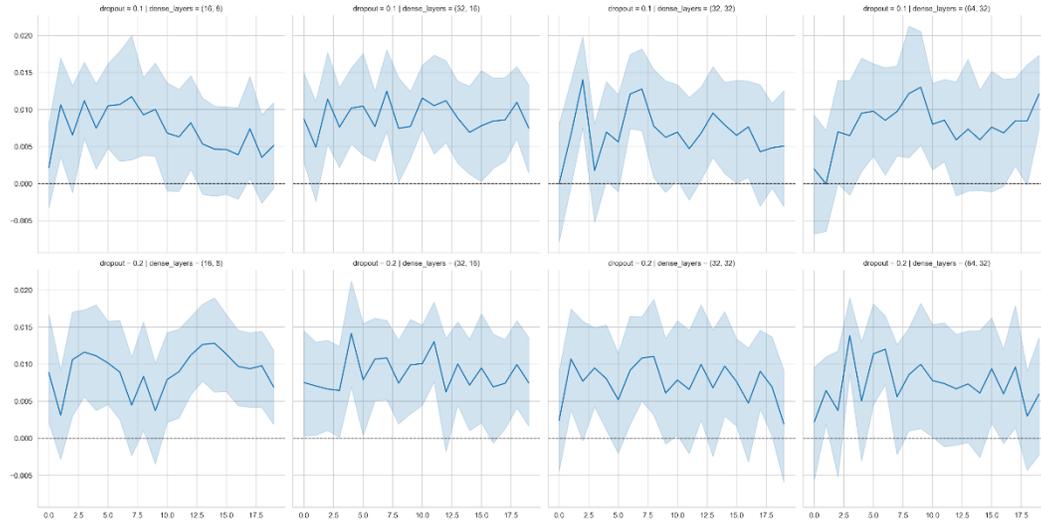
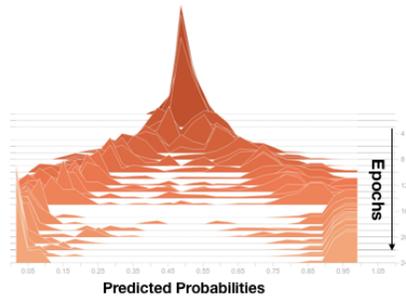
Network Output



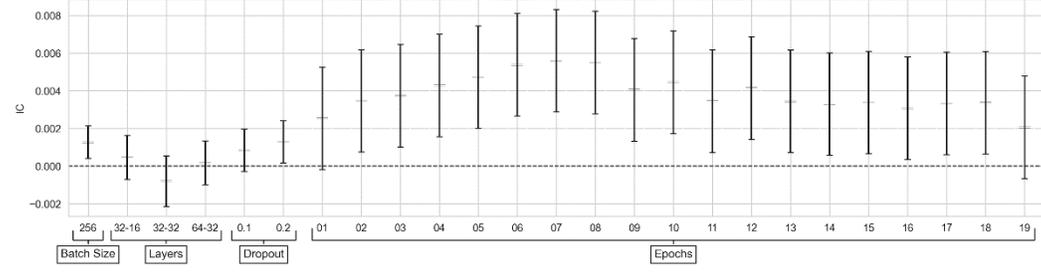
Train & Test Accuracy

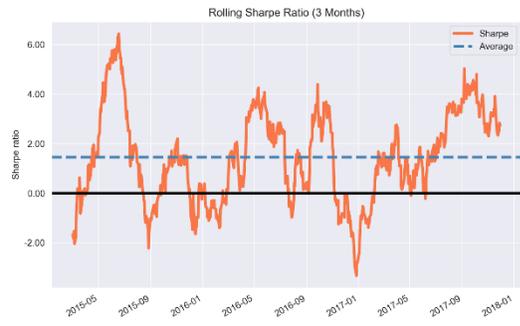
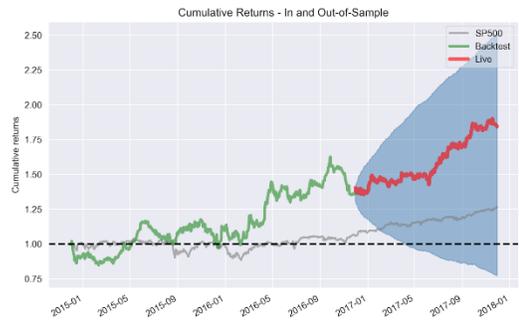
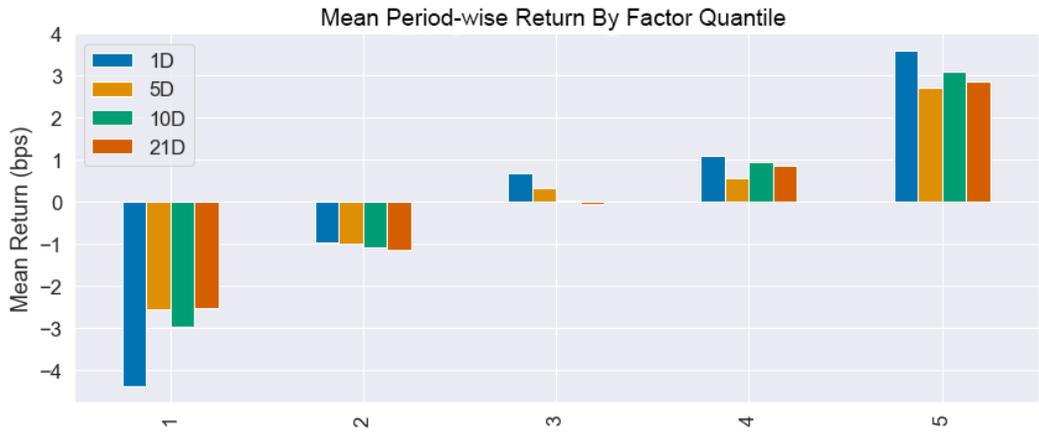


Softmax Histogram

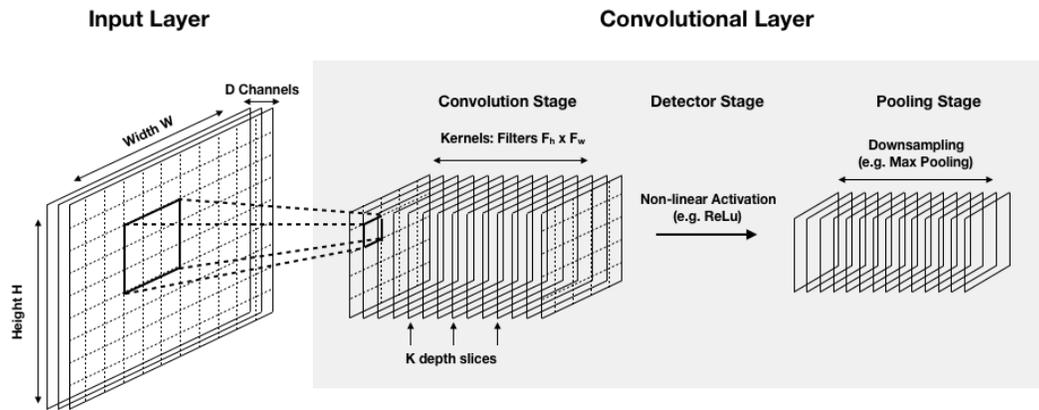
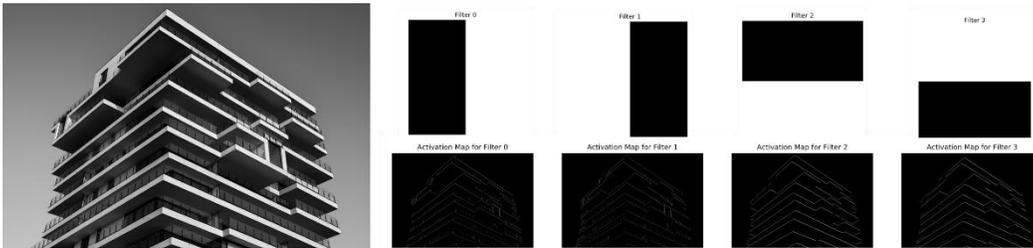


Impact of Architecture and Training Parameters on Out-of-Sample Performance





Chapter 18: CNNs for Financial Time Series and Satellite Images



Input Data

1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

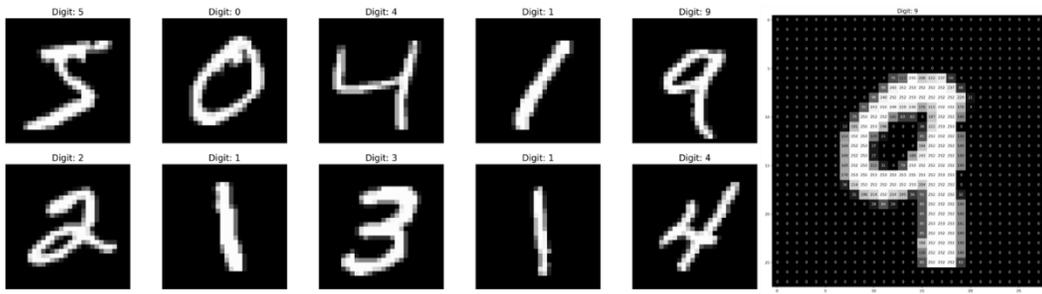
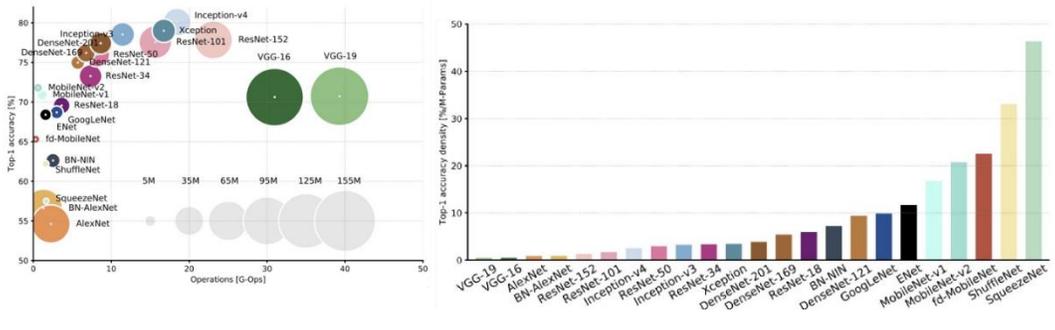
Filter Matrix (Kernel)

1	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1

Feature Map

4	3	4
2	4	3
2	3	4

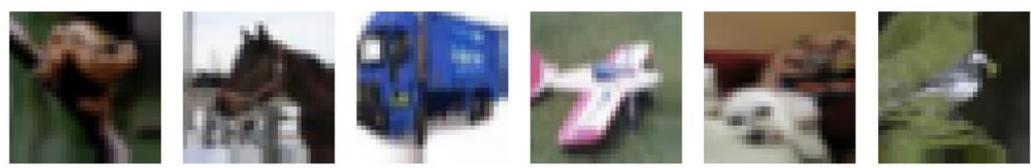
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 4$$

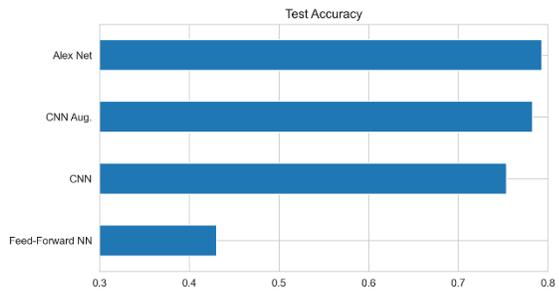
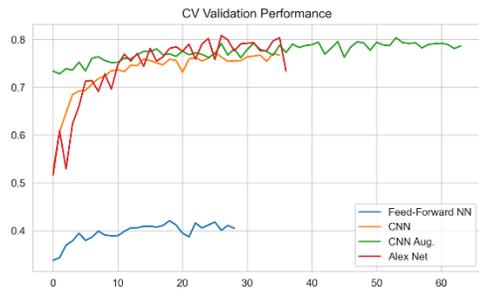


Subset of Original Training Images

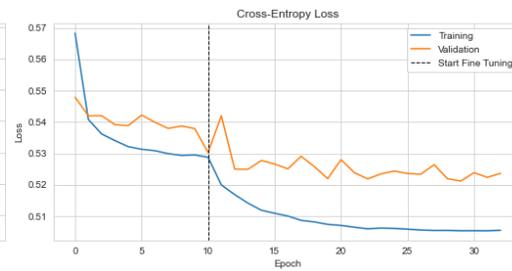
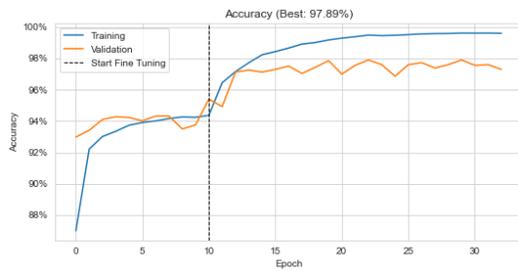
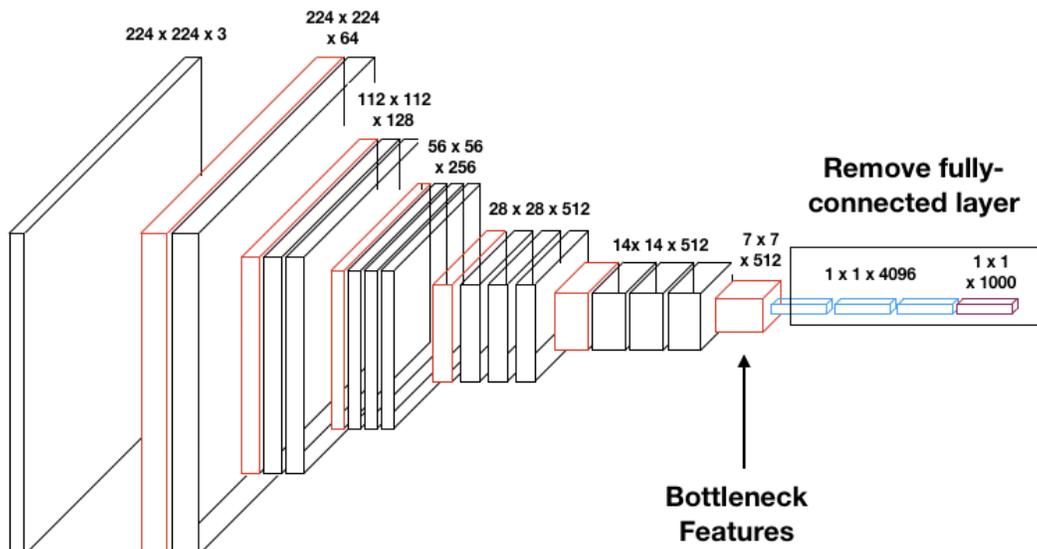


Augmented Images

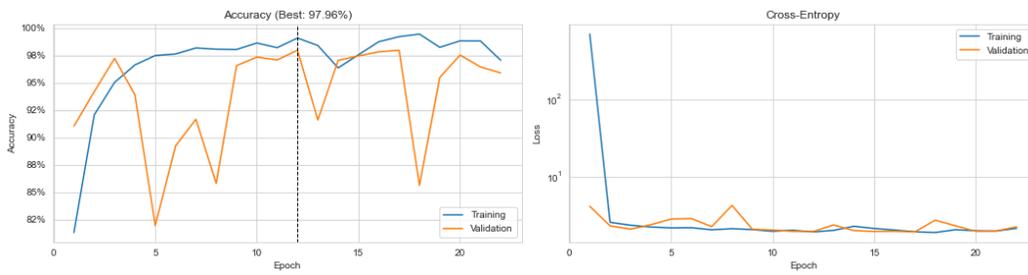


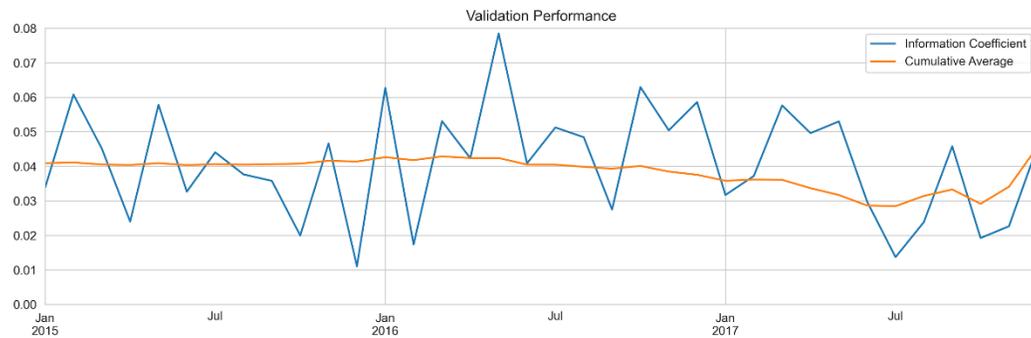
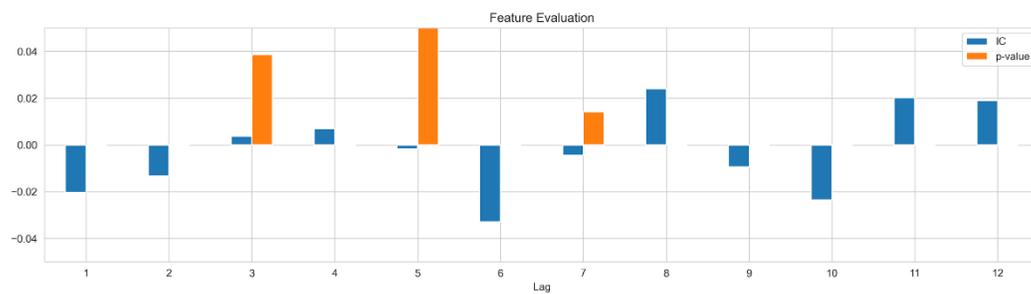
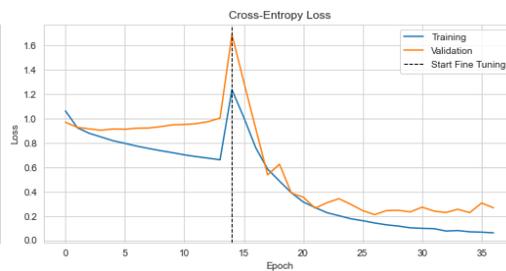
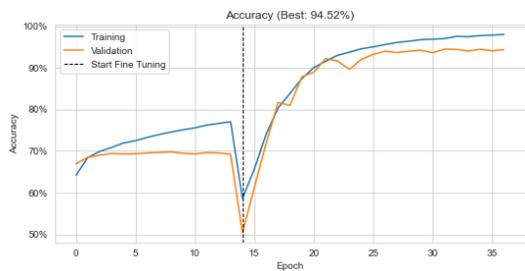


Transfer Learning with the VGG Architecture

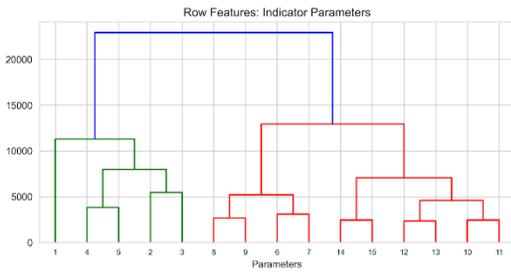
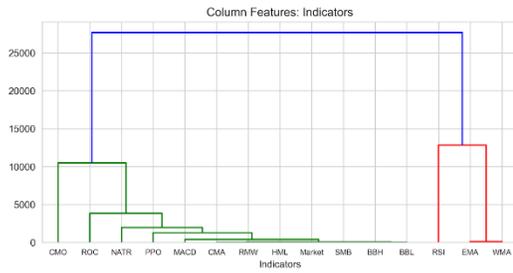
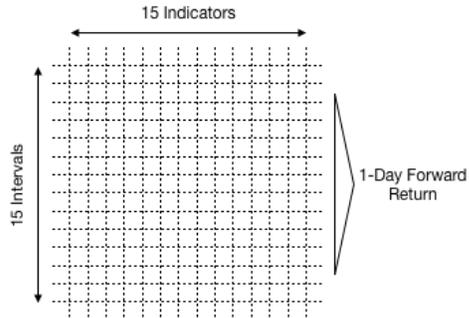
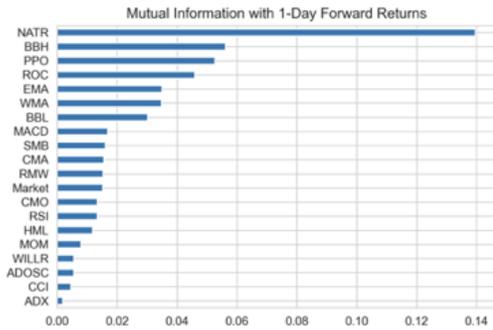


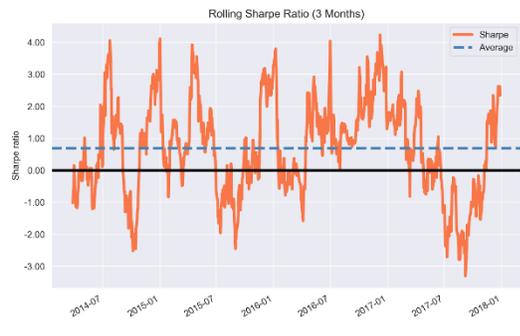
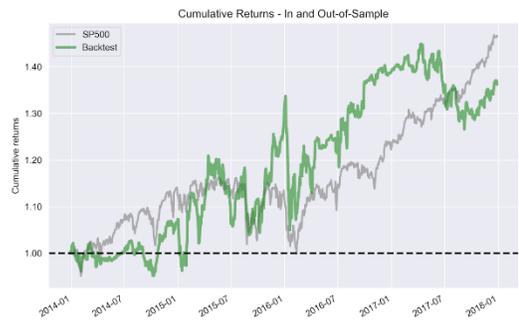
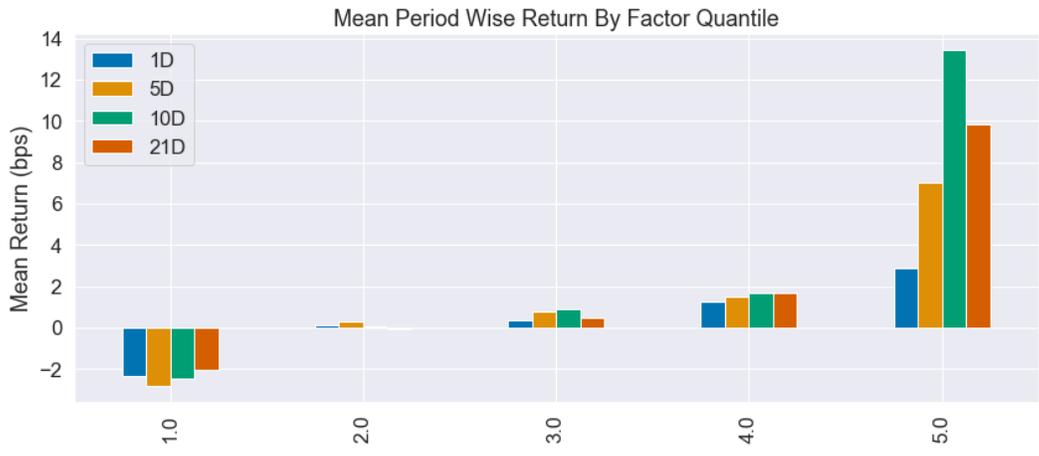
EuroSat Satellite Images



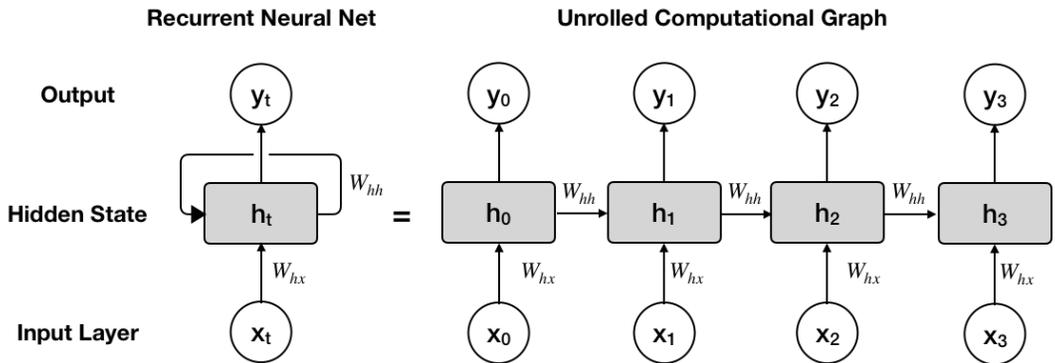
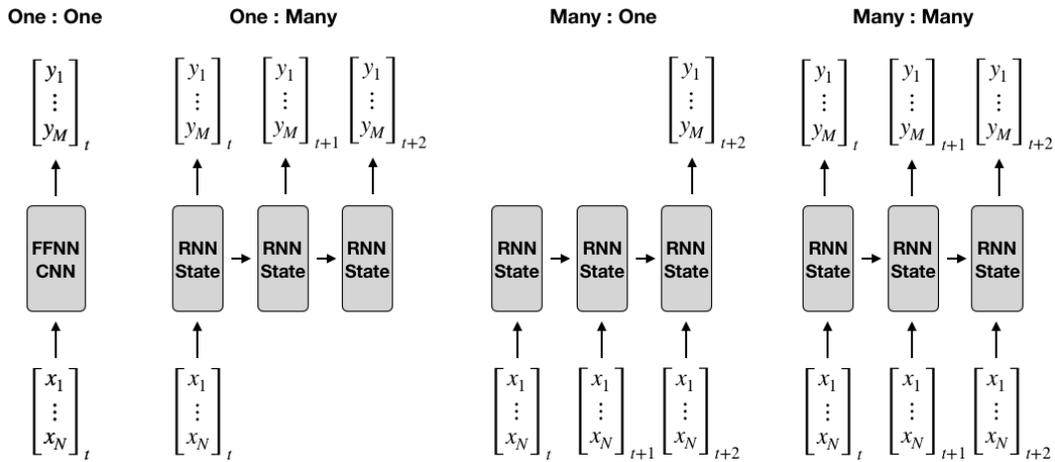


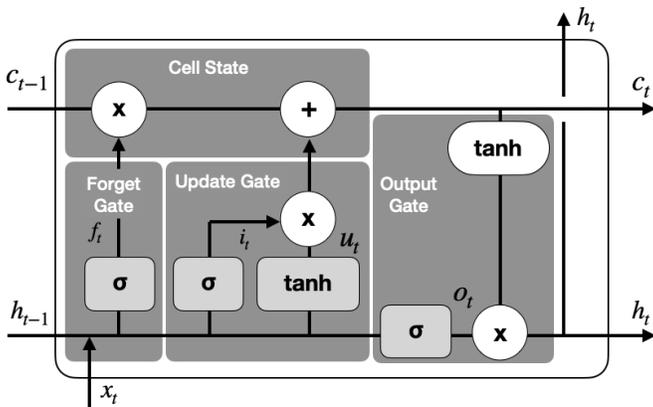
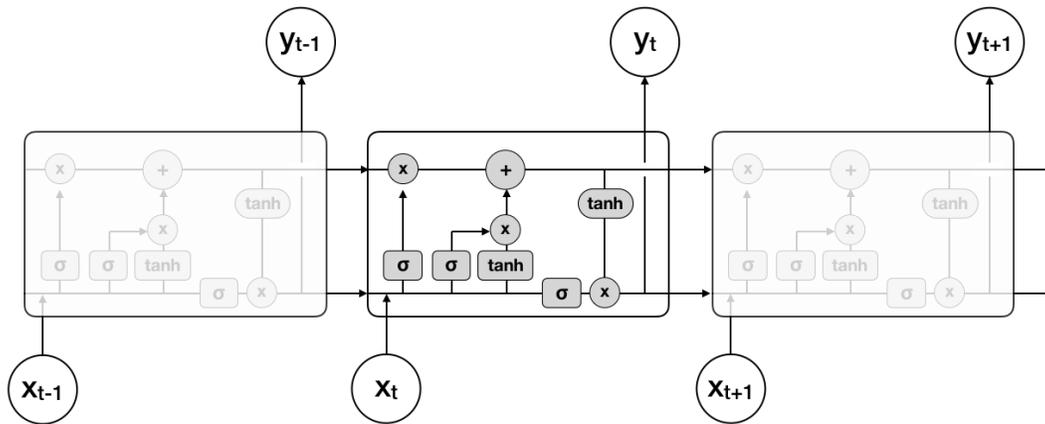
Indicator	Name	Formula
Relative Strength Index (RSI)	Oscillates in [0, 100] range; below 30: oversold, over 70: overbought	See Chapter 4
Williams %R	Momentum-based in [-100, 0] range, below -80: oversold, above -20: overbought	$R = \frac{\max(\mathbf{high}) - \mathbf{close}}{\max(\mathbf{high}) - \min(\mathbf{low})}$
Bollinger Bands	20-day moving average plus/minus daily standard deviation; prices above/below these bands indicate overbought/sold	See chapter 4.
Normalized Average True Range (NATR)	Avg. true range: max of current high-low, current high-prev.close or absolute of prev. close - current low, averaged over t days.	$\mathbf{NATR} = \frac{\mathbf{ATR}(t)}{\mathbf{Close}}$
Percentage Price Oscillator (PPO)	Momentum: compares two exponential moving averages (EMA) in percentage terms	$\mathbf{PPO} = \frac{\mathbf{EMA}_{12} - \mathbf{EMA}_{26}}{\mathbf{EMA}_{26}}$
Commodity Channel Index (CCI)	Momentum-based: difference between current and simple moving average (SMA) of the historical average price, normalized by their mean difference	$p^{\text{hist}} = \sum_{t=1}^P (\mathbf{high} + \mathbf{low} + \mathbf{close}) / 3$ $\mathbf{CCI} = \frac{p^{\text{hist}} - \mathbf{SMA}(p^{\text{hist}})}{0.15 \times \sum_{t=1}^P (p^{\text{hist}} - \mathbf{SMA}(p^{\text{hist}})) / P}$





Chapter 19: RNNs for Multivariate Time Series and Sentiment Analysis





LSTM Equations

$$f_t = \sigma(W_f x_t + U_f h_{t-1} + b_f)$$

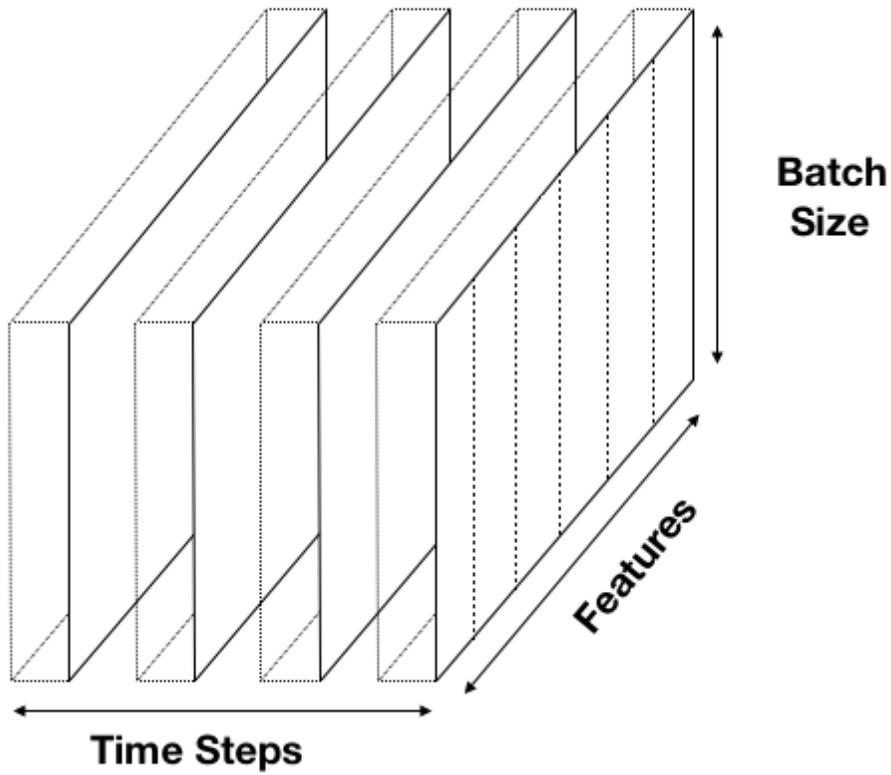
$$i_t = \sigma(W_i x_t + U_i h_{t-1} + b_i)$$

$$o_t = \sigma(W_o x_t + U_o h_{t-1} + b_o)$$

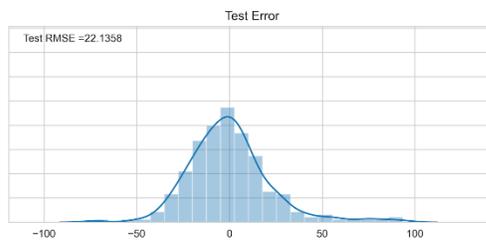
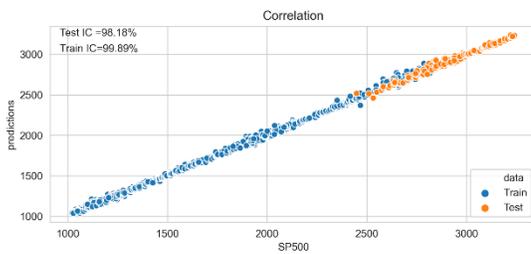
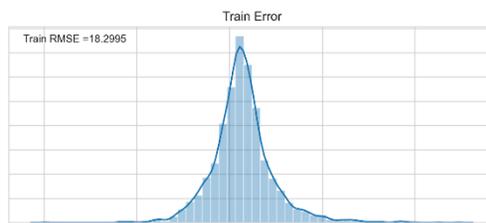
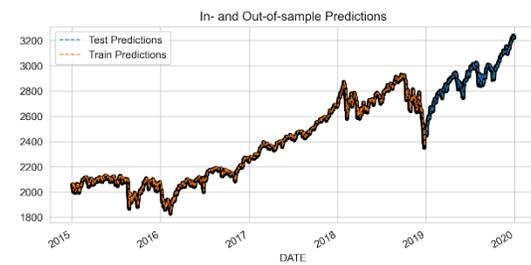
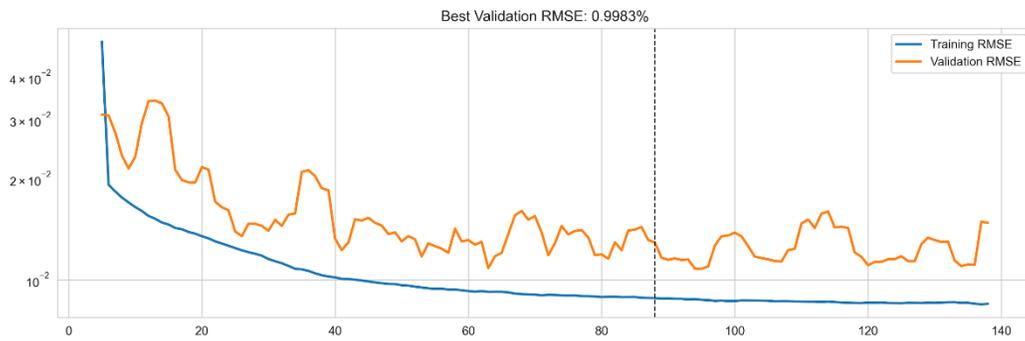
$$u_t = \tanh(W_c x_t + U_c h_{t-1} + b_c)$$

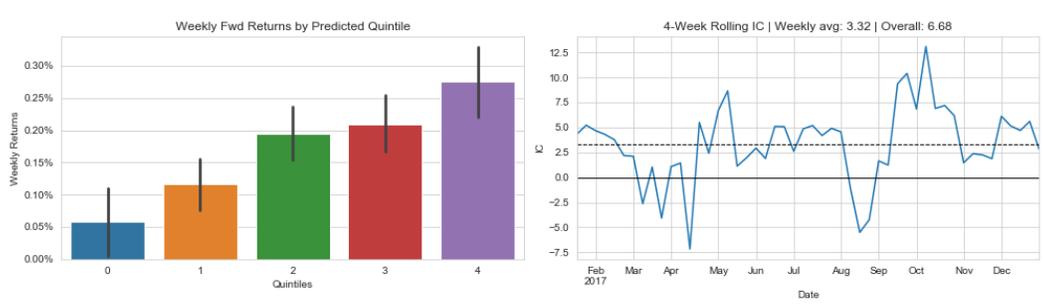
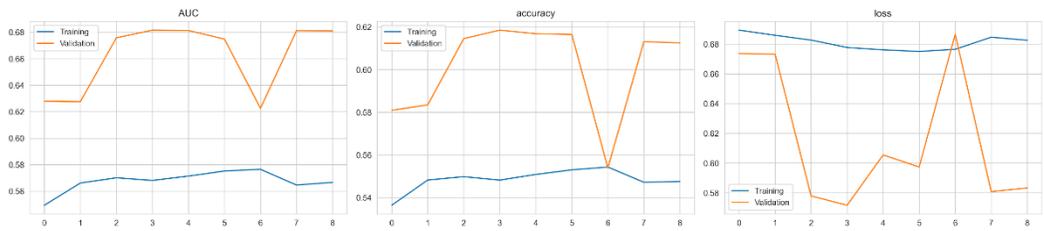
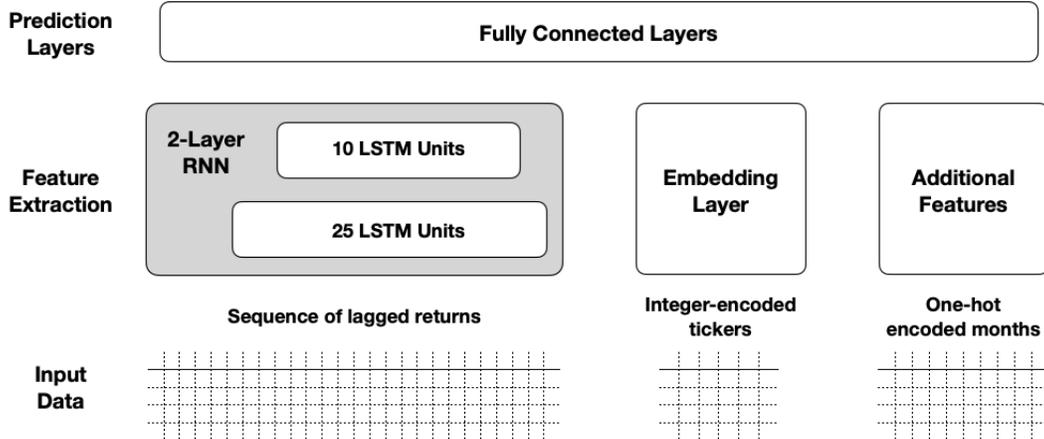
$$c_t = f_t \odot c_{t-1} + i_t \odot u_t$$

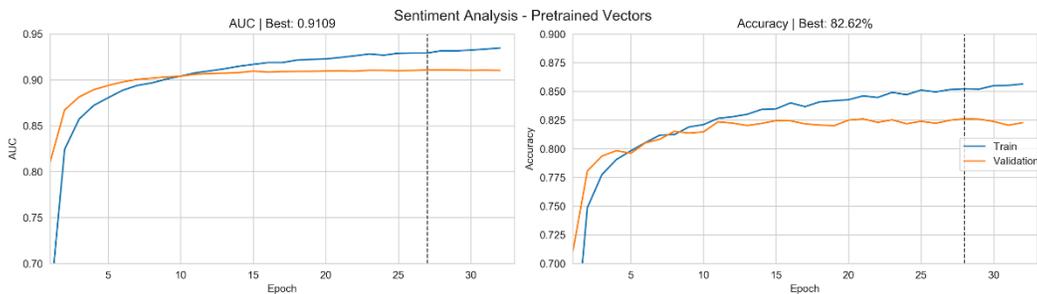
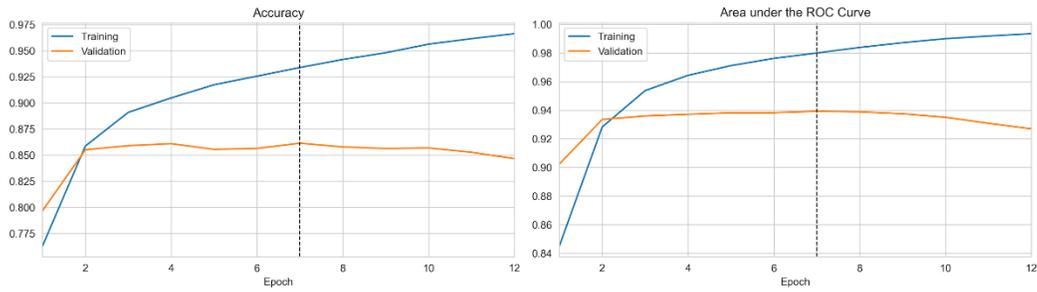
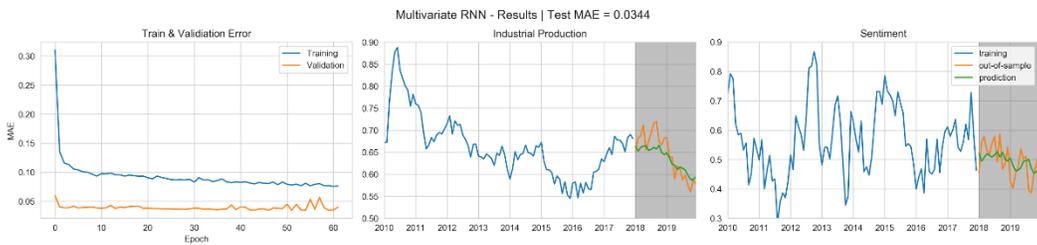
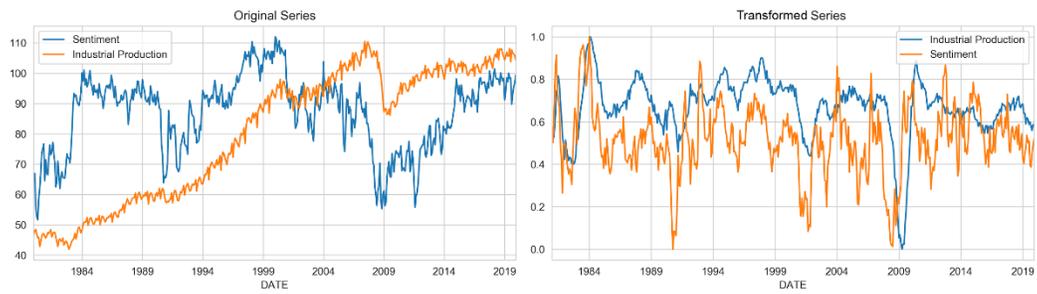
$$h_t = o_t \odot \tanh c_t$$

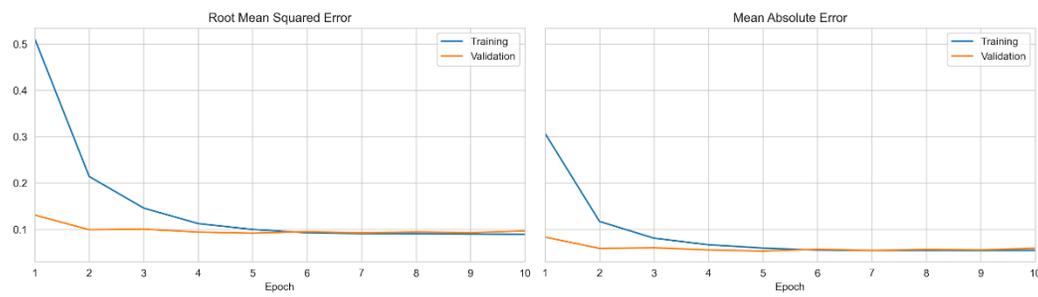
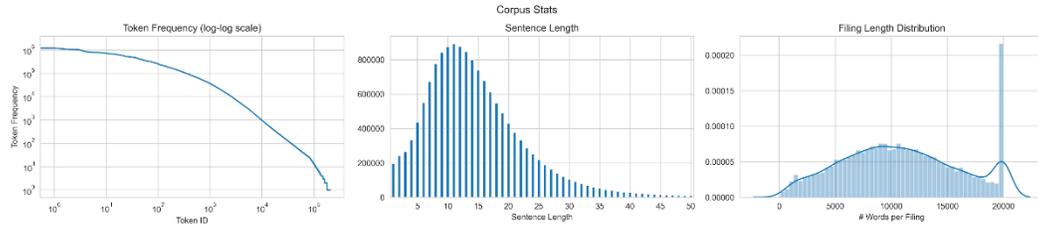


Input	Output
$\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \rangle$	x_6
$\langle x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6 \rangle$	x_7
\vdots	\vdots
$\langle x_{T-5}, x_{T-4}, x_{T-3}, x_{T-2}, x_{T-1} \rangle$	x_T

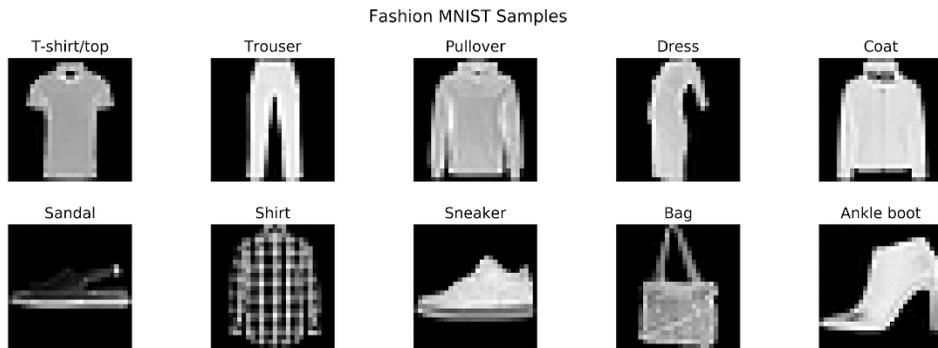
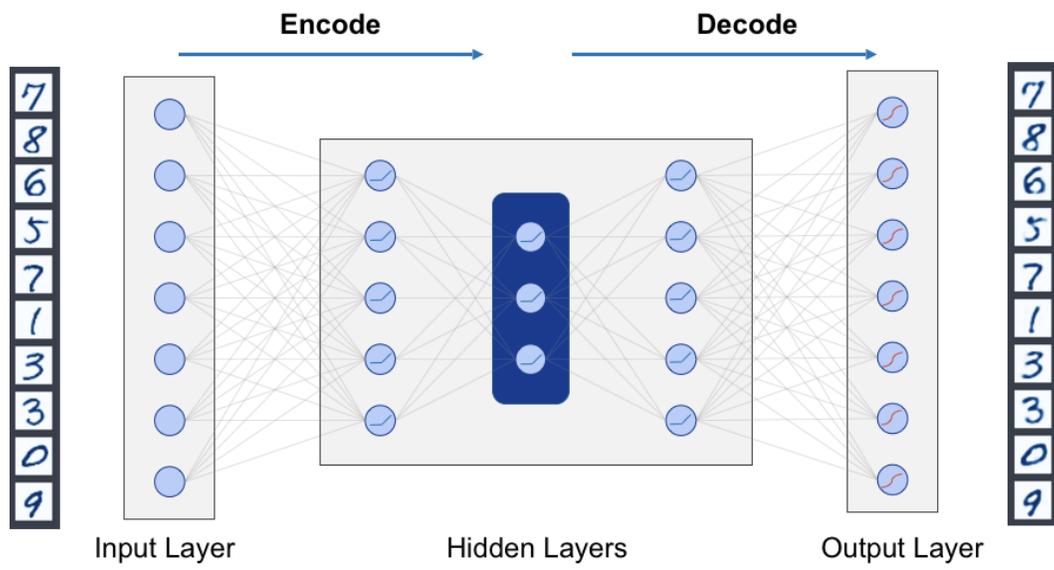




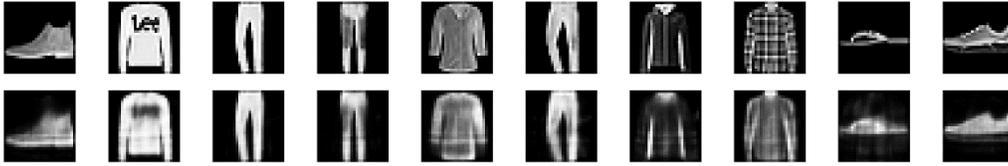




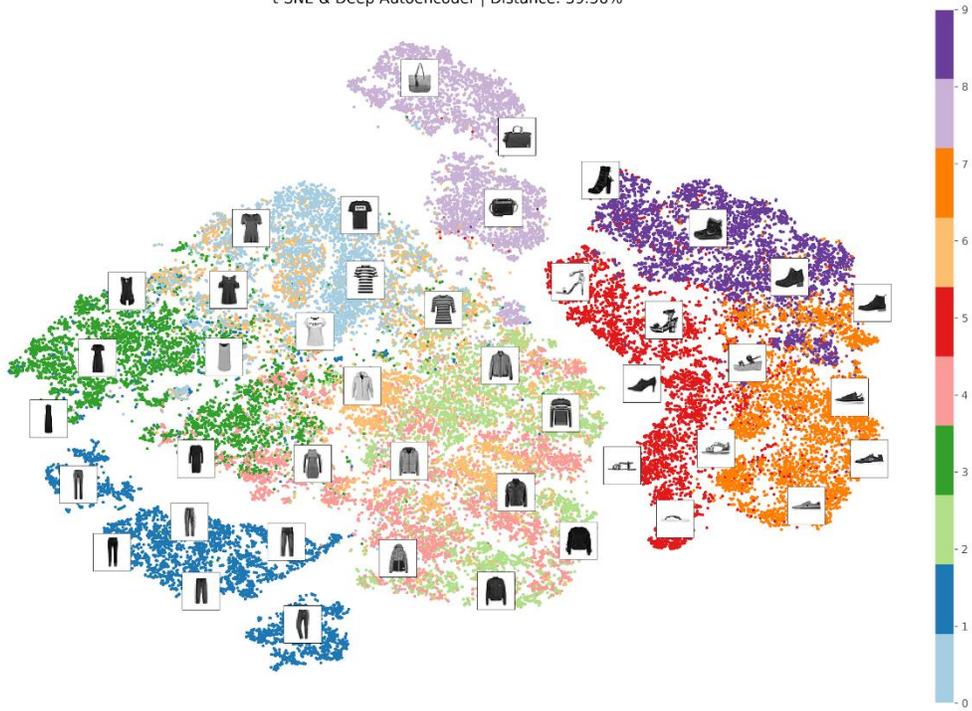
Chapter 20: Autoencoders for Conditional Risk Factors and Asset Pricing



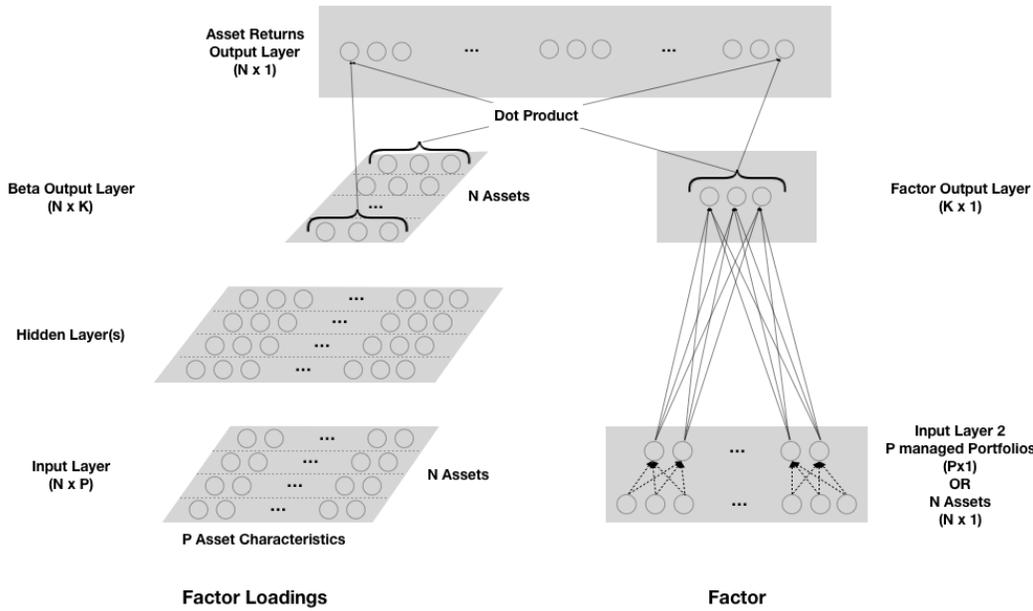
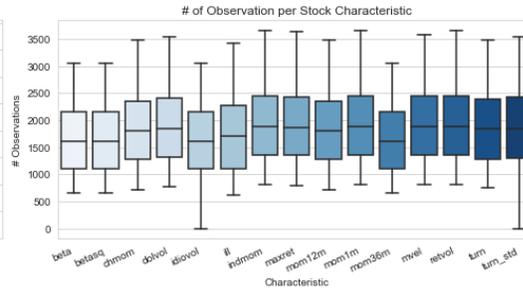
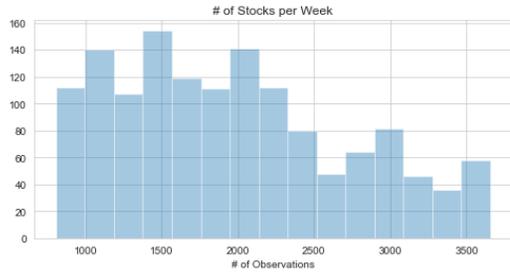
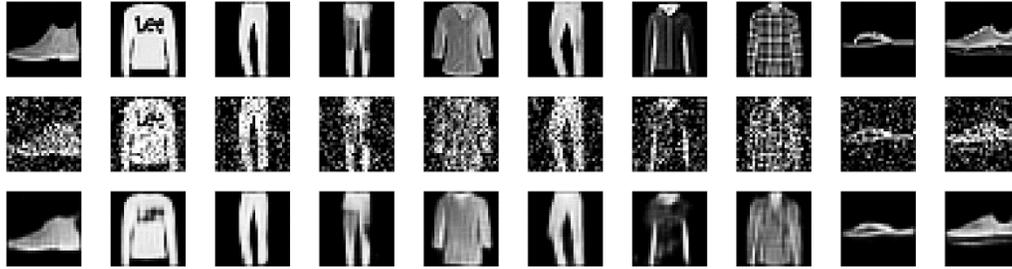
Original and Reconstructed Images



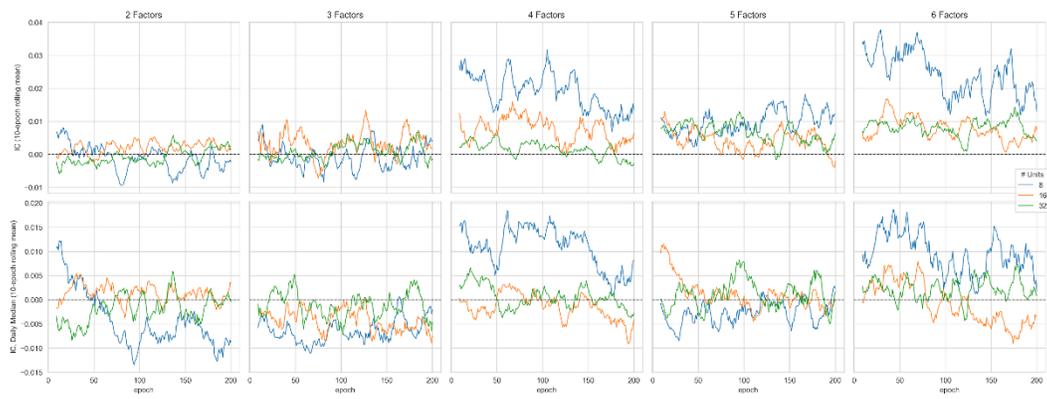
t-SNE & Deep Autoencoder | Distance: 39.56%



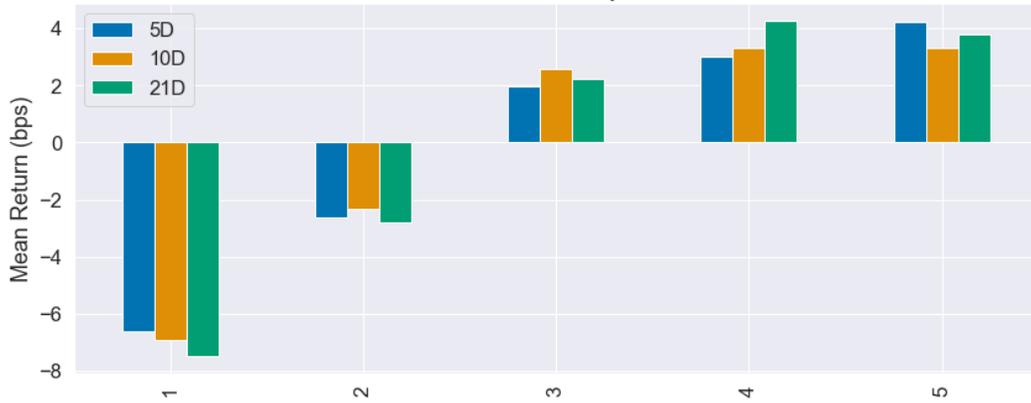
Originals, Corrupted and Reconstructed Images



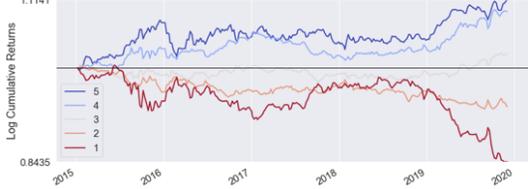
Cross-Validation Performance (2015-2019)



Mean Period Wise Return By Factor Quantile



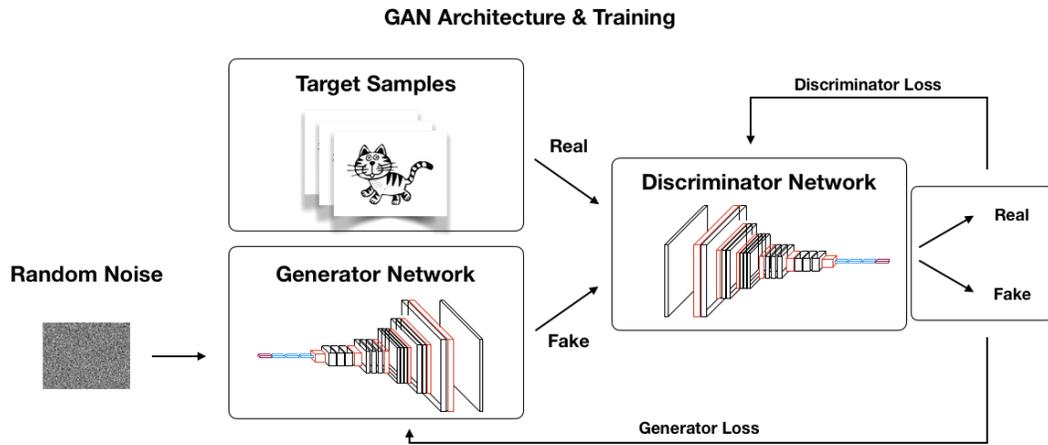
Cumulative Return by Quantile (5D Period Forward Return)

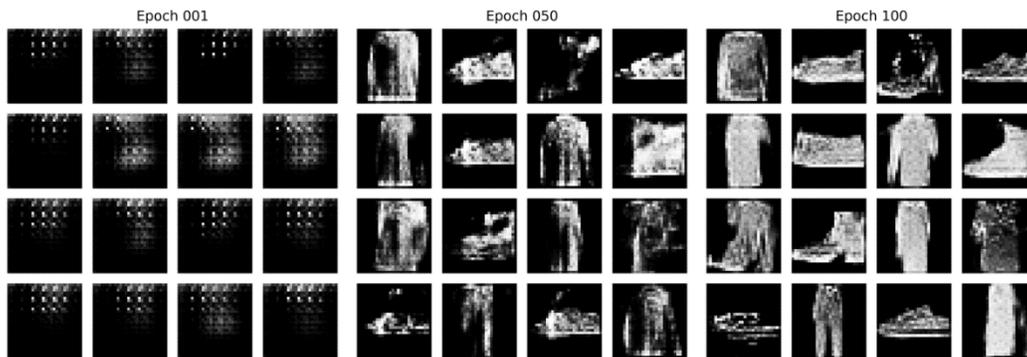
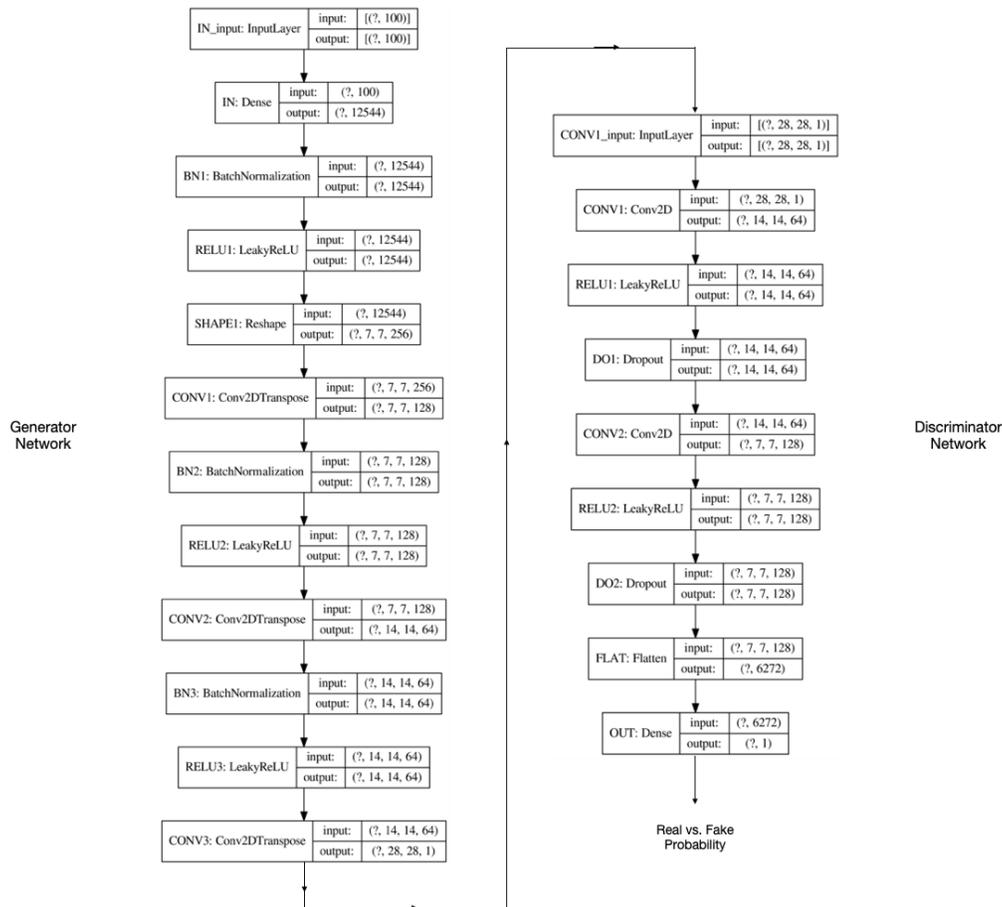


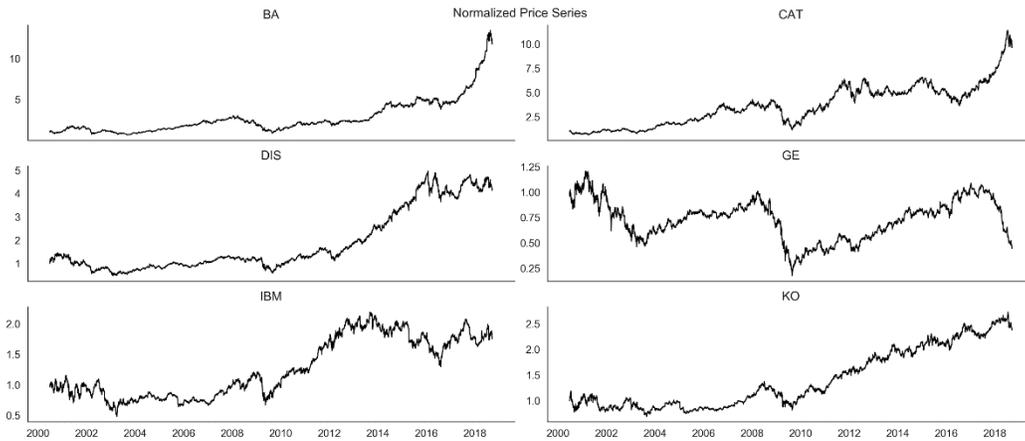
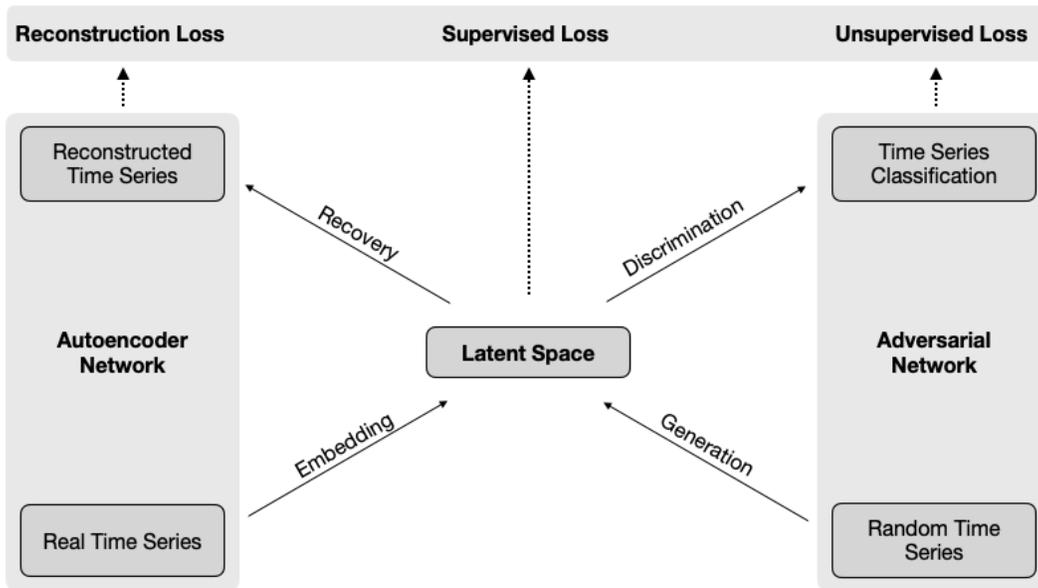
Factor Weighted Long/Short Portfolio Cumulative Return (5D Period)

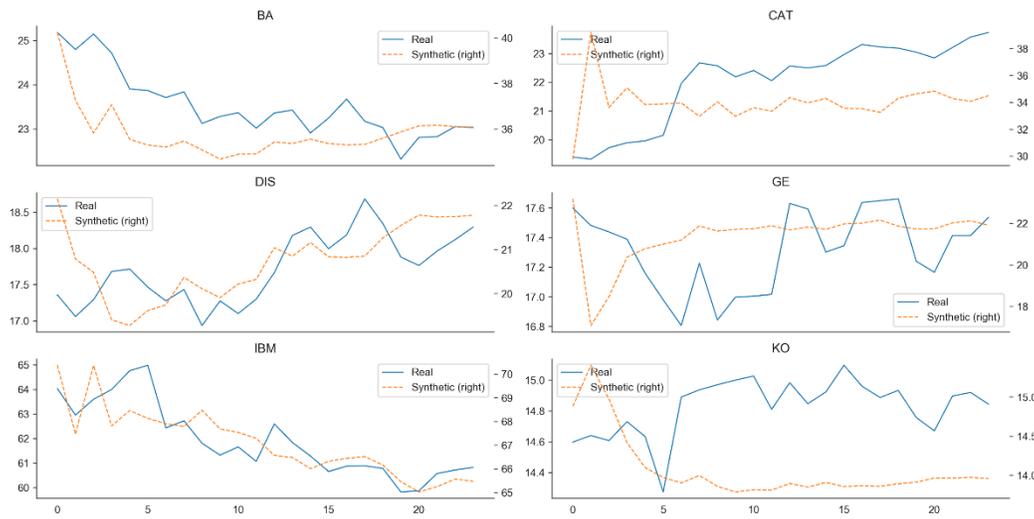


Chapter 21: Generative Adversarial Networks for Synthetic Time-Series Data

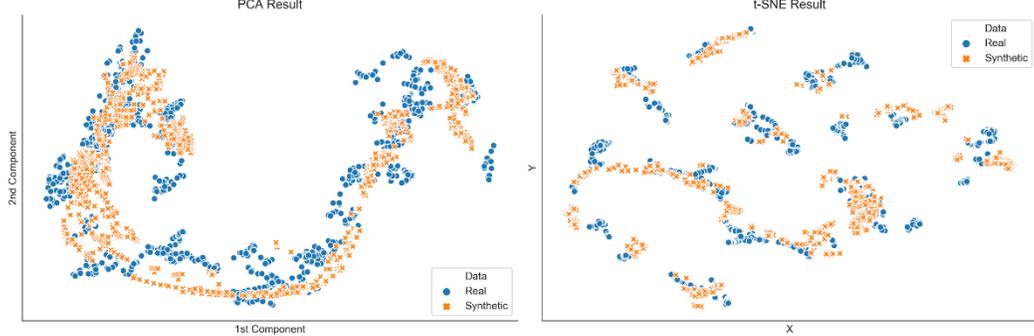




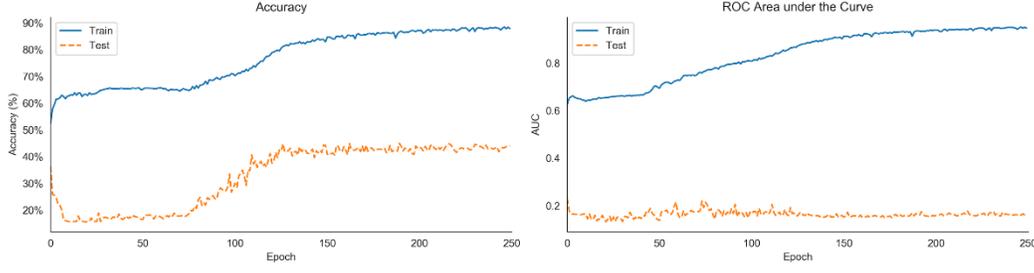




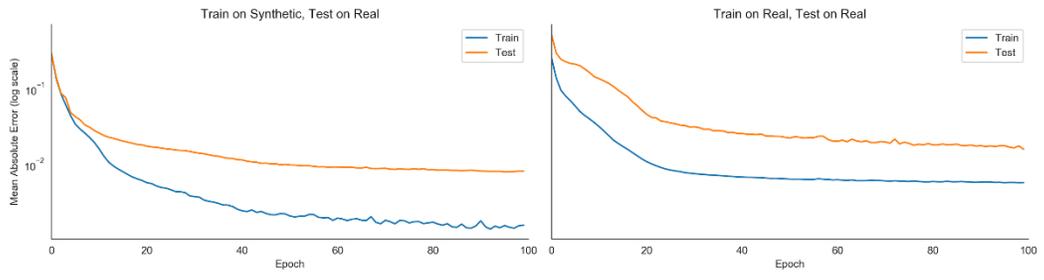
Assessing Diversity: Qualitative Comparison of Real and Synthetic Data Distributions



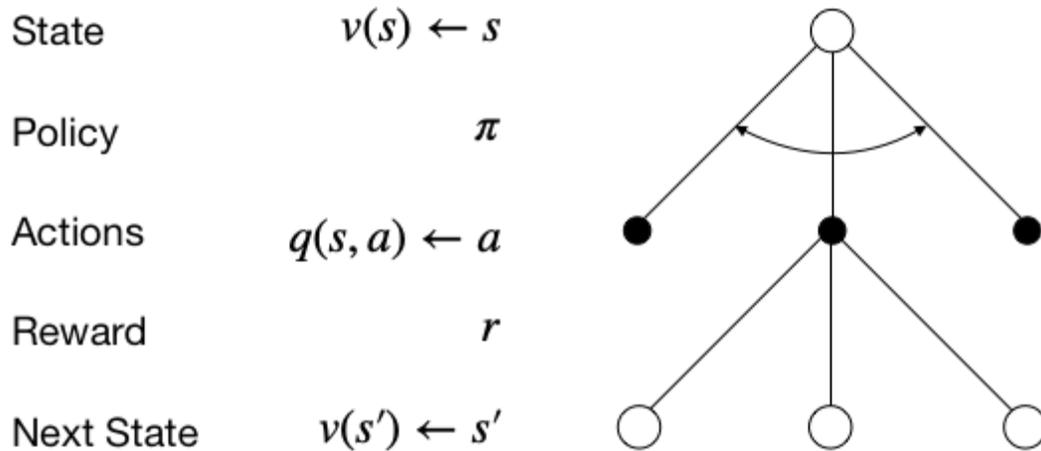
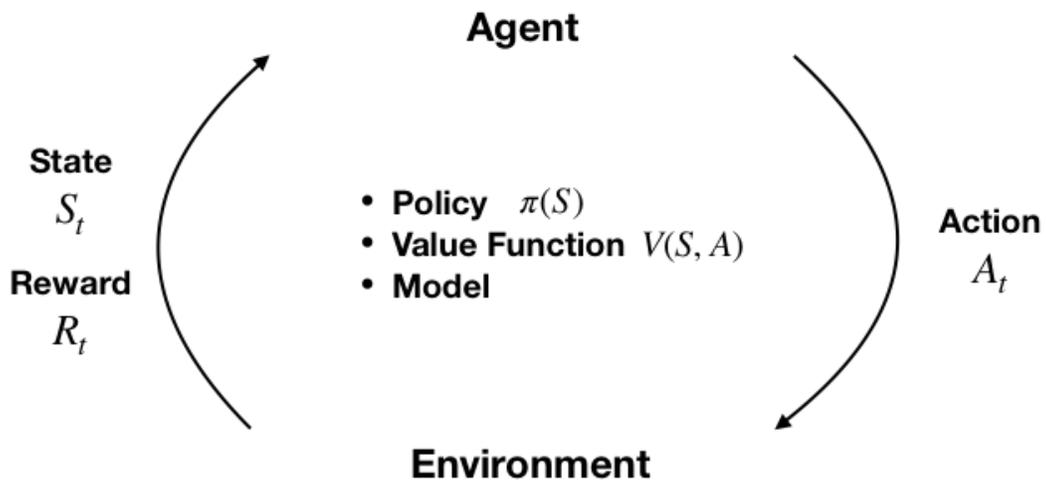
Assessing Fidelity: Time Series Classification Performance

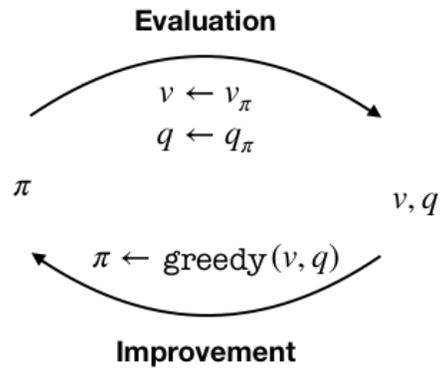
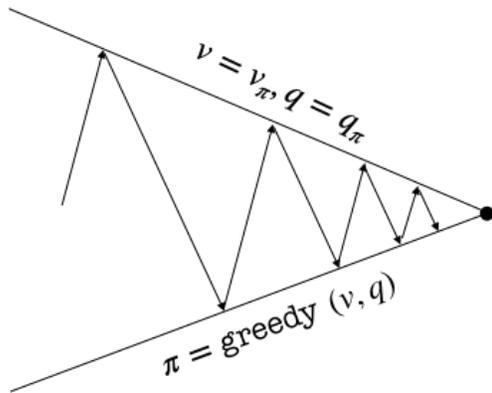


Assessing Usefulness: Time Series Prediction Performance



Chapter 22: Deep Reinforcement Learning – Building a Trading Agent





Rewards

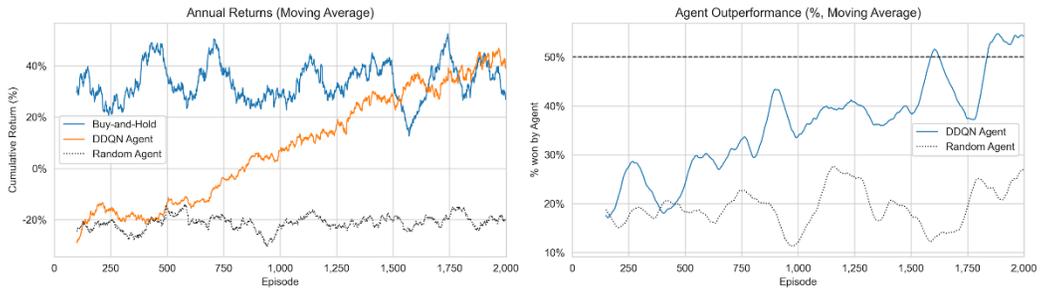
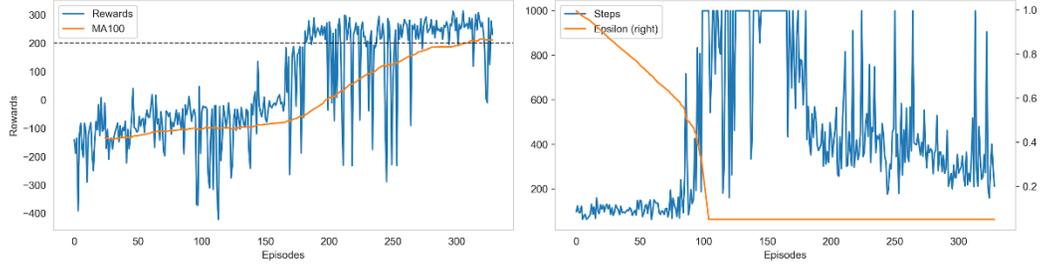
-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	1
-0.02		-0.02	-1
-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02

Optimal Values & Policy ($\gamma = .99$)

0.88	0.93	0.96	0.00
0.85		0.71	0.00
0.81	0.77	0.74	0.52

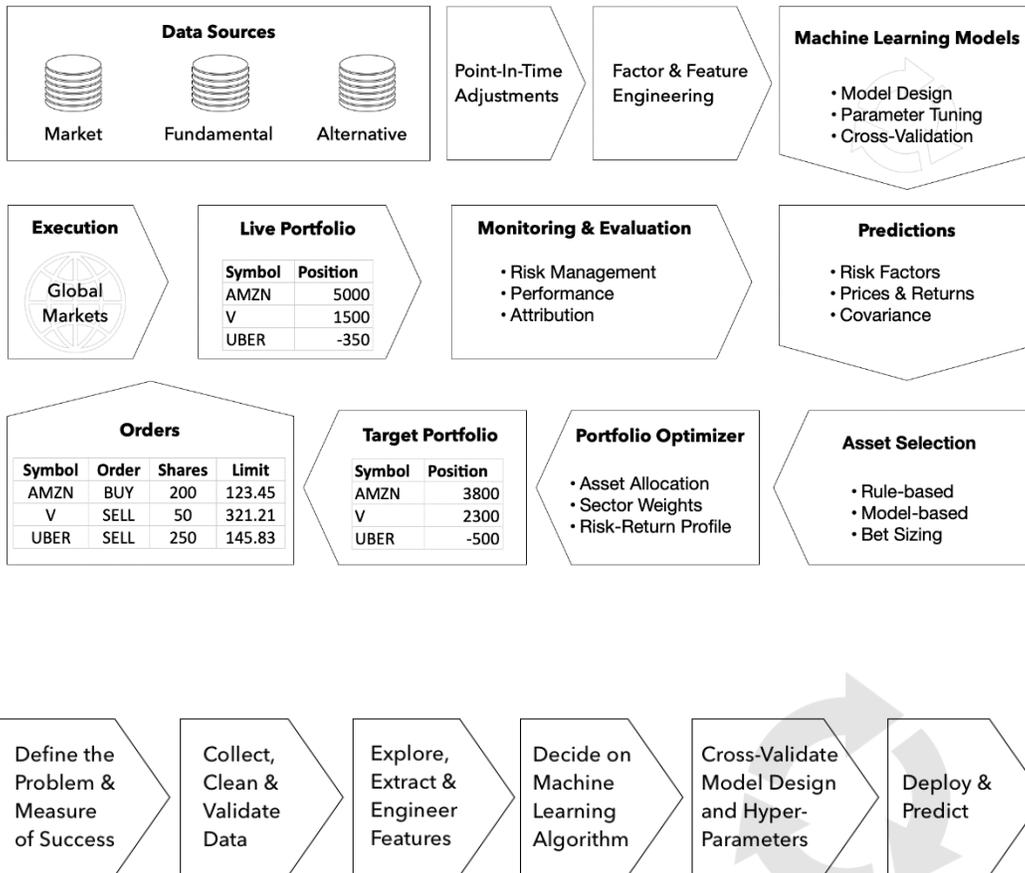


Double Deep Q-Network Agent | Lunar Lander

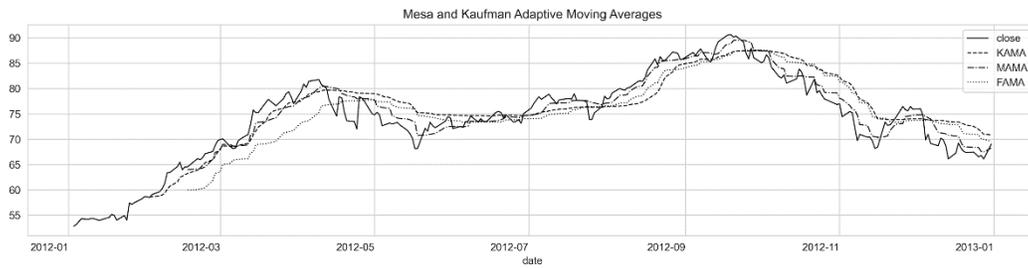
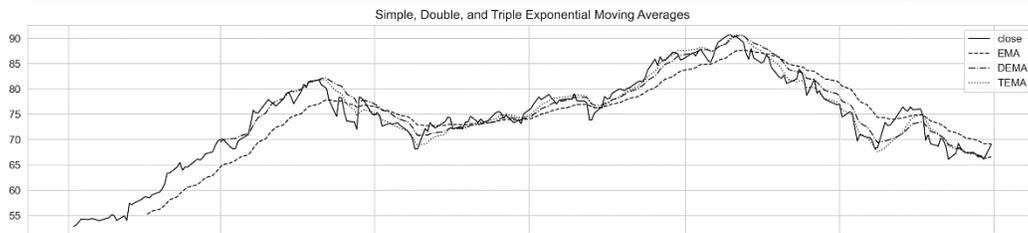
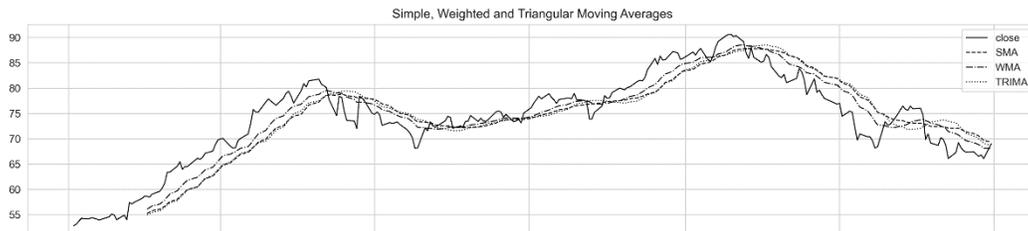


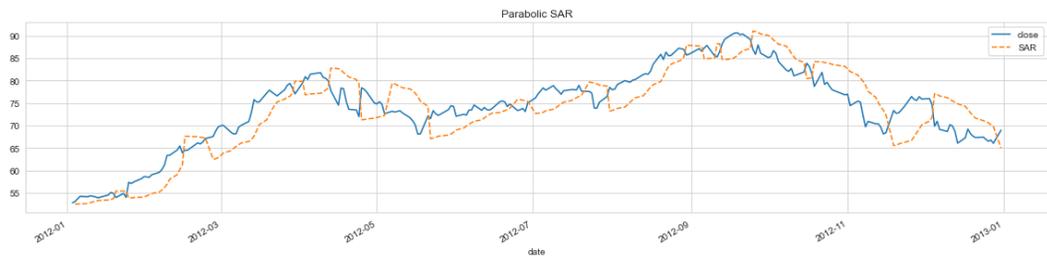
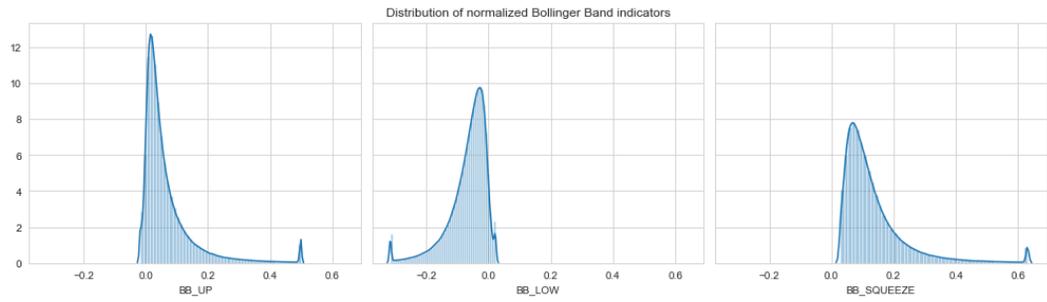
Chapter 23: Conclusions and Next Steps

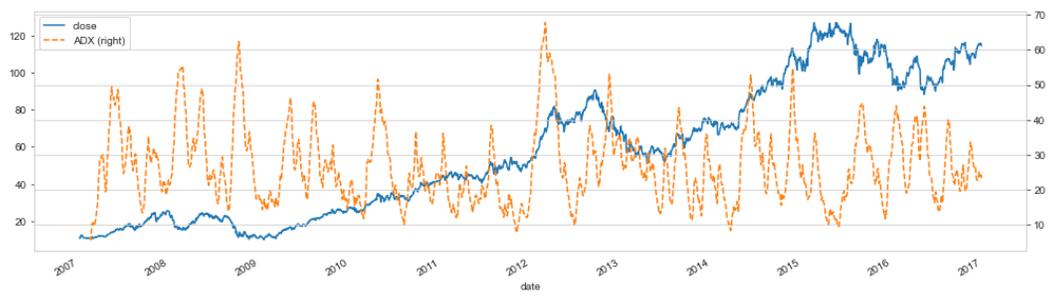
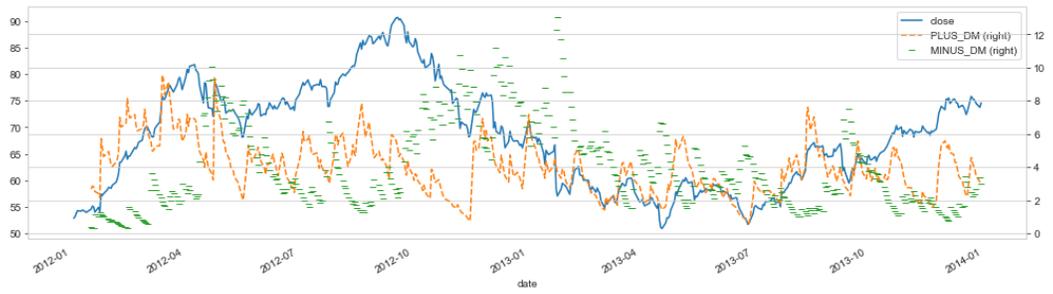
The ML4T Workflow

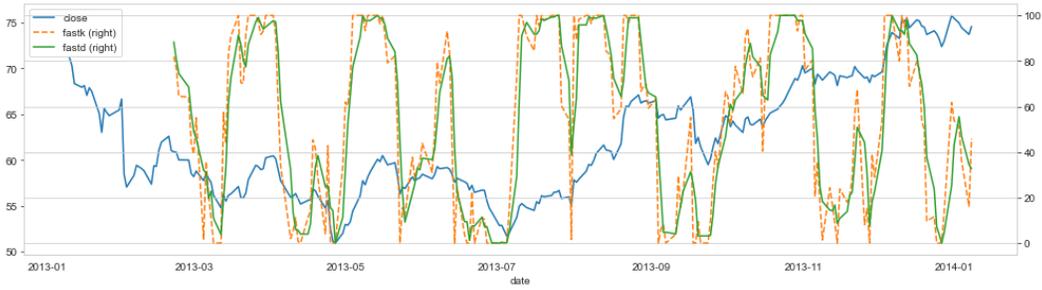
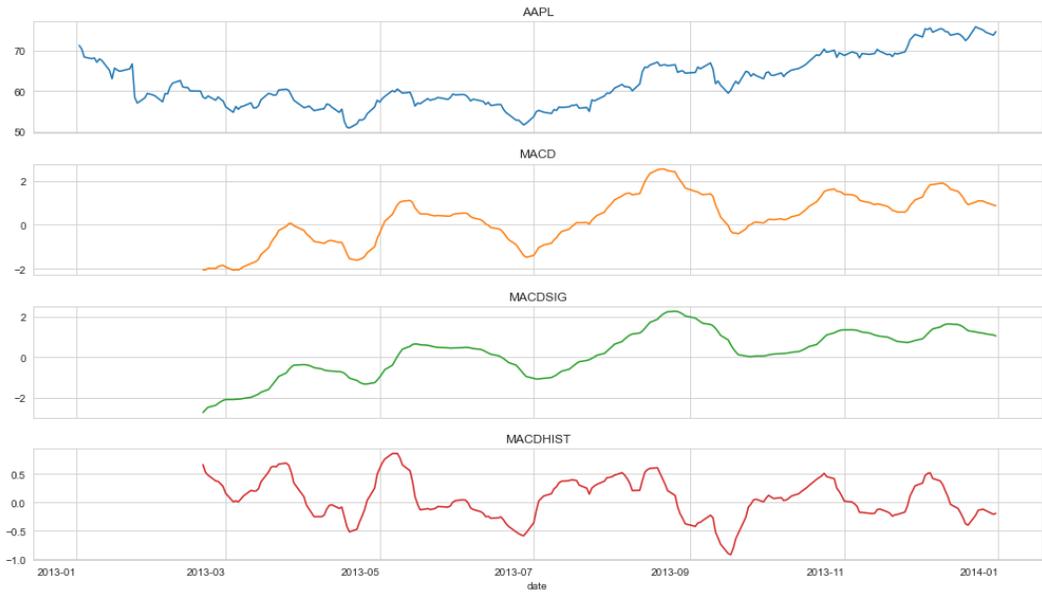


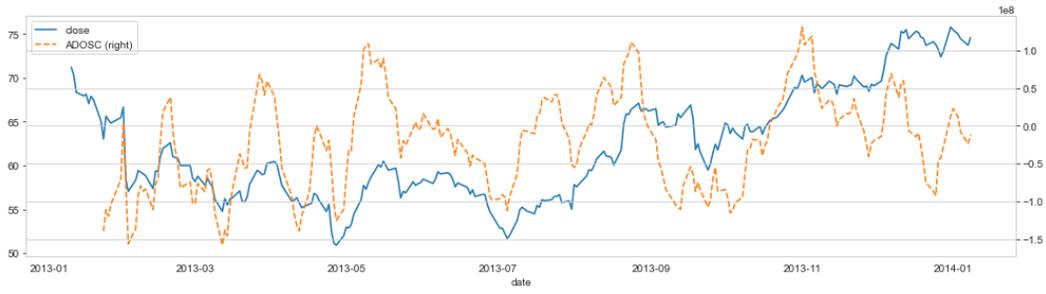
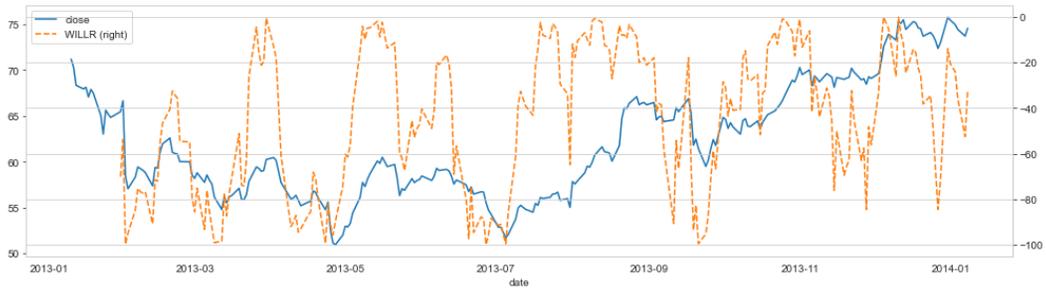
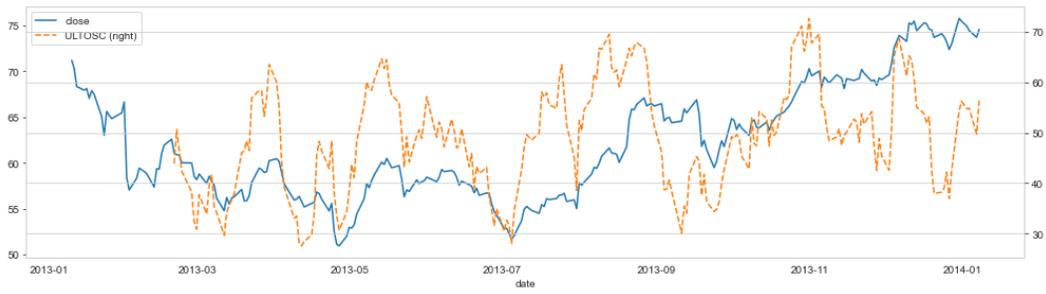
Appendix: Alpha Factor Library

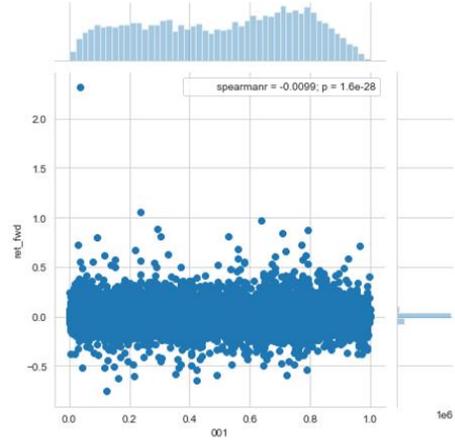
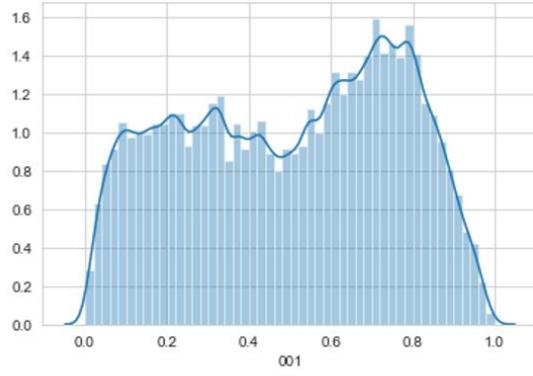


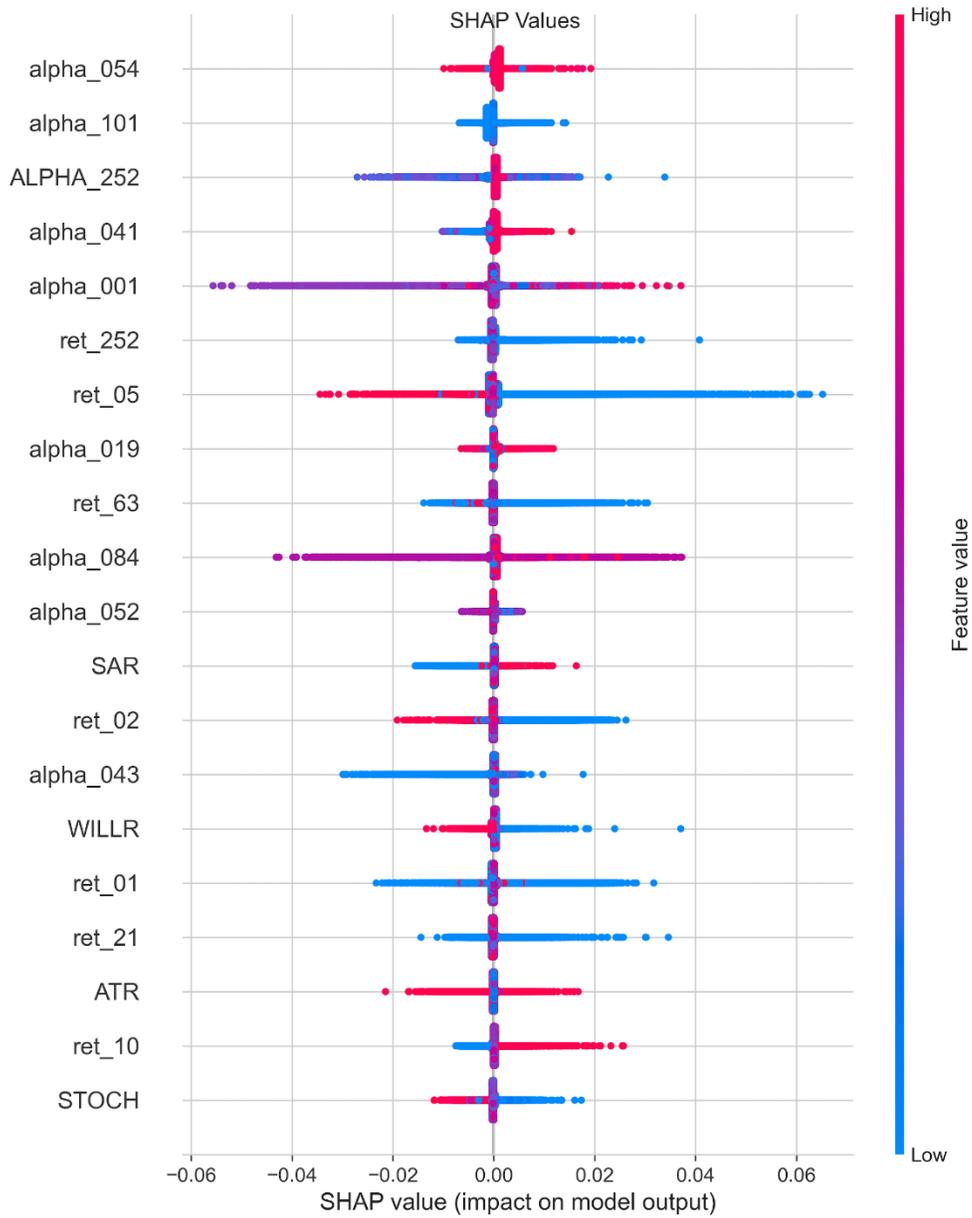












Rank Correlation of Feature Metrics

