Use and Limitations of Machine Learning in Portfolio Management

Overview

1. Brief Introduction to Learning
2. Prediction
   - “Futurecasting”
   - “Nowcasting”
   - factor analysis
3. Similarity Measures
   - recommendation system
4. Generating Synthetic Datasets

A Brief Introduction to Learning

Learning: $Y|X$

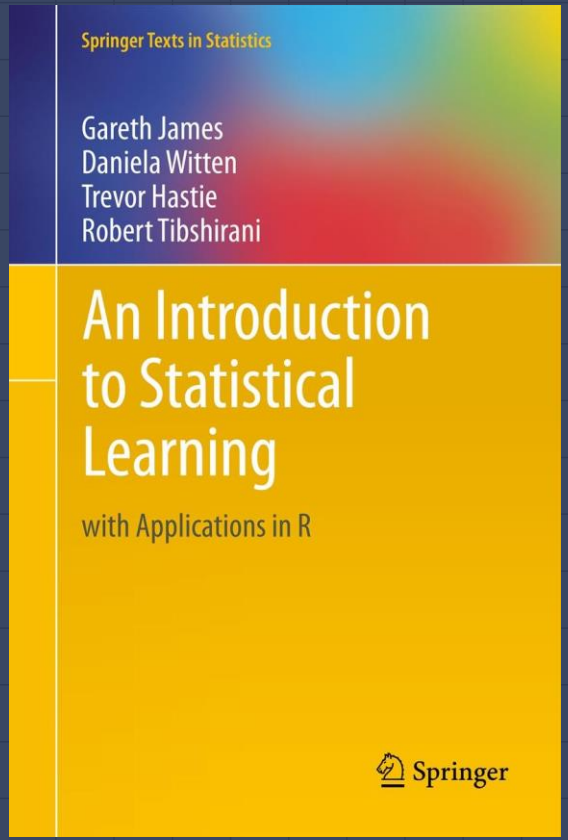
- Regression: $E[Y|X=x]$
- Classification: $P(Y=y|X=x)$
- Synthetic data generation: $Y|X=x$

To each problem its solution

- What we want to know from Y
- Dimensionality of the data (X and Y)
- Signal to noise of the data
- Risk function
- Stationarity
- Etc.

An Introduction to Statistical Learning

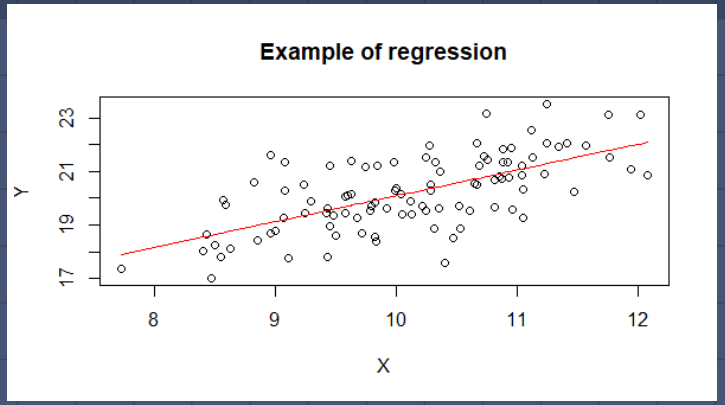
Great overview of classic machine learning techniques with examples of code in R

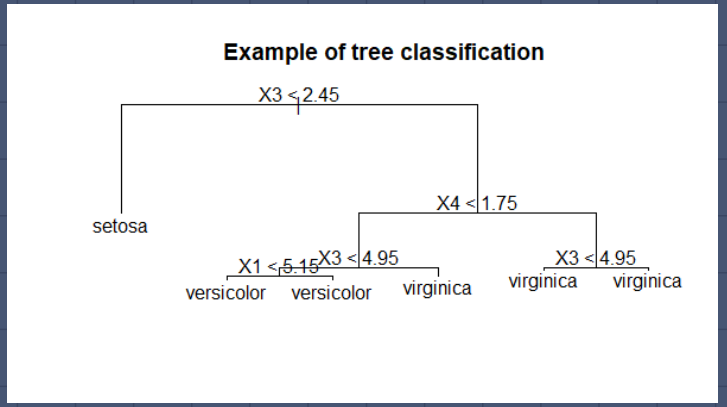


Prediction

Methods Used

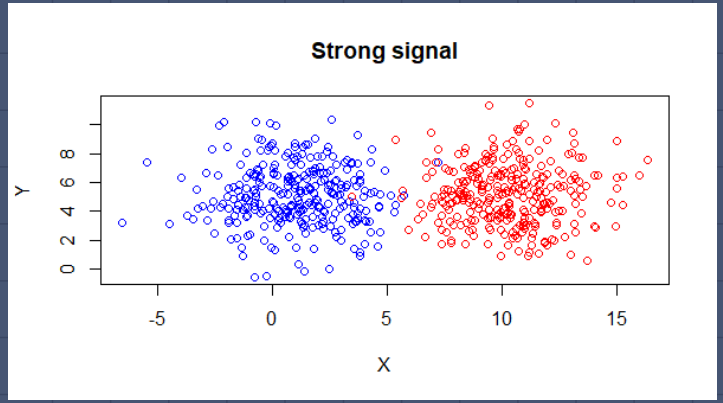
- OLS Regression
- Lasso, Ridge, Elastic Net
- Kernel Regression
- Trees
- Neural Nets
- Random Forests
- SVMs
- Etc.

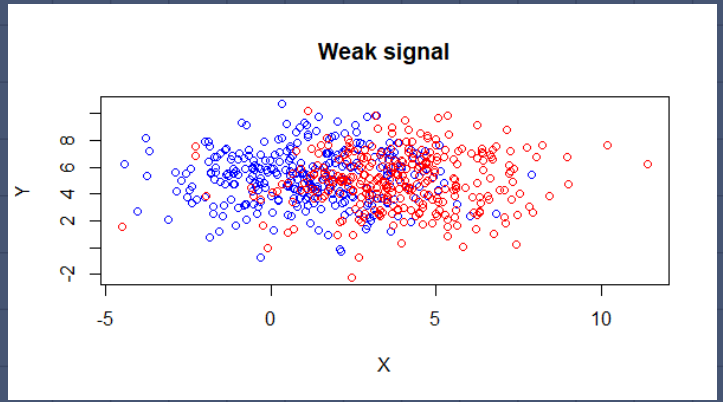




Prediction - Things to Consider

- Linear versus non-linear
- Dimensionality of the data
- Density of the data
- Signal to noise
- Risk function
- Interpretability
- Over-fitting



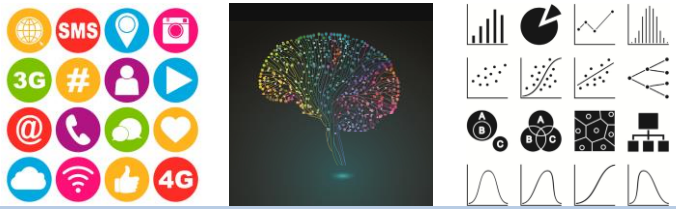


Prediction - “Futurecasting”

- No access to contemporaneous data
- Very difficult to do
- Markets tend to be efficient
- Signal to noise ratio is poor
- It is difficult to beat naïve predictors
- Boosted Trees is the leader at the moment

Big Data and AI Strategies

Good overview of the current use of machine learning in alpha generation and more



Prediction - “Nowcasting”

- Access to contemporaneous data
- Important data that is published with a lag or a low frequency
- Generating replicating portfolios (Stat Arb)
- Live estimates of
  - ERP
  - GDP
  - Macroeconomic indicators
  - Etc.

Prediction - Factor Analysis

- p: number of predictors
- n: number of observation
- It used to be n>>p
  - OLS was useful
- It is now p>n (zoo of factors)
  - curse of dimension
    - dimensionality reduction, PCA, clustering, etc.
    - best subset, Lasso, Ridge, etc.
    - K-fold cross validation
- Also useful for hedging

Similarity Measures

Useful For

- Manager selection
- Stock selection
- Style drift detection

Similarity Measures

Methods Used

- PCA
- Hierarchical Clustering
- K-means
- Supervised classifiers
- Etc.

Used For

- Alternative data
- Big data
- Improving analyst’s productivity

Similarity Measures - Things to Consider

- Supervised
  - labeling the target variable and letting the learner infer useful predictors
- Unsupervised
  - choosing predictors where “closeness” is of interest and letting the algorithm do the clustering
- Non stationarity of data
- Renormalization
- Availability of data for back testing

Generating Synthetic Data

Useful For

- Scenario analysis
- Stress testing
- Risk budgeting
- Option pricing
- OOS testing

Could be Useful For

- Training data for data intensive learners (deep learning, reinforcement learning, etc.)
- Testing systematic strategies

Generating Synthetic Data

Methods Used

- Fitting of parametric models
  - distributions (poisson, normal, cauchy, etc.)
  - DGP (EWMA, GARCH, variance gamma process, etc.)
- Kernel density estimation
- Eigen vector decomposition
- Factor analysis
- Auto Encoders
- LSTM NN

Generating Synthetic Data - Things to Consider

- Single versus multivariate inputs
- Single versus multivariate outputs
- Conditional versus unconditional outputs
- Linear versus non-linear relationships
- Bulk versus tails of the distribution
- Interpretability