The Intelligent Hedge Fund

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Agents in the Market Place - An Exploratory Study on Using Intelligent Agents to Thesis:

Trade Financial Instruments

Field: Artificial Intelligence

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Institution: University of Minho

 Developing an "autonomous" hedge fund, where intelligent software agents make all the trading decisions.

Hedge Fund – loosely regulated private investment firm that trades other people's money for a fee, and is allowed to buy and short sell a wide range of financial instruments.

Typically, it employs many human traders, each being responsible for negotiating a specific set of financial instruments, and for trying to obtain the best return possible.

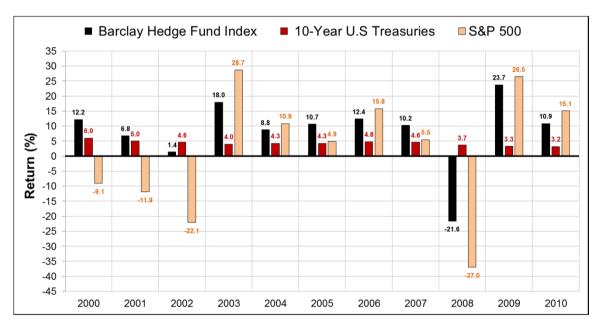
In our "intelligent" hedge fund, the intelligent agents replace the human traders.

Intelligent agents – autonomous, goal-driven entities.

Advantages of intelligent agents vs. human traders:

- *Cheaper* (no salary, no annual bonus)
- *Tireless* (can trade 24h/day, 7 days/week, with no breaks or vacation time)
- *Emotionless* (not affected by fear or greed)
- More *reliable* (no rough traders, no fraud)
- *Faster* (making decisions and opening trades)

The average hedge fund in existence today is not very efficient compared to safer passive investment strategies!



Average Annual Return 2000-2010		
Barclay Hedge Fund Index	8.5%*	
10-Year U.S. Treasuries	4.3%	
S&P 500	2.5%	

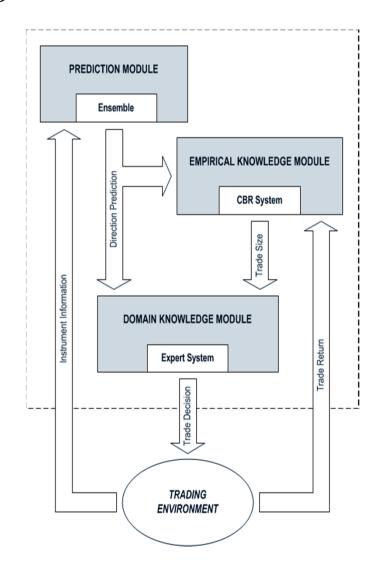
^{*} Inflated due to survivorship bias, fraud, Taleb distribution investment strategies.

The industry needs better solutions!

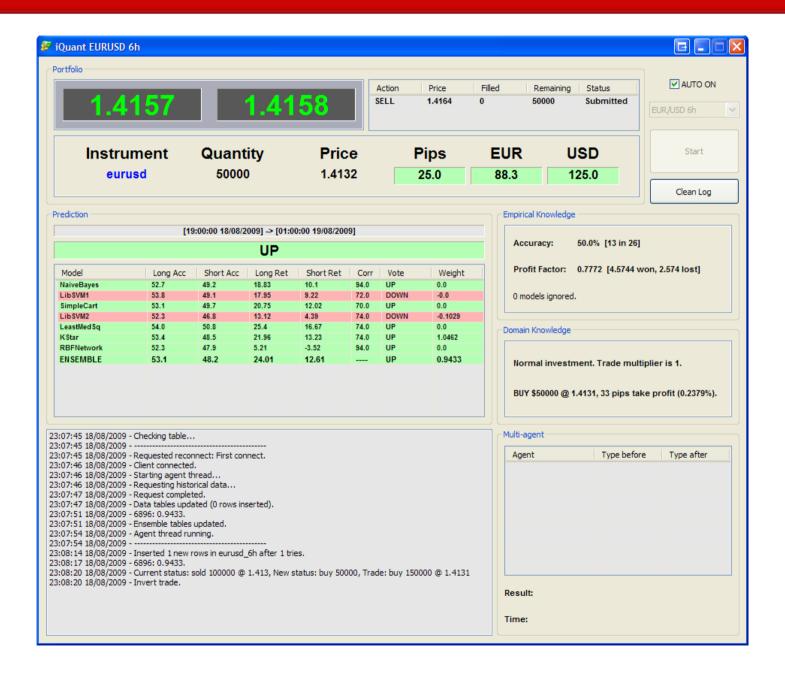
Successful intelligent hedge funds could become an important part of the financial services industry.

Trading Agent Architecture

Our research: a new hybrid cognitive architecture for implementing intelligent trading agents.



iQuant Software



Sample Intelligent Hedge Fund

- 25 intelligent trading agents
- Each agent trades a stock in the NASDAQ or NYSE markets (tickers: AA, AAPL, ADBE, BAC, CAL, CSCO, DELL, DIS, GE, GOOG, HD, IBM, INTC, JNJ, KFT, KO, MCD, MRK, MSFT, NVDA, PFE, T, VZ, WMT and XOM).
- After each trading session, the agent tries to predict what will happen to the stock's price during the following day, from open to close.
- If it predicts the price will increase (*UP*), it buys the stock when the market opens (13:30 GMT), and sells it during the day or when the market closes (20:00 GMT); if it predicts the price will decrease (*DOWN*), it short sells the stock at the open and covers during the day or when the market closes.
- All the agents were configured with the same settings, except for the set of models in their Prediction Modules (which was decided by an automatic process, to avoid biasing the results).

Sample Intelligent Hedge Fund

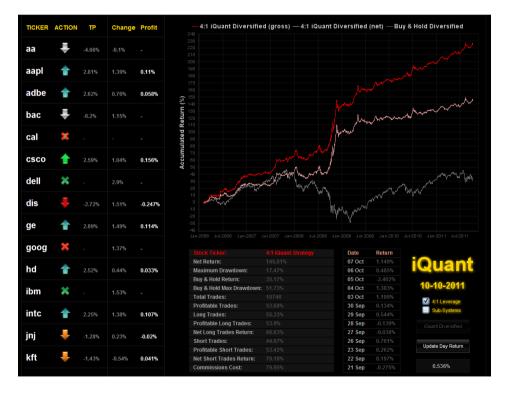
Out-of-sample simulated trading results from February 2006 till September 2011:



Strategy	Return	Maximum Drawdown
iQuant (Net)	145.8%	17.5%
Buy & Hold	35.2%	51.7%

Forward-Testing

- No follow-up (updated results) on most studies on this subject!
- Our solution: a public website in which the agents post their predictions before market open.
- The 25 predictions are posted daily, at around 11:00 GMT (several hours before trading begins).



http://ruibarbosa.eu/iquant
(available since January 2009)

Future Work

Due to several self-imposed restrictions, results can be much improved:

- Individual fine-tuning of each agent
- Instrument-specific training attributes
- The worst agents should be fired, and replaced with new ones

Next step: a bigger, better diversified multi-agent system, with hundreds of intelligent agents trading different financial instruments on different timeframes (to improve the investment diversification).

More Information

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- ➤ Barbosa, R., & Belo, O. (2010). A Step-By-Step Implementation of a Multi-Agent Currency Trading System. Developments in Intelligent Agent Technologies and Multi-Agent Systems: Concepts and Applications, IGI Publishing, pp. 213-253.
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