HTF
an alternative approach
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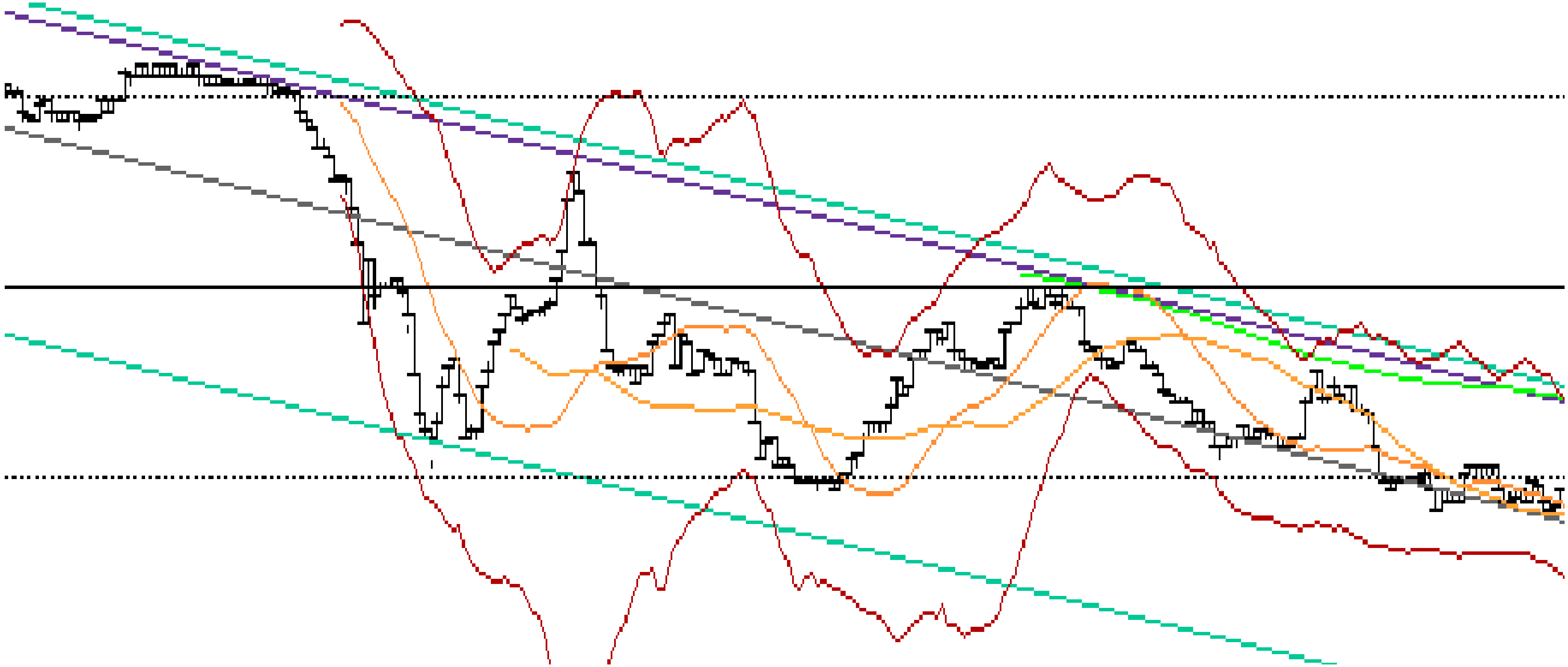

What is HTF?

- High Frequency Trading :

  Most commonly known as trades taking place in time intervals ranging from hours to microseconds and the volumes of the stocks traded tend to be quite large ~ around 50,000 shares at a time.

- Additional HTF characteristics:

  Exploiting the inefficiencies of the market to make money off of the small fluctuations in price over a short time-interval

  Each individual stock sold usually only makes fractions of a dollar or even a single penny.

  HTF most often involves the use of an algorithmic trading strategy executed by computer programs written in c++

Key principles involved

- Most often the models for HTF algorithms make use of the inefficiencies of the market.

- “ The relative availability of trading opportunities can be measured as a degree of market inefficiency. ” [1]

- “ The more inefficient the market, the more predictable trading opportunities become available. Tests for market efficiency help discover the extent of predictable trading opportunities. ” [1]

- For inefficient markets, price fluctuations for a short period of time are have a degree of non-randomness and can be correlated to other factors within a certain degree of accuracy

Conclusion

- If market is *inefficient*: price fluctuations are *predictable*.
- If market is *efficient*: price fluctuations are *unpredictable* ~ random.

An alternative approach

- If instead we look for efficient markets (markets for certain stocks) then we know that their prices should fluctuate randomly.
- These markets can be found by using certain *test* that check for randomness.
- The *opportunities* that exist in a randomly fluctuating market can be found by:

  Identifying the momentary local minimums in the price.

  Identifying the momentary local maximums in the price.

Test for randomness

$$Z = \frac{|u - \bar{x}| - 0.5}{s} \qquad Z < 1.645$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{2n_1n_2(2n_1n_2 - n_1 - n_2)}{(n_1 + n_2)^2(n_1 + n_2 - 1)}} \qquad \bar{x} = \frac{2n_1n_2}{n_1 + n_2} + 1$$

Denote the total number of runs, both positive and negative, observed in the sample as u

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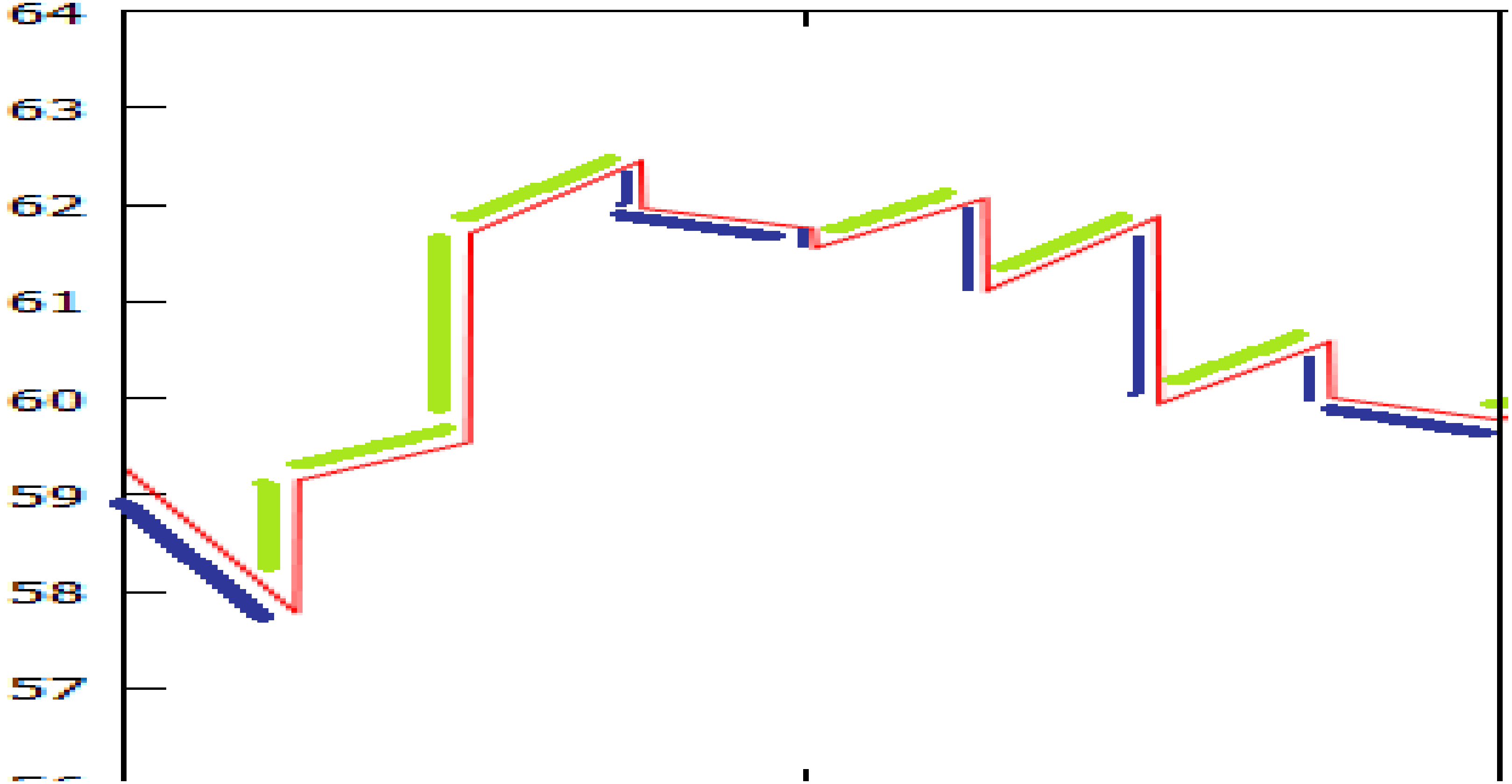
Denote n_1 as the number of positive 1-minute changes

Denote n_2 as the number of negative 1-minute changes

If $Z < 1.645$, then the 1-minute changes are random



- n_1 = sum blue lines = 8
- n_2 = sum of green lines = 7
- u = sum of consecutive green lines and consecutive blue lines = 9

Define local minimums:

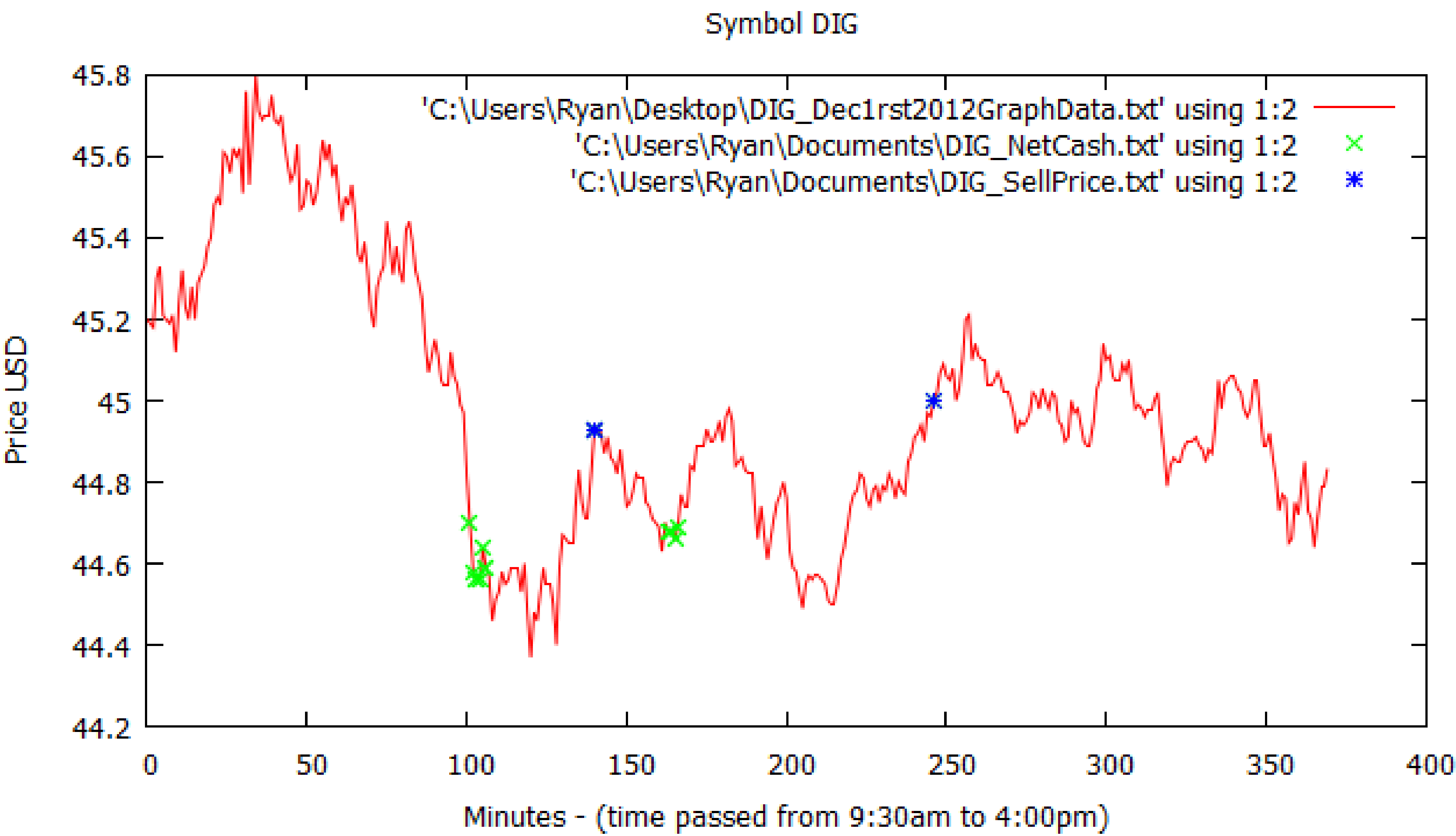
- The condition that there is a *strong statistical chance* that the next *change* will be *positive*

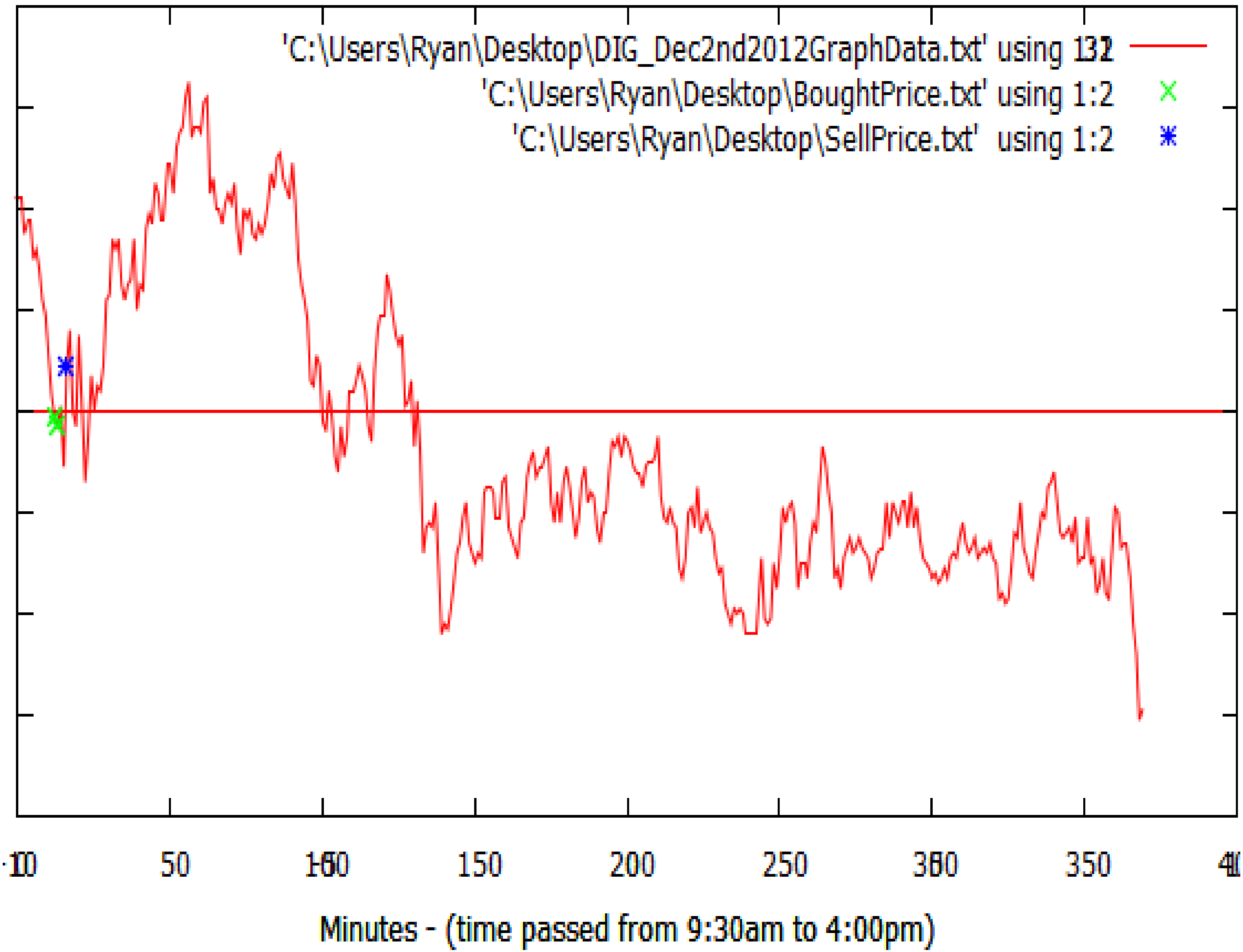
  -The chance that you flip a coin to get 10 heads in a row is a bit small, therefore I'd be more willing to but my stakes on 7 heads and 3 tails.

- Determine a rule set in algorithm to define these favorable conditions to buy stocks

  -For example: Rule 1 – If n_2 increases 7 times consecutively, buy stocks at current price

*Green points: Price bought at
*Blue points: Price sold at





'C:\Users\Ryan\Desktop\DIG_Dec2nd2012GraphData.txt' using
'C:\Users\Ryan\Desktop\BoughtPrice.txt' using 1:2
'C:\Users\Ryan\Desktop\SellPrice.txt' using 1:2
50
150
200
250
350
Minutes - (time passed from 9:30am to 4:00pm)

References

1. Aldridge, Irene. *High-frequency Trading: A Practical Guide to Algorithmic Strategies and Trading Systems*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2010. Print.