Investigation of the Latent Space of **Stock Market Patterns with Genetic** Programming

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Motivation

- Human traders trading in a stock market
 - May have hard time **explaining** themselves
- Analyzing the behavior of different experts for new insights
 - Different approaches may share common qualities
 - Inspect the latent space

new insights

Pattern and Relation

- A pattern is defined to be a classifier that yields a true/false result for a given (stock, date > tuple.
 - A human expert predicting the next price movement is a pattern
 - A neural network predicting the next price movement is a pattern
- A black box pattern is a pattern that we do not necessarily know the decision rules it applies.
- Given multiple (possibly) black box patterns and their results, we can create a **relation matrix** whose rows and columns correspond to patterns and (stock, date) tuples.

- <Stock, Date> 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 Patterns $V = \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$
- Distinct objects can form a relation matrix
 - Users buying certain items
 - Pattern match results on different assets
 - The collective relationship often has underlying structure that is difficult to observe directly

Relation Matrix



Low-Rank Matrix Factorization

- factorization
 - V: Relation matrix between pattern and <stock, date> pair
 - W: Latent pattern matrix
 - **H**: Latent <stock, date > matrix
- If preference of patterns and characteristics of (stock, date) **share common qualities**, they will be close to one another in the latent space

$\mathbf{V} \approx \mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{H}$

• Uncover latent structure by low-rank matrix



Factorization and Reconstruction Approach

- V: <pattern, (stock, date)> matrix
 - Decisions to buy a certain stock on a certain day
- Perform matrix factorization on V to uncover the latent space of patterns
- Use GP to mimic the behavior of patterns using **auxiliary information**

Auxiliary Information

- Opening Price
- Closing Price
- Highest Price
- Lowest Price
- *n*-day Highest Price
- *n*-day Lowest Price
- *n*-day Moving Average
- Upper Bollinger Band
- Lower Bollinger Band

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Experiments

- Use **100** patterns mined for expected gain and frequency
 - Allows us to study the difference between original patterns and reconstructed patterns
- **Remove 50%** of the entries in the relation matrix
- Apply the proposed method
 - Study the behavior of **reconstructed patterns**
 - Study the latent space induced by matrix factorization

Characteristic of Reconstructed Tree



• The reconstructions are similar in semantics but are different syntactically from the originals

Recovering Original Pattern





- If we can mimic the original behavior well enough, then it also **generalizes**
- Can be applied to extract **decision rules** from expert decisions
 - Exploits how others make decisions

Inspecting the Latent Space

- We can transform a tree into a vector representation and vice versa
- We can study the relationship between two different representations
 - Study how geometric crossover is translated in latent vector space
 - Clustering
 - Analyze axis vectors



Tree Space and Latent Space

- Geometric operation in tree space
 - $T_0 = (T_1 \wedge T_r) \vee (T_2 \wedge \neg T_r)$
 - V_0 corresponding to T_0
- Corresponding latent space representation
 - $\bullet \ w_0 = \arg\min_w$
- 80% of the time, w_0 is inside the hypersphere created by two parents
- Usually lie within a narrow cone

$$(w^T H) - V$$

Clustering





- Clustering for **measuring diversity** of a set of patterns
- Perform clustering to obtain a **generic representation** of a pattern

Type of Nodes

Reconstructed Pattern



- Reconstructed pattern could be used for automation
- Understandable
- But is a chore to interpret every time a new pattern is included

Latent Space Analysis

- Vector representation of the previous pattern
 - Sparse representation due to NMF
 - 3/30 non-zero entries
 - 3 axes with > 1.0 (axis 1, 29, and 30)
 - Additive representation due to non-negativity



Tree Interpretation



- Approximate tree reduction via
 - Conditional subtree plots
 - Path usage statistics

Latent Space Analysis



- Axis 1 and 30 tells us that in 120 time-step view, price has plunged
- Axis 29 tells us that in 60 time-step perspective, price hasn't plunged

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BOUNDED_BOLLINGER_LOWER 0 WINDOW 60 SHIFT -1

orice has plunged orice hasn't plunged

Conclusion

- Using GP and low-rank matrix factorization we can
 - Create tree representation of black box patterns which can be used for automatic decision making
 - Inspect the latent space induced by low-rank matrix factorization