

L22

4800

11.29.2016

abhi shelat

Apple Inc. (AAPL)

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NasdaqGS - NasdaqGS Real Time Price. Currency in USD

111.57 **-0.22 (-0.20%)**

At close: November 28 4:00 PM EST

110.85 **-0.72 (-0.65%)**

Pre-Market: 9:14AM EST

Earnings Estimate	Current Qtr.	Next Qtr.	Current Year	Next Year
No. of Analysts	36	36	42	35
Avg. Estimate	3.22	2.16	9.05	10.09
Low Estimate	3.04	1.94	8.05	8.24
High Estimate	3.77	2.44	10.01	12.12
Year Ago EPS	3.28	1.9	8.31	9.05

Recommendation Trends >



Analyst Firms Making Recommendations

ACCOUNTABILITY
BAIRD R W
CLSA AMERICAS
DEUTSCHE BK SEC
J.J.B.HILLIARD
MORGAN STANLEY
PACIFIC CREST
RAYMOND JAMES
WELLS FARGO SEC

B OF A M L
BREAN CAPITAL
COWEN & COMPANY
EDWARD JONES
JP MORGAN SECUR
OPPENHEIMER HLD
PIPER JAFFRAY
STIFEL NICOLAUS
WILLIAM BLAIR



Suppose the expert model gives us a “buy/sell” rating at the beginning of every day. We will sell our position at the close of every day. They are correct if their recommendation makes us money.

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Given n expert opinions for T days, can we devise a strategy that performs almost as well as the **BEST** expert *in hindsight*?

Weighted Majority (1)

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Weighted Majority

Weight W_0

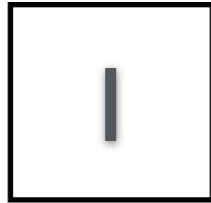
Recs

Action

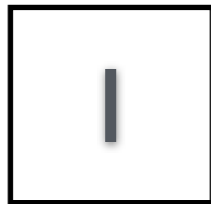
Expert 1



Expert 2



Expert 3

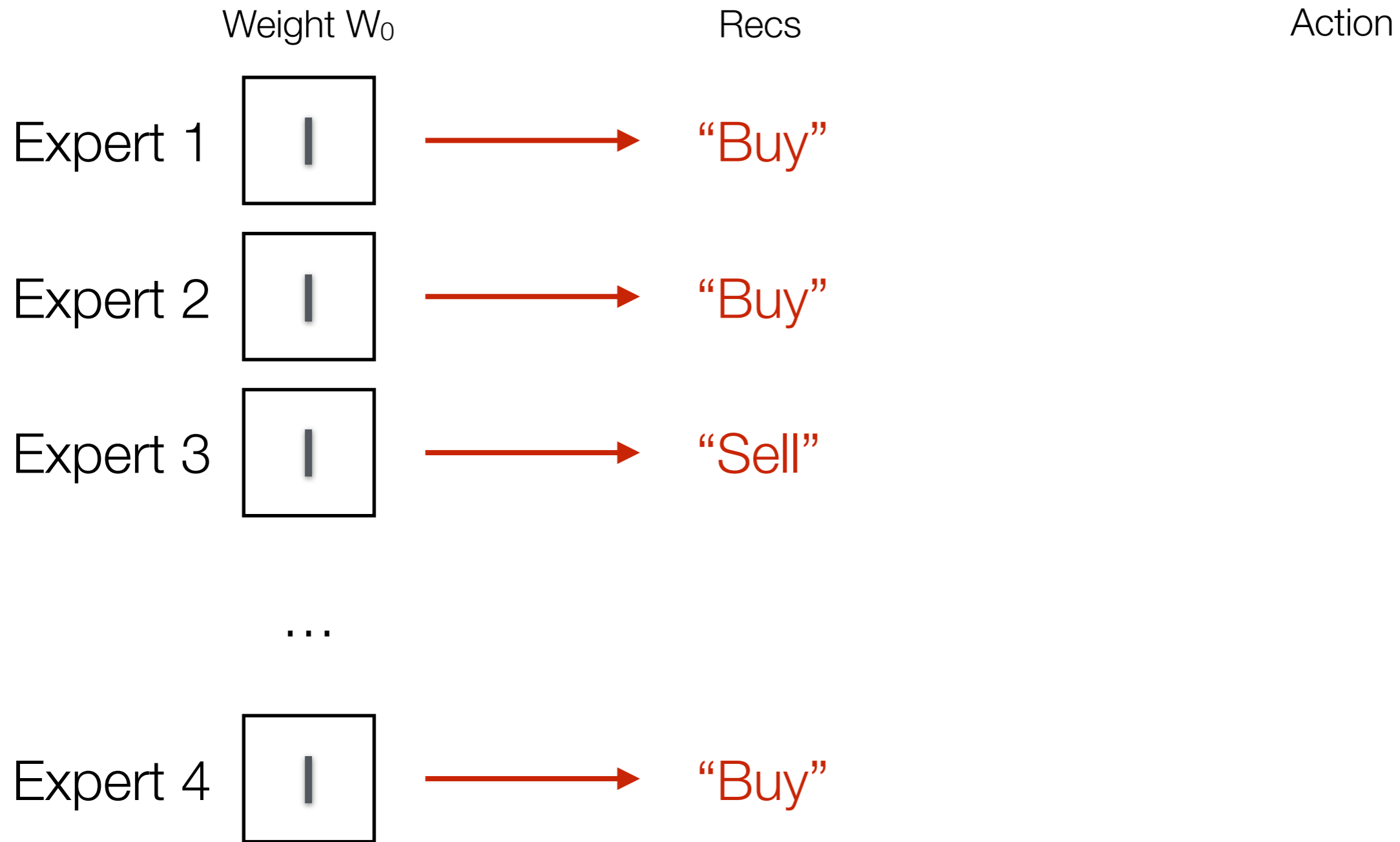


...

Expert 4



Weighted Majority



Weighted Majority

Weight W_0

Recs

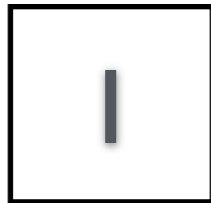
Action

Expert 1



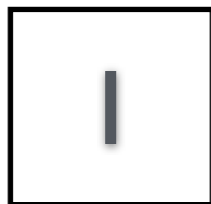
“Buy”

Expert 2



“Buy”

Expert 3



“Sell”

...

Expert 4



“Buy”

3 buys, 1 sell \rightarrow BUY

Weighted Majority

Weight W_1

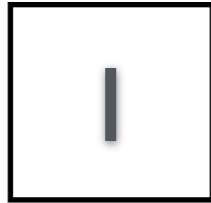
Recs

Action

Expert 1



Expert 2



Expert 3



...

Expert 4



Weighted Majority

Weight W_1

Recs

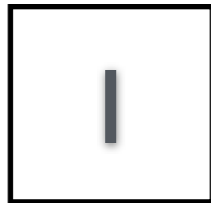
Action

Expert 1



“Sell”

Expert 2



“Sell”

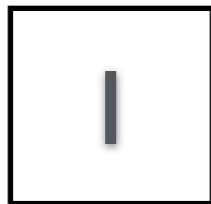
Expert 3



“Sell”

...

Expert 4



“Buy”

Weighted Majority

Weight W_1

Recs

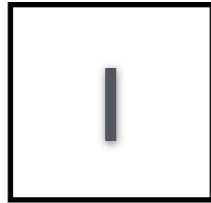
Action

Expert 1



“Sell”

Expert 2



“Sell”

Expert 3



“Sell”

...

Expert 4



“Buy”

2.5 Sell, 1 Buy \rightarrow SELL

Thm: After T days, let $m_i^{(T)}$ be number of times i was wrong and let $M(T)$ be the number of times our strategy was wrong. Then

$$M^{(T)} \leq 2(1 + \epsilon)m_i^{(T)} + \frac{2 \ln n}{\epsilon}$$

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Our strategy makes roughly $2x +$ additive more mistakes than the best expert.



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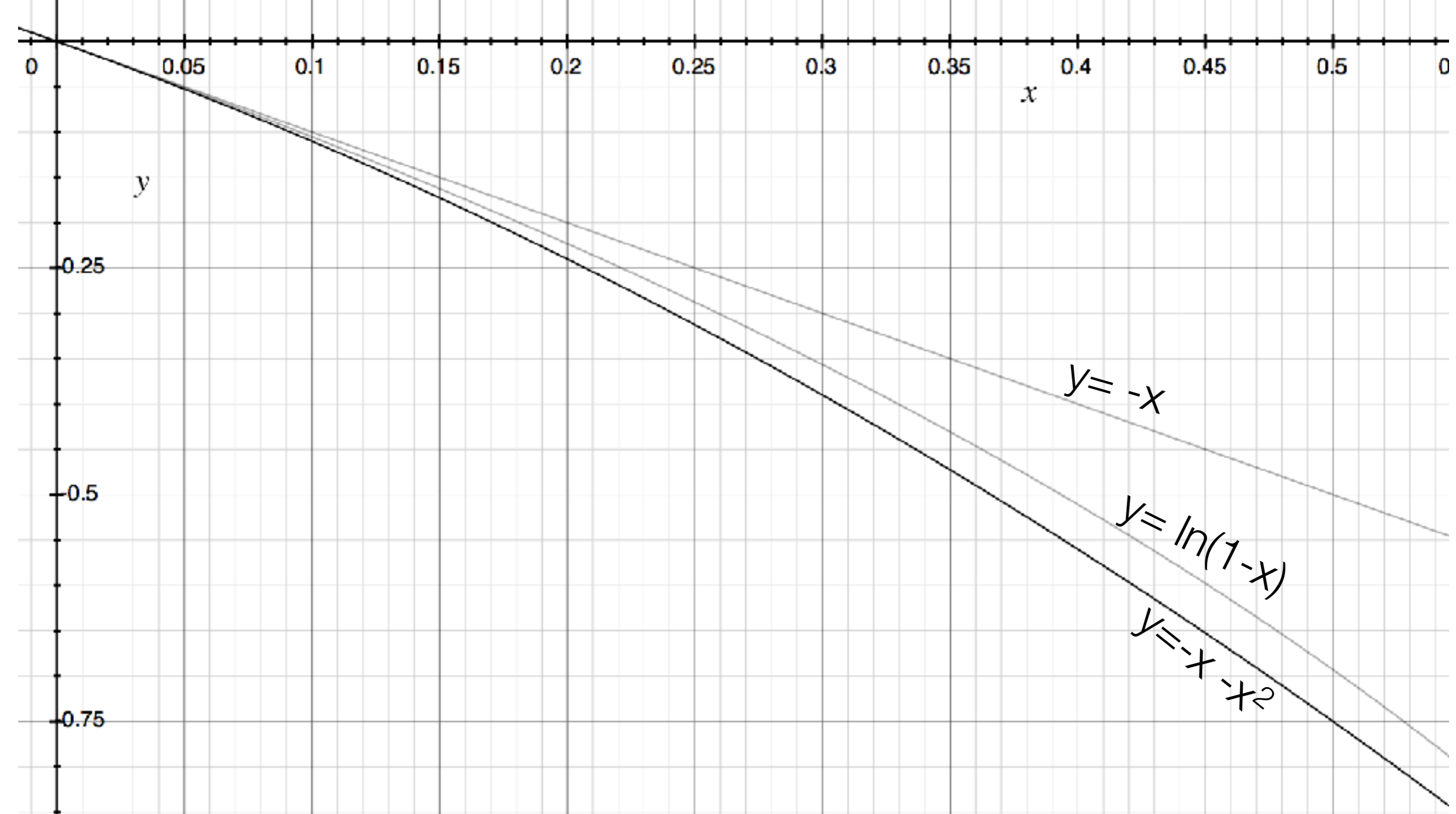
$$M^{(T)} \leq 2(1 + \epsilon)m_i^{(T)} + \frac{2 \ln n}{\epsilon}$$

Proof:

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Proof: $(1 - \epsilon)^{m_i^{(T)}} \leq \phi^{(T)} \leq n \cdot (1 - \epsilon/2)^{M^{(T)}}$



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$$M^{(T)} \leq m_i^{(T)} \frac{\ln(1 - \epsilon)}{\ln(1 - \epsilon/2)} - \frac{\ln(n)}{\ln(1 - \epsilon/2)}$$

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Can we do better than $2x$?

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Unfortunately, this deterministic strategy can't do better than $2x$.

Weighted Majority (1)

- A
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Imagine an adversarial stock ADV.

Consider two experts, Opt: always buy, Pess: always sell.

At every timestep, ADV does the opposite of what A recommends.

After t steps, one of our experts will be incorrect at most $t/2$ times.

After t steps, our strategy will be incorrect t times!

Solution: randomize!

Random Weighted Majority

1. All experts begin with weight $w^0(e) = 1$.

Randomly sample expert j with $\Pr \rho_j = w_j^{(t-1)} / \phi^{t-1}$

Do what your sampled expert would do.

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Thm 2: After T days, let $m_i^{(T)}$ be number of times i was wrong and let $M(T)$ be the number of times our strategy was wrong. Then

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Need to show: $\Phi(T) \leq ne^{-\epsilon M(T)}$

$$a_i^{(t)} = \begin{cases} 1 & i \text{ is wrong} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$b^{(t)} = \frac{\sum a_j^{(t)} w_j^{(t)}}{\Phi(t)}$$

Pr that we make mistake @ t

