要旨

自動株式売買プログラムにおける テクニカル分析指標の有効利用の検証

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本研究では新しい投資法の開拓を目的として,株式売買に不可欠な売買タイミング検出手法"テクニカル分析"の各指標特性を有効に利用できる組み合わせを追求し,自作の自動株式売買プログラムを用いて提案する投資法の実用性を検証した.

本提案では、MACP・VR・MACD という 3 指標を MACP を主軸として組み合わせた投資法を提案する。この組み合わせにより、" 乖離幅・出来高・方向性 " という 3 視点から銘柄を見定めることができ、各指標の欠点を補完し合いながらより着実に利益を上げられるはずである。検証データを比較するために本提案法とともに、MACD ではなく RSI を採用した既存の投資法 " 3 点チャージ投資法 " と MACP と VR の 2 指標のみを組み合わせた " 基盤 "を実装し、模擬運用を行った。また、同時期の日経平均株価も比較対象として加味した。

運用環境は初期資産 5,000 万円を用いて前日の市場情報から 1 日 1 回,1 年間だけ売買を行った。また、"取引単位分は購入する"という条件の元で 当日の購入シグナルを検出した銘柄数 という公式を用いて、購入枚数を決定した。

模擬運用を行った結果,本提案は他の投資法と比べても適度にシグナルを検出し,十分な利益も確保できることが確認できた.ただし,最大ドローダウンは日経平均や基盤と比べると高めであった.これは MACD と MACP の売りシグナル検出も売却条件に組み入れたことで上昇相場を素早く検出するようになったため,稀に所有銘柄がある程度持ち直す前に売却してしまうという欠点を示している.

また,今後の課題として今回用いた売買環境の各項目の初期設定が最適かどうかを検証する必要がある.

キーワード MACP, VR, MACD, 3 点チャージ投資法, RSI, 日経平均株価

Abstract

Effective ness of technical indicators in an automatic stock trade program

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The purpose of this research is to develope a new investment technique. I pursued the combination which can effectively use each index characteristic of "the technical indicators (the detection techniques of a stock trade timing)." I had verified the practicality of my investment method on my automatic stock trade program.

This proposed method uses the investment technique in which MACP (Principal axis), VR and MACD are combined. With this combination, we can ascertain stock prices in three viewpoint "Conversion with, Turnover, and Directivity." Possible faults of each index can be covereel by each other. For this reason, we will be able to get profits more certainly. In order to confirm advantage of this investment technique in comparison, I also programmed "The three point charge investment technique (the previous investment technique by combination of MACP [Principal axis], VR and RSI). "and" The Base technique (the investment technique by combination of MACP and VR). "I carried out imitation stock trade by using these three technique, and Nikkei225 with stock price data in 2005.

As a management environment, initial property was set to 50 million yen. The trading was only once per day using market information until the previous day, and continued it for one year. When the buy signal was detected, the purchase number was determined by a formula $\frac{trading power}{stockprice}$.

The result of performance in imitation stock trade, this proposal detected signals moderately, and sufficient profits were obtained. But compared with the Nikkei225 or the Base, the maximum drawdown was higher. It means that this technique has a defect, too. Because of the combination of MACD and MACP, once a rise market is detected the sell signal is activated before a possession brand improves to some extent. These, it shows the fault of selling rarely at a low price than the price of purchase.

Also, for better results in a practical use, it should be adjusted more precisely the intial condition of parameters in sell signals and buy signals. There is a possibility that the formula to determine the number of stocks maybe insufficient.

key words MACP, VR, MACD, The three point charge investment technique, RSI,
Nikkei225