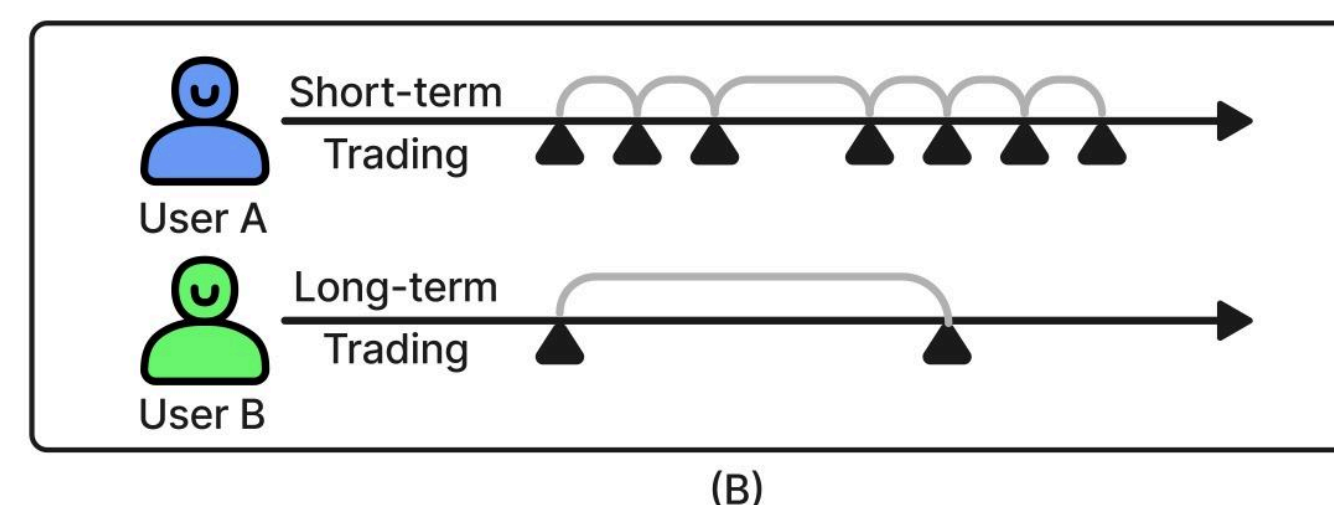
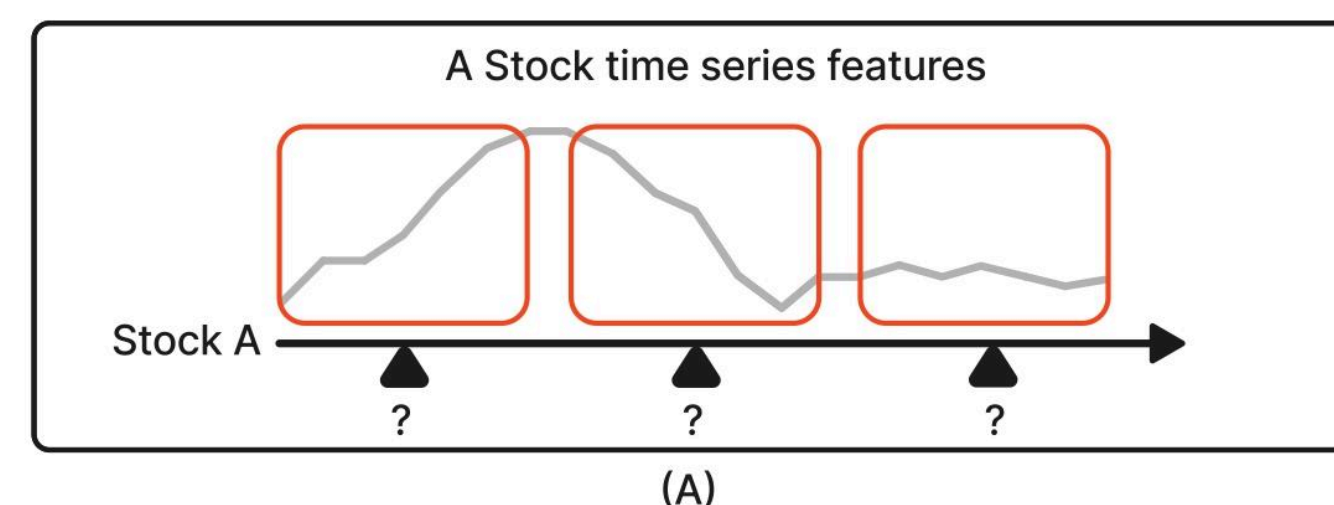




## Introduction

### 1. Why is stock recommendation necessary?

- Irrational Investment Behavior** of Individual Investors
  - Overconfidence, disposition effect, lottery preference, and herding (Ngoc, 2014)
  - The average investor significantly underperformed the S&P 500 over time (Murray, 2023)
- There are many excellent methods for portfolio performance**
  - Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT)
  - However, individual investors do not typically follow these methods.
- Individual investors tend to invest based on their own “preferences”**
  - Influences include: Psychological Factors, News, Peers, Emotion, Analyst recommendations, Global events, SNS, ESG, Risk aversion, Momentum ...

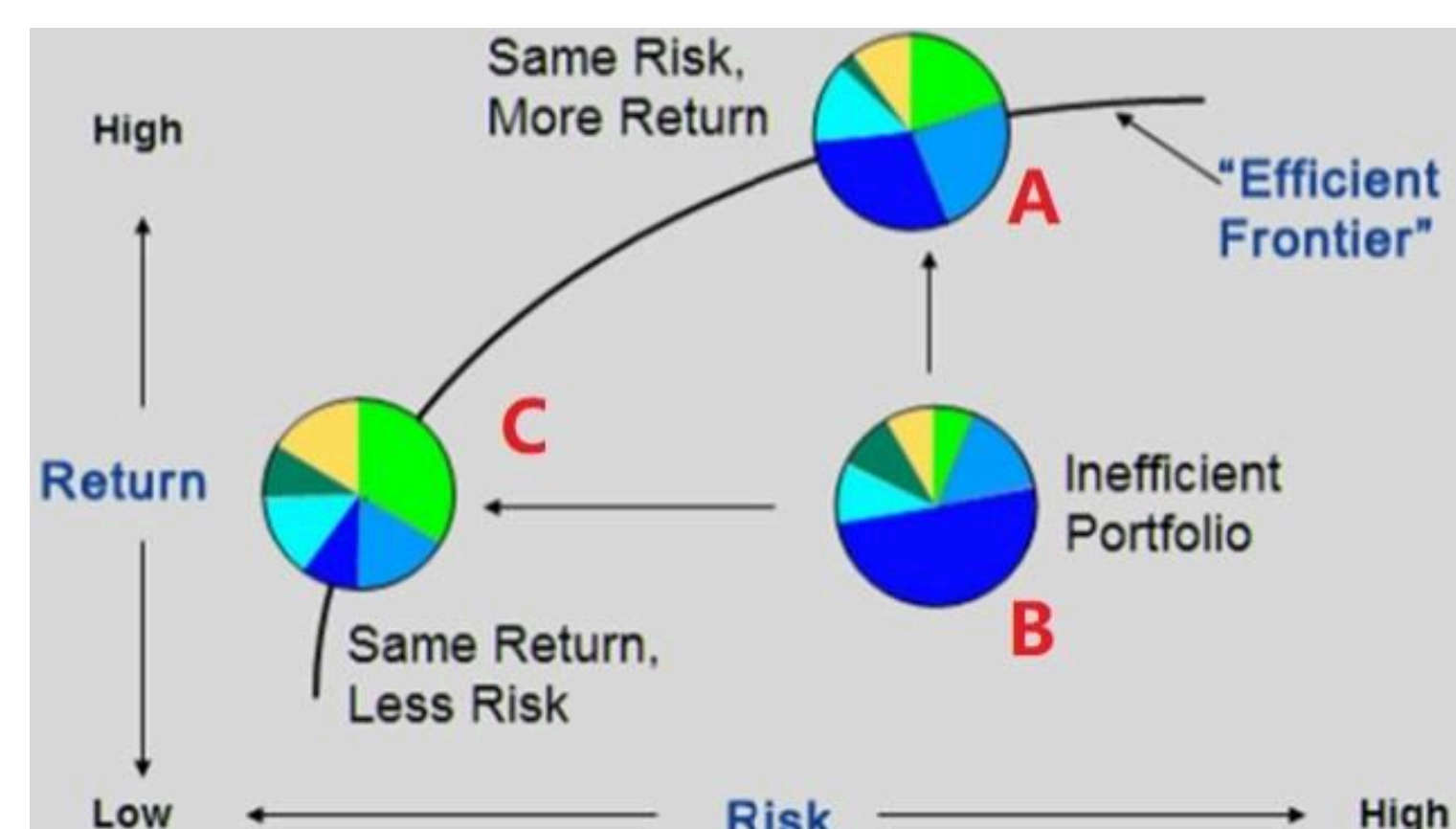
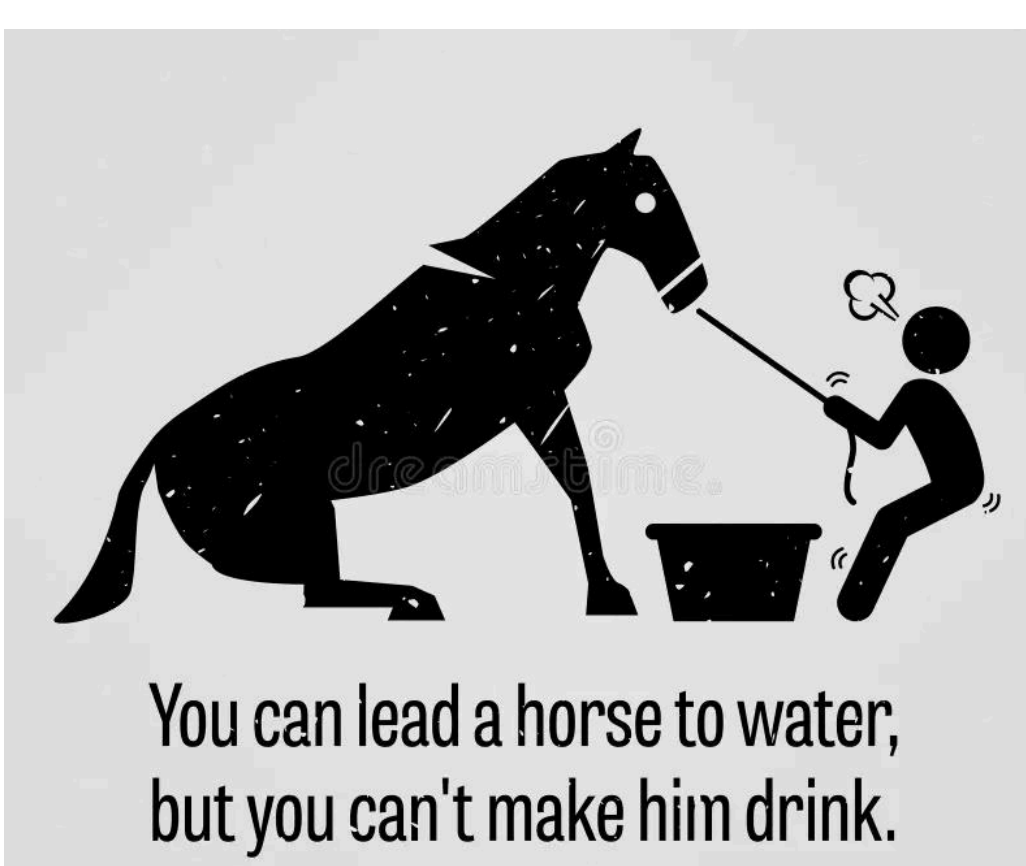


### 2. What should be considered in stock recommender system?

#### Tricky Trade-off !

##### Individual preference

##### Investment performance



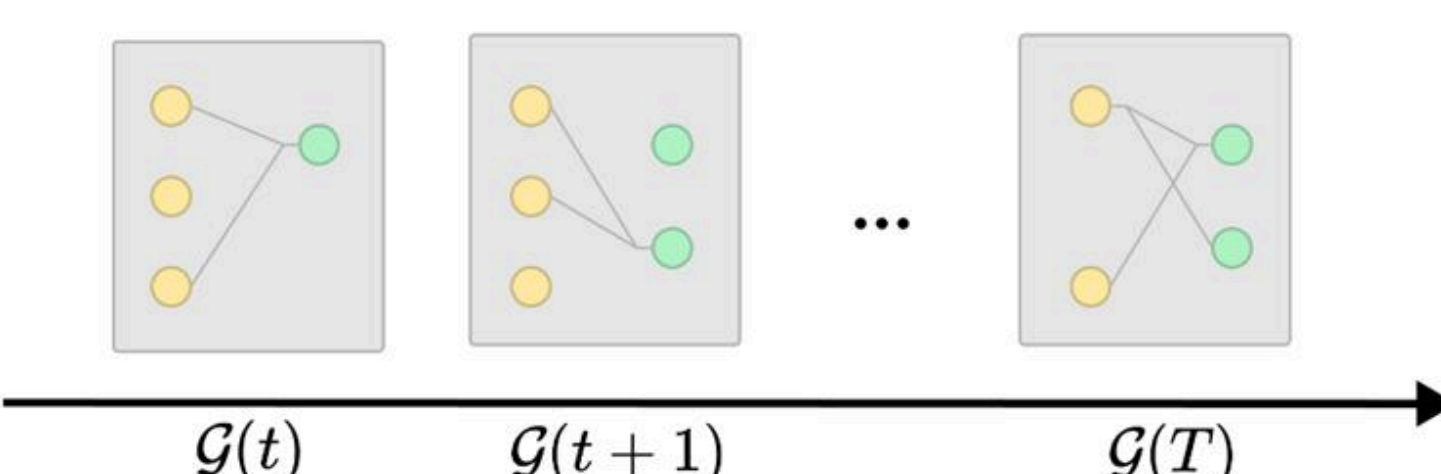
## Preliminaries

### Problem Definition

User	Item	Time	Portfolio
$u_1$	$i_1$	1	
$u_2$	$i_1$	2	
$u_1$	$i_2$	3	$i_1$
$u_3$	$i_3$	4	
...	...	...	
$u_9$	?	10	$i_2$ $i_3$

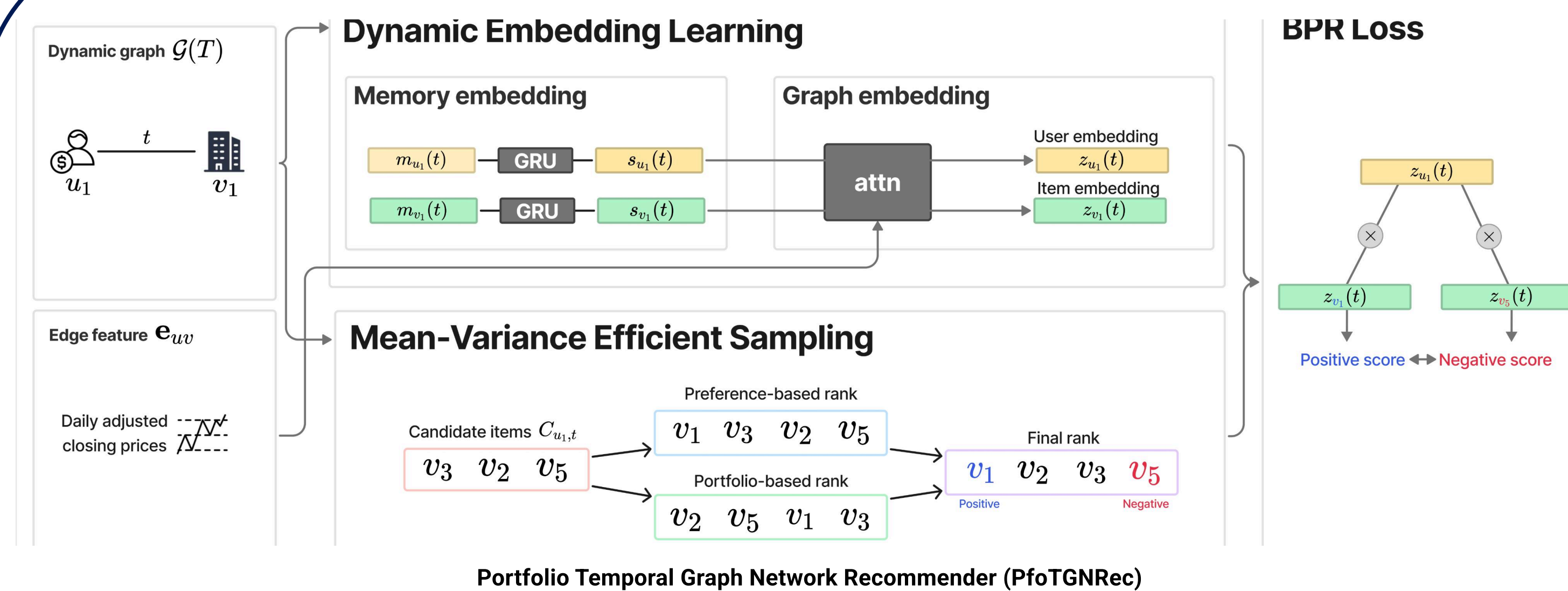
For each user and time, the model aims to recommend the top-k items.

### Continuous-Time Dynamic Graph



User-item interactions that change over time.

## Method



### (1) Dynamic Embedding Learning

- Memory embedding (GRU)**
  - We generate memory embeddings for each node to capture the dynamic nature, storing nodes' history.
- Graph embedding (GAT)**
  - Temporal embeddings for a dynamic graph are generated, learning collaborative signals.

### (2) Mean-Variance Efficient Sampling

- Diversification score, motivated by **MVECF** (Chung et al., 2023)
 
$$\mathcal{D}_{ui}^{MV} = \frac{\mu_i}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j:j \neq i} \frac{1}{|y_u|} \sigma_{ij}$$
 Stocks with **high returns** and **low risks** will have high diversification scores!
- Preference based rank + Portfolio based rank → Final rank
  - $P_{u,t}$  = top-ranked items from the final rank
  - $N_{u,t}$  = bottom-ranked items from the final rank

### (3) Optimization: BPR Loss

- Bayesian Personalized Ranking (BPR) loss is applied to the pairs of **positive** and **negative** items
 
$$\mathcal{L}_{BPR} = \sum_{(u,p,n,t) \in D} -\log \sigma(\mathbf{z}_u(t)^T \mathbf{z}_p(t) - \mathbf{z}_u(t)^T \mathbf{z}_n(t))$$

## Data & Evaluation

### Dataset

- Greek market** Individual investor transactions
- Period** Jan 2018 ~ Nov 2022
- Chronological split** (8:1:1)
- Preprocessing:** Buy orders, Item filtering, Daily portfolio
- Description** 152,084 interactions, 8,337 users, 92 items
- Avg num of stocks in user portfolio: 6.26 (median 5)

### Evaluation

- Interaction-based ranking strategy**
- Recommendation** Hit Ratio@k, NDCG@k (Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain)
- Investment** Return(R) and Sharpe ratio(SR) of equal-weighted portfolio
  - Difference, Percentage improvement

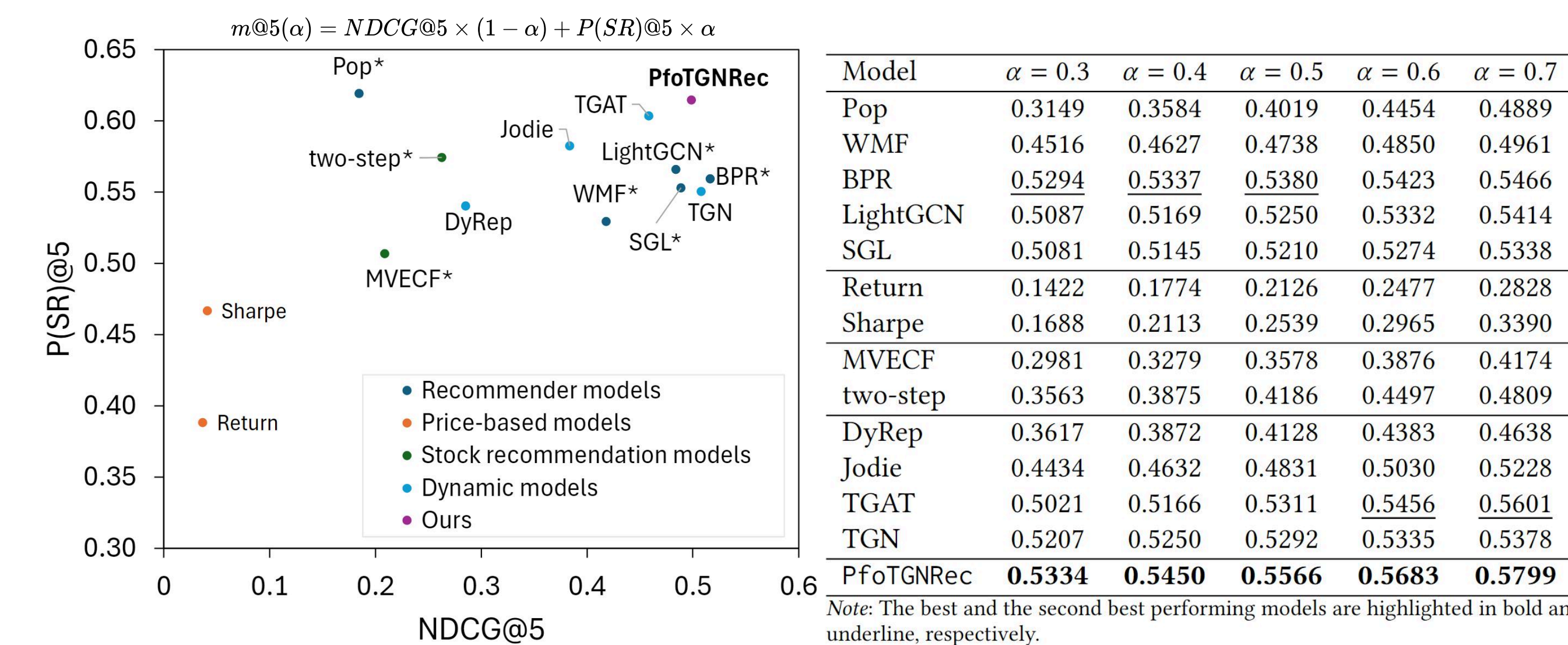
### Baselines

- Recommender models**
  - BPR, WMF, LightGCN, SGL
  - DyRep, Jodie, TGAT, TGN
- Price-based models**
  - Return, Sharpe ratio
- Stock recommendation models**
  - two-step method
  - MVECF

## Experiment

### RQ1. Combined Metric of User Preferences and Portfolio Performance

Our model offers the most balanced approach, enhancing investment performance while reflecting individual preferences.



### RQ2. Recommendation Performance

Our model falls slightly short of TGN, sacrificing a certain level of recommendation performance.

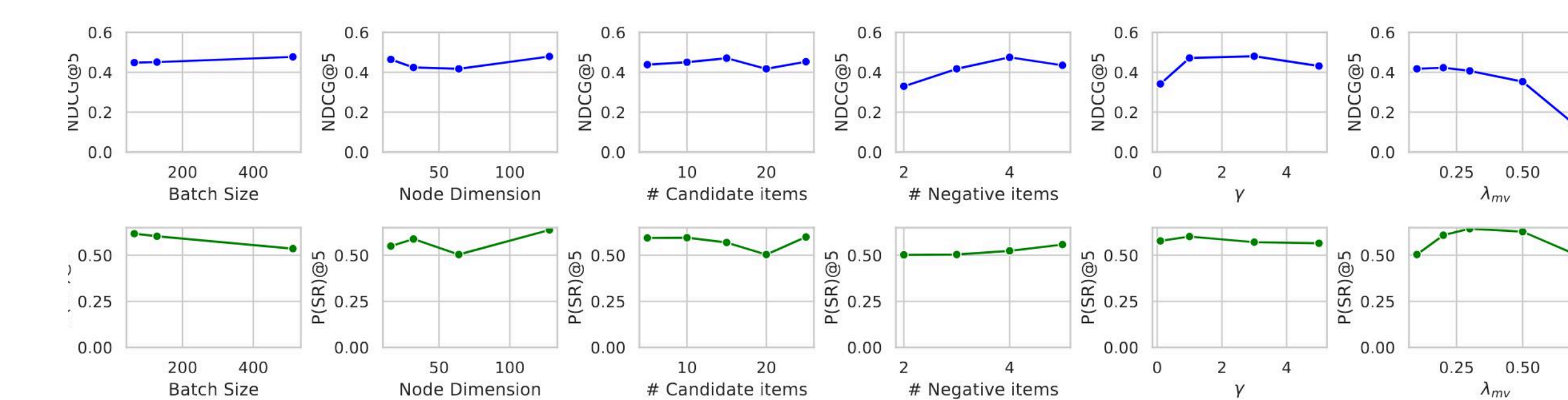
Our model records superior performance across most metrics, despite a few exceptions.

Model	Recommendation effectiveness				Portfolio performance							
	HR@3	HR@5	NDCG@3	NDCG@5	P(R)@3	P(R)@5	P(SR)@3	P(SR)@5	$\Delta R@3$	$\Delta R@5$	$\Delta SR@3$	$\Delta SR@5$
Pop*	0.1586	0.2787	0.1355	0.1845	0.5174	<b>0.5479</b>	0.5670	<b>0.6193</b>	-0.003	0.0106	0.1860	<b>0.3533</b>
WMF*	0.4654	0.5588	0.3797	0.4183	0.4561	0.4417	0.5228	0.5294	-0.0212	-0.0379	0.0374	0.0408
BPR*	<b>0.5635</b>	0.6538	<b>0.4794</b>	<b>0.5166</b>	0.5234	0.4970	0.5595	0.5594	0.0064	-0.0079	0.1499	0.1555
LightGCN*	0.5378	0.6399	0.4419	0.4841	0.5333	0.5041	0.5712	0.5660	0.0083	-0.0055	0.1664	0.1663
SGL*	0.5297	0.6054	0.4578	0.4888	0.5071	0.4912	0.5558	0.5531	-0.0003	-0.0223	0.1325	0.0908
Return	0.0389	0.0621	0.0274	0.0368	0.3065	0.3438	0.3403	0.3883	-0.1747	-0.1819	-0.5236	-0.4699
Sharpe	0.0453	0.0665	0.0324	0.0411	0.4137	0.4174	0.4743	0.4667	-0.0832	-0.1011	-0.1269	-0.1362
two-step*	0.2767	0.3834	0.2193	0.2629	0.4479	0.4425	0.5526	0.5743	-0.0227	-0.0335	0.1457	0.1849
MVECF*	0.2170	0.2321	0.2025	0.2087	0.4286	0.4149	0.5081	0.5068	-0.0426	-0.0644	-0.0281	-0.0482
DyRep	0.3047	0.4533	0.2243	0.2852	0.4581	0.4499	0.5383	0.5403	-0.0235	-0.034	0.0769	0.0919
Jodie	0.4324	0.5757	0.3247	0.3838	0.5156	0.4924	0.5757	0.5824	0.0074	-0.0022	0.2186	0.2617
TGAT	0.5138	0.6318	0.4100	0.4585	<b>0.5826</b>	0.5423	<b>0.6129</b>	0.6037	<b>0.0460</b>	<b>0.0343</b>	<b>0.3178</b>	0.3452
TGN	<b>0.5673</b>	<b>0.6809</b>	<b>0.4611</b>	<b>0.5079</b>	0.5405	0.5107	0.5612	0.5506	0.0260	0.0075	0.1959	0.1899
PfoTGNRec	0.5572	<b>0.6674</b>	0.4532	0.4986	<b>0.5652</b>	<b>0.5434</b>	<b>0.6125</b>	<b>0.6147</b>	<b>0.0407</b>	<b>0.0349</b>	<b>0.3053</b>	<b>0.3649</b>

Note: Models with \* exclude cold start user results. The best and second best performing models are highlighted in bold and underline, respectively.

### RQ4. Hyperparameter Study

We guide the optimization of our model for both recommendation and investment tasks, by analyzing trade-offs and interactions between six key hyperparameters.



- $\gamma$ : hyperparameter for risk-aversion level
- $\lambda_{MV}$ : balance between preference and portfolio performance