A neural network model for predicting price changes of the exchange rate EUR/USD

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Abstract. With the rapid development of the global economy, economic exchanges and cooperation between countries have become increasingly frequent, and the importance of the foreign exchange market has become increasingly prominent. As a link between international trade, foreign exchange plays a crucial role in formulating relevant financial policies and the risk management of multinational enterprises. However, accurately predicting foreign exchange changes is very challenging because the foreign exchange market is characterized by non-linear and dynamic changes and exchange rate fluctuations are also affected by historical data. The analysis method based on time series has always been an effective solution for studying exchange rate issues, and the model trained by the deep learning model based on time series data can further simulate and predict the exchange rate. Therefore, this article uses the BP neural network algorithm based on the time series model to predict the price change of the exchange rate EUR/USD. This article first uses the historical exchange rate data of the euro against the US dollar as a training set and performs data preprocessing. Secondly, the activation function and learning rate of the model are tuned, and the performance of the model is compared by evaluating indicators to improve prediction accuracy. The final experimental results show that the neural network model is highly accurate and predictive in predicting EUR/USD exchange rate price changes.

Keywords: Neural network model, predicting price changes, exchange rate EUR/USD.

1. Introduction

The US dollar is one of the world's most important reserve currencies and the main currency for international trade and investment. The Euro is a common currency among major European countries, guaranteeing and supporting EU integration. Its usage in international trade is second only to the US dollar [1]. The significance of studying the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the U.S. dollar is mainly reflected in two aspects. First, the exchange rate between the Euro and the U.S. dollar can reflect the strength of the European economy and the U.S. economy [2]. Using neural network models to predict exchange rate against the US dollar affects global trade and financial stability [3, 4]. Using neural network models to predict exchange rates can help investors make decisions.

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In the global economy, currency exchange rates are vital [5]. In particular, the US dollar and the Euro, as the currencies of the two largest economies in the world, exchange rate changes have a profound impact on the global economy [6].

After analysis and research, the main factors affecting the US dollar/euro exchange rate mainly include the following aspects:

(1). International trade (US-EU import and export data). From 2000 to 2010, the Euro generally rose against the US dollar. During this period, the eurozone transitioned from a trade deficit to a trade surplus, while the United States has maintained a trade deficit [7].

(2). Interest rate differences (US/EU interest rate data). There is a high correlation between interest rates, inflation, and exchange rates. By manipulating interest rates, central banks can impact inflation and exchange rates, and changing interest rates affects inflation and the value of the currency [5].

(3). Economic growth (GDP data). Economic growth is also an important factor affecting exchange rates. If a country's economic growth is strong, the value of that country's currency is likely to rise (Erik, 2021). To sum up, the USD/EUR exchange rate is affected by multiple factors, and the formation process is complex and involves a considerable amount of data. The advantage of deep learning algorithms in predicting exchange rates lies in their ability to process large amounts of data, capture complex nonlinear relationships, and continuously adapt to market changes through automatic learning. Therefore, we use the backpropagation algorithm (BP) of deep learning to process numerous market data and form an exchange rate prediction model.

Using deep learning algorithms to predict the USD/EUR exchange rate can help us understand and predict global economic trends more accurately, thereby providing a valuable decision-making basis for investors, policymakers, and enterprises:

(1). Meaning for investors. Investors can predict exchange rate trends based on these factors and make more informed investment decisions [8]. For example, investors may purchase U.S. dollar assets if the U.S. dollar is expected to appreciate. Conversely, investors may sell dollar assets if the dollar is expected to depreciate [8].

(2). Meaning for policymakers. Policymakers can influence the exchange rate by adjusting these factors to achieve economic goals [9, 10]. For example, if policymakers want to increase the value of their currency, they may raise interest rates to attract foreign investment. In addition, policymakers can also use monetary policy tools (such as buying or selling foreign exchange reserves) to directly influence the exchange rate [9].

(3). Significance to enterprises. Based on these factors, enterprises can predict future exchange rate movements to better plan their global business [11]. For example, if a company expects the U.S. dollar to appreciate in the future, it may choose to buy U.S. dollars now to pay its U.S. dollar debt at a lower cost. In addition, exchange rate changes may also affect the company's competitiveness. For example, if a company's products are primarily sold in Europe and the Euro rises against the dollar, the company's products may become more competitive [11].

Overall, understanding the factors influencing the USD/EUR exchange rate and making predictions and decisions based on these factors is critical for investors, policymakers, and businesses.

2. Method and result

2.1. Data sources

In this study, 5,000 pieces of historical closing price data of the EUR/USD from September 8, 2002 were downloaded from https://cn.investing.com/ and imported into MATLAB (Fig.1).



Figure 1. EUR/USD exchange rate data from January 14, 2005, to January 28, 2005.

2.2. Data preprocessing

As shown in Fig. 2, normalizing the imported data to between -1 and 1 reduces the dimensions spanned by the data, improves the speed of finding the optimal solution, and is helpful for the calculation and training of neural networks.



Figure 2. Normalized function image.

2.3. Establish BP neural network model

BP neural network is a Multi-layer Feed-Forward Neural Network that uses error backward propagation algorithm training to adjust the weight of the neural network to minimize the gap between the model's

output and the actual target. The BP neural network model was first proposed by scientists led by Rumelhart and McClelland in 1986 and has since gradually become one of the most widely used neural network models. The model has three layers: the input layer, the hidden layer, and the output layer. One neuron node in the input layer is only used to receive data, does not perform any operations on the data, and then passes it to the hidden layer. The hidden layer has twenty neuron nodes, each node is connected to the nodes of the previous and subsequent layers, processes and converts the data of the input layer, and then passes it to the output layer. The output layer has only one neuron node, which produces the final output, the model's predicted value for the input data. Each neuron has an associated weight. Weights represent the strength of connections between neurons and can make model predictions more accurate. The bias is an additional input to the neuron, with a value of 1, and is used to control the activation state of the neuron. Activation functions introduce nonlinear properties into neural networks, mapping inputs to outputs. This study uses the hyperbolic tangent as a sigmoid activation function, effectively summoning the input value to the output value.

2.4. Model training

The training algorithm uses the Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm-based training function, which has the fastest convergence speed for medium-sized BP neural networks. Set the display interval to 50 and the learning rate to 0.01, which can control the training time of the model and prevent the model from oscillating. The momentum factor is set to 0.9 to avoid falling into a local minimum during model training. The number of learning times and learning goals are 1000 and 1e-7, respectively (Fig.3).



Figure 3. Training status of the model.

2.5. Model testing and evaluation

The mean square error is the loss function used in the BP algorithm. The mean square error can be used to measure the accuracy of the algorithm's prediction. The smaller the value, the higher the prediction accuracy of the model.

During the training process, the error accuracy of the neural network gradually decreases as the training iterations proceed. After 1000 iterations, the error accuracy of the model remains relatively stable.

3. Conclusion

This article uses the BP neural network algorithm based on the time series model to analyze and train the EUR/USD exchange rate sample data, aiming to accurately fit historical exchange rate values and predict future exchange rate trends. Through the experimental results, this article draws the following four conclusions:

First, the prediction ability of the neural network model: the model based on the BP neural network can effectively predict the price changes of the euro-dollar exchange rate. We can achieve high prediction accuracy by tuning the model activation function and learning rate.

Second, the reliability of the prediction results: the neural network model shows high reliability in predicting price changes in the EUR/USD exchange rate. However, it should be noted that since the exchange rate is affected by many factors, such as economic indicators, government policies, international trade, etc., changes in these external factors will have a more significant impact on the exchange rate.

Third, the importance of model optimization: tuning the model activation function and learning rate is crucial to improving prediction accuracy.

Fourth, suggestions for investors: Fluctuations in the euro's exchange rate against the U.S. dollar will affect foreign exchange transactions by multinational investors. The exchange rate trends predicted by the model can provide investors with trading references.

The above results show that the BP neural network model's prediction results for exchange rates are accurate, have minor errors, and can effectively help people judge exchange rate trends. However, the BP neural network model only uses a large amount of historical data for prediction and does not consider the economic, political, and other factors that affect the exchange rate, nor does it quantify them into the model. Therefore, it can only make short-term predictions when the external environment is relatively stable. The BP neural network model also has algorithmic flaws, such as slow convergence, easy fall into local minimums, unstable training results, etc., and its performance needs improvement. Further research can consider incorporating external factors into the model to improve the accuracy of predictions. It can explore other optimization methods, such as introducing more feature variables or using other neural network models. For investors, the prediction results of this model can be used as a reference factor in the decision-making process. The exchange rate market is complex and uncertain. It is recommended to consider multiple factors comprehensively, maintain a rational and calm mind, regularly evaluate the model's performance, and adjust and optimize investment strategies at any time to adapt to market changes. At the same time, seeking professional advice, such as that of an investment advisor, is recommended to help formulate a more comprehensive and personalized investment strategy.

Authors Contribution

All the authors contributed equally and their names were listed in alphabetical order.

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