This tutorial was originally titled "A Technician's Approach to Day Trading" and was recorded at the Online Trading Expo

#### Technical Analysis for Short-Term Traders

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The principal difference between Day Trading and other forms of trading is the time frame.

Technical analysis assumes that prices move in trends.

Trends have a tendency to perpetuate.

Look for the weight of the evidence; (several indicators, to indicate a reversal.)

In technical analysis we are dealing in probabilities, never certainties.

## First trade 50% loss! ???????

	Capital	Profit/Loss %	Profit/Loss Amount	Ending
Trade 1	100	(50)	(50)	50
Trade 1	50	50	25	75
Trade 1	75	10	75	82.5
Trade 1	82.5	10	83	90.8
Trade 1	90.8	10	9.1	99.9

#### Next trade 50% gain

???????

	Capital	Profit/Loss %	Profit/Loss Amount	Ending
Trade 1	100	(50)	(50)	50
Trade 1	50	50	25	75
Trade 1	75	10	75	82.5
Trade 1	82.5	10	83	90.8
Trade 1	90.8	10	9.1	99.9

# ???????? Next 3 trades make 10% each

	Capital	Profit/Loss %	Profit/Loss Amount	Ending
Trade 1	100	(50)	(50)	50
Trade 1	50	50	25	75
Trade 1	75	10	75	82.5
Trade 1	82.5	10	83	90.8
Trade 1	90.8	10	9.1	99.9

# 4 trades trades make 80% ???????

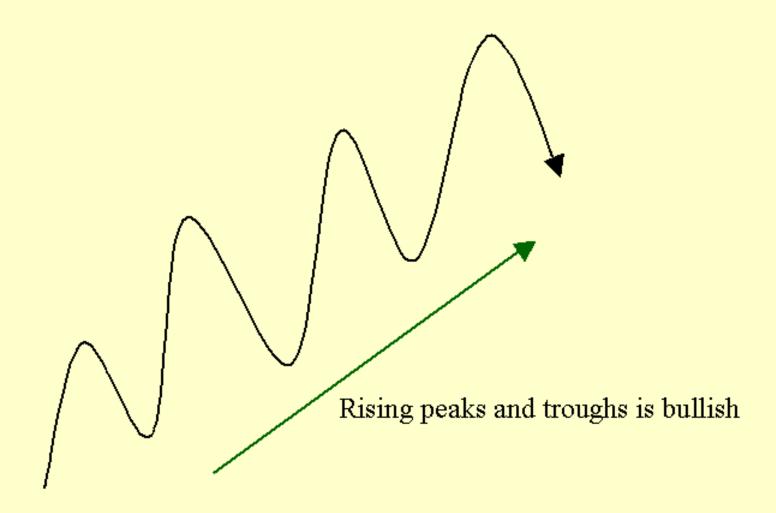
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### Still not back to break even ???????

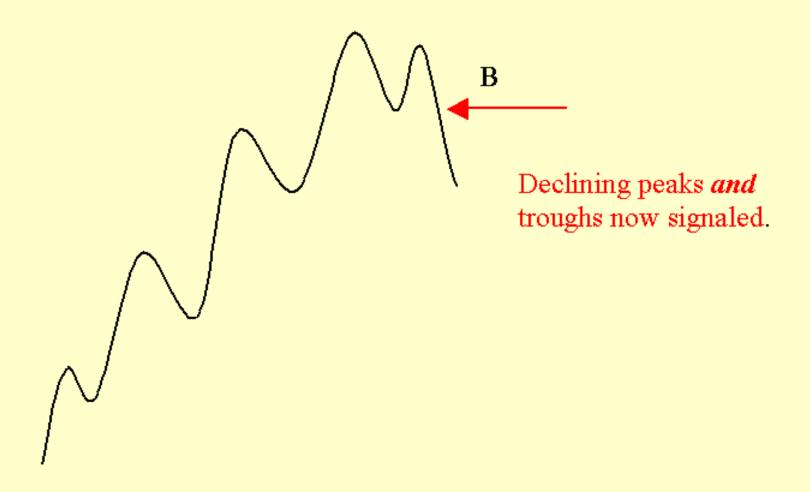
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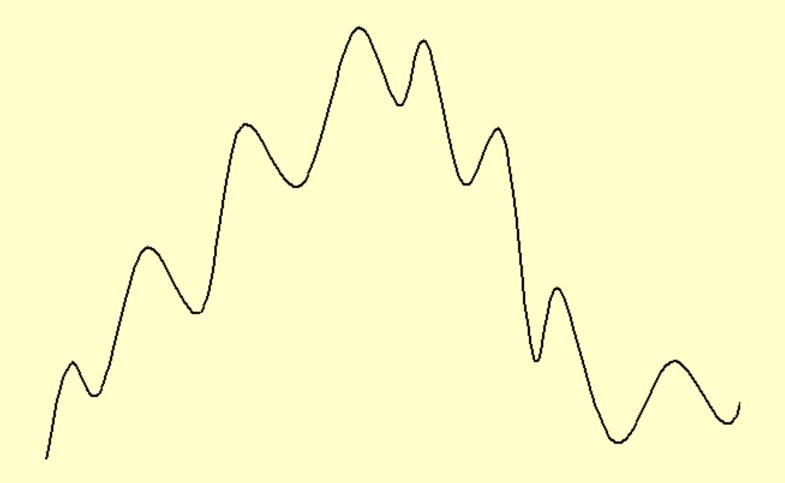
#### The Indicators

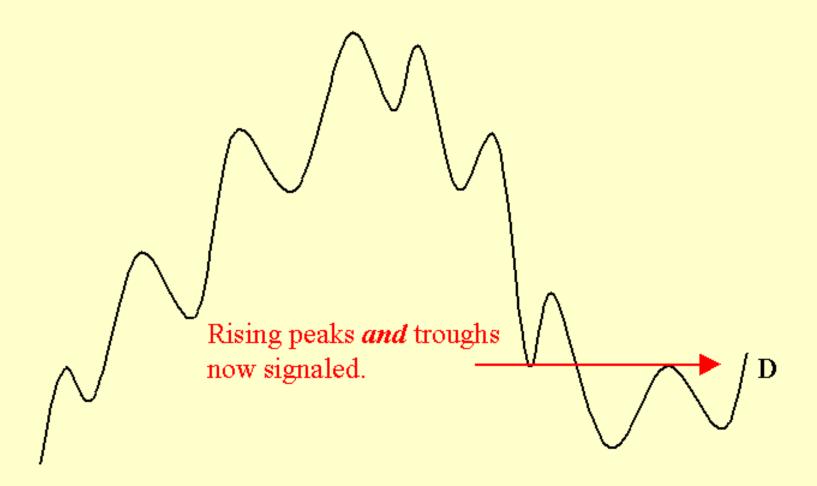
1. Peak and trough analysis

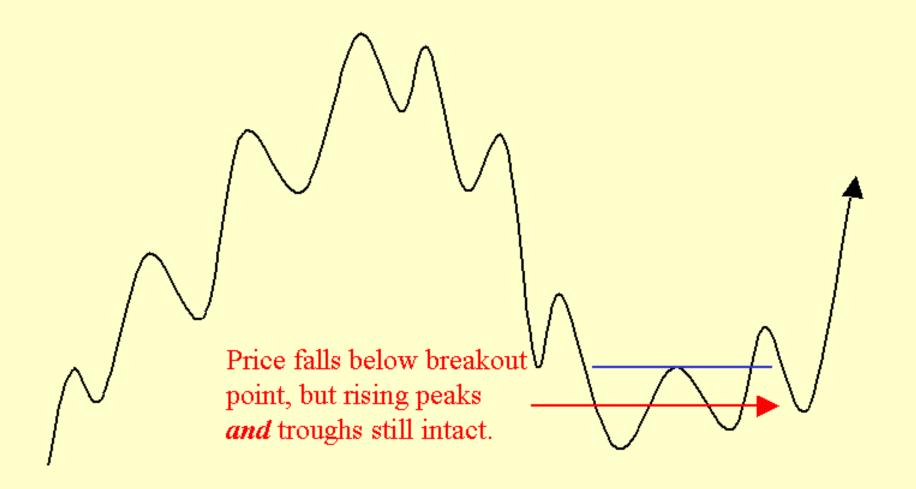


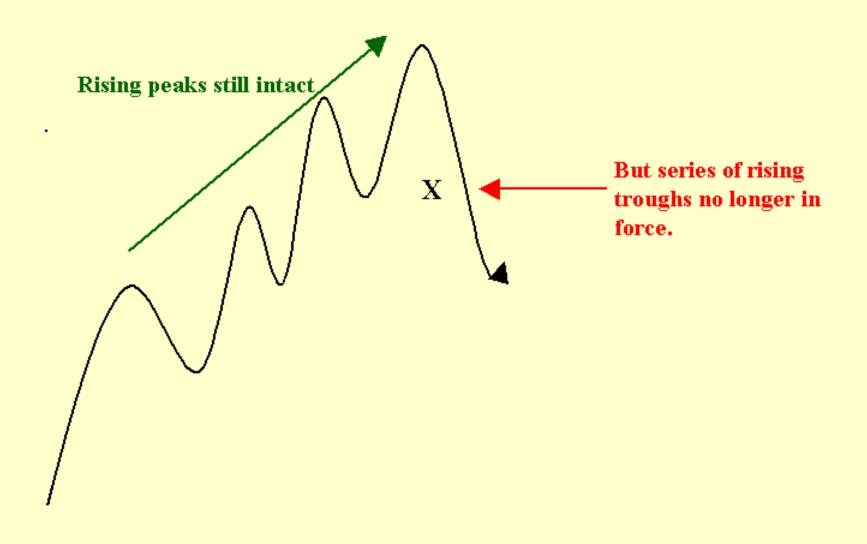


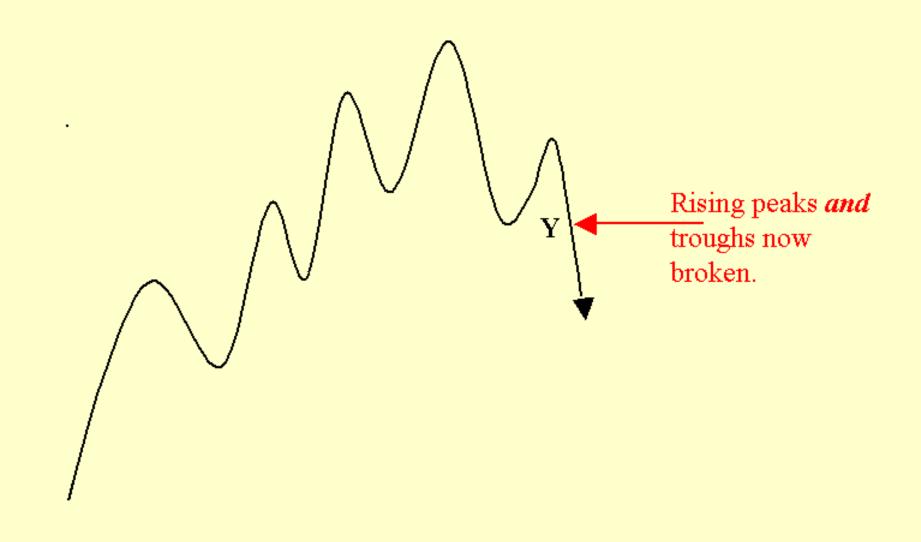


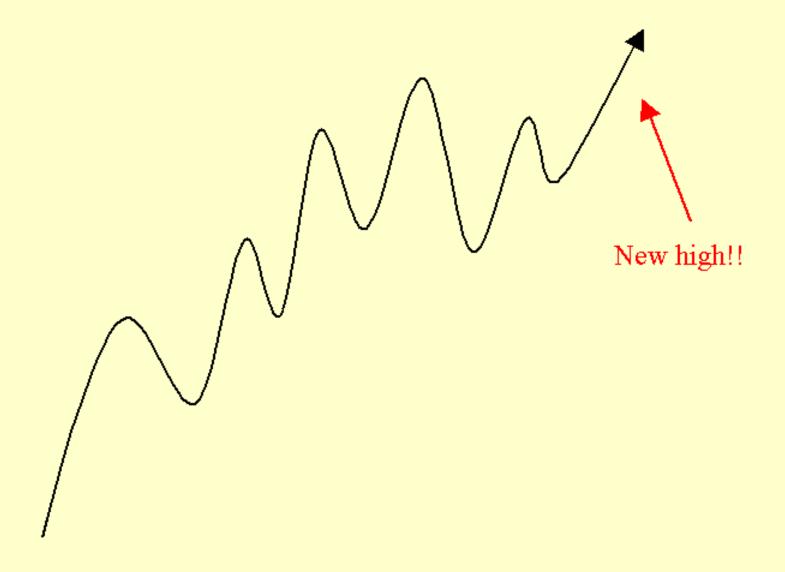




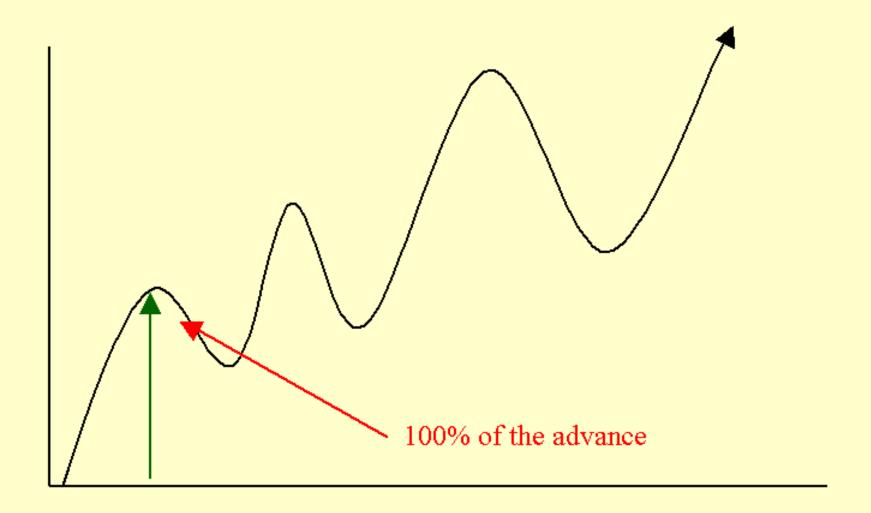


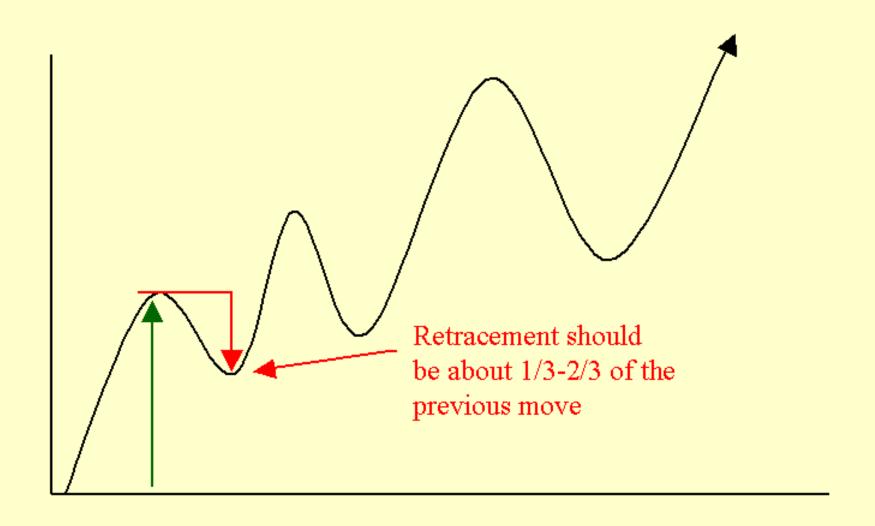


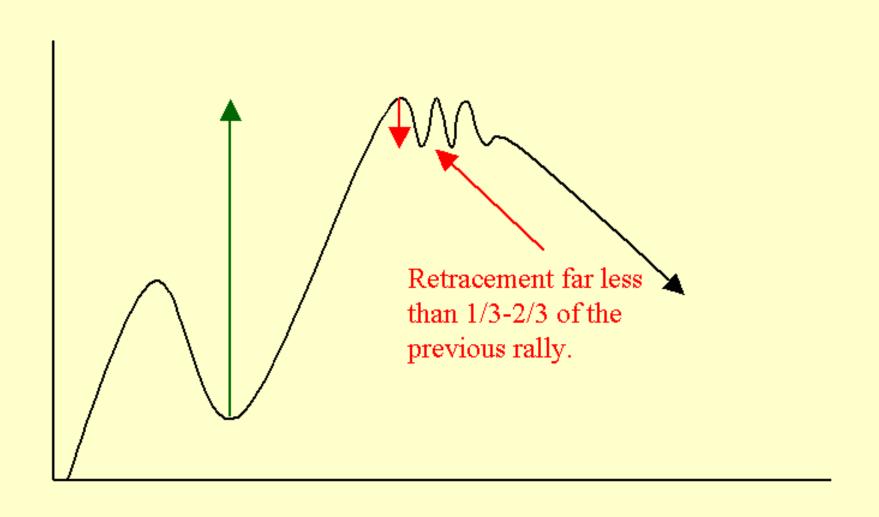


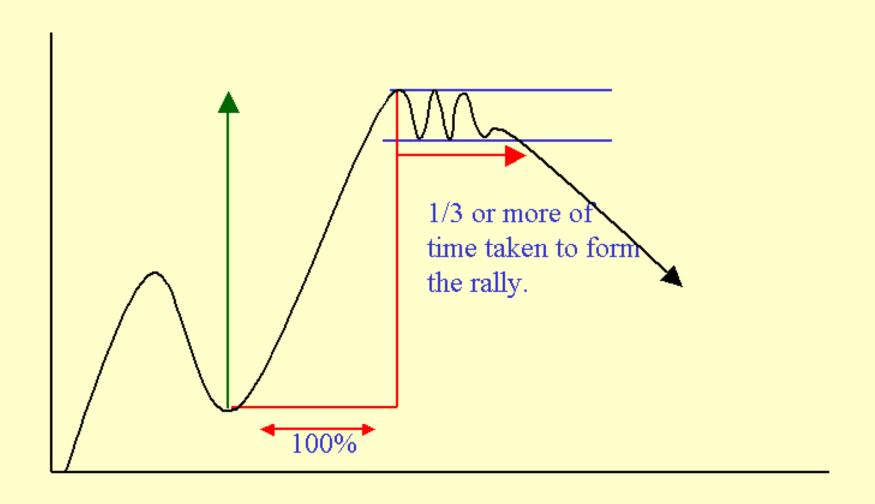


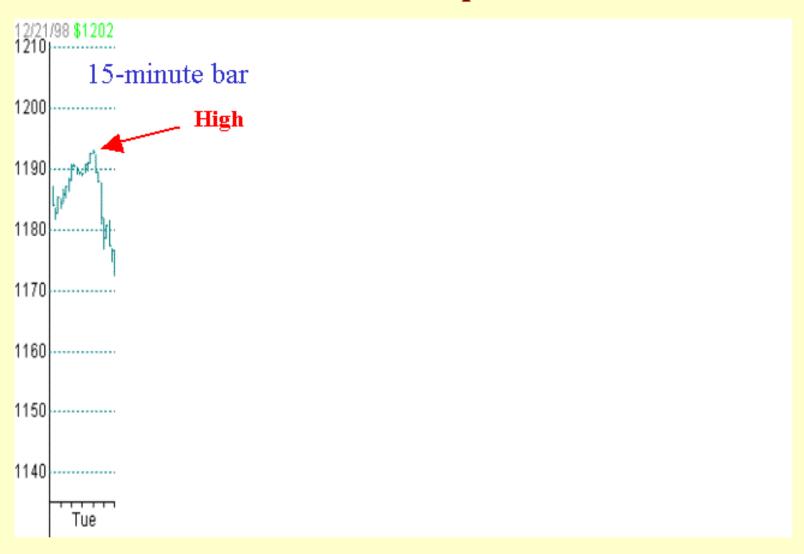
# What constitutes a legitimate peak or trough?



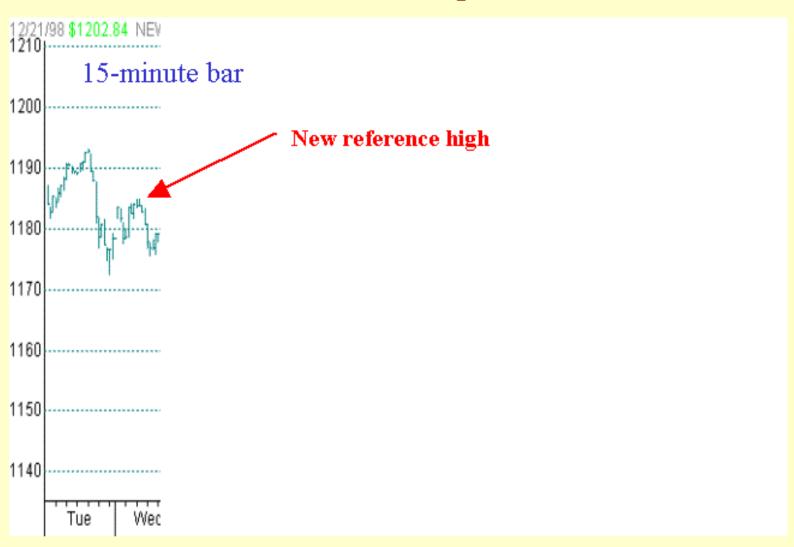


















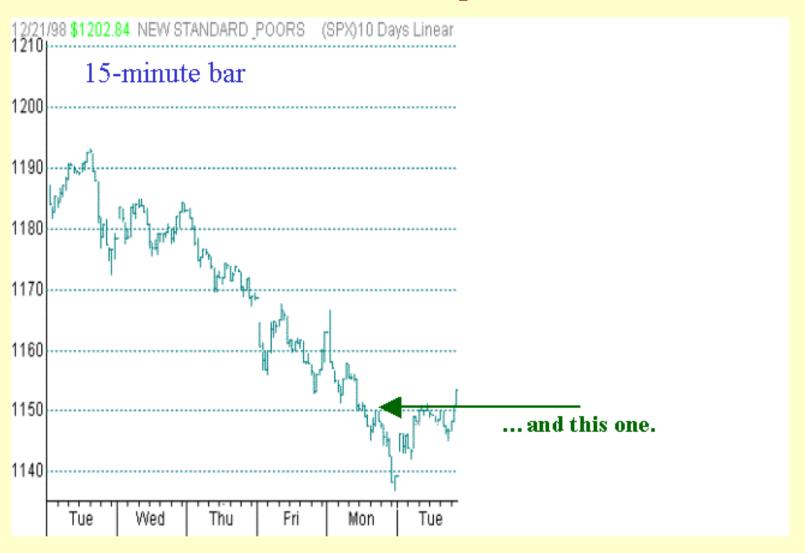


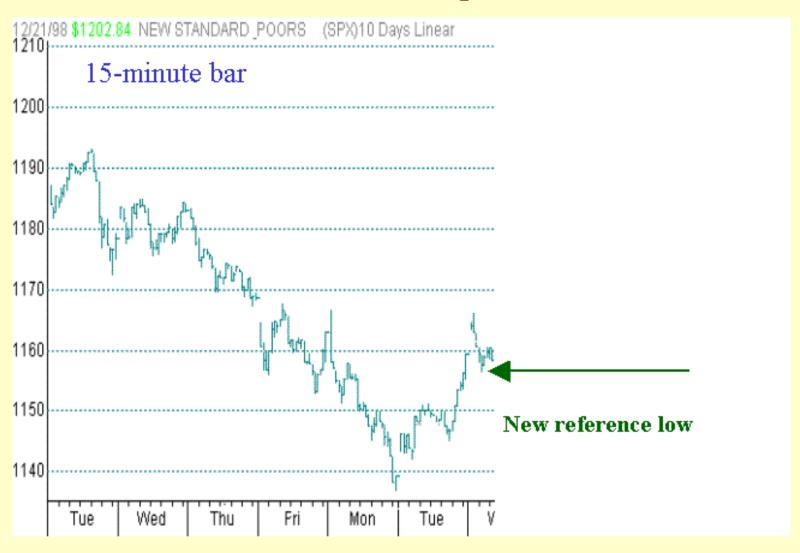


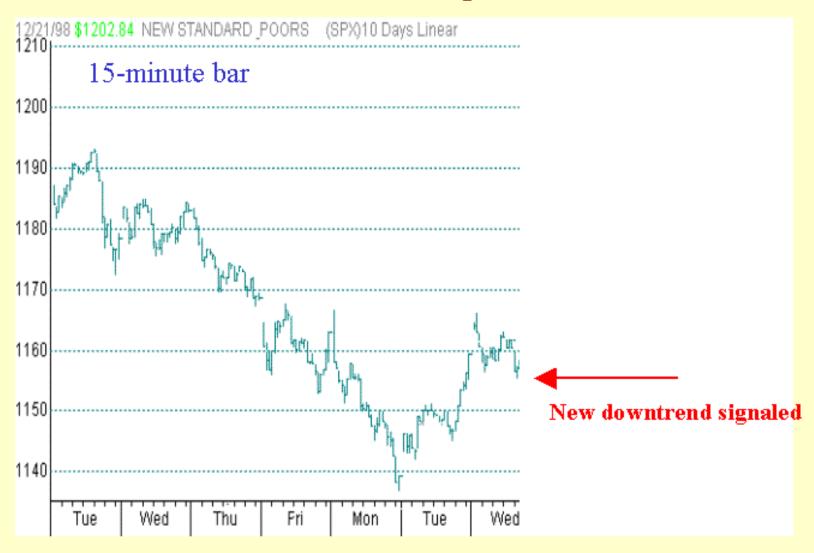


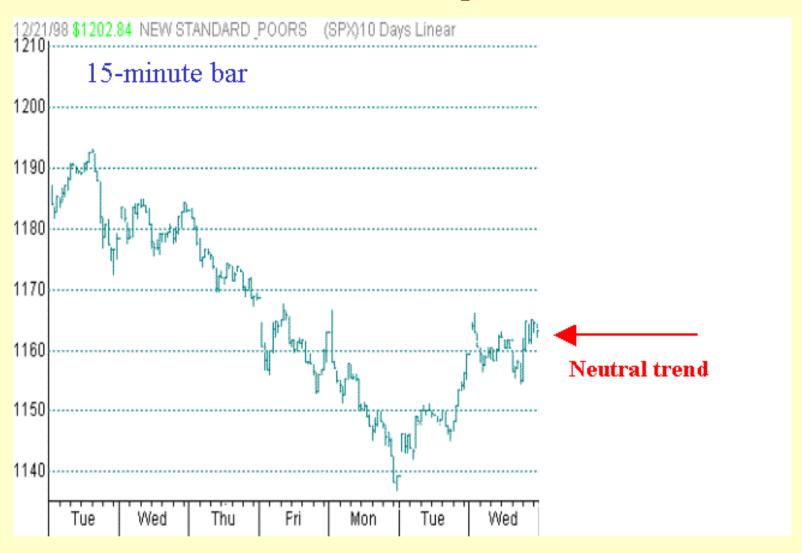




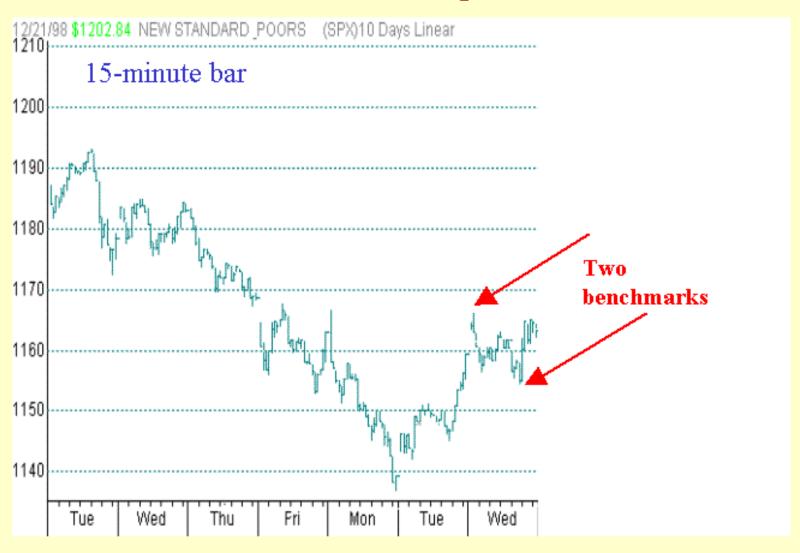


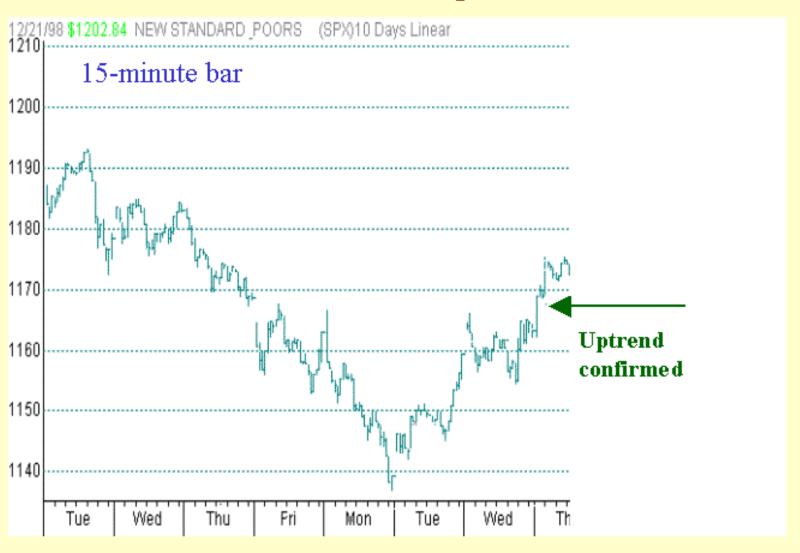




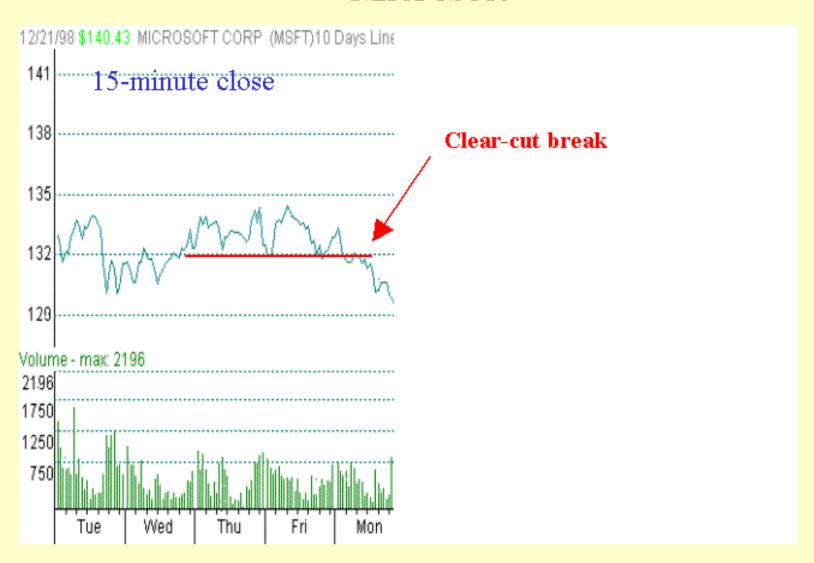


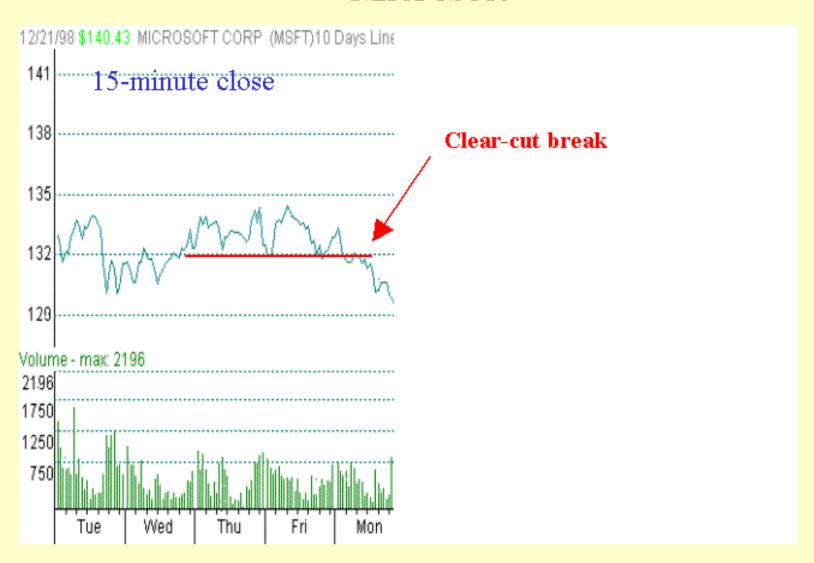


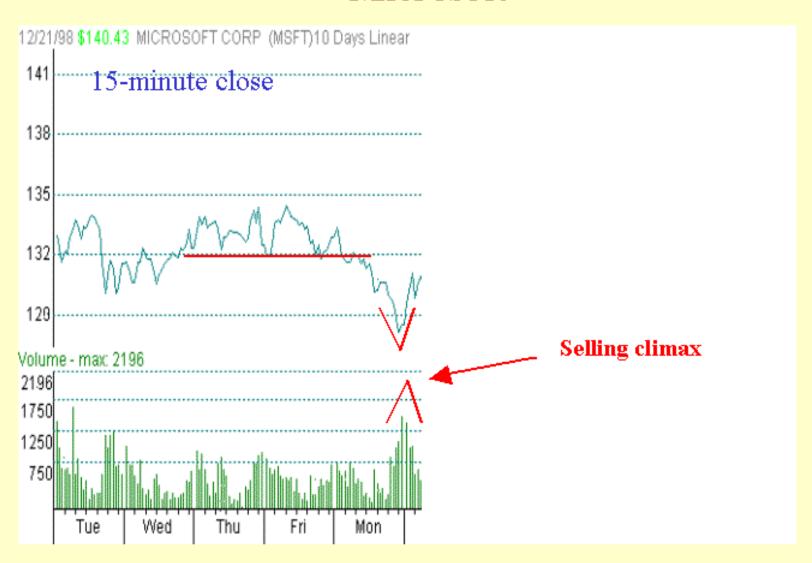




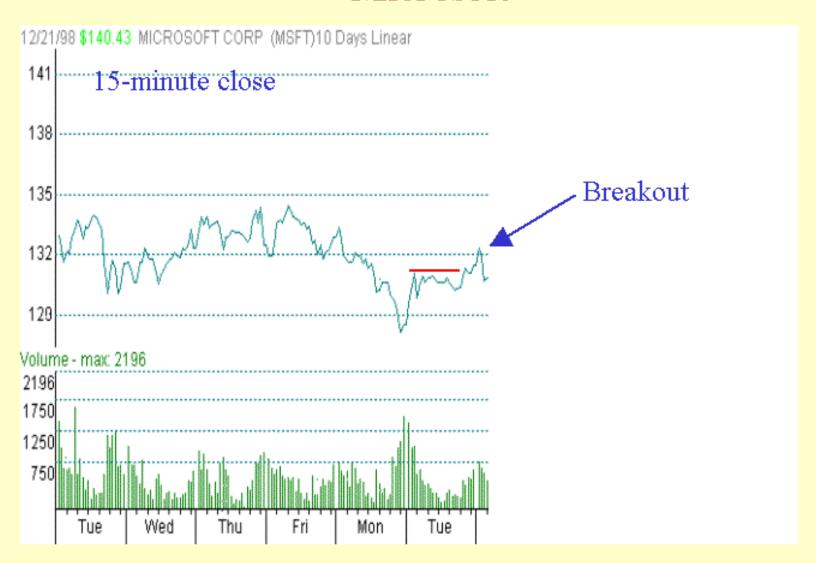








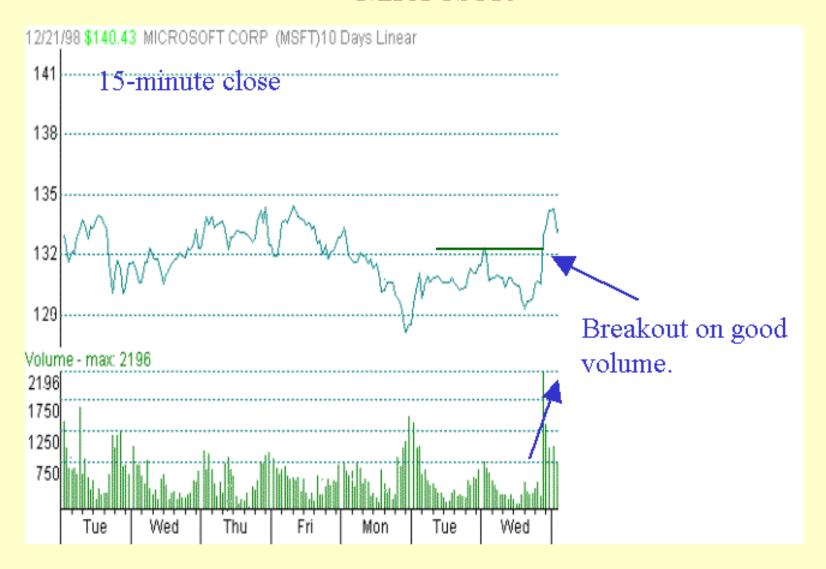














# One and Two Bar Price Patterns

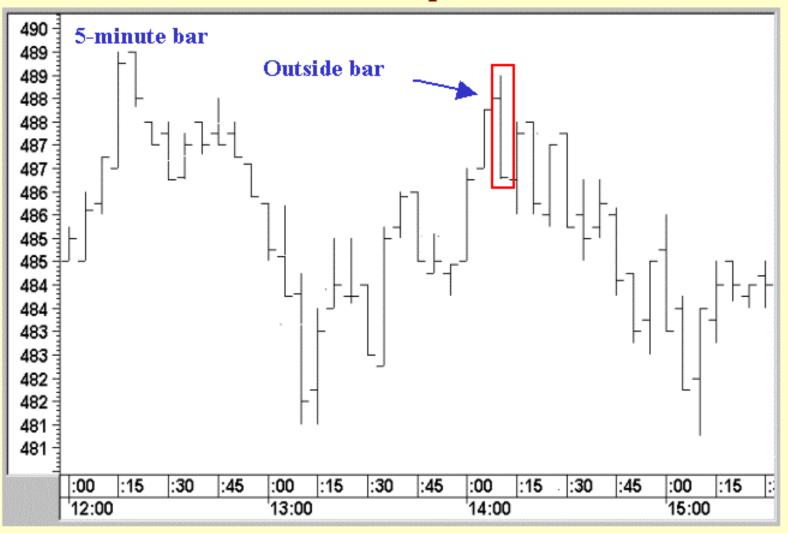
All one and two bar price patterns must be preceded by a short-term up or down trend.

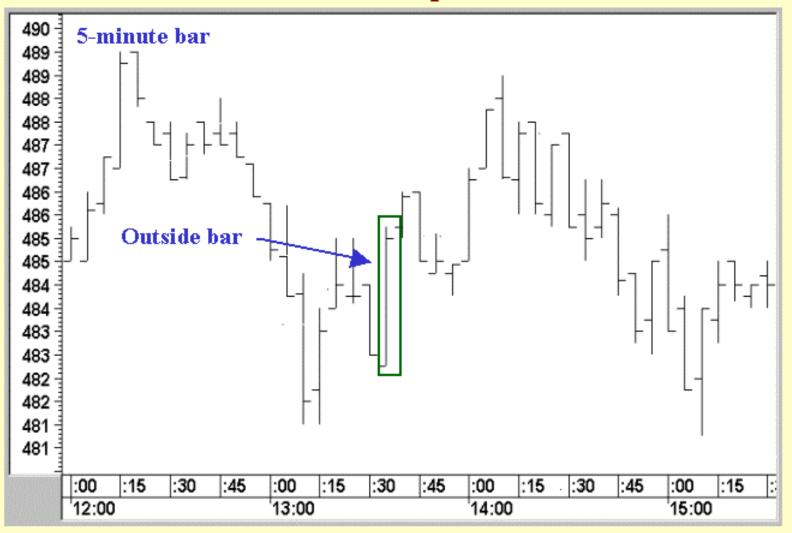
One and two bar patterns are usually short-term reversal phenomena.

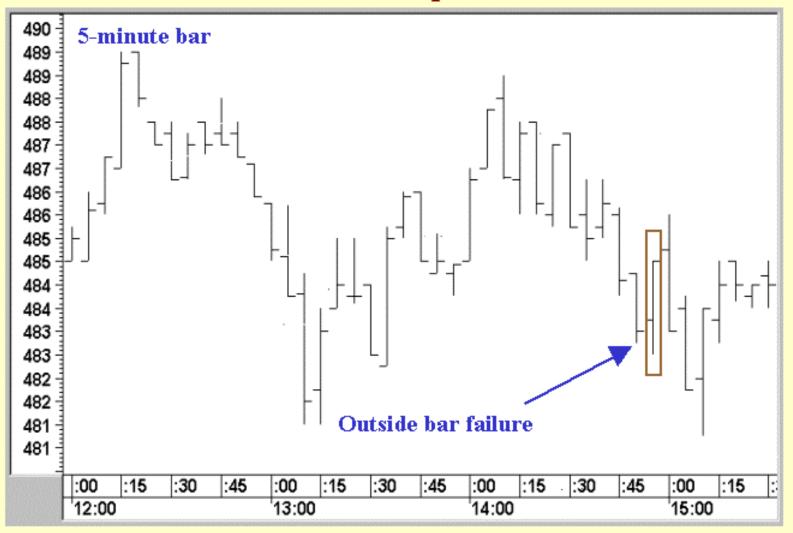
These patterns indicate exhaustion, where market psychology has reached a short-term extreme.

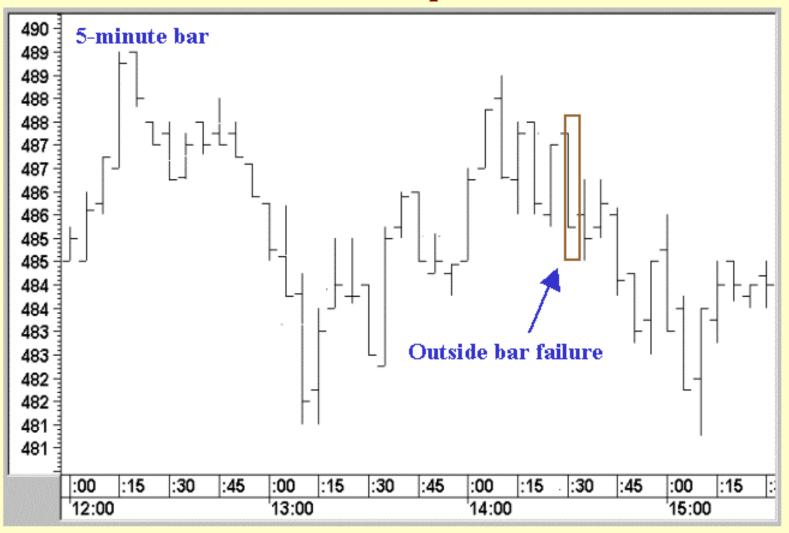


Outside bars are reversal patterns that indicate a change in sentiment.



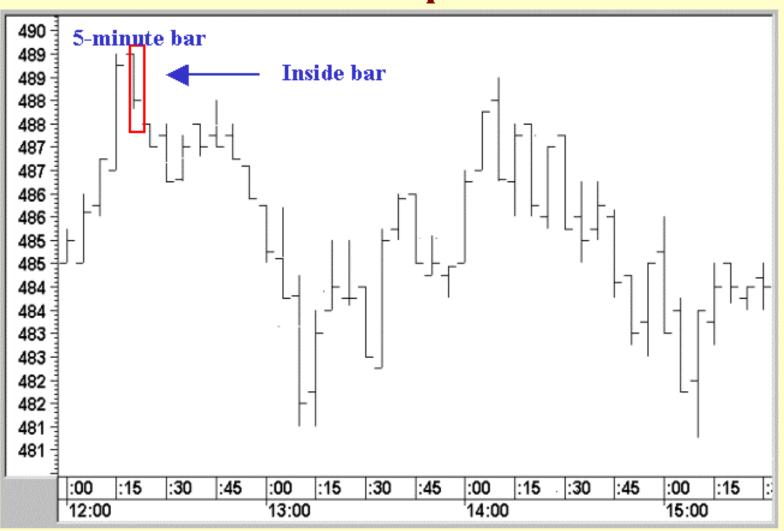


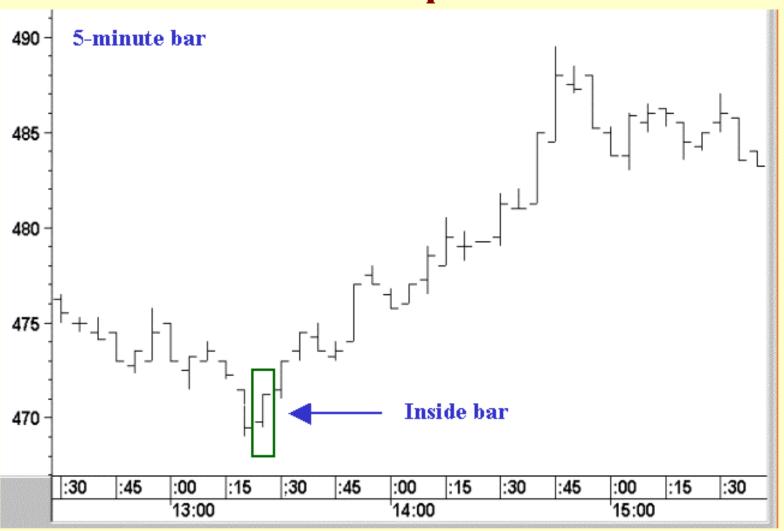


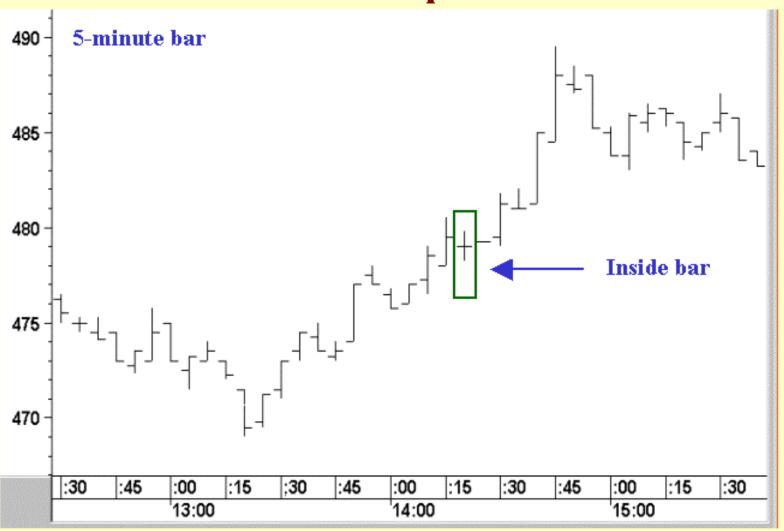


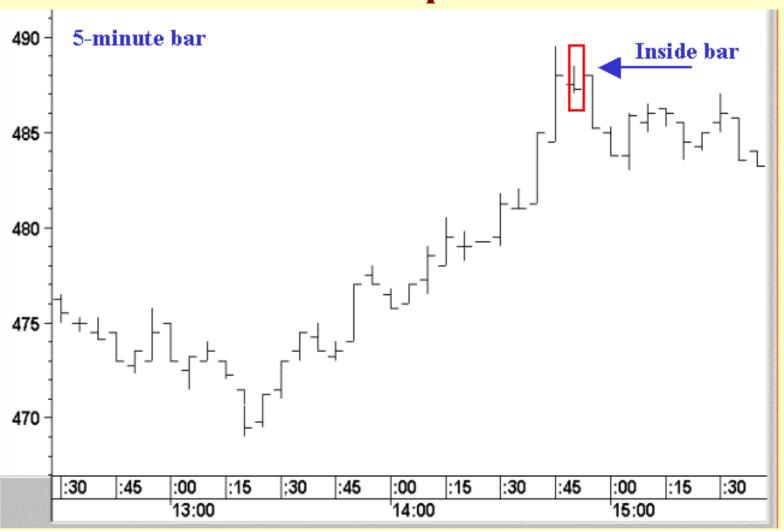


Inside bars indicate that prevailing momentum has dissipated because buyers and sellers are now equally matched..





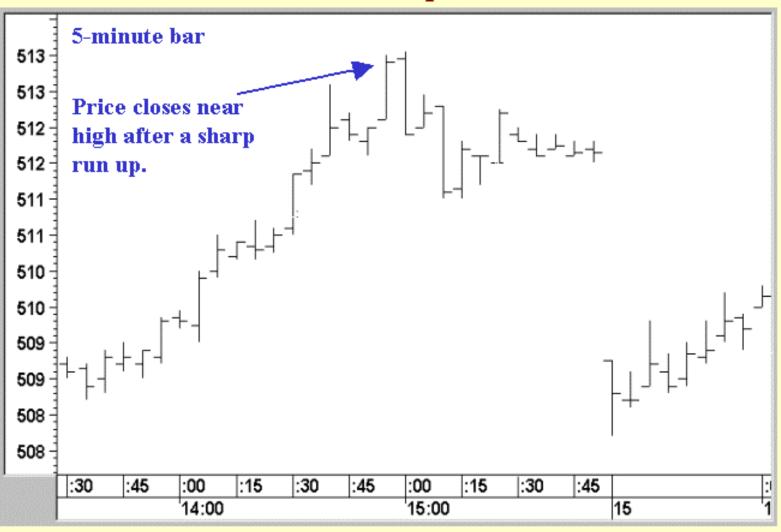




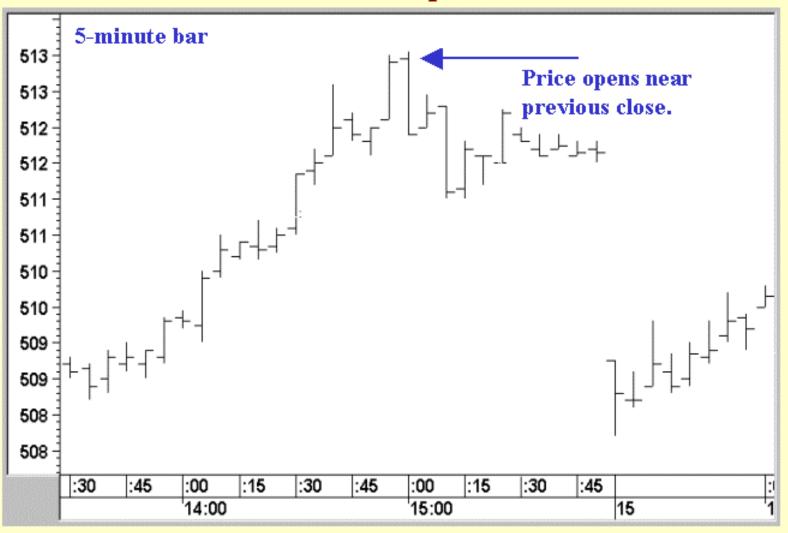
#### Two Bar Reversals

# Two bar reversals indicate a dramatic change in sentiment..

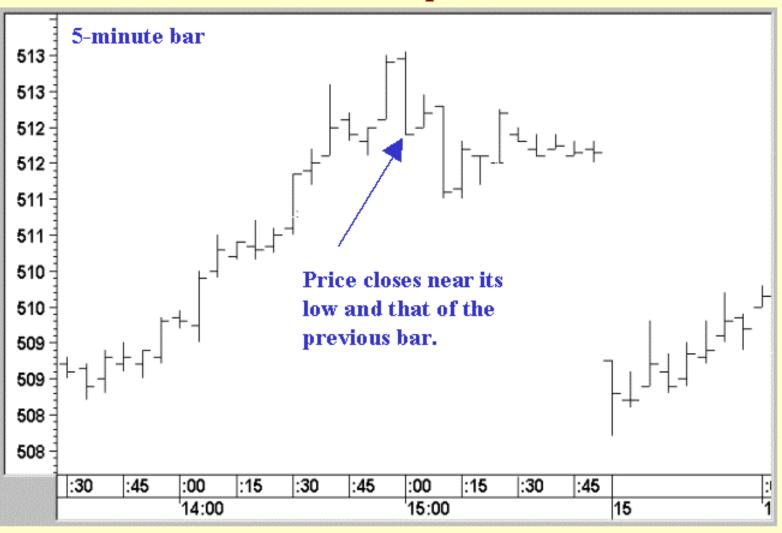
#### **S&P** Composite



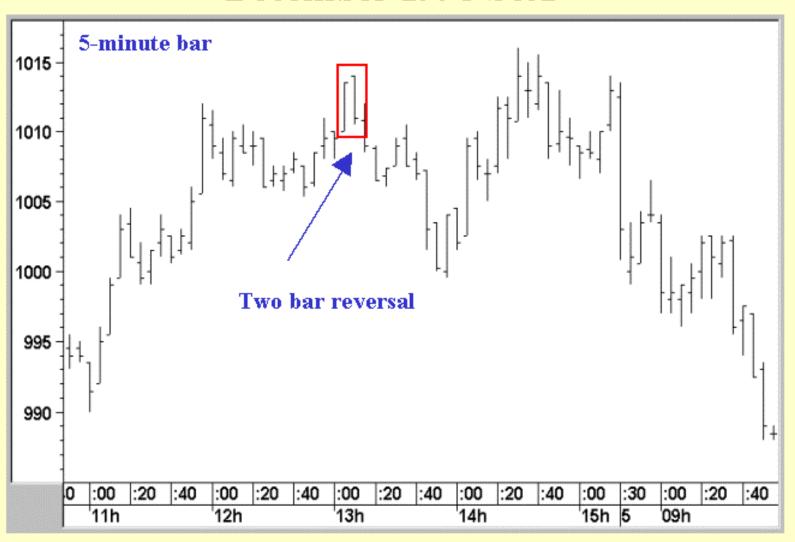
#### **S&P** Composite



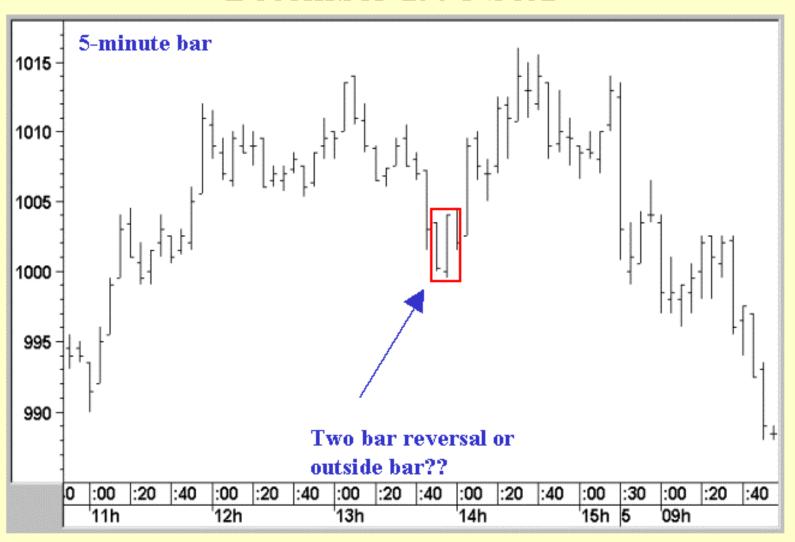
#### **S&P Composite**



#### December 1998 S&P



#### December 1998 S&P



#### Westvaco



#### Westvaco



Key Reversal Bar

A very strong signal of a reversal in sentiment.

## **Characteristics**

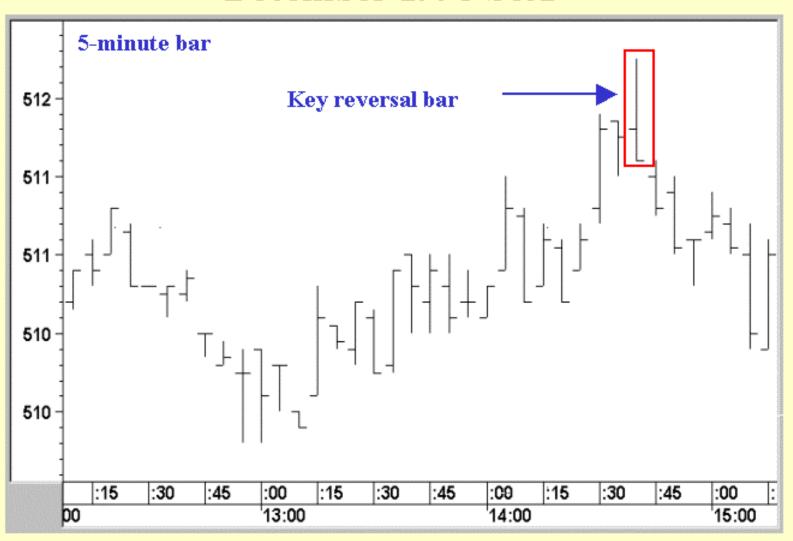
1. Price opens the bar strongly in the direction of the prevailing trend.

2. Trading range of the bar is extremely wide.

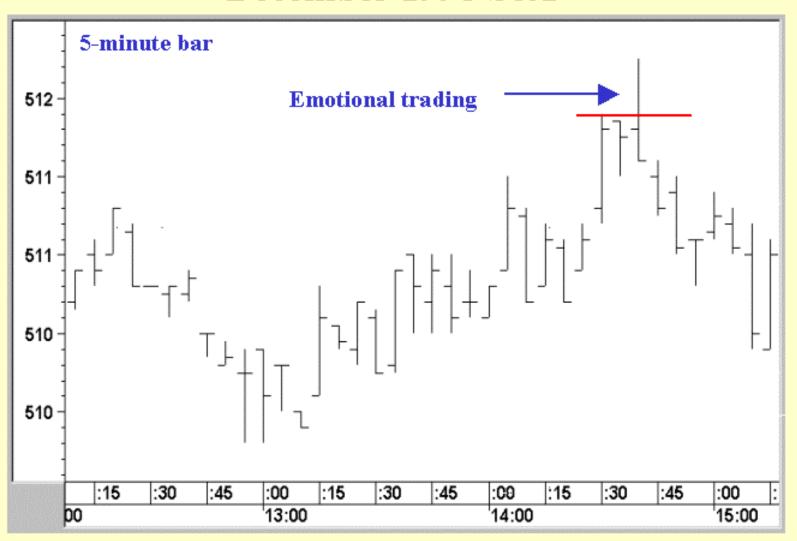
3. Price should close at or close to the previous close.

The key reversal bar should be accompanied by climactic volume.

#### December 1998 S&P



#### December 1998 S&P



#### Merrill Lynch



#### Merrill Lynch



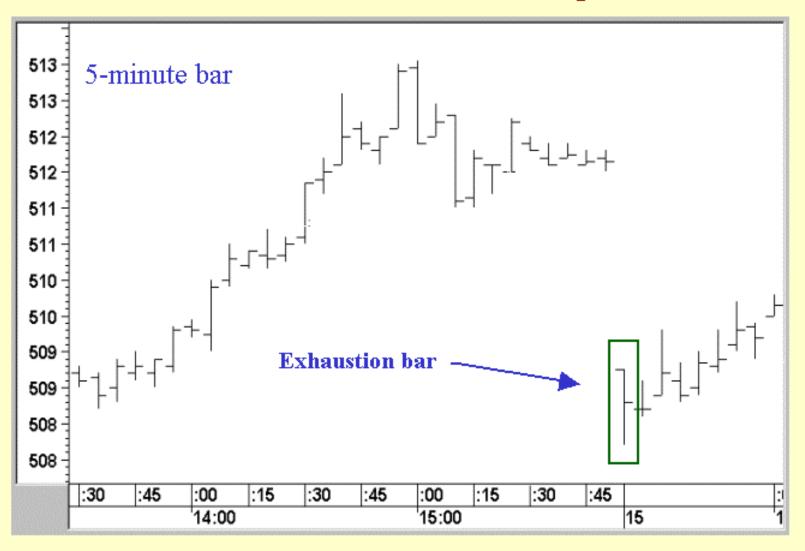


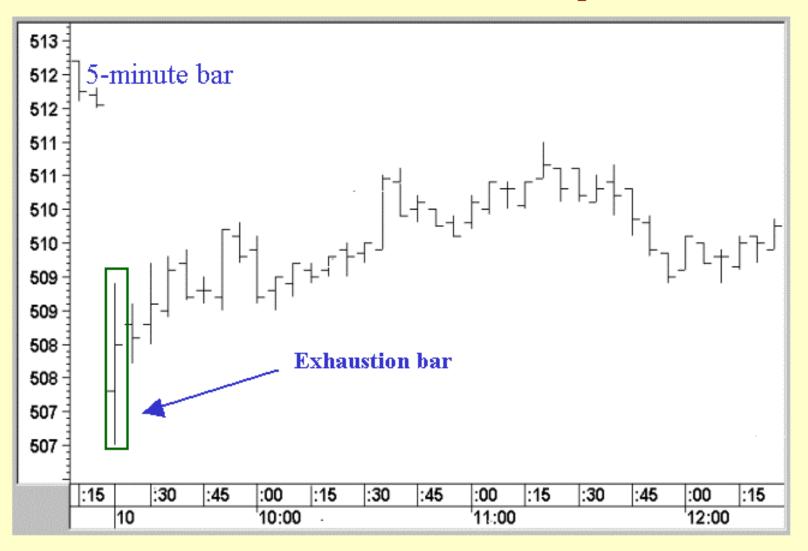
### **Characteristics of Exhaustion Bars**

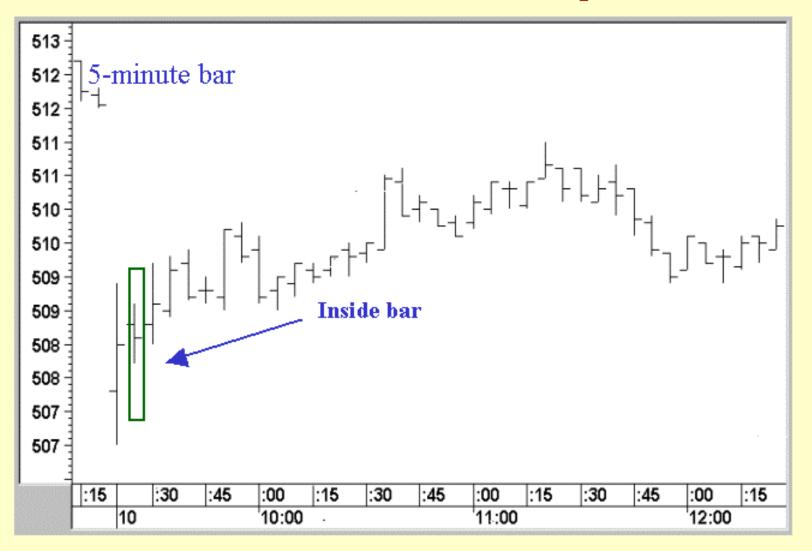
1. A wide trading range following a sharp price move.

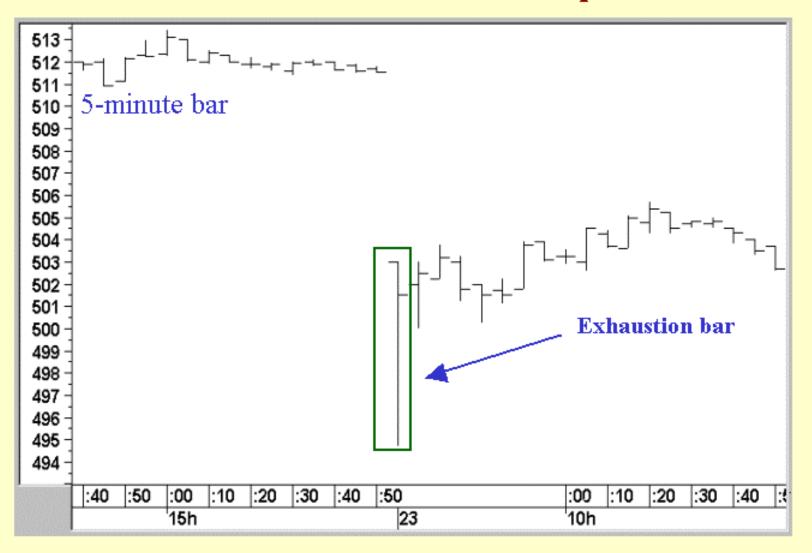
2. The close is higher than the opening in a downtrend or the opening is lower than the close in an up trend..

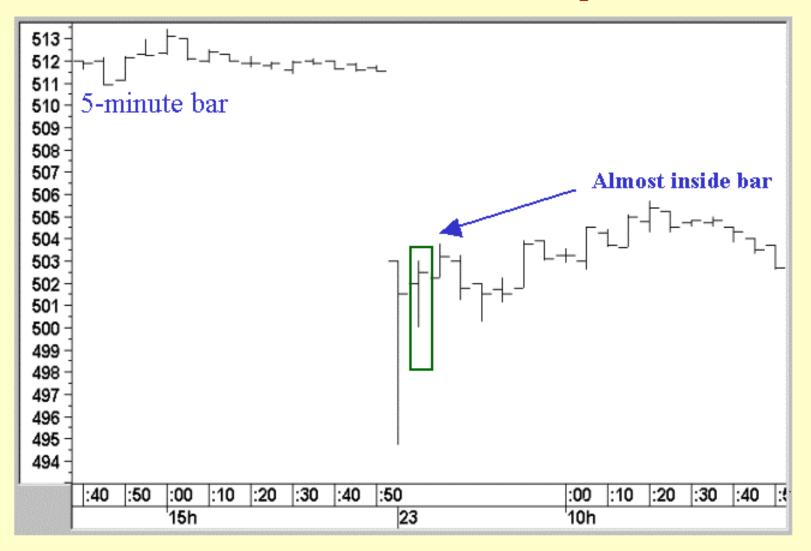
3. The close is more than half way up the bar in a down trend, and more than half way down in an up trend.





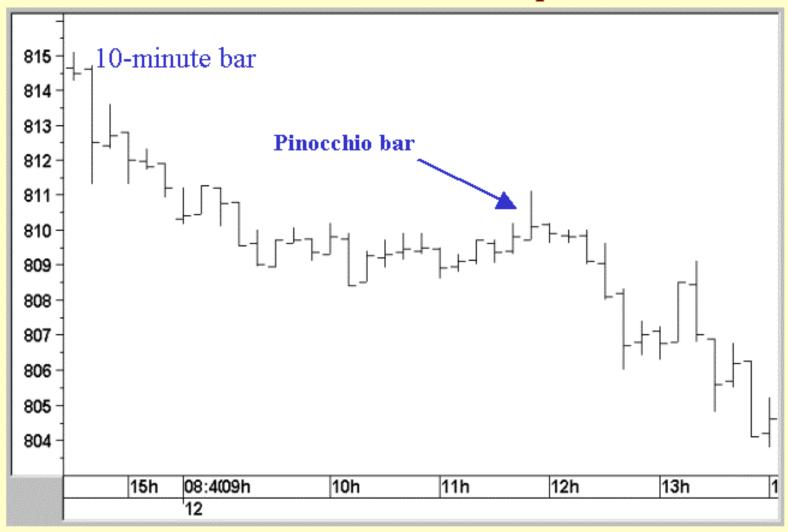


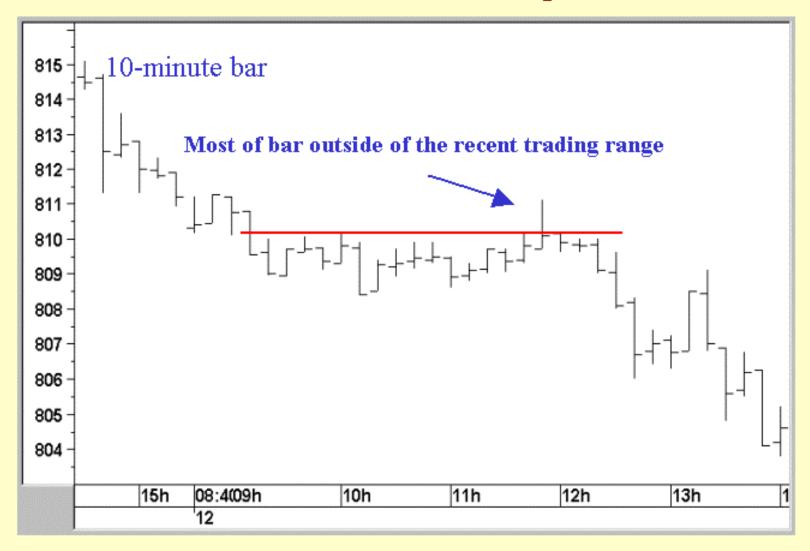


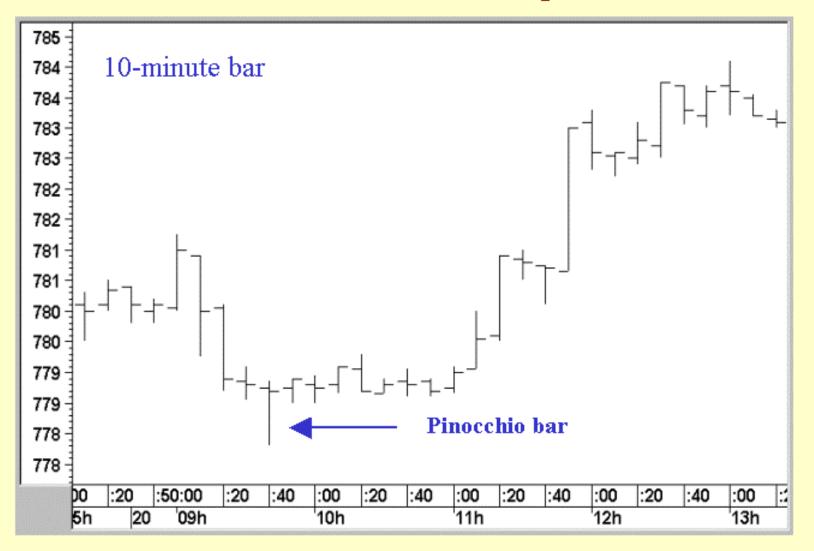


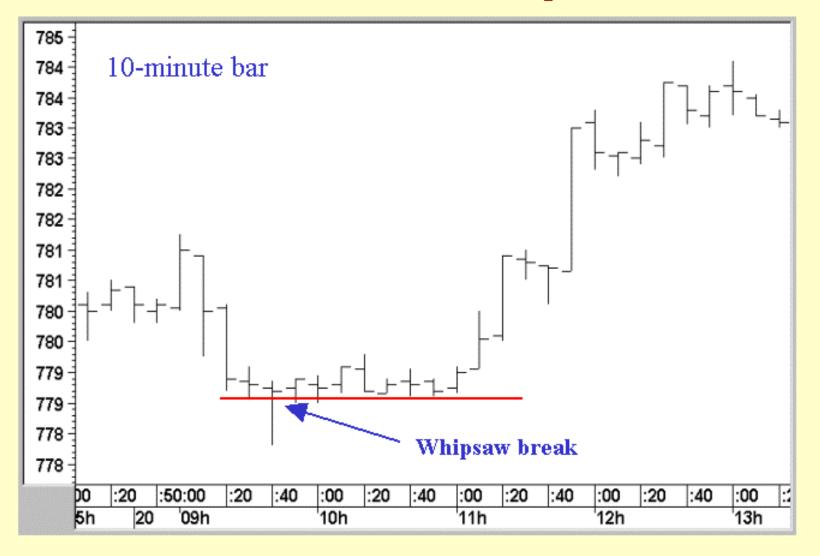
#### Pinocchio Bars

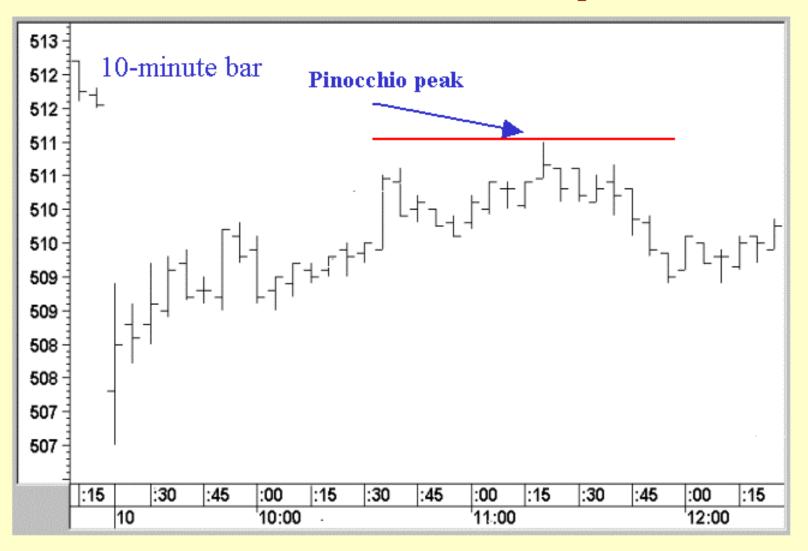
# Pinocchio bars give us a false impression of what is really going on.

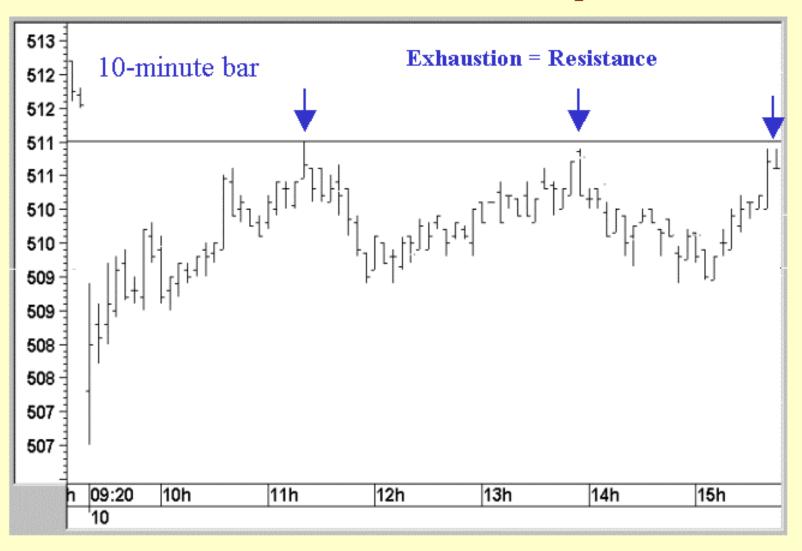












# **Placing Stops**

The order is executed immediately the price is touched and there is no opportunity to second guess.

The disadvantage is that locals and market makers can "go" for your stop.

### **Advantages of Placing Stops**

1. Mentally preparing for the worst.

- 2. Decision more likely to be made with a more balanced judgment.
- 3. A correctly placed stop is usually executed at a better price.

For liquidation of long positions, the best point to place a sell stop is below support and for covering a short one above resistance.



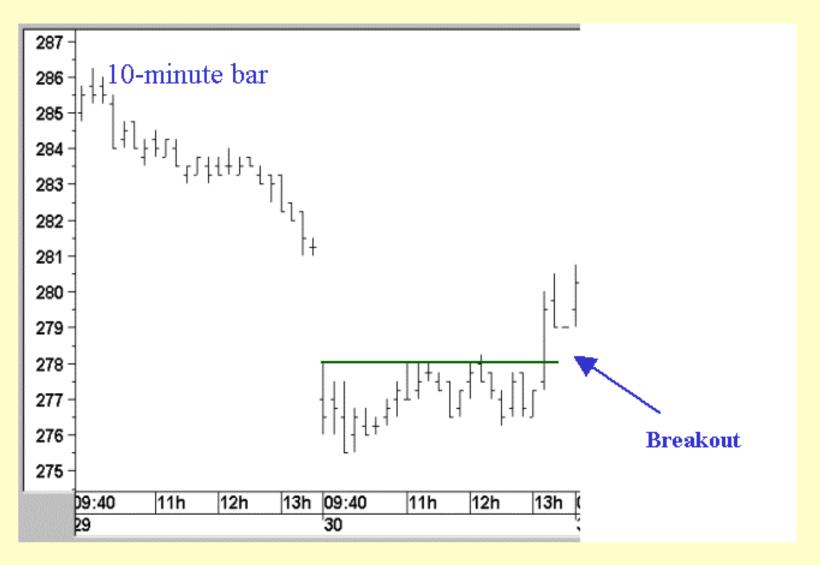


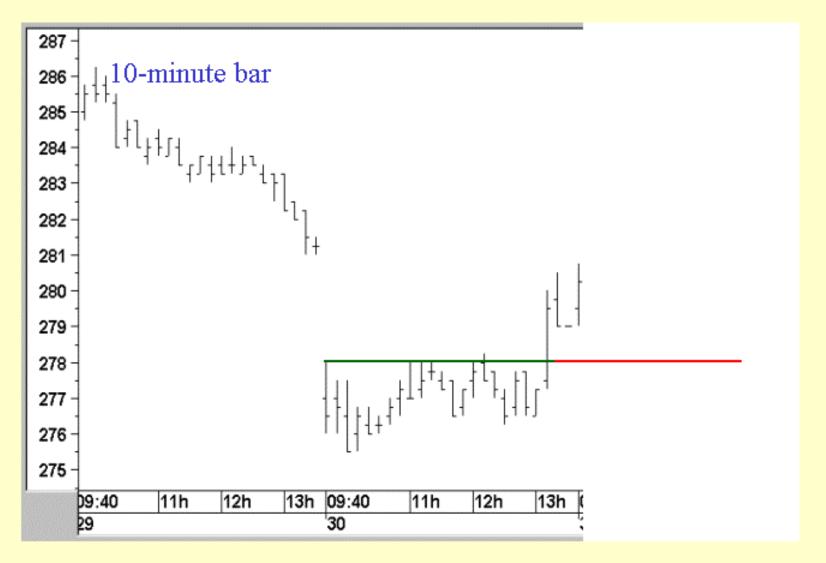


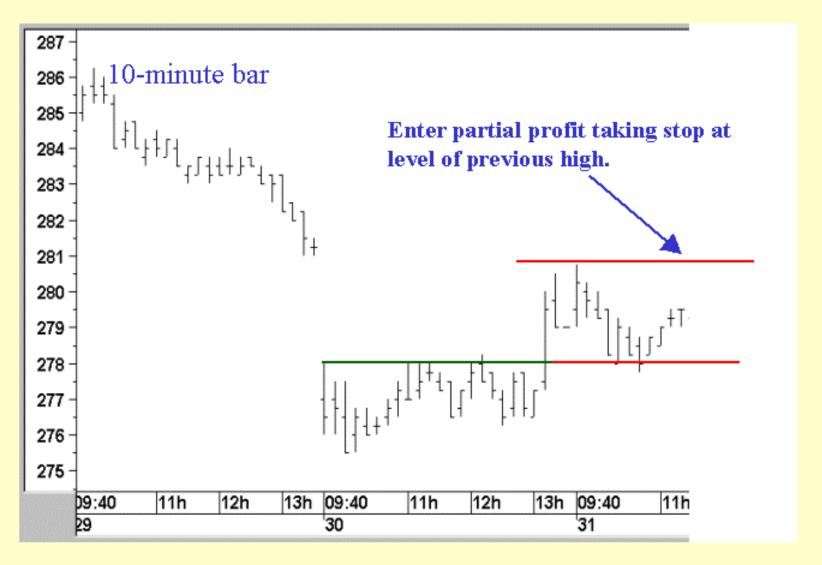


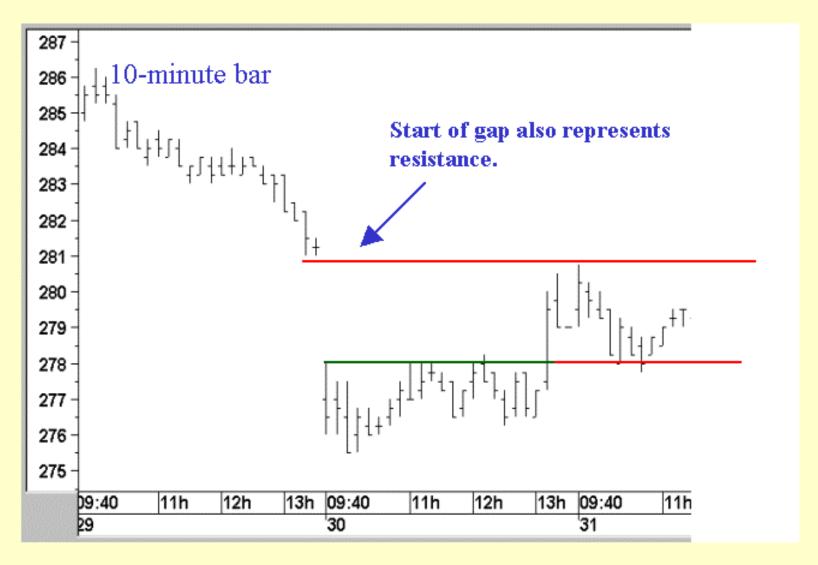




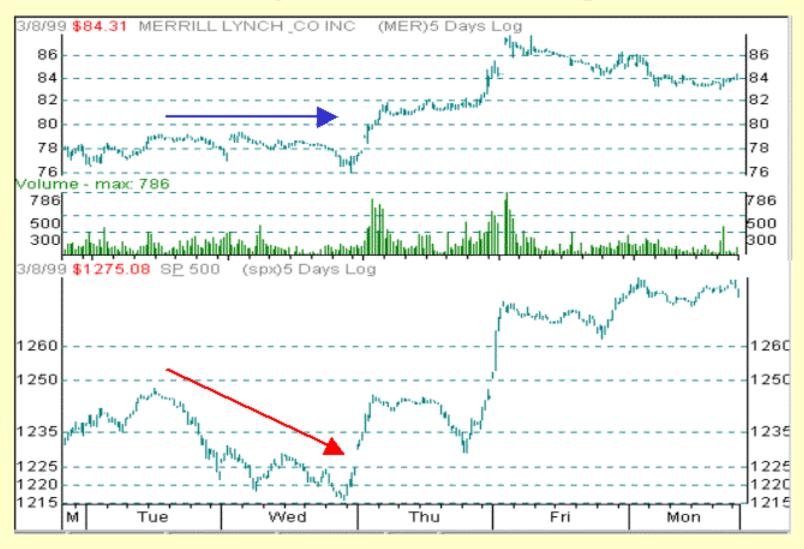


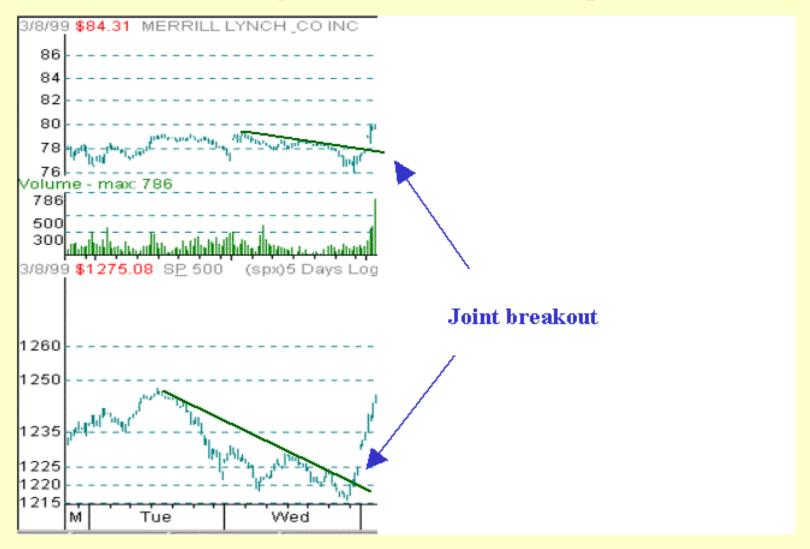




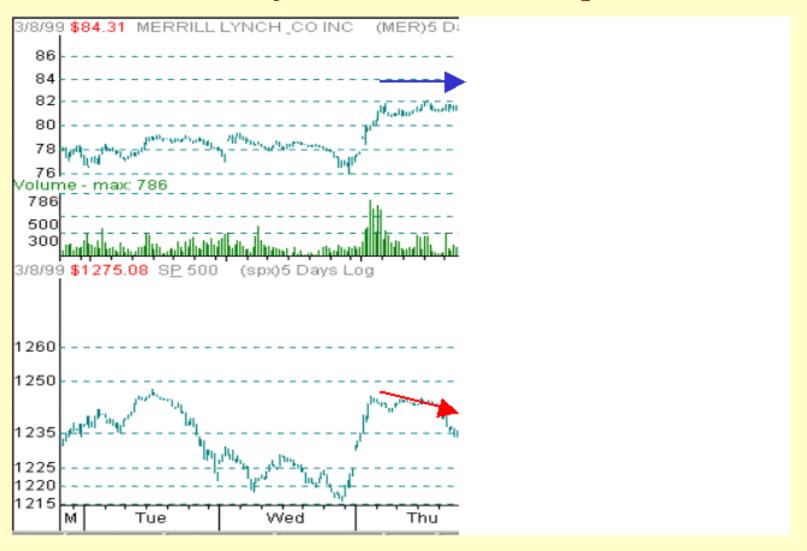


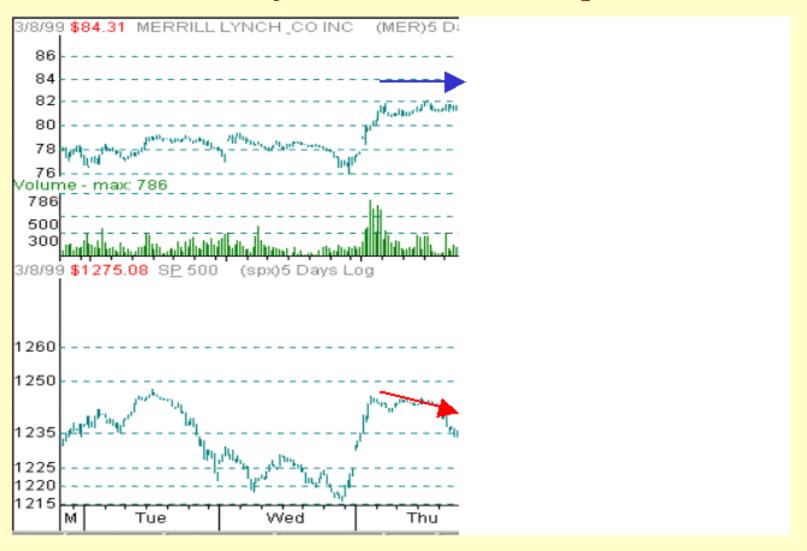


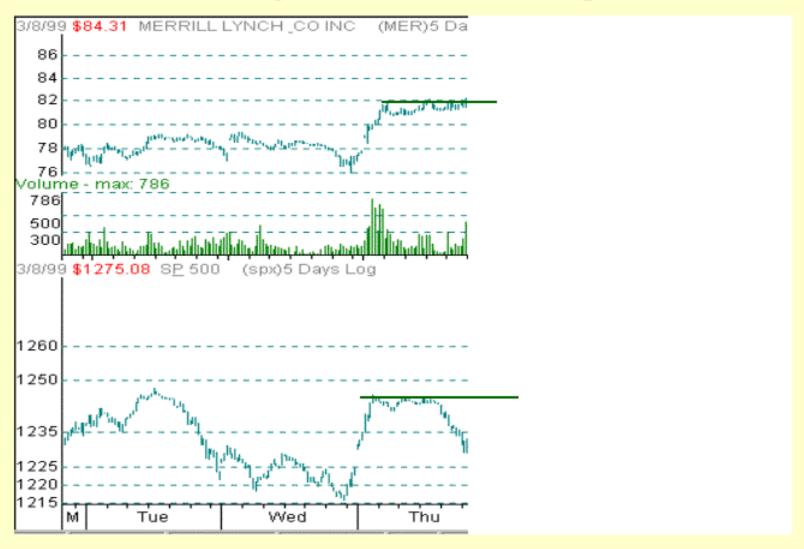


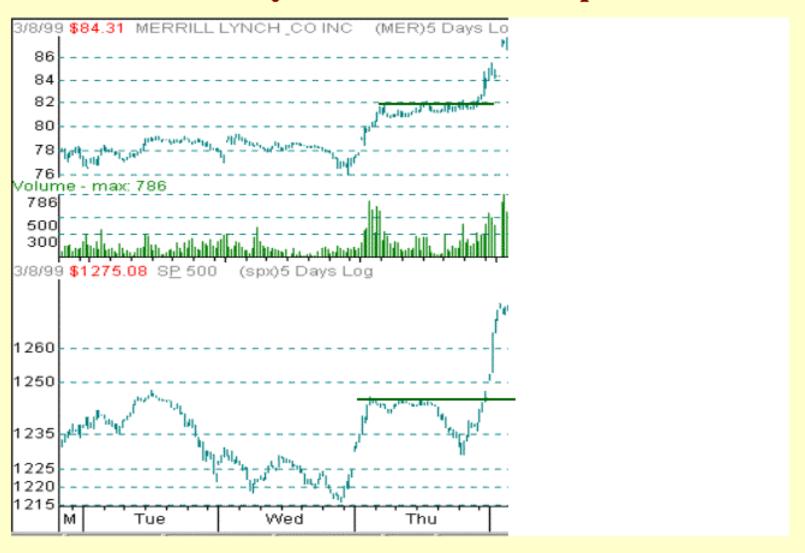


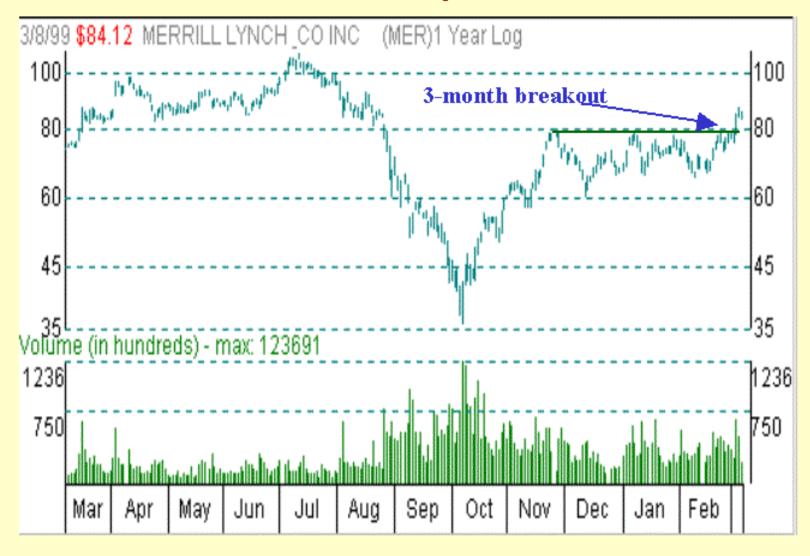












### **June 1997 Bonds**



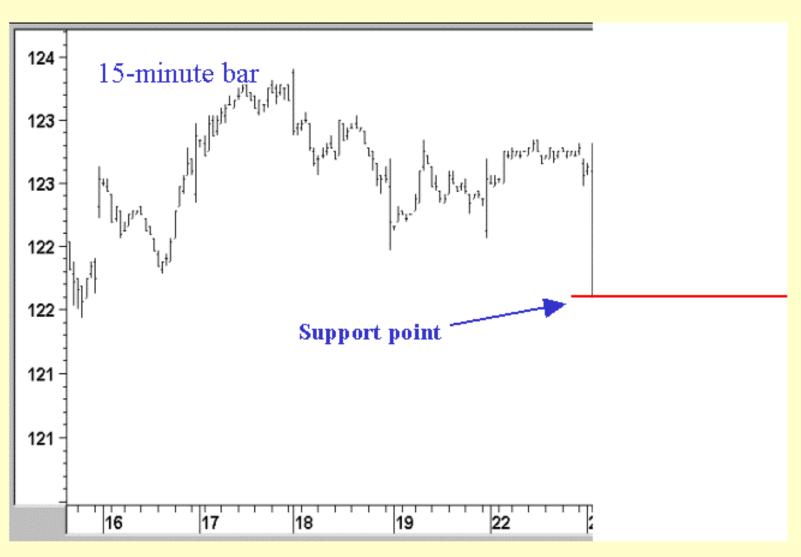
















### **June 1997 Bonds**



### June 1997 Bonds





