Google Переведено на английский Показать исходный текст Перевести страницу на Английский Настройки

FX - High Precision Trading System
- High Precision Trading System SK-FX - High Precision Trading System
SK-FX - High Precision Trading System SK-FX - High Precision Trading S

Dynamic indication.

Introduction.

Dynamic indication implements **a dynamic** analysis **of quantitative relationships between the values of indicators of different periods** (preferably on the same algorithm) **at the current price** to assess the degree of market imbalance in order to predict future price behavior, i.e., a minimum of 2 indicators of different periods of the same purpose are required for analysis.

In the article "Reflection of the Short Trend Indicator" we already encountered the concept of **dynamic divergence** of short moving averages ***at the current price*** and its measurement taking into account the market **self-regulation** for a quantitative assessment of the degree of overbought/oversold (an unambiguous leading signal of the need for a reversal). In the article "Throwout Against the Trend" we measured **the dynamic convergence of** short moving averages ***at the current price***
in the same way taking into account the market **inertia** to form an unambiguous leading signal of the need to continue moving in the same direction after the end of the correction. In the article "Secrets of Divergence" based on the two above articles ***at the current price*** we explained the mechanism of formation and execution of leading signals of divergence/convergence. In the article "Phase Signal" we considered a complex reversal signal against the trend and along the trend.

Most of the clearly executed signals are the result of dynamic relationships of the numerical parameters of price movement.
Dynamic indication will allow to determine both the moments of reversals and their significance.

Dynamic indication.

In all the above-mentioned articles, **a dynamic analysis** of the market condition was carried out on any TF, i.e. in comparison with the price, the dynamic ratios of the values of two short adaptive moving averages of different periods in the measuring instrument, the MACD indicator, were analyzed **at the current price . Based on their difference, taking into account the market properties (inertia, self-regulation), the cause of** future market changes was determined (the degree of overbought or oversold in the market through the ratio of supply and demand) and **the consequence** was clearly predicted - the need for a price reversal against the trend or along the trend after correction. The moment of the reversal was determined by the signals of younger TFs.

Similarly, the dynamic relationship of the parameters of any two indicators of different periods can be analyzed **at the current price** . It is only important that the indicators are as linear as possible with respect to the price, otherwise the forecast may be ambiguous.

On the chart below, in each window, there are trend indicators of **different periods** - long (white-blue) and short (thick yellow-red).
In the first windows , short trend indicators **of different periods** are installed - short **R1** (thin yellow-red) and longer **R2** (dotted). Additionally, medium-period trend indicators are installed (purple-green).
- On H4 in the first window, a downward reversal at point **1** is performed by a local divergence of **R1** , **R2** when all trend indicators converge at the window border (self-scaling). Long trend indicators, although slightly, are lagging and can be at the border for a long time. The short trend indicator in the scale of its TF lags very little. The fast movement **1-2** was excellently carried out by all short indicators. At point **2** , a reversal upward was performed according to the reversal indication signals with a strong **dynamic divergence** of all short indicators relative to the long ones (including **the dynamic divergence of the trend indication**), i.e. three reversal signals simultaneously. The fast movement **2-3** was again excellently performed by the entire short indication. At point **3** , the convergence of the short indication at the window border plus **the dynamic intersection** (pay attention!!) of the short indication of the long trends plus **the divergence on the long trend indication** - strong dynamic reversal signals downwards and, as a result, a long trend **3-4** downwards.
- On H1 at point **3,** the standard reversal signals downwards for the system. During the reversal in the first window, there was a spike against the trend, in the main window c-k , - an upward reversal from point **a** was required , which was performed in a standard manner by the movement **ab** , a reversal signal **c-r** (downwards) was formed. Since the downward reversal signal is from H4, on H1 there is a long trend **bcdef-4** , perfectly accompanied not only by long but also by short trend indicators. **- On M30** there is excellent trend support by trend indication and standard leading signals of the need and execution of corrections.

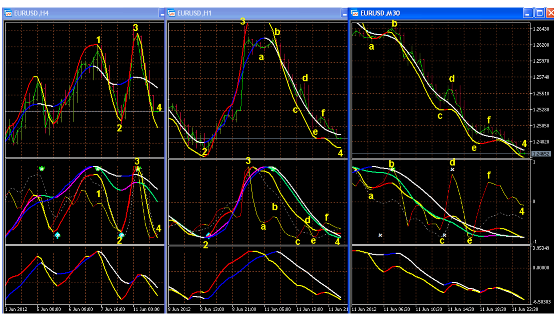
If in the articles listed in the introduction, to obtain leading unambiguously executed signals, dynamic analysis was carried out only **on a pair of short moving averages** as part of the measuring indicator MACD, then here, in addition, **a pair of short oscillatory indicators** of a short trend and **a pair of trend** weakly oscillating **indicators participated in the dynamic analysis,** on which **the dynamic convergence, dynamic divergence and dynamic intersection** of the indicators participating in the analysis were analyzed to assess the degree of market imbalance. These signals, as can be seen, are also leading.

Hosted by FreeWHA.com

NB!! Here **the trend indication** , in addition to the standard function of trend tracking, **performs** an equally important **function of measuring the degree of supply/demand imbalance** on the scale of each TF - the long trend indicator is a dynamic basis for the short trend indicator and for the reversal indication when measuring the degree of market imbalance.
This function can be performed not only in the indicator windows, but also in the main windows with special preparation.

In dynamic analysis, in any pair of indicators, the longer indicator is the basis, relative to which the value of the shorter indicator is analyzed for dynamic divergence of their values at **the current** price. For example, **R2** is the basis for **R1** , longer trend indicators are the basis for the short trend indicator.

The short, slightly lagging **AF** trend indicator in the main window (yellow-red line) is a long trend indicator. Its values are proportional to the speed of price movement and, with intensive movement, they are ahead of the price. On an upward trend, the indicator is **above** the price chart, on a downward trend, it is below, which makes it easy to keep a "Long" trend.

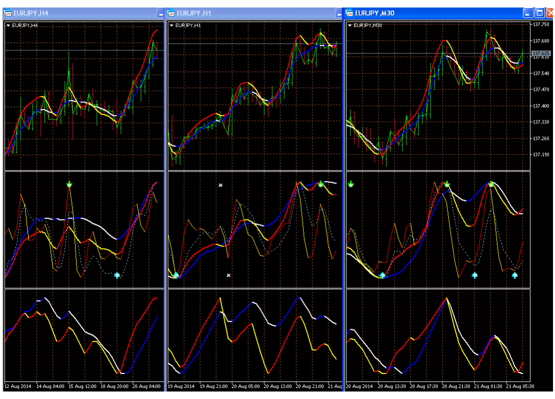


Dynamic indication in the main window. Signals **s-k** and **s-r .**

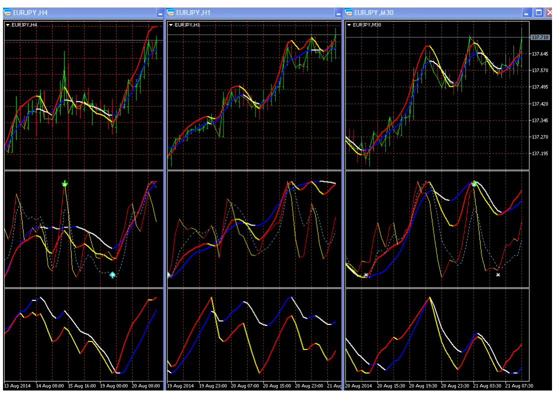
The short trend indicator **AF** (yellow-red in the main window), in addition to accompanying the long trend, performs another very important function. Since in a fast trend its values are proportional to the rate of price change, it is a tool for **measuring the degree of market inertia** .

On H4 **AF** was far ahead of the price and even before the last downward reversal began it was clear that a correction was required (let's designate such a correction requirement as c-k), after which an upward movement is required, which has already begun at the current price (visible on M30 and H1). That is, with such an advance, the correction requirement (c-k) arises earlier than it can be predicted in the indicator windows. Immediately, **before the correction is performed** , it is known that after the correction the movement will continue and a signal of the need for a reversal in the opposite direction (c-r) will be formed. Its formation will be visible both on the indication and in the indicator windows.
The slightly lagging indication of the second window (indicators K1 (short, yellow-red) and K2 (longer, white-blue)) is oscillatory, it accompanies the trend movement well.
Indicators K1, K2 have all the properties of oscillators. In many situations, their signals are visually more understandable.
Algorithms K1 and K2 are such that their values cannot remain near the border of their window for long.

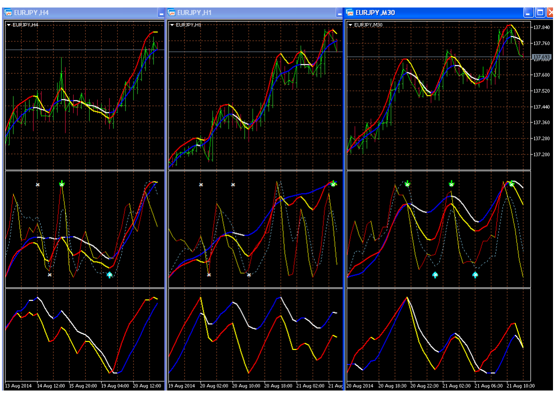
This article will focus on the main window and the first indicator window.



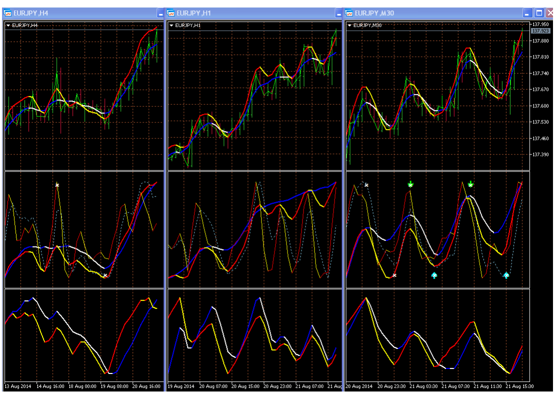
On H4 in the main window the price movement upwards continued, and R1 does not react to it, i.e. the generation of a divergence signal on R1 and simultaneously a s-r signal in the main window began. On H1 and M30 it is clear that the upward movement will continue. The moment of the downward reversal can be tracked on younger TFs.



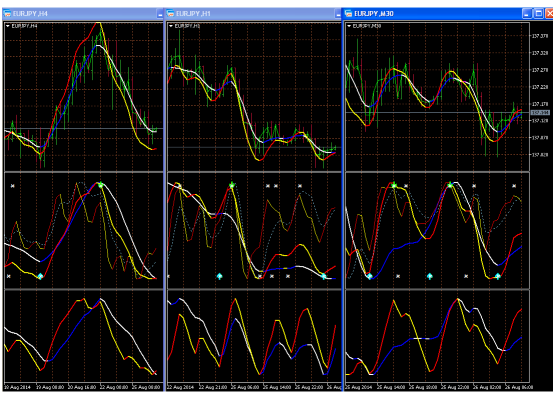
The s-r signal can be formed **with an excess of the previous price extremum** (as in this case on the H4 chart below) **or without an excess** (as in the case of a small long-term correction on H1 of the first chart of the article, movement **ab**).
It is clear from the huge outbursts of R1 against the trend at the current price that the price **must definitely turn up again** . At the same time, it is clear in advance that there will be a divergence on H4 (R1 will not reach its previous extremum with such a slowdown in the correction).
New designations s-k (correction signal) and s-r (reversal signal) were introduced to distinguish the correction and reversal signals of the main window from the signals in the indicator windows.



The price, as predicted, turned up, there is a divergence on H4 and the price on the H4 scale will turn down significantly. H1 and M30 are ready for a reversal. That is, it is known in advance that the reversal will be significant on the H4 scale.



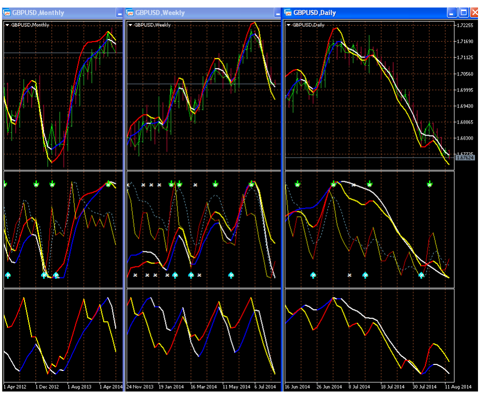
And the price on the H4 scale turned down significantly.



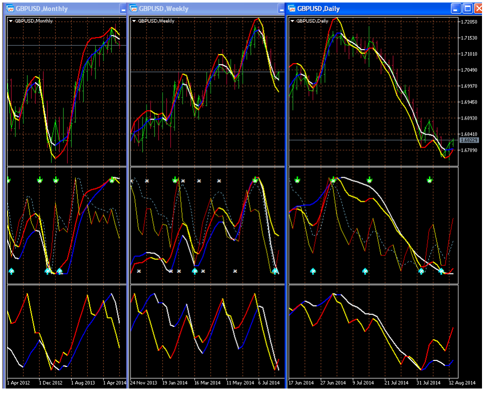
The main window signals work the same way on both lower and higher TFs.

An example of the work of s-k , s-r on senior TF.

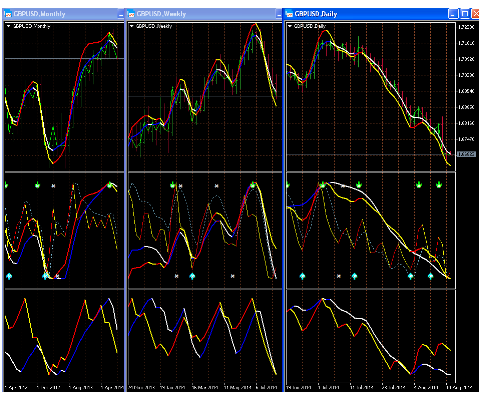
On Weekly **AF** has significantly outpaced the price (high degree of inertia), so now there will be a correction (s-k), after which the downward movement will definitely continue. And on Daily convergence, a correction will be performed (local convergence is already visible) and the price will definitely turn down. That is, on Weekly, according to a leading signal of this type (s-k) , the outcome of the upward reversal on Daily **that has not even begun is known in advance** - the reversal will be corrective.



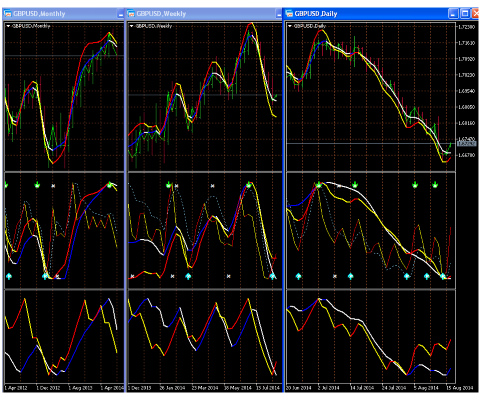
There was a correction on the Daily, a strong convergence and the price will now, as predicted, turn down. The signals of the need for a downward reversal are now clearly visible in the indicator windows. The exact moment of the reversal can be tracked on younger TFs.



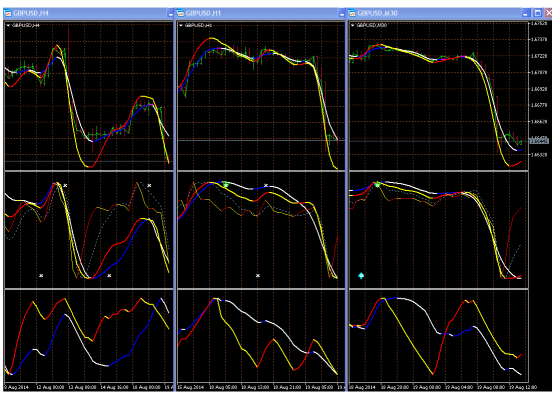
After the correction, the price on Daily has significantly gone down, but **AF** on Weekly continues to outpace the price. The Daily correction will be performed again and the price will continue to move down.



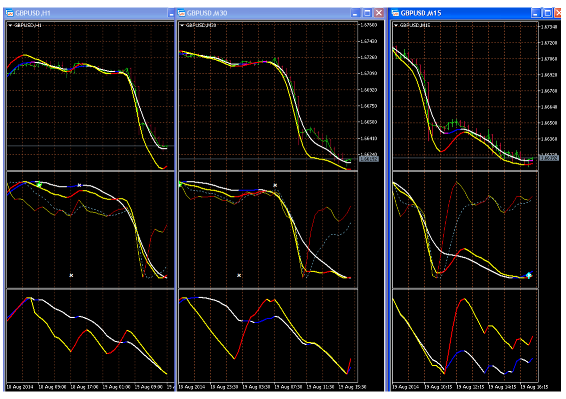
During the correction, **AF** on Weekly has outpaced the price even more, the situation as in the previous correction has repeated itself - we need to continue moving down.



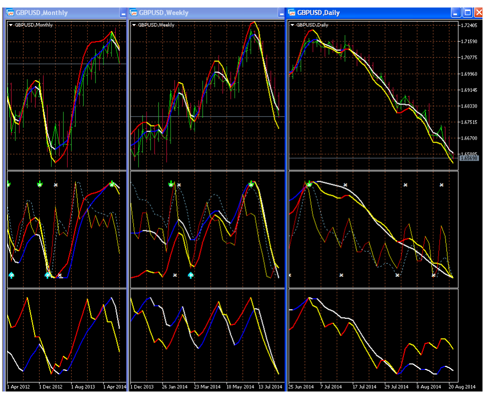
It is possible to track the reversal process on younger TFs after correction by the phase signal on H4 and downward movement in a long trend. At the current price on H1, the signal is s-k and the downward movement must definitely continue.



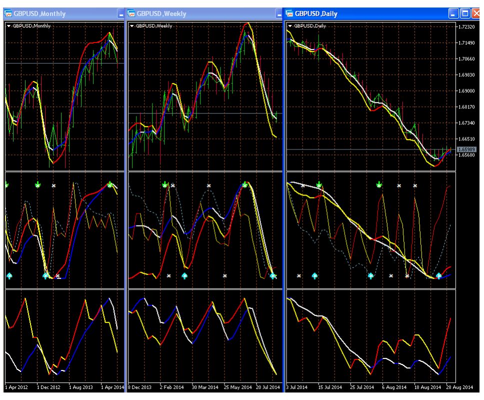
The downward movement continued like this. Judging by H1, the price should still go down a little, but the movement will be insignificant (after 19.00 Moscow time).



It is clear that the downward movement has indeed continued slightly, a reversal to a correction (up) is needed and the situation may repeat itself for the third time. There is nothing surprising - on Monthly the downward movement is on the phase signal. At
the current price on Weekly, there is a local convergence on the short indicator R1 and on Daily, the upward movement may be more significant than the previous corrections.



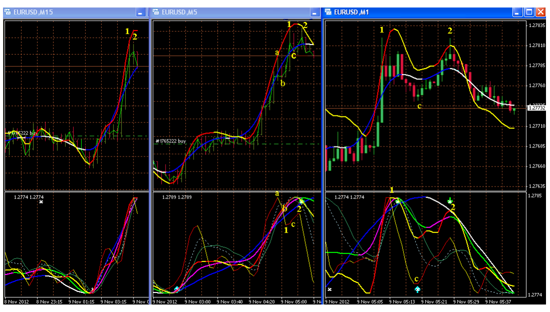
A downward reversal is definitely needed based on the signals on both the Weekly and Daily.



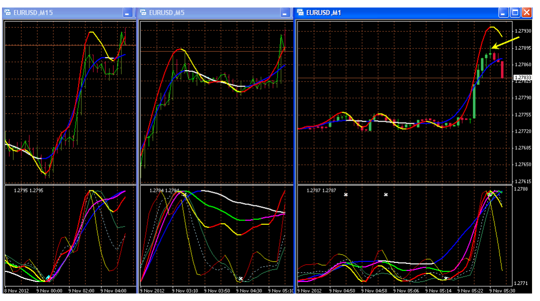
Which is what happened later.

An example of the work of s-k , s-r on junior TF.

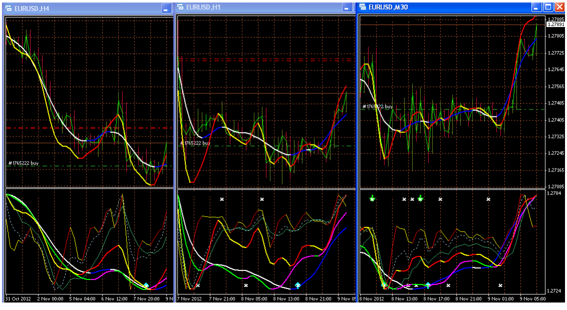
On EURUSD up to point **1** on any of the TFs there were no doubts about the support (holding) of positions - the " **long** " trend on M5 and M15 does not allow a downward reversal, while the short indicator in the main window is above the price chart, the position is held.
When the price moves from point **1** to point **2** there are no doubts either - in **a long** trend after a strong release of the divergence indicator value against the trend, the price movement upward is inevitable. And at point **2 , when M15 (s-k**) is ready to reverse , there are clear signals of a downward reversal on M5 and M1 - divergence of oscillators on M5 and divergence of all short indicators on M1 when the trend indication is ready to reverse downwards. But, according to the system indication, for M15 this is a correction (**AF** has greatly outpaced the price, strong inertia - signal **s-k) and the upward movement will definitely continue (the signal s-r** will be generated and will work out).



The price, as required by the signal c-k , after correction turned up and exceeded the previous extreme. On all the younger TFs, a downward reversal signal (cp) was generated and duplicated in the indicator windows. The position was closed at the point indicated by the arrow. On the younger TFs, the exact moment of a serious reversal for M15.
On M1, a short indicator value is released according to a new trend (down). On M5, a dynamic intersection (see below). A new trend for TF-movs has begun.

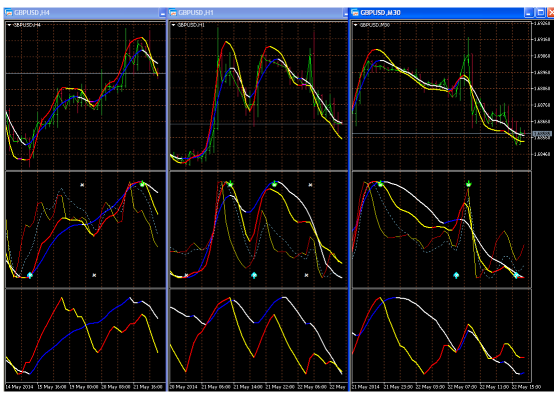


Why was the position closed? - after all, a correction could have been performed on M5, M1, and M15 had the right to continue moving.
The position was closed because immediately before closing, the situation on the higher TFs required a serious downward reversal - divergence on M30 and H1, a strong divergence of short and long indication on H4. H4 was about to reverse, so the position was closed.

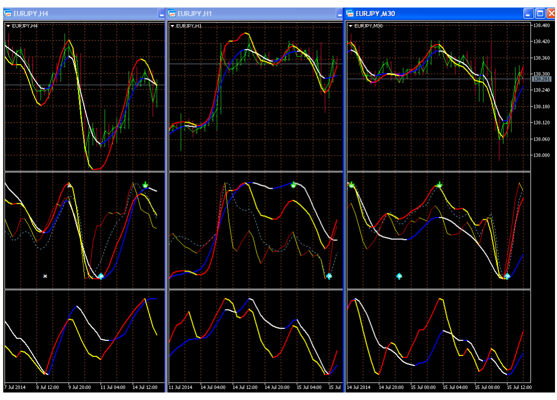


Dynamic intersection.

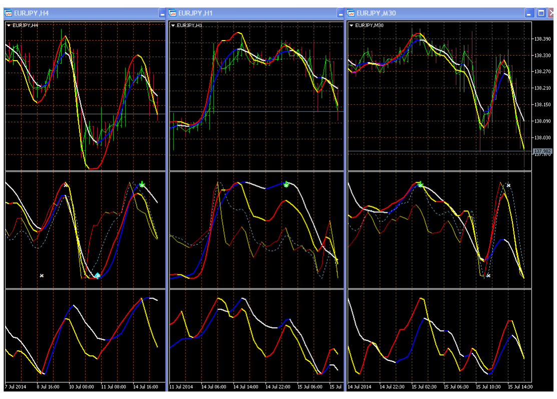
Dynamic intersection - **intersection of a short indicator with a longer one with subsequent dynamic divergence of these indicators.**
A very important type of reversal process in the main window and in the indicator window on H1, M30. So, in different variations, reversals occur quite often.
On M30, **a dynamic intersection of a trend indication** (in the indicator window, a short trend indicator crossed a longer one), an analogue of a throw against the trend, but on a trend indication. That is, on M30, there is a very strong imbalance of demand/supply and the market must eliminate it, the price must reverse downwards on the M30 scale (and reversed on the last arrow of M30). And, since the current price has clear downward signals on H4, H1, the reversal is performed on the H4 scale.



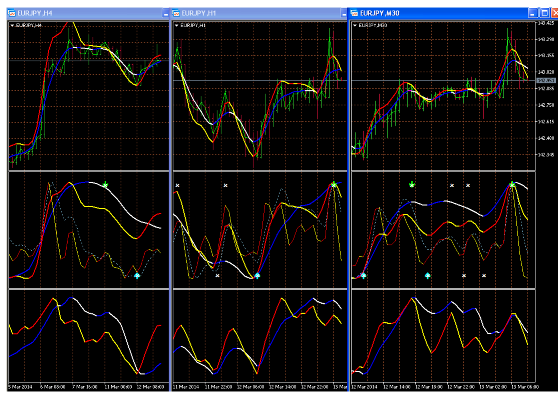
This is what a dynamic intersection **of the trend indication** on H1 looks like **at the current price** , i.e. on H1 there is a correction and the signal of the need to exit the correction downwards is always **visible even before the start of the downward reversal on the younger TFs** (the signal is leading). A strong imbalance of supply/demand on H1 and the market must eliminate it. On H1 there is a certain variation of the above chart. Pay attention to the divergence on the trend indication with clear signals on H4, M30 - the trend indication in the system **is weakly oscillating** !!! and such a signal is strong for its TF.



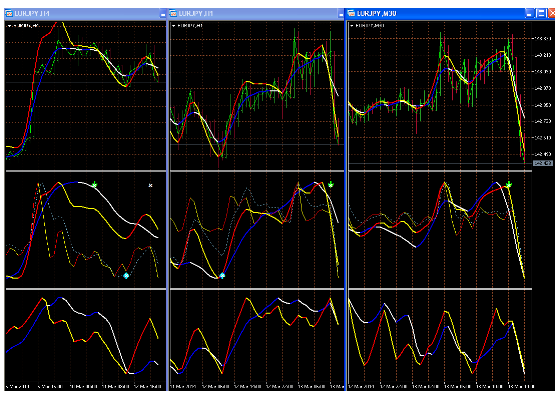
And the result of eliminating the imbalance on H1.



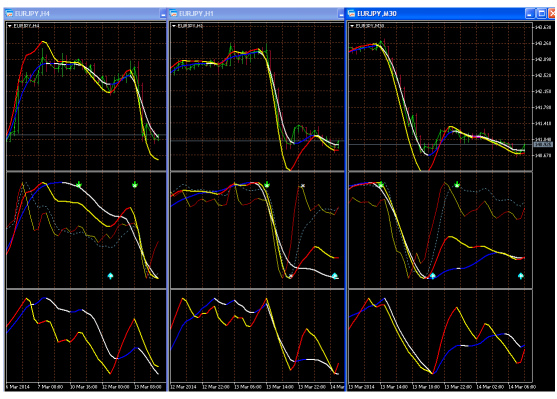
The same type of reversal on H4. A striking example of a dynamic intersection of a short indicator of a long trend on H4, an analogue of a throw against the trend on a trend indication, i.e. on H4 a correction and a signal of the need to exit the correction downwards is always visible even before the start of a downward reversal on younger TFs. That is, on H4 there is a very strong imbalance of supply/demand and the market must eliminate it, the price must reverse downwards on the H4 scale. And on the current price on H1, M30 another upward price reversal is required, which will be fulfilled, then the price will reverse downwards.



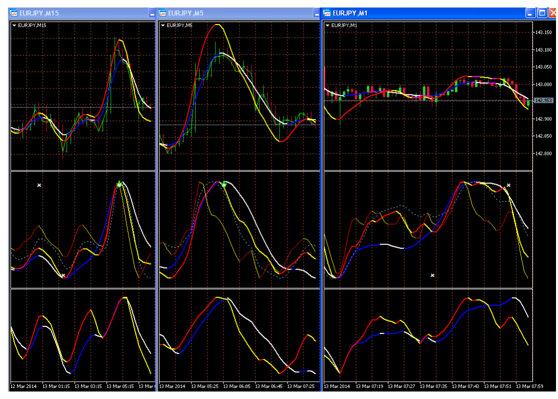
The required upward price movement on H1, M30 was completed and the price turned down on the H4 scale.



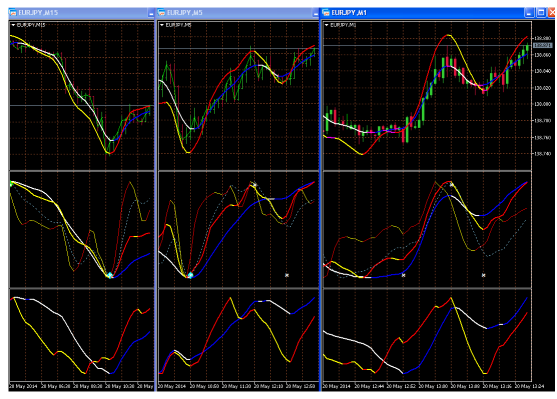
The result of the H4 reversal downwards.



Dynamic intersection of R1, R2 on M15, which was considered in articles as a throw against the trend and its appearance on the trend indication M5. See the article "Throw against the trend".



Another example is the dynamic intersection of short trend indicators R1, R2 on M15, the same as a throw against the trend with a clear outcome.



Dynamic forecasting.

To simplify the understanding of the principle of dynamic analysis, three indicators are left in the indicator window:
- long indicator **T2** , purple-green, is **a trend indicator** and at the same time **the basis of** the dynamic indication (the base line relative to which the dynamic situation at the current price is analyzed);

Reversal signals on the trend indicator are rough (although small, but lagging), therefore, to obtain accurate dynamic and reversal signals, two different-period, relatively short linear oscillators relative to the price, **R1** and **R2** , have been added to the trend indicator in the indicator window .
- short oscillator **R1** , thin yellow-red line, practically non-lagging indicator of a short trend;
- longer oscillator **R2** , dotted, basis for dynamic indication with **R1** , indicator of a short trend.

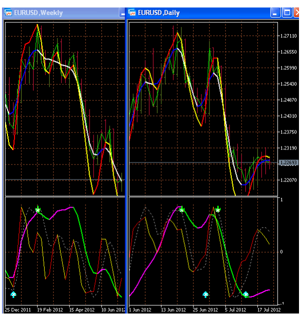
The analysis uses:
- dynamic indication **of R1** relative to the longer **R2** (basis);
- dynamic indication of both oscillators relative to the trend indicator;
- two dynamic signals, - convergence and divergence relative to the basis as applied to short indicators;
- all possible leading signals of oscillators (if any are generated), their properties and features;
- an integral property of the terminal, - self-scaling and the associated automatic localization of reversals on younger TFs;
- a "long" trend and its properties.

Note: - Price movements will be tracked **even** on small TFs, which is not always necessary in real trading.

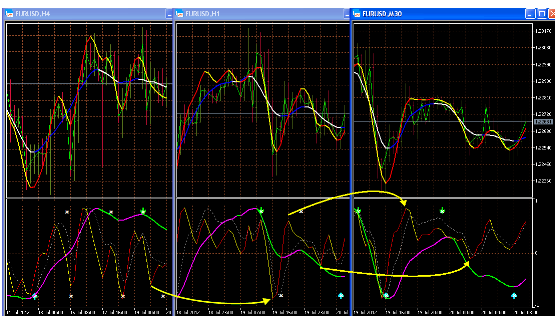
The goal is to show **the special interaction of short and long trend indicators, taking into account their properties and features** **at the current price** **for an accurate** **objective** **forecast of the future price market situation** on any TF (in contrast to the subjectivity of wave analysis).

The analysis always starts with senior TFs. First, the market outlook is determined, then the work is carried out within the framework of this outlook.
On a senior TF, a signal of the need for a reversal is always expected, and on younger ones, the moment of a reversal is accurately (on the scale of each TF), and **in the SK-FX system, signals of a serious reversal are almost always clearly visible in advance** (i.e. ahead of schedule) **.**
On Weekly, all reversal signals are clearly visible. The last downward reversal was caused by convergence on **R1** and a strong dynamic divergence **of R1, R2** with the trend indicator, i.e. there was approximately the same situation as now at the current price on Daily, and at the current price of Weekly, the correction signal is s-k .

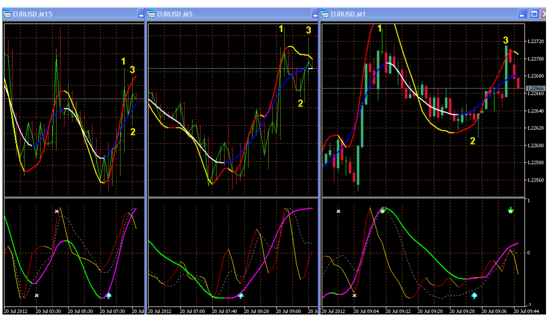
On Daily, at the current price, there is a very strong dynamic divergence of the short trend indicators **R1, R2** with the long one and at the same time a strong surge of **R1, R2** against the trend plus a local divergence on **R1** . A very long price movement towards the long **T2** indicator (down) is required, especially since the same movement is required on Weekly due to the divergence of short **R1, R2** with long **T2** (and the **R1** throw against the trend). The reversal is already in progress.
Whatever price movements occur on younger TFs, the resulting large downward movement is inevitable, especially since on Weekly **R1** has moved away from the trend **T2** and it is desirable for it to move towards the trend together with **R2** . In addition, we can immediately say that with such a strong slowdown, **R1** may not reach its previous extreme, i.e. after the end of the downward movement on Daily, a significant price reversal upward may be required.
Each indicator calculates the same price and based on the dynamic ratio of indicator values at the current price, one can objectively predict its future behavior on any TF, and using reversal indication signals, one can accurately determine the moments of reversals.



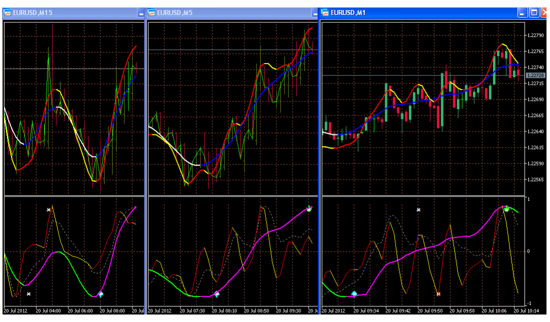
It would be possible not to look at younger TFs at all, but to hold an open position until a clear signal of the need to reverse upwards, at least on the Daily, but then in corrections there may be losses of the already received profit. In order to maximize profits, it is advisable to work on H4 taking into account the Daily perspective. H4 reversal signals are also always clearly visible.
On H4, all signals of previous reversals are visible, and at the current price, signals of the need to reverse downwards.
On H1, all close reversals are visible and the need to reverse downwards at the current price - a strong removal of the short oscillator **R1** from **R2** and from the trend. In addition, a phase signal is formed along the trend (down). On M30, a convergence is already forming on **R2** and there will be a convergence on **R1** . But at the current price, there is no divergence between **R1, R2** and the upward movement may still continue. In general, with such a divergence of short oscillators with the trend indicator, a price reversal down to the trend is inevitable (there is an imbalance of supply/demand on the market), which is clear from the very beginning from the Daily signal.
It is necessary to receive signals of a reversal down on the lower TFs and the downward movement will continue.



For educational purposes, we will try to accurately determine the reversals on the lower TFs. On M15, the general convergence on **R2** and the trend **T2** , which required a price reversal downwards, and on M5, with **R1, R2** at the window border at point **1** , the price turned downwards. More precisely, the moment of reversal point **1** on M1 is with the divergence **of R1** and the other indicators at the upper window border. At the same time, at point **2** on M5, a strong spike on **R1** downwards was formed with the formation of a divergence, requiring an upward price reversal. On M1 at point **2** at this time, the phase signal at convergence on **R2** and the price obediently turned upwards. On M5, with an upward price movement of **2-3, R2** practically did not react to the upward movement, requiring a downward reversal, which began to be performed. At the same time, on M5, due to a strong divergence with the trend, an upward movement is required.
On M15, at the current price, the dynamic divergence **of R1, R2** is required upwards. That is, *even before the end of the downward movement, it is known that the price will turn up. On M1, with a strong divergence of all indicators, a downward movement was required, with* **an R1** spike immediately forming with a divergence, requiring an upward reversal. Thus, having signals of the need for an upward movement on M15 and M5, *you can not follow the movements (signals) on* M1, but wait for clear signals of downward reversals after the upward movement. The same is true for older TFs (see above).

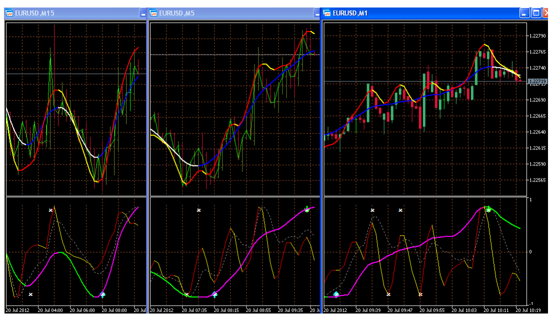


The necessary upward movement has been completed. *Clear signals of a downward reversal on all TFs* . On M15 there is a local divergence on R1, and on R2 and on the trend indicator there is convergence (a very strong signal), on M5 there is a phase signal of a trend reversal, on M1 all indicators have turned downwards from the border. That is, the moment of a downward reversal is precisely determined and it is precisely known that on the scale of younger TFs with signals on three TFs the reversal will be significant. And, taking into account the signals of older TFs H1-M30, it is precisely known that the correction has ended on them and there will be a strong downward movement, since the signal is, at least, from Daily. The end of the correction of older TFs. And on M1 a strong spike has formed on R1 *along a new* , future trend, since on M15, M5 there are signals of a downward reversal (see "Surge against the trend"). On the minute TF R1 will no longer be able to reach the previous extreme, the upward reversal will be a correction in a new trend for M1 (downward).

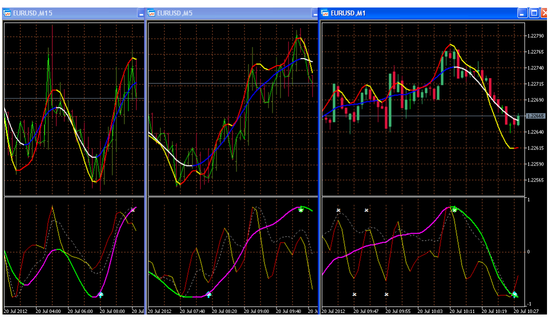


This is how this correction looks on M1. It is clear that you cannot work against the trend indicators on M1. You can open a position against the trend on younger TFs if there are reversal signals on all three or more TFs.
On any TF, you need to enter the market on a trend reversal (as in this case) or on the trend on any strong dynamic divergence of short indicators against the trend in the absence of trend reversal signals on a higher TF.

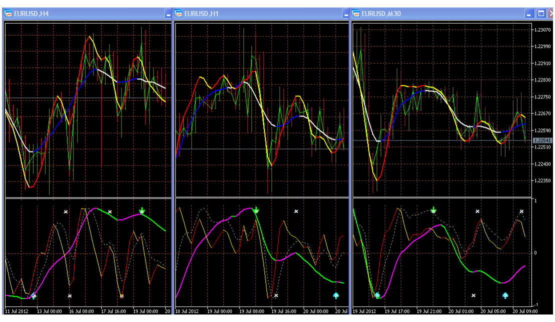
There is no point in meticulously tracking small reversals on lower TFs every time - you just need to wait for simultaneous reversal signals. I show each reversal so that it is clear how it all works.



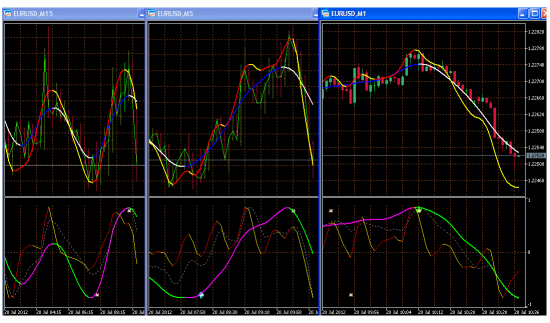
The reversal has just begun. The downward movement is in progress.



And it has a long way to go down - there is a very strong divergence between short indicators and the trend on H1, M30, and on H4 short indicators are running in parallel.



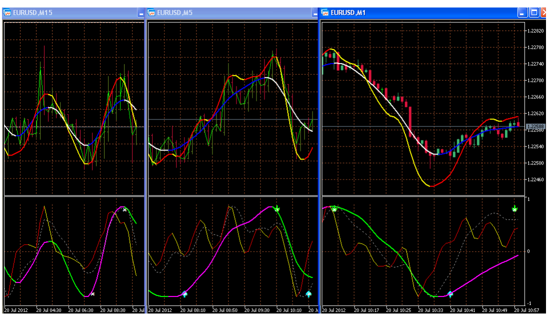
On M15, M5 is a long trend - a fast trend with short and small corrections. When processing signals from senior TFs on junior ones, it will occur regularly. Do not work against such a trend. You can open **a short-term position with a high risk** with signals against the trend on M5 and M1 with possible support on M15, as in this case - convergence on M1, short oscillators at the window border on M5, M15 can **temporarily** support the reversal (for correction).



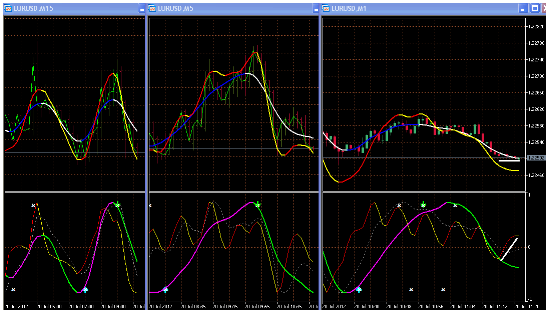
Forward-looking forecasting.

When entering a risky scalping entry, exit the market when signals are against the current movement on two short indicators on M1. Convergence on M1, strong divergence on M5, and M15 did not support the reversal of the younger TFs upwards - the moment of reversal along the trend.
It is clear **that such a divergence against the trend, as on M5, is always a signal to enter or add a position along the trend.**

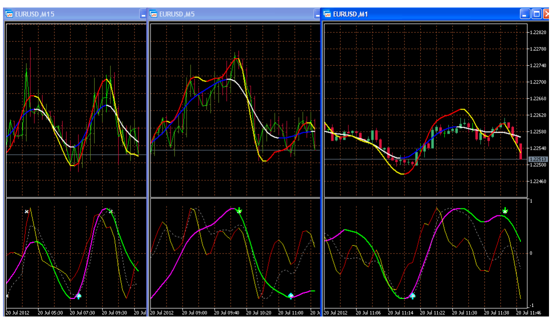
What does such a dynamic divergence (a spike against the trend) mean for MACD on M5? It follows from the MACD properties that the short moving average has reacted adaptively to the price reversal, while **the longer one has not reacted or has reacted weakly,** i.e. the movement is inertial and will continue in the same direction (down). With such a strong divergence, the previous R1 extremum may not be reached, a convergence is formed, and on M15 a signal of an upward reversal is already forming. That is, it is quite often **known even before the start of the current forecast** (and now there should be a downward reversal), **what will happen to the price after the current forecast is fulfilled** (in this case, an upward reversal will **soon** be necessary).
This is how a 3-wave correction is always performed **- even before the start of the second wave of correction, it is known that there will definitely be a reversal to the third wave** . This is what **leading forecasting is.** With any other method, such forecasting is impossible.
This is the beauty of dynamic forecasting on the current price on any TF. No other method allows one to obtain such an accurate and even advanced forecast.



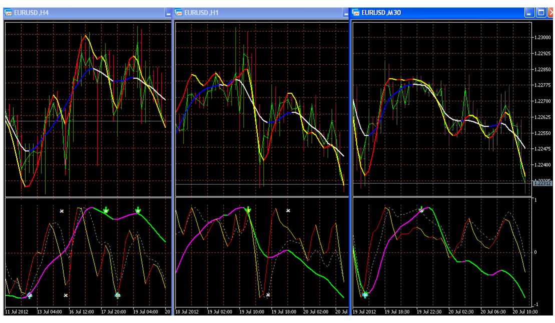
On M15 R1 is at the window border, on M5 there is convergence, on M1 there is convergence on all indicators. The first impression is that on M1 there is an R1 surge against the trend, but in fact on R 1 there is convergence (white lines) with upward reversal signals on M5 and M15, i.e. a surge according to a new trend on M1, the moment of upward reversal.



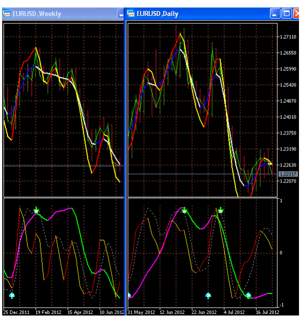
Since we already know how to track reversals on lower TFs, due to time limitations we will work with more significant signals in the future.
With a throw against the trend on M15, convergence and strong divergence of oscillators on M5 and divergence of all indicators on M1, a reversal down the trend of higher TFs. This is how a **3-wave correction is always performed as standard,** the need for which was predicted in advance above.



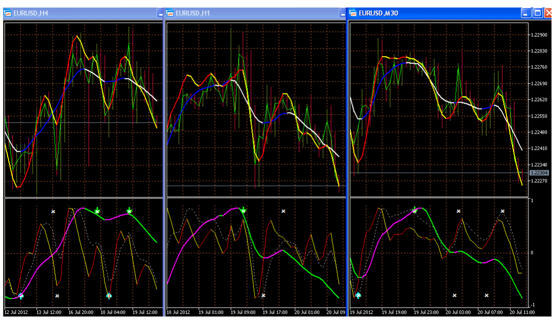
The movement has continued far and will continue, short indicators are running in parallel and there are no divergences on them.



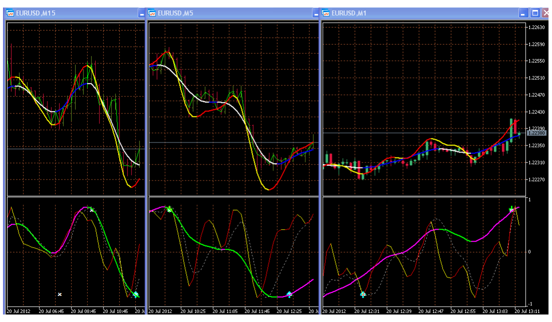
And on the Daily, little has changed during this time - there is still a long way to go down. It is only necessary to take into account that R1 will not reach the previous extreme and a very serious upward reversal will be needed on the Daily. But the need for this reversal and the moment of the reversal will be clearly visible in advance on H4.



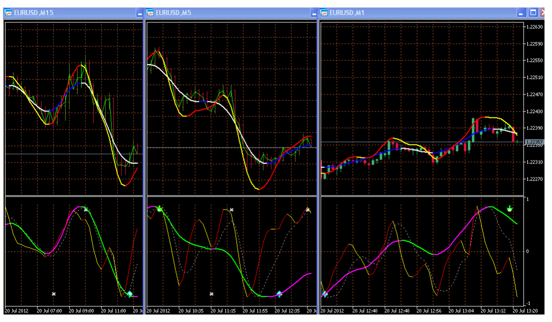
The situation on the senior TFs is that on M30, H1 there has been a long trend for a long time, there are no serious reversal signals. When there are 8 TFs on two monitors, the transition to a long trend is immediately visible and there is no need to track every small reversal for correction, as was done above. You can hook a position to a short indicator of the main window and rest until the indicator changes color. If a long trend begins on M30, you cannot work against the trend on junior TFs.



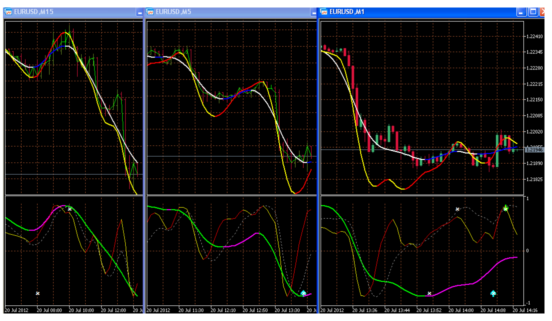
There is a correction on the lower TFs at this time. In which direction should the exit from the correction be? All signals are down - on M15 there is a strong divergence between R1 and R2, on M5 there is a strong divergence between R1, R2. On M1 all indicators are together and are turning down. The moment of the downward reversal. As you can see, there is a long way to go.



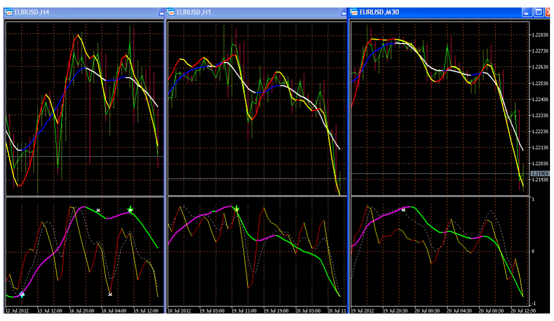
Emission on M1 in a new direction relative to the correction, i.e. down the trend of older TFs with downward reversal signals on M5, M15.



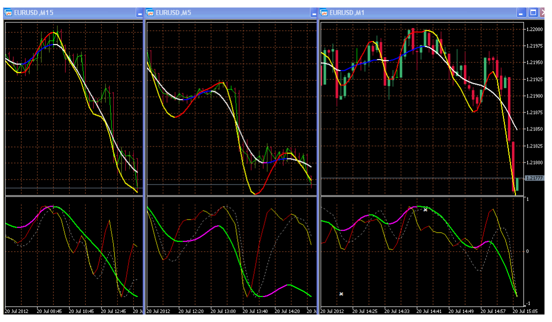
This is how the movement continued, On M15 there is a correction (s-k), and on M5 s-k , by the strong dynamic divergence it is clear that the exit from the correction will be downwards, which is already clear. You can enter or add a position according to the trend of the senior TFs.



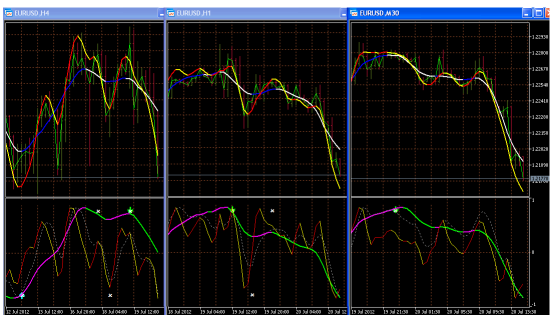
This is the distance the price has already covered on the senior TFs. On H1, there is a s-k again. The downward movement will continue.



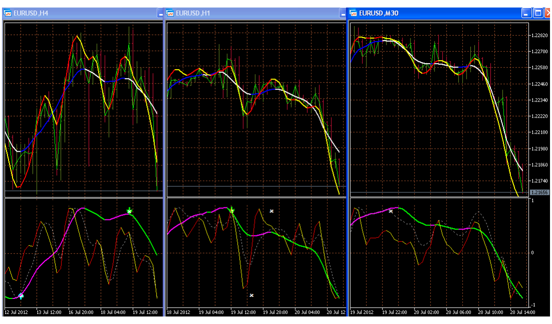
As shown earlier, it is far to exit the correction downwards and go with such a dynamic divergence on M15 and M5.



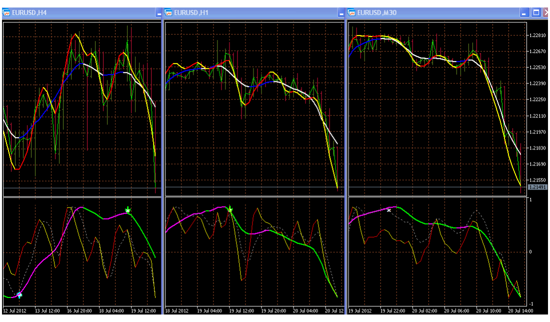
And the long trend (short indicator in the main window on M30, H1) does not react to such a correction, but with further downward movement on M30 (it is visible in advance) a convergence on R1 may form and, accordingly, a correction deeper than the previous ones may be required.



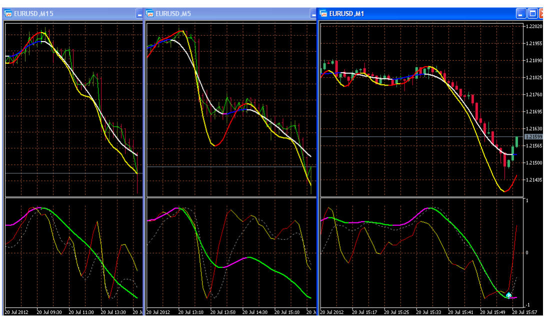
Forming convergence M30 ready for reversal H1, - short indicators at the window border.



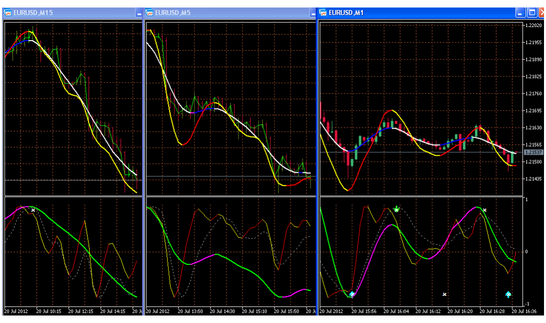
A clearly visible signal. Strong convergence on M30 with readiness to support an upward reversal on H1. When there is a correction on H1, it will also be visible on H4. During previous corrections on M30, after exiting the correction on R1, the previous extremum was broken through, but at the current price, after the price has moved more than 50 four-digit points, the previous extremum R1 is not broken through - a reason to track the moment of an upward reversal on lower TFs. The long trend on M30 is ending.



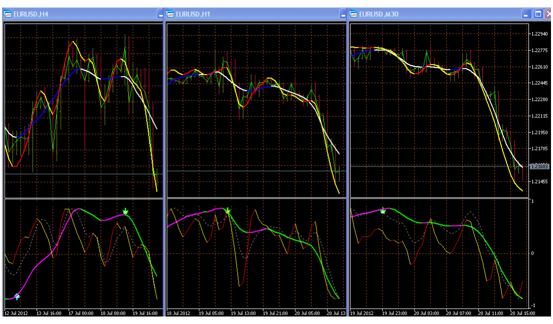
And on the younger ones, the beginning of the reversal is based on signals from M30 - M15 and M5 are ready for the reversal (forming convergence), but on M1, it is immediately clear from the strong release of R1 with dynamic divergence that the price will still have to reverse downwards, i.e. M1 is not ready for an upward reversal. The price will definitely reverse upwards - as soon as M1 is ready. At the same time, 5 TF-movs will be ready for the reversal.



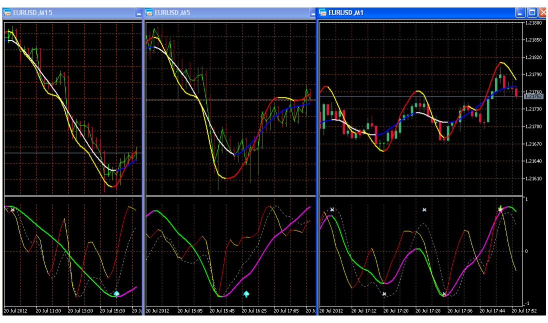
This is how the necessary downward reversal is performed. M15 has long been ready for a reversal, a phase signal has been formed on M5 and nothing prevents the price on five TF-max from reversing upward.



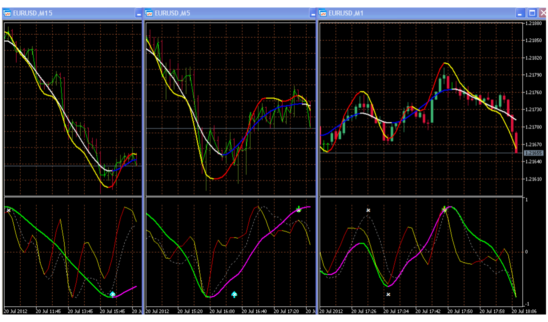
Don't forget - a signal of upward reversal on 5 TF with a long trend, you can take a small profit. Small, because on H1 s-k and a downward movement will be needed.



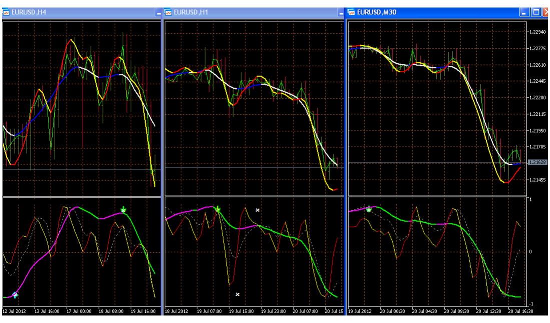
M15 is ready to reverse downwards (very strong divergence), a phase signal on R1 plus R2 divergence is formed on M5 , M1 is ready (all indicators are up and reverse) with signals on M5, M15. End of correction. Throw-out on the future trend on M1. Moment of downward reversal on the trend of senior TFs.



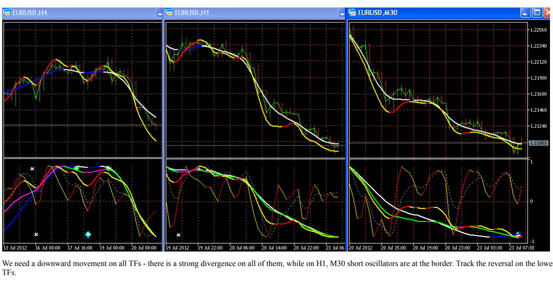
It's a long way to move down on M15!!! The movement down is on the scale of the older TFs.



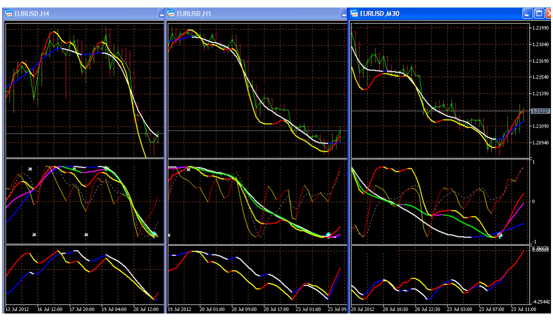
MACD peculiarity. When moving down on H1, M30 after such a dynamic divergence R1 will not reach the previous extremum.!!! That is, it is known in advance that when moving down there will be a correction quite quickly. Why a correction? - H4 after such inertia by 180 degrees will not turn around (movement from the senior TF), and on H1 s-k and very quickly (the price extremum is close) there will be a reverse signal. (Euro time is about 18.00, = 20.00 Moscow time)



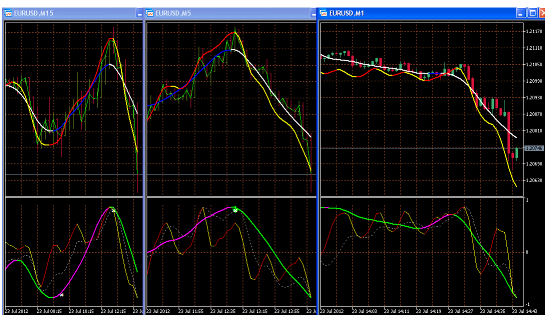
After the night correction, the downward movement continued. Convergence of H4, phase signal up on H1 and M30. An upward reversal is needed and it has started on M30. After the upward movement, a downward reversal is needed - a strong dynamic divergence on all TFs (and on H4 s-k). That is, all TFs are not yet ready for a serious upward reversal. There will be a correction, after which the downward movement will continue.



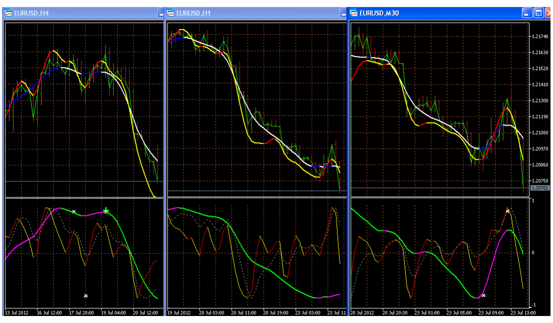
We need a downward movement on all TFs - there is a strong divergence on all of them, while on H1, M30 short oscillators are at the border. Track the reversal on the lower TFs.



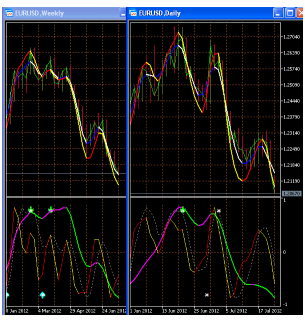
So this reversal was performed on the younger TFs. Now all the younger TFs are ready for a **quick** reversal upwards - all have short indicators at the window borders.



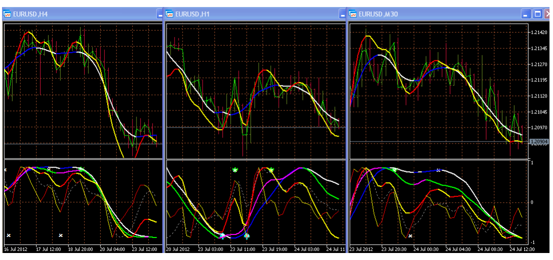
On the senior TFs, an upward reversal is also needed - on H4 there is a strong convergence, on H1 a convergence is forming, on M30 R1 has crossed the trend, a strong divergence. But an upward reversal on H4 cannot be serious - with-k and with an upward movement, the dynamic divergence of R1, R2 will increase even more, i.e. even **before the beginning of** the necessary upward reversal, it is known that this **will be a correction** , after which a downward movement is still necessary.



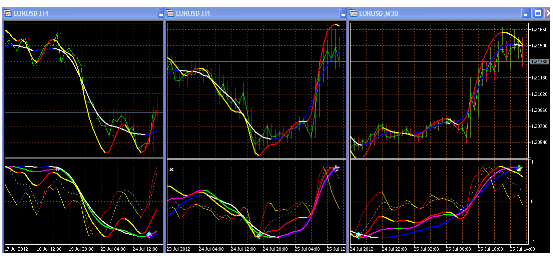
Convergence is forming on Daily, a strong upward reversal will be required. Now we need to track the moment of the upward reversal on younger TFs.



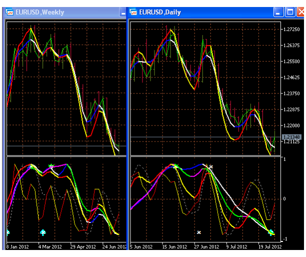
As predicted, a correction reversal was performed on H4 and a reverse signal downwards was formed. And on H1, M30, according to the scenario shown above, a 3-wave correction was performed and the price reversed downwards.
On all TFs, the movement is downwards. R1 on H4 will not reach the previous extreme, convergence is already forming, i.e. it is known in advance that the next upward reversal on H4 will be the moment of the Daily upward reversal.



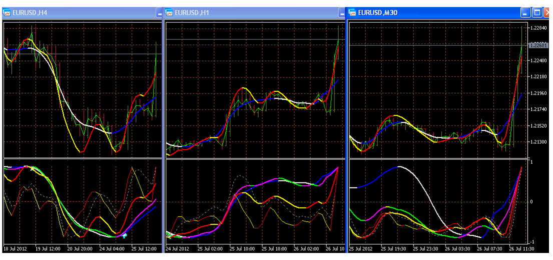
A clear, well-visible signal of an upward reversal on H4 (convergence on all short indicators). Unfortunately, I was not at the computer at that time, so I did not film the moment of the reversal.
Current correction of H4 at R1 from the window border. On H1 it is clear that the price should go up from the current correction.



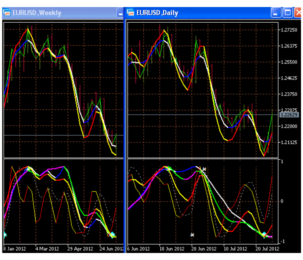
The reversal is already clearly visible on the Daily.



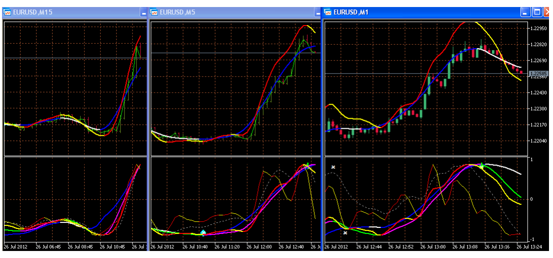
The price went up on a clear signal from the night correction of H4. At the current price, all TFs are ready for correction - a short indication at the window borders. For correction, since the trend is up on all indicators on H4, it will not turn around 180 degrees, a reversal would require some slowdown in price movement. And the requirement for an upward reversal from Daily. When executing signals **from senior** TFs (in this case, Daily), you cannot rush to enter **against** the trend.



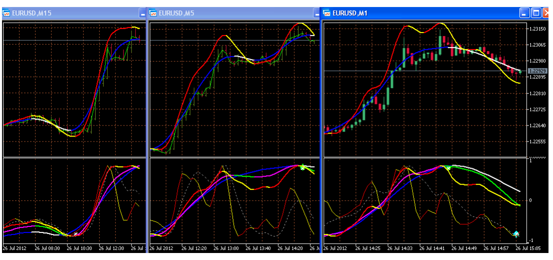
On Daily there is still a right to move up (short oscillators are parallel), but R1 is approaching the window border. And on Weekly there is a strong divergence of R1 relative to R2 and trend ones. In the future, a reversal down or a serious correction on Daily will be required.



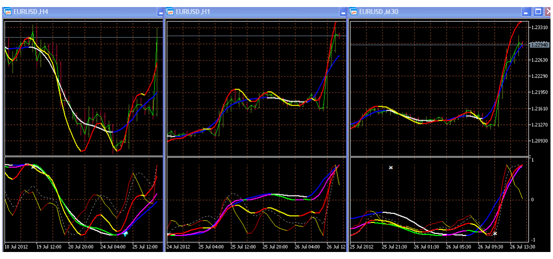
And it is better to track the exact moments of reversals on the lower TFs. On M5 there is a strong surge against the trend, and also with convergence and with a strong divergence, it will be necessary to turn up. On M15, it seems, s-k.



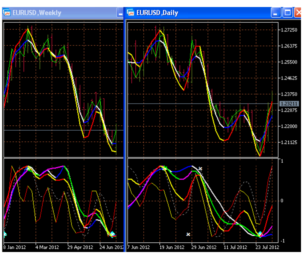
Turned up, on M15 s-r , now it is possible to make corrections. The necessity of turning is clearly visible below on all TF.



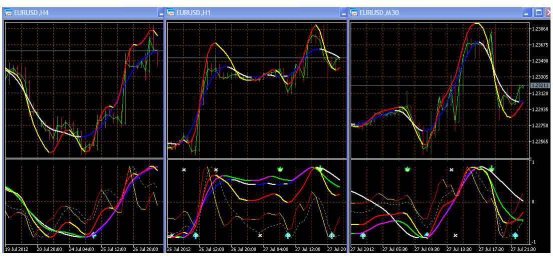
On H4 R1, R2 at the window border. Correction. On H1, M30 s-k . The upward movement will continue.



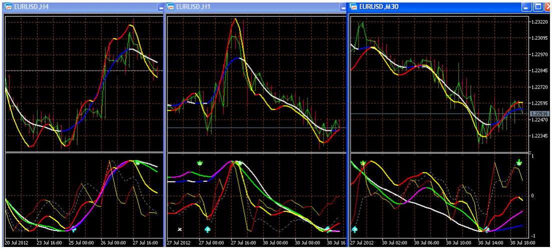
On Daily, short R1, R2 are at the window border, they have a general convergence with a strong divergence of short ones on Weekly. Leading signal. A downward reversal is needed.



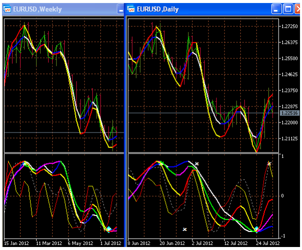
The night correction lasted long, as a result on H4 there is a strong R1 surge against the trend, the price moves up and by divergence a reversal down. Execution of the reversal signal from Daily down. On M30 and further it is necessary down, - R1 even crossed the trend, thus forming a strong convergence and divergence with R2.



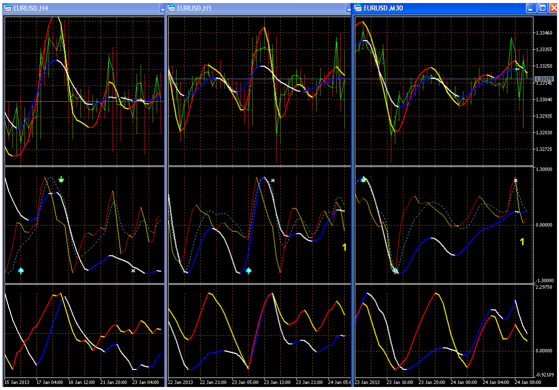
The downward movement continued, correction and again a clearly visible downward signal on M30 with agreement on H4.



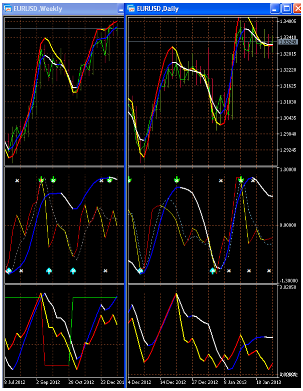
The reversal is already clearly visible on the older TFs.



Another example of leading forecasting.
On H4 there is a horizontal, long, highly volatile correction and it is completely unclear in which direction there will be a serious exit from this correction.



And on the Daily in this situation the leading signal is absolutely clear - it is necessary to exit the correction shown above on H4 only upwards.



Resume.

The method of dynamic analysis at **the current price** both in the main window and in the indicator windows is a method **of advanced** dynamic forecasting.
Dynamic analysis allows you to control the supply/demand ratio on any TF and (or) simultaneously on all TFs at the current price !!

The trend indication has a new function - a dynamic basis for measuring the degree of imbalance between supply and demand.

1. Do not work against trend indicators on M1. You can open a position against the trend on shorter TFs
if there are reversal signals on all three or more shorter TFs.
2. Do not work against short indicators on M5, and it is undesirable to work against the trend.
3. Do not work against the shortest indicator on M15.
4. Do not work against parallel short trend indicators if there is a slight market imbalance on any TF
(this does not mean that you cannot do this on shorter TFs).
5. Do not work against the " **long** " trend on M30, and especially not on shorter TFs.
6. Do not work against the shortest indicator on any TF (this does not mean that you cannot do this on shorter TFs).
7. All signals of serious reversals are clearly visible in the system.

Simple solutions to problems and quick results of these solutions have been found **http://sk-fx.eu5.org/**

Kucher S.S. mailto: sk-fx@mail.ru Skype ss.kucher

Copyright © SK-FX 2013-2016