Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy:

A CASINO GAMING EQUATION

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We rarely find an explicit equation to explain the inner workings of a stock trading strategy. A short-term trading strategy with many trades and a long-term horizon may be too complex to reduce to an equation, as it may yield only an outcome, not what goes on behind the scenes. We can always analyze that outcome or provide generalized future value estimates, but rarely will we know why or how we got those results.

You can have a 20-year future value equation, as in: $F(t) = f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{g})^{20}$, which is great to give us the value of our investment based on the growth rate achieved over our past data, and helpful in making future value estimates. But when anticipating the average future growth rate ($\bar{g}$) from an unpredictable large number of stock trades, we do not know what it will be before reaching the 20-year marker.

Even then, it would not tell us how you got there, only that you reached your destination with an average rate of return of $\bar{g}$. You can always make future estimates using any rate of growth you want for any duration, as the above equation states.

If you look closely at my Fleury's OPPW TQQQ trading strategy equation, its general format tells a story all its own on how it got there.

$$F(t) = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{r}_+)^{N-\lambda} \cdot (1 - |\bar{r}_-|)^{\lambda} \tag{1}$$

We have in $\bar{e}$, the portfolio's average exposure rate. The initial capital put to work in f_0. The total number of trades is N with the number of losing trades λ. From there, we get the number of winning trades with $N - \lambda$. The equation uses average positive and negative returns per trade. We have $\bar{r}_+$, the average percent profit per winning trade, and $\bar{r}_-$, the average percent loss per losing trade.

Overall, equation (1) is basically the same as the future value equation. All we did was separate the positive and negative returns per trade. And if fully invested all the time, the exposure rate would be 1.0, transforming equation (1) into the future value formula given above.

You get the answer only once you have reached N, the last executed trade, from which you would have the numbers to fill in the equation. The result of equation (1) will change as you add trades or make changes to the trading program. Regardless, the equation's equal sign will hold.

As you add trades, due to the randomness in all of this, returns will have a bell-shaped distribution, and numbers such as the average percent return per winning trade $\bar{r}_+$ will tend to their long-term averages. Also, as the number of trades increases, the law of large numbers and the central limit theorem will kick in.

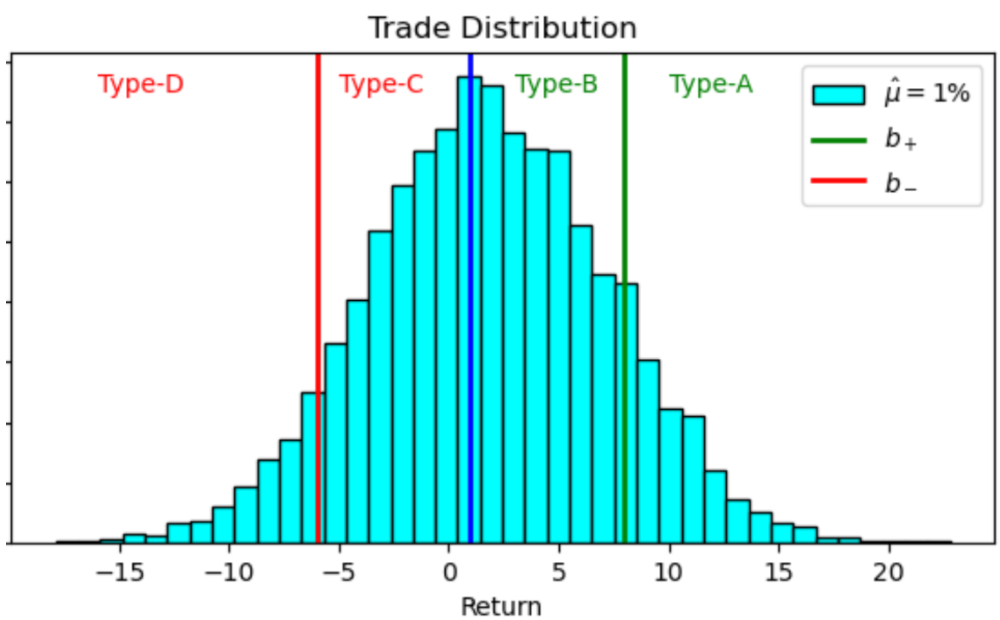
We can get all the numbers for equation (1) from the strategy's WL8 simulation metrics. For example, in my paper, **Dealing With Randomness**, I had the following portfolio equation:

$$F(t) = 0.5790 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.0443)^{500} \cdot (1 - 0.0255)^{396} = 5,406,641,496 \quad (2)$$

to explain the strategy's portfolio outcome. It had 896 trades over its 15.9 years of trading.[1]

Overall, the trade distribution would be about what we have in Figure #1 below, a copy of Figure #4 in the above-cited paper.

Figure #1: General Trade Distribution



(*Click here to enlarge*)

I separated this quasi-normal distribution into four trade types: two positive and two negative, with a mean near the 1% per trade mark.

1 Refer to Figure #1 in the above-cited paper for those portfolio metrics.

I have 44 articles on my OPPW TQQQ strategy. All using equation (1) above. With successive simulations and program changes, portfolio metrics also changed as expected. The total number of trades N is a monotonic function in this strategy. It can only increase by one trade at a time.

We could expand equation (1) to account for the four trade types, as in:

$$F(t) = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{r}_a)^{n_a} \cdot (1 + \bar{r}_b)^{n_b} \cdot (1 - \bar{r}_c)^{n_c} \cdot (1 - \bar{r}_d)^{n_d} \quad (3)$$

where $n_a + n_b = N - \lambda$, and $n_c + n_d = \lambda$, each trade type with their respective average percent win or loss per trade. Equation (3) also gives variables you should emphasize to increase or decrease the outcome. For example, increasing n_a, n_b, or both while maintaining their respective average growth rate can only increase the portfolio's results.

The same goes for the other variables in equation (3). It is easy to figure out which variable will increase or decrease the overall value of the equation.

THE QUASI-NORMAL SCENARIO

With a quasi-normal distribution assumption, we could have for $N = 100$ trades:

$$F(t) = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + 0.08)^{15} \cdot (1 + 0.03)^{35} \cdot (1 - 0.03)^{35} \cdot (1 - 0.08)^{15} \quad (4)$$

where the number of trades is a percentage of total trades, as in: $N \cdot 0.15 = 15$ for Type-A and Type-D trades. We could evaluate equation (4) and get:

$$F(t) = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + 0.08)^{15} \cdot (1 + 0.03)^{35} \cdot (1 - 0.03)^{35} \cdot (1 - 0.08)^{15} = 0.8800 \cdot \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \quad (5)$$

We know with such a distribution that we lose the game. It would only get worse if we add more trades. 100 trades take about 2 years. Over ten years, with the same trade distribution as in equation (5), we would have: $N = 52 \cdot 10 = 520$ trades.

$$F(t) = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + 0.08)^{78} \cdot (1 + 0.03)^{182} \cdot (1 - 0.03)^{182} \cdot (1 - 0.08)^{78} = 0.5144 \cdot \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \quad (6)$$

No matter how much you put on the table f_0 and whatever your average exposure rate, you lose the game. No matter how long you play, it will only get worse.

You need to change the trade distribution.
That can only be done by changing
your trading procedures.

It is your trading methods that can make a difference. The long-term upside bias, or trend in the overall market, will also contribute to the results, but to a much lesser extent. With time, your short-term trading methods will come to dominate the scene as the number of trades increases.

Your objective, no matter how you present the future value equation, is to reach the highest growth rate $\bar{g}$ possible over the long term.

We should always have a long-term vision in mind when considering playing the stock market game. Even if your trades last at most 5 trading days, as in this OPPW TQQQ trading strategy.

From equation (2), and Figure #6 in my paper: **Dealing With Randomness**, we had an overall CAGR of 98.92%. That is more than just exceeding SPY, and by a wide margin. It is so high that it could be associated with BS.

Yet those simulation results are genuine; there is no hype. They come from executing the simple trading rules of my OPPW TQQQ trading strategy over the last 15.9 years, making hundreds of trades, each lasting at most 5 trading days.

You get those results because of the trading methods used. There is no secret sauce in there. Since first publishing the code in November 2024, I presented the state of the strategy from time to time as I also made improvements to the program. From simulation to simulation, the strategy's CAGR has continuously increased.

MY PORTFOLIO EQUATION

I did not start with equation (2), but with equation (1). It took some time to get there. Its first iteration started somewhere in early May 2024. By December 2024, after a few program modifications, the portfolio equation was at:

$$F(t) = 0.50 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.0454)^{402} \cdot (1 - 0.0271)^{378} = 87,159,390 \quad (7)$$

as taken from my article: **YOUR TRADING RULES MATTER**.

At the time, in December 2024, we had reached 780 trades and continued to add one trade per week. We have gone a long way in the process of improving this trading strategy when compared to equation (2). Yet, all program modifications were minor; a little nudge here, a tuck there. Nothing to upset the random-like nature of the TQQQ evolving price series, nor to model-fit the strategy. The objective remained to extract an average return from all that unpredictable variance.

There were a few differences to get to equation (2). We are 116 trades later, and still have the average percent win per winning trade about the same. The same for the average percent loss per losing trade. What increased was the number of trades that were still unpredictable as to which side of the equation they would fall.

I reiterate, as given in my other articles, that there were no fundamental, technical, or sentiment analysis in those trading procedures. A position, as if a simple bet, was taken every Monday to be closed at the latest by Friday's close with adjustments for market holidays.

The percent exposure rate has increased primarily due to an added program procedure, which introduced the possibility of a second trade in any given week, thereby expanding the average holding time.

We have had many other simulations since December 2024. All of them, gradually increasing performance and the strategy's CAGR. It does not mean that the portfolio increased every week; only that, from simulation to simulation, performance increased. I repeat: the outcome did not increase every week, but in successive simulations separated by a few weeks or months.

In my November 18th paper: **Gain Your Financial Freedom**, with its equation (6), we had 763 trades with the following metrics:

$$F(t) = 0.50 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.0454)^{393} \cdot (1 - 0.0271)^{370} = 72,815,878 \quad (8)$$

Again, the average percent win and percent loss per trade were about the same. The number of trades already indicated that the long-term portfolio metrics, such as the average percent win per winning trade, were close to their long-term average value.

With 393 winning trades, the sample size for the average percent win per winning trade was more than sufficient to declare it significant.

A simulation presented in April 2025 in my article, **MAKING IMPROVEMENTS II**, showed a higher CAGR in its equation #2.

$$F(t) = 0.5144 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.046)^{403} \cdot (1 - 0.0270)^{388} = 93,401,070 \quad (9)$$

We had 791 trades at the time. Still, the average percent win per winning trade remained relatively the same. It was about the same for the average percent loss per losing trade. We added 28 trading weeks to a randomly trading strategy, and it almost maintained its long-term portfolio metric averages.

We should also have expected that much since randomness would not have changed its nature to accommodate us. The April 2025 CAGR was 56.98% for a strategy that made one bet per week.

In many of my articles,[2] you find forward projections based on the portfolio metrics. Much more often than not, these projections under-estimated the strategy's potential.

For example, in June 2025, based on the April 2025 portfolio metrics, I made the following estimate by projecting one year in the strategy's future:

$$F(t) = 0.5140 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.04589)^{407+27} \cdot (1 - 0.0270)^{392+25} = 162,534,710 \quad (10)$$

Stating that by April 2026, we should reach $162,534,710$ from our $93,401,070$ in April 2025. It could have kept that pace had we not changed the program code since then.

[2] I have 44 articles on Fleury's OPPW TQQQ trading strategy.

Again, the portfolio metrics did not change much; we still added 52 trades to the mix, in the same proportion as the long-term strategy's hit rate. You can reference that projection in my article, **A Walk-Forward**.

By Sept. 2025, in my article, **A WINNING EXAMPLE**, and after a few program improvements, my OPPW TQQQ strategy had the following portfolio equation:

$$F(t) = 0.5219 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.047)^{433} \cdot (1 - 0.0293)^{379} = 307,548,863 \qquad (11)$$

Within a few months after equation (10) with its forward expectation, we had almost doubled its outcome, exceeding the projection made for April 2026. The program changes were minimal. We had 812 trades, and the critical portfolio metrics remained largely unchanged. Refer to the above-cited article for a screenshot of the simulation results (see Figure #6).

After more improvements, by early November 2025, my OPPW TQQQ metrics continued to grow. The simulation in **A GAME TO WIN, AND... IT'S ON YOU**, Figure #2, showed even higher results:

$$F(t) = 0.5304 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.04715)^{437} \cdot (1 - 0.0291)^{382} = 370,654,865 \qquad (12)$$

As you added more trades, with on average a net positive outcome, performance increased.

In the November 24th simulation, after some more minor code modifications, we raise the bar even higher. The portfolio equation had for outcome:

$$F(t) = 0.5590 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.04444)^{486} \cdot (1 - 0.027883)^{406} = 867,995,202 \qquad (13)$$

Some 73 trades were added by allowing a second trade to take place over the same week. Each would fall into one of the four trade types, just as the others did. You did not know the outcome beforehand, but you knew they would distribute in the same fashion as all other trades had.

The CAGR jumped to 77.80% with a hit rate at 54.48%. Nothing that much higher than a 50/50 bet, but still picking up the upward trade distribution bias in stock prices. The market exposure remained low at 55.90%, suggesting room to increase profits. Refer to Figure #1 in **Your Multi-Million Dollar Quest** for a chart of that simulation.

Knowing you can do better, you keep on going. You add a few lines of code, and voilà. Everything improves in the direction you want, namely, producing even more with the same price series.

Some might view this as optimization, to which I have only one question: how do you optimize, what underneath it all, is randomness? How do you beat taking a bet not knowing its outcome?

By December 4th, after some more minor code modifications, I raised the bar again.

$$F(t) = 0.5247 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.03944)^{515} \cdot (1 - 0.02621)^{373} = 1,172,670,348 \qquad (14)$$

You added a few lines of code and got back: $1,172,670,348 - 867,995,202 = 304,675,146$ for the same effort over almost the same interval.

Would you forego those lines of code? Or, make sure they are valid and represent what you want your trading strategy to do. It is all in your hands. I've provided the core program code for this trading strategy along with my Nov. 2024 paper: **Gain Your Financial Freedom**.

There was still more room to improve. Again, minor code modifications. Raising the average percent win per winning trade and reducing the average percent loss per losing trade greatly contributed to the upswing in returns, now elevated to a 89.85% CAGR for the period, without adding to the max drawdown.

My December 15th, 2025 article: **ADDING LEVERAGE?** had the following portfolio equation for Figure #2:

$$F(t) = 0.5622 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.04365)^{484} \cdot (1 - 0.0241)^{408} = 2,557,533,139 \quad (15)$$

Note that the result in equation (15) did not use leverage. Adding leverage would push those results higher, as shown in that article.

This strategy is fully scalable. It is even implied in equation (1). Increasing capital will increase the outcome. Also, the strategy plays on returns from each trade, not on amounts, even though it will result in both in and out amounts in your trading account. It is not a scenario where you can lose your bet on a single trade; all you can lose is a percentage of your stake, and usually, a small one at that.

Furthermore, the support for it all comes from QQQ, which tracks the 100 highest-valued stocks on the NASDAQ exchange. They won't all drop to zero from one day to the next. You always have time to get out of the way on any day of the week.

To further emphasize the outcome of my portfolio equation, my January 19th, 2026 simulation had for equation:

$$F(t) = 0.5790 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 0.0443)^{500} \cdot (1 - 0.0255)^{396} = 5,406,641,496 \quad (16)$$

You make slight program modifications, like changing a profit target or increasing your holding period, and you see your performance jump. Those modifications added $5,406,641,496 - 2,557,533,139 = 2,849,108,357$ to your portfolio.

Would you make those minor code modifications? Note that the average percent win per winning trade is still about the same as in the other iterations of my portfolio equation. These metrics improved from minor changes in the trading procedures.

Even with all those modifications, the max drawdown did not rise. On the contrary, it went down, not by much, mind you, but still down.

According to MPT, we should have expected to see some higher risk factor, yet the max drawdown did not rise. Note that the max drawdown occurs in a single day. For this strategy, as with all others, that is one trading day in 15.9 years.

If that max drawdown occurs due to no fault of your own, and is unpredictable, as in the sudden May 2010 Flash Crash, there was nothing you could have done to protect yourself. That drawdown lasted 39 minutes and was the largest the strategy experienced in 15.9 years. The market and the strategy survived. We need to look at the max drawdown differently and focus on what we can control, such as deciding whether to participate in that market based on market conditions, for instance, as a preventive measure.

MY FLEURY'S OPPW TQQQ PROGRAM

I have been writing about my version of the OPPW TQQQ strategy starting in May 2024. I first made the code public in November 2024. I have numerous articles all dedicated to a single topic, which you guessed was on my OPPW trading methods. You can find the original OPPW strategy code on the WL website, where it has been since its creation in 2022, and in the WL8 program sample strategy section.

Since May 2024, I gradually made minor changes to the code. Nothing really extraordinary, starting by changing a number here and there, but mostly changing the underlying trading philosophy.

Instead of waiting for a -1% price drop to enter a trade, I requested a show of strength first. But the market does not identify whether it is operating on strength or weakness. You have to define that choice yourself. Even if you would opine for a rising market price, the market will go its own way, ignoring all your acquired knowledge. You are still making a guess.

> *Because I was facing randomness head-on, I opted to treat the market as a random-like entity where, over a single week, I could not predict the outcome of any trade I could make.*

Once you accept that, you should abandon the game.

If you cannot predict what is coming your way, any action you take will be a gamble, as simple as that.

You would be facing a martingale, where the most expected value in a price series is its last value: $\mathbb{E}[p_t] = p_{t-1}$. It is a bad scenario since to make a profit, you need $|p_t - p_{t-1}| > 0$. And what a martingale tells you is that $p_t = p_{t-1}$, a no-profit expected outcome.

The above reduces playing the market to a game of chance for the short-term player. Will you be lucky or not? Who knows?

You have stuff to justify the martingale scenario. For instance, you could detrend a stochastic equation:

$$dS = \mu S dt + \sigma S dW_t - \mu S dt = \sigma S dW_t$$

All that is left is this random-walk component, which has a bell-shaped distribution with a mean of zero. Just based on that, there are no expected profits from playing the game once a week, no matter how you trade. For example, with such a distribution, we could have half your trades positive, with a positive return, and the other half negative, with about the same average but with a minus sign.

We could resume the above in a simple equation assigning the same average return to two trades, one winning and the other losing its bet by 5%:

$$(1 + 0.05) \cdot (1 - 0.05) = 0.9975$$

You do not get back to even, only close to it. It will only get worse if the average return is higher: $(1 + 0.10) \cdot (1 - 0.10) = 0.9900$. And even worse if you do multiple trades: $(1 + 0.10)^{50} \cdot (1 - 0.10)^{50} = 0.6050$. After 100 trades, you would have lost about 40% of your capital, since only 60% of your stake remains.

In facing randomness, in this type of game, the odds are ***<u>not</u>*** *in your favor.*

However, you can change that scenario by compensating for the long-term and continuous return degradation.[3] You could start by putting back the drift component in the stochastic equation. For example, we could raise the positive return side of the equation: $(1 + 0.12)^{50} \cdot (1 - 0.10)^{50} = 1.4894$, and it would be sufficient for you to expect to win the game.

It is a similar process that should be central to your trading strategy. Exploiting the long-term upward underlying trend we see in stock prices. It is on that basis that we have equation (1) to represent our long-term portfolio. I restate it here:

$$\mathbb{E}[F(t)] = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{r}_+)^{N-\lambda} \cdot (1 - |\bar{r}_-|)^{\lambda}$$

And if we applied the 100 trade scenario above, we would have:

$$\mathbb{E}[F(t)] = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + 0.12)^{50} \cdot (1 - 0.10)^{50} = 1.4894 \cdot \bar{e} \cdot f_0$$

With $\bar{e} = 1.0$, you would get the following result: $1.4894 \cdot f_0$. Overall, it is not much for executing 100 trades. It is all tending towards the conclusion that this trading thing isn't that rewarding; better do something else. To show the impact, going for 1,000 trades without the compensation and with equal rates would generate:

$$\mathbb{E}[F(t)] = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + 0.10)^{500} \cdot (1 - 0.10)^{500} = 0.00657 \cdot \bar{e} \cdot f_0$$

[3] Refer to **Fixed Fraction** for return degradation compensation methods.

You need an edge otherwise you are doomed.

Facing the uncertainty of forward stock prices, you figured out that guessing your way out was not the best solution. You would do much better just buying SPY or QQQ and holding for the long term. At least, you could get from 10% to 15% compounded from your long-term investment.

For sure, it would be a better scenario than the one above. Playing QQQ for the long term gives you the drift component of the stochastic equation. In the short term, it is not what is driving prices; it is the random component of the equation that does.[4]

Based on equation (1), you do not have that many variables to work with. For one, if you have an equation to explain your trading strategy, you already have on the table a set of constraints that you will not be able to ignore. Those variables are available from your simulation summary report.

For instance, in the WL8 summary report, you have the average percent win per winning trade: $\bar{r}_+$ = Avg Profit %. The same goes for the average percent loss per losing trade: $\bar{r}_-$ = Avg Loss %. The initial capital is the Starting Capital in the summary report, which also has the average Exposure rate. The number of positive and negative trades is also part of the summary report. All variables in equation (1) are found in the WL8 Metrics Report. You can run thousands of simulations, and the equation will still prevail.

Equation (1) tells a story, an explanation of what happened when executing that trading script. The Metrics Report is the result of executing the trading program, including all its instructions, conditions, while loops, and calculations.

> *Just because you have a debugged and working trading script doesn't mean it will be profitable. You need a working program with a long-term positive edge.*
>
> *If your trading program cannot last, or breaks down, what was it good for?*

I could apply Fleury's OPPW TQQQ trading philosophy to other scenarios. For example, take the portfolio metrics published in my paper, **Dealing With Randomness** for holding TQQQ for the duration. We can use equation (1) for this and put in the portfolio metrics for TQQQ, which would give a buy & hold scenario:

$$F(t) = 1.0 \cdot 100000 \cdot (1 + 256.1752)^1 \cdot (1 - 0.0)^0 = 25,717,520 \qquad (17)$$

We could do the same for other strategies, giving us a way to compare them while knowing how they got their results. Refer to a copy of Figure #2 below taken from the portfolio metrics in **Dealing With Randomness**.

[4] Refer to my paper: **Dealing With Randomness** for a more elaborate explanation.

Equation (17) is equivalent to having a 41.83% CAGR over the period. We should also notice the -81.75% max drawdown. Had you used my OPPW TQQQ strategy, the results of equation (16) would have had a -39.50% max drawdown.

What we don't have in equation (17) or the others is the time it took to reach N, the last trade. We exchange time for trade execution. One trade is not enough to describe your portfolio. Still, if it is of long duration, you can continually evaluate its average return over the period: $\left[\frac{F(t}{f_0}\right]^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1 = \bar{g}$ whether it is a trading system or a long-term investment strategy.

THE NATURE OF THE GAME

In my paper, **Dealing With Randomness**, I proposed that it is the trading methods themselves that can make you win the game.

The foundation of that statement relies on the return distribution and the trading methods used. Even though all trades are considered the outcome of a random-like process that should have followed a martingale, as discussed earlier, the methods still achieved a 98.67% CAGR (see Figure #2 below, taken from the above-cited paper).

No one making weekly bets, as if randomly, with most likely quasi-random outcomes, can or could achieve such results.

The above paper mentioned that you could do even better by adding your own modifications to my program. And that there was more room to improve the strategy's outcome.

If you consider that playing this OPPW TQQQ game within the stock market game is more productive than the conventional investment methods using MPT principles and assumptions, why would you not adopt this gaming methodology, should you convince yourself that its mathematical structure holds?

It would mean that if your gambling methods are great, give you an edge, and are supported by the math behind them, will you be able to gain the confidence in those trading methods to carry them out?

All my articles and papers make the same point: it is up to you to take control of your stock portfolio, even in the face of all the randomness and uncertainty.

What I bring forward is a fascinating trading strategy that can greatly exceed what you could have achieved over the long term with SPY, QQQ, conventional investment methods, or mutual funds.

That point was made early in my articles, as simulation results increased over time and with slight program modifications. At times, even making a small change at the third decimal in a profit target had a measurable impact.

Figure #2: Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Portfolio Metrics – December 31, 2025.

Dec. 31, 2025

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (TQQQ)
Summary		
Starting Capital	100,000.00	100,000.00
Profit	5,433,855,883.23	25,617,517.01
Profit %	5,433,855.88%	25,617.52%
Profit Per Bar	21.26	320.62
APR	98.67%	41.83%
Std Dev of Annual Ret...	144.91%	66.89%
Exposure	57.90%	100.00%
Maximum Exposure	100.00%	100.00%
EAR	170.41%	41.83%
Alpha (α)	80.74	-
Beta (β)	0.43	-
Sharpe Ratio	1.94	0.93
Sortino Ratio	4.20	1.56
Calmar Ratio	2.50	0.51
WL Score	103.11	7.63
Slope of Equity Curve	663,464.08	4,708.39
Interest, Commission...		
Commission Paid	0.00	0.00
Cash Interest Received	0.00	0.00
Margin Interest Paid	-0.00	-0.00
Maximum Margin Used	1.00	1.00
Dividends Received	0.00	0.00
Total Currency Adj	0.00	0.00

Dec. 31, 2025. © Guy R. Fleury.

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (TQQQ)
Positions		
Position Count	896	1
Avg Profit	6,064,571.30	25,617,517.01
Avg Profit %	1.35%	25,617.52%
Profit Factor	1.75	-
Payoff Ratio	1.74	-
Avg Bars Held	3.17	3,995.00
Avg Trades Per Month	9.38	0.01
Avg Bars Held as % of...	0.08	99.97
Largest Bars Held as %...	0.13	99.97
NSF Position Count	87	0
NSF Ratio	0.10	0.00
Drawdown		
Max Drawdown	-2,075,618,718....	-17,210,770.81
Max Drawdown Date	11/20/2025	12/28/2022
Max Drawdown %	-39.50%	-81.75%
Max Drawdown % Date	8/26/2010	12/28/2022
Recovery Factor	2.62	1.49
Profitable Positions		
Count	500	1
Max Consecutive	11	1
% Profitable	55.80%	100.00%
Avg Profit	25,369,486.00	25,617,517.01
Avg Profit %	4.43%	25,617.52%
Average Bars Held	3.22	3,995.00
Unprofitable Positions		
Count	396	0
Max Consecutive	7	0
% Unprofitable	44.20%	0.00%
Avg Loss	-18,310,321.01	-
Avg Loss %	-2.55%	-
Avg Bars Held	3.10	-

(*Click here to enlarge*)

What we could get out of equation (17) is that even if you had only a single trade over those 15.9 years, the strategy's formula using the WL8 portfolio metrics would have held its ground.

In equation (16), we had 896 trades over the period, yet the equation still produced an evaluation close to the strategy's outcome (see Figure #2 above). Adding more decimal places to the average return rates would bring the estimated outcome closer to the simulation metrics.

Those two equations illustrate the two extremes in using my portfolio equation.

Time appears as the common constraint. Depending on your trading philosophy, you could do one, hundreds, or even thousands of trades, and a portfolio equation could still describe your trading strategy's outcome.

Since we can always get the average growth rate, as expressed in a formula above, we could resume all that trading activity to a future value formula: $F(t) = f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{g})^t$ using the average growth rate on the initial capital over the trading interval. It smooths out all trading activity into a few numbers, regardless of the amount of randomness encountered.

A CASINO GAMING EQUATION

Let me design a special casino game similar to roulette. It will have the same layout with numbers from 1 to 36, half black and half red, with a green zero. We will play black at every turn with a winning probability of $18/37 = 0.4865$. Red has the same probability for a loss: $18/37$, plus a $1/37$ chance of hitting green, which will also be a loss. So, the likelihood of loss is $19/37 = 0.5135$.

We will not play for an equal bet size; we will go for a percent profit or loss on our stake that stays on the table. As we win, the bet size increases, and as we lose, it automatically reduces.

If we win our bet (black occurred), our stake will increase by 5%. And if we lose our bet, we lose 5% of your stake. The math is easy, after one win and one loss, we get: $\mathbb{E}[F(t)] = f_0 \cdot (1+0.05) \cdot (1-0.05) = 0.9975 \cdot f_0$. The expectation, even after two plays, is that we lose; small, but still, we lose.

That equation is missing something. Roulette is not an even game. You have a 48.65% chance of winning and not 50%. It might not sound like much, but it is sufficient to give the house over the long haul a 1.35% edge. It assures you that the longer you play, the more you will lose.

As a consequence, the more the house will make. Vegas is playing its many games with long-term mathematical edges, all in its favor. Who do you think is financing Vegas? The gamblers are.

There is a slight adjustment to make to the above equation. Say we have 100 plays with the same probability as above, we could have:

$$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.05)^{50 \cdot 0.4865} \cdot (1 - 0.05)^{50 \cdot 0.5135} = 87,797$$

And over 200 plays you would have:

$$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.05)^{100 \cdot 0.4865} \cdot (1 - 0.05)^{100 \cdot 0.5135} = 77,084$$

It does not get any better, for example, after 800 plays, you get:

$$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.05)^{400 \cdot 0.4865} \cdot (1 - 0.05)^{400 \cdot 0.5135} = 35,307$$

Your stake goes down the more you play that game. You do not have a mathematical edge in playing this roulette game. None at all. But the house does, and with its slight edge, is raking it in.

What they are raking in is your money. Is there a method of play that would give you an edge? None, based on the game rules presented and its payout structure. No matter which number comes out, it still has a probability of $1/37$, and your likelihood of a loss $19/37$.

We can change our roulette game by changing its playing rules and payouts.

Instead of playing colors, we will switch to playing numbers, with different groups having different outcomes.

I start by putting the first 6 numbers in the Type-A bin, the next 12 will be part of Type-B, the next 12 in Type-C, and the last 6 and the zero in Type-D. We now have four groups of outcomes: two positive (with 48.65% odds) and two negative (with 51.35% odds). We have the same odds as for the conventional roulette table. A spin of the wheel still has a $1/37$ odds. For the payouts, the game now has 4 probable outcomes. The ball will stop, at random, in one of those four groupings.

We then assign each group a probability of occurrence according to the following equation with an initial stake of $100k.

$$100,000 \cdot (1+0.08)^{100 \cdot 0.15} \cdot (1+0.03)^{100 \cdot 0.35} \cdot (1-0.03)^{100 \cdot 0.35} \cdot (1-0.08)^{100 \cdot 0.15} = 88,000 \quad (18)$$

This assigns 15% of the 100 plays to Type-A with an average return of +8%. The next group, Type-B, has a 35% frequency, and is set to +3%. The Type-C play also has a 35% frequency with an average loss of -3%. The last 15% of plays are Type-D, with an average loss of -8% per play.

Equation (18) above defines the game. The hundred plays are part of a randomly generated sequence of outcomes, reordered by type of play to give the above equation. We could have used $(1 + 0.08)$ repeated 15 times; it was shorter to write it as: $(1 + 0.08)^{100 \cdot 0.15} = (1 + 0.08)^{15}$.

To be even more explicit, on 100 plays, the expectation is to have 15 plays with an 8

We can make these generalities since we are the ones designing this variation to the roulette game. We did not change the wheel's or the table's layout, only its payout distribution.

So we assigned numbers 1 to 6 as Type-A occurrences, with an 8% payout if hit. Numbers 7 to 16 are of Type-B with a 3% return. The numbers from 17 to 30 go to Type-C with a -3% outcome. Numbers 31 to 36, plus the zero, are classified as Type-D plays with a negative return of -8%.

This distribution resembles a normal distribution as pictured in Figure #4 of my paper, **Dealing With Randomness**, which was reproduced above as Figure #1. It is as if we had averaged the outcome of each zone separately.

That return distribution is almost a normal distribution with separations close to a one sigma marker, giving four groups: A: $(> \sigma) : 17\%$, B: $(> 0 < \sigma) : 33\%$, C: $(> -\sigma < 0) : 33\%$, D: $(< -\sigma) : 17\%$, and with a mean of zero. You have the expected 66% of occurrences within the one sigma markers on both sides of the mean.

In this variation of the roulette game, the spin of the wheel will still determine the outcome. We have not changed the game's intrinsic long-term odds; only its payout method.

On 100 plays, you should expect to have 15 of those bets as Type-A. It is close to what we have in my OPPW TQQQ return distribution, with its four trade types, as depicted in Figure #1 above. Regardless, even after those 100 plays, you still lost $12,000. (It is -12% of your initial stake, which is expected to evaporate as in equation (18).

The equation above lists the four types of plays, along with their respective average returns and frequencies. On 100 plays, you have 15 with an average 8% return per bet. The same for the other three types. All of it still confirms you lose the game.

Since my OPPW TQQQ strategy has 896 trades, we could distribute those trades as if bets in the above equation and get:

$$100,000 \cdot (1+0.08)^{896 \cdot 0.15} \cdot (1+0.03)^{896 \cdot 0.35} \cdot (1-0.03)^{896 \cdot 0.35} \cdot (1-0.08)^{896 \cdot 0.15} = 31,813 \quad (19)$$

Also demonstrating that adding more plays in this mathematical game only pushes in the same direction. In this case, as in many others, the above equation suffers from mathematical return degradation due to the method of play and its payout structure.

To get closer to my OPPW TQQQ trading structure, I will add what I consider the strategy's main "feature": its breakeven stop-loss in Type-C trades. A breakeven has an expected average return of zero. So, let's put that into the above equation:

$$100,000 \cdot (1+0.08)^{134.4} \cdot (1+0.03)^{313.6} \cdot (1-\underline{0.00})^{313.6} \cdot (1-0.08)^{134.4} = 447,703,407 \quad (20)$$

Just by adding the breakeven in the above equation, you increased the results considerably and to the positive side. We did not change the odds on those bets; we only changed the payout for one trade type: Type-C.

It would require changing the payoff of a single trading rule in this game. A clawback clause, which returns your bet when a Type-C play occurs.

This change in the playing rules would be sufficient to explain the above equation's zero average return for a Type-C play, which would still happen about 33% of the time, as in the above equation, more like 313 or 314 times out of 1000 plays.

It is a simple playing rule that no casino will give you, or even offer. But here is the most consequential thing you can do: you can incorporate this feature in your stock trading strategy, and with ease. Putting a breakeven stop-loss is child's play for any stock trading strategy designer.

All you did was change the method of play in a randomly evolving strategy. We did not change the game much, but our attitude towards it transformed it, giving us a positive edge. Each number still has a $1/37$ probability of occurring.

It is also a long-term edge. We could push the equation further and add 104 plays, the equivalent of two years for Fleury's OPPW TQQQ strategy, and use the equation as an estimator for the next 104 plays, giving:

$$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.08)^{150} \cdot (1 + 0.03)^{350} \cdot (1 - \underline{0.00})^{350} \cdot (1 - 0.08)^{150} = 1,187,862,225 \quad (21)$$

For the simple decision of adding a breakeven procedure in the above equation, it was sufficient to make it an outstanding winner. It would also mean that, over 1000 plays, you would have 350 of those plays producing absolutely nothing. An added expression for saying you do not win all the time, or on every bet, but you win the game.

If we get those distribution statistics closer to my OPPW TQQQ strategy's metrics, we can even improve on the above scenario.

In my paper, **Dealing With Randomness**, a simulation with 896 trades over 15.9 years is shown. Its portfolio equation is simple; it yields numbers of similar magnitude. For example, for Type-A, we have: $896 \cdot 0.15 = 134.4$.

$$100,000 \cdot (1+0.08)^{134.4} \cdot (1+0.031)^{331.5} \cdot (1-\underline{0.00})^{295.68} \cdot (1-0.069)^{134.4} = 5,182,061,658 \quad (22)$$

Now that we are getting closer to my OPPW TQQQ portfolio metrics, we could again add a two-year projection to see what it gives. In doing so, we would get an estimate of what the strategy could do over the next two years, that is, after the first 15.9 years to get there.

$$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.08)^{150} \cdot (1 + 0.031)^{370} \cdot (1 - 0.00)^{330} \cdot (1 - 0.069)^{150} = 18,269,288,126$$

With such prospects, would you take the gamble?

You would still have to work at it a few minutes a week for at least 18 years to get there. Even if you only made half of that, it should still be acceptable as a good start to your retirement. Regardless, you will have to put in the time, capital, determination, and perseverance to follow your program.

It might be time for this old idiom: "*If it walks like a duck and it quacks like a duck, then it probably is a duck*."

You have a casino-style game variation operating on randomness, and a similarly designed stock trading game with about the same odds and payout structure, suggesting that your stock trading game is also on a random walk down Wall Street.

But with the Type-C trade, you can turn the table around and gain a long-term edge in your favor.

You would easily accept playing the roulette variation presented above for the simple reason that you could do the math and show yourself that you would win the game due to the clawback clause.

In my Fleury's OPPW TQQQ strategy, the clawback is also random. A wiggling price will trigger it in its attempts to rebound after closing below the entry price. You never know when it happens, but it does happen. You are prematurely selling because the program saw a trace of weakness. And this strategy is chicken; it is part of its trading philosophy.

I designed a special roulette game to resemble my Fleury's OPPW TQQQ trading strategy, with similar properties. Yet, we know that the roulette game remained totally random. Each number on the roulette wheel will come up purely at random, with a $1/37$ probability. The sequence of plays also remains unpredictable. We can easily accept the randomness of those roulette bets. That we rearranged the payout associated with these numbers, we did not change the overall expectation of those probabilities.

Each bet remains close to a $50/50$ proposition, for a win or a loss. It's the Type-C feature that turns the table in our favor. We still do not know what will come next, but we know we will win the long game.

We do not know the outcome in the short term, but we do know the outcome in the long term. It is totally predictable.

The more you play either of those two games, the more you make. I transformed a non-winning game into a super-performing strategy with a tremendous long-term positive edge in our favor. It is small, on average, in the 1% per week range, but it is on our side. You are now the house.

It is like Thorpe in his book: "Beat The Dealer", where he showed that by simply counting the cards he could turn the odds in his favor playing blackjack. His playing method made him win as long as the casino used only one deck of cards. His edge went down after the casinos started shuffling 2, 4, 6, and 8 decks of cards. It is the same for my Fleury's OPPW TQQQ trading strategy; it will do what it has to do until the rules of the game change.

Does my Fleury's OPPW TQQQ strategy have more potential? Well, yes. I show the above chart reluctantly. I'm more reserved, and this appears more as bragging.

I show it to demonstrate that anyone could reach those levels if they wanted to, and even do better. My objective remains to give modifications to this program a clear goal and help you achieve your objectives.

The scenario below first shows that the strategy lasted at least that long and that its CAGR gradually increased as I made program modifications and increased the number of trades.

The strategy has still more room to improve. I have been saying that since day one, way back in May 2024.

At the level of Figure #3, the strategy should operate for 8 to 12 years, starting with its initial $100k. But already, at the current CAGR level, it should be enough to reach from 25 to 400 million.

Figure #3: Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Portfolio Metrics – January 29, 2026.

Jan. 29, 2026

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (TQQQ)
Summary		
Starting Capital	100,000.00	100,000.00
Profit	11,533,589,600.33	26,539,734.81
Profit %	11,533,589.60%	26,539.73%
Profit Per Bar	22.15	330.51
APR	107.53%	41.88%
Std Dev of Annual Ret...	168.99%	66.26%
Exposure	58.32%	100.00%
Maximum Exposure	100.00%	100.00%
EAR	184.37%	41.88%
Alpha (α)	88.99	-
Beta (β)	0.44	-
Sharpe Ratio	2.07	0.93
Sortino Ratio	4.45	1.57
Calmar Ratio	2.61	0.51
WL Score	108.54	7.64
Slope of Equity Curve	1,359,855.47	4,789.74
Interest, Commission...		
Commission Paid	0.00	0.00
Cash Interest Received	0.00	0.00
Margin Interest Paid	-0.00	-0.00
Maximum Margin Used	1.00	1.00
Dividends Received	0.00	0.00
Total Currency Adj	0.00	0.00

Jan. 29, 2026. © Guy R. Fleury.

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (TQQQ)
Positions		
Position Count	898	1
Avg Profit	12,843,640.98	26,539,734.81
Avg Profit %	1.43%	26,539.74%
Profit Factor	1.82	-
Payoff Ratio	1.76	-
Avg Bars Held	3.23	4,015.00
Avg Trades Per Month	9.35	0.01
Avg Bars Held as % of...	0.08	99.98
Largest Bars Held as %...	0.12	99.98
NSF Position Count	81	0
NSF Ratio	0.09	0.00
Drawdown		
Max Drawdown	-3,958,059,938.50	-17,210,770.81
Max Drawdown Date	11/20/2025	12/28/2022
Max Drawdown %	-41.13%	-81.75%
Max Drawdown % Date	8/26/2010	12/28/2022
Recovery Factor	2.91	1.54
Profitable Positions		
Count	512	1
Max Consecutive	12	1
% Profitable	57.02%	100.00%
Avg Profit	50,150,369.13	26,539,734.81
Avg Profit %	4.38%	26,539.74%
Average Bars Held	3.21	4,015.00
Unprofitable Positions		
Count	386	0
Max Consecutive	7	0
% Unprofitable	42.98%	0.00%
Avg Loss	-36,640,931.07	-
Avg Loss %	-2.49%	-
Avg Bars Held	3.24	-

(*Click here to enlarge*)

We have time to refine the strategy and implement new procedures to extend its usefulness. There are many ways to do this.

Figure #3 above is my latest WL8 summary report and its portfolio metrics:

Are there flaws in this strategy? Not necessarily flaws, but things that we could certainly improve.

- Are the entries optimized? No, not when you take a trade on the first trading day of the week for no other reason than the trading session opened. We can improve that.
- Are the exits optimized? No. The strategy uses fixed percent profit targets and stop losses. We can improve that. And there is room to do so.
- Are the price targets optimized? No. They are fixed and preset, and reissued repeatedly for the duration. They have the same price targets percent from trade one. We can improve that.
- Is the trading volume optimized? Also, no, you do not even know what it will be going forward, since each bet depends on the portfolio's value at the time, which in turn depends on all previous bets. We can improve that.
- What makes it tick? Equation (1) with its Type-C feature. The higher variance of a 3x-leveraged ETF.

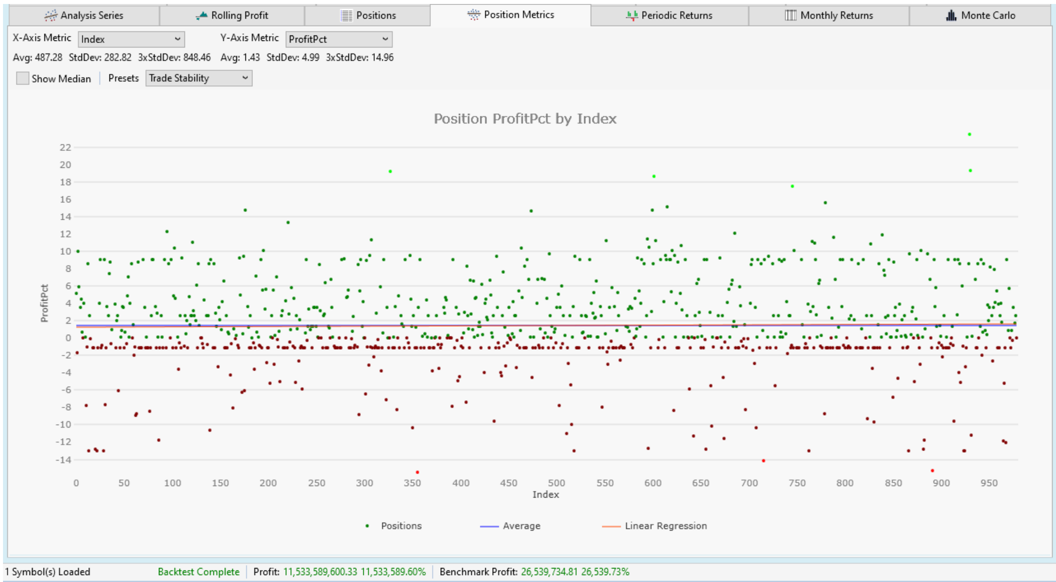
Another interesting chart is the trade distribution shown below, which shows all 898 trades of Figure #3.

Any dots that appear as if aligned are the result of a trading procedure. For example, the series of red dots at the -1.5% level are accepted stop-losses, just as the series of green dots near the +9% level, the result of a Type-A price target.

The chart also shows the average return per trade, represented by the blue horizontal line. It overlays the red regression line, which runs across the chart. Adding a trade to the chart would not change those long-term averages by much. A new trade would have an impact on the average return of about $\frac{\bar{r}_{898} + r_{899}}{899} = \bar{r}_{899}$.

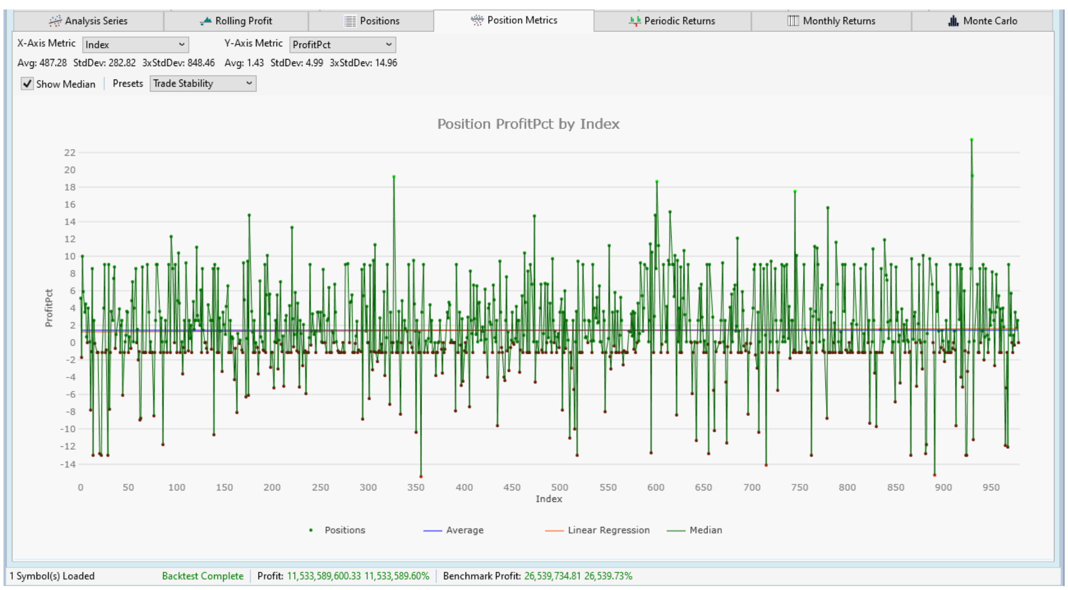
To show the randomness in it all, Figure #5 shows the same chart as Figure #4, with a line drawn from dot to dot. It does highlight the unpredictability of it all.

Figure #4: Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Trade Distribution – January 29, 2026.



(*Click here to enlarge*)

Figure #5: Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Trade Returns Linked– January 29, 2026.



(*Click here to enlarge*)

MY CONCLUSION

What should we extract from this paper?

- Short-term trades lasting at most 5 trading days have to face randomness head-on. It is not an option.

- Fundamental, technical, and sentiment analysis data will not help predict the outcome of the next trade. You will have to guess, since you do not know the outcome of the next trade in advance.
- If a slight variation to a casino game has about the same statistical properties as your trading strategy, then I will consider that the mathematical structure of the roulette game can be about the same as the one gambling on weekly trade returns.
- If I can make future estimates on the variation of the roulette game, so can I on Fleury's OPPW TQQQ strategy, since they do have the same kind of play on the outcomes.
- I can also project the long-term expected outcome of my roulette game. I can do the same for my Fleury's OPPW TQQQ strategy for the same reasons I can do it with my casino game.
- My Fleury's OPPW TQQQ strategy is one in millions of possible and expected variations as more people analyze and make their own modifications to the trading script.
- My strategy has even more potential than I presented.
- Whole clusters of other trading strategies could do better. I only slightly scratched the surface of possibilities.

If two randomly evolving games have the same equation for their outcomes, then we can make projections for one using the same principles and statistics as for the other.

It is always up to you to determine which course of action you will take. Here, the stock market is viewed as a game you can play because you designed its rules of engagement. You are no longer waiting for the market to tell you what to do. You do your thing and let your strategy's "feature" do its thing within your preset boundaries. You control your portfolio's agenda.

You can jump over the efficient frontier just by playing my OPPW game. If you want to remain within MPT limiting factors, that's your choice too. But know you could have done better, much better.

My Website: **AlphaPowerTrading.com**

Related Papers and Articles:

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The One Percent a Week Stock Trading Program: **Part V**, and **Part VI**
The One Percent a Week Stock Trading Program: **Part III**, and **Part IV**
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