The Fleury OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy:

THE PROGRAM CODE

Guy R. Fleury

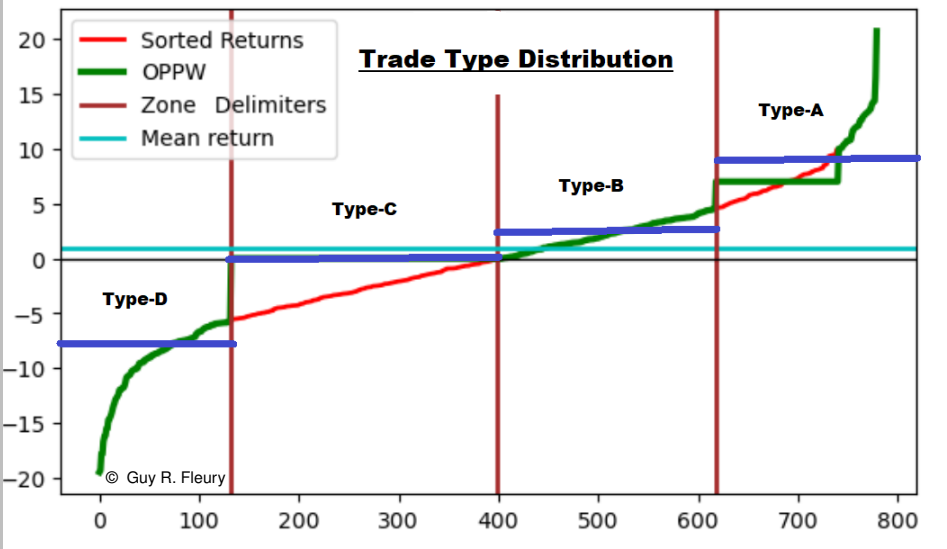


Figure 1: **The Fleury OPPW TQQQ ETF Strategy** – Trade Distribution.

My Website: **AlphaPowerTrading.com**

ISBN: 978-1-0679689-3-9

© Guy R. Fleury. Oct. 5^{th}, 2026

This paper provides the pseudo-code for my **One Percent Per Week** (OPPW) TQQQ ETF trading strategy. You can translate the code into any other programming language that can handle market data and place trade orders with your selected broker.

That code isn't complicated. Most of it is in plain text. The variables and parameters are described. Most importantly, with the pseudo-code provided, you could do the job by hand since all the trading procedures are like a relatively simple cooking recipe. Something like: if the TQQQ price does this, or you have that much profit or loss, you do that thing, like sell.

My program doesn't use SI (aka AI), technical indicators, or fundamental analysis. Instead, it relies on common sense, mathematics, statistics, and general market knowledge. I published my original version of the program in November 2024. You will find it in the addendum of **Gain Your Financial Freedom**. Since then, I modified my program version to reflect my long-term objectives, which were essentially to improve overall performance.

The best thing you can do is become rich enough to be financially independent, support yourself, your family, and your grandchildren, and pass on a significant generational fund.

This pseudo-code is published as one of the recipes you can follow to reach those long-term objectives.

In this paper, ***The Program Code***, I will elaborate on my OPPW trading program as if I'm having a one-sided conversation about it. So expect the chain of thought to zig and zag. Nonetheless, it will have a general theme: to make the whole context of this amazing strategy crystal clear. I'll put it in your lap, and you will have to decide what to do with it. So, let's get started.

– *FIRST: IT BECOMES YOUR GAME* –

The biggest benefit of that code is the strategy's higher growth rate, which can easily exceed a long-term average return of 50% per year. I would add that this is about the minimum you should get. Like in anything else, there are conditions to reach and exceed the minimum outcome. First, you have to participate for the full duration to reap the strategy's rewards. You have to deal with future exponential growth, and time will matter.

My trading strategy is unconventional; it is what makes it exceptional. With a few modifications, it could exceed a 100% CAGR. That becomes phenomenal when the average professional investment manager struggles to beat long-term market averages like SPY or DIA. Whenever in a position, my OPPW strategy goes all in, like any conventional strategy fully invested in a ”diversified” portfolio. In both cases, the money will be on the table.

Those investments are one-to-one relationships. If you have 100 shares of SPY and it rises by 10%, your position also rises by 10%. You can only rise or fall by the same percentage as SPY.

The problem is that you don't know whether the price will rise or fall next week, next month, or next year. TQQQ will rise and fall with QQQ's price gyrations. Be assured, you can't control QQQ's price movements.

What you do control, however, is your trading procedures and what you intend to do. You will have to navigate that tumultuous sea of variance and set your trading rules so that your edge is built in.

My point is: you want to win the long-term game no matter what. I almost forgot: you will have to work at it, even if it is only a few minutes a week, and you will have to do it for many years to come.

– *THE FLEURY OPPW TQQQ STRATEGY* –

My OPPW strategy plays on the math and statistics of the TQQQ price gyrations.

It feeds on TQQQ's volatility to the point that it even dares to trade weekly. The strategy is designed to do so, knowing it will win the long game.

Yes, my version of the OPPW TQQQ strategy is just **gambling**.

Every week, it bets that it will win on the trade it takes. Most often, it works simply because, statistically, there are more up weeks than down weeks. This already means you will have more winning trades than losing ones.

It is part of the nature of a long-term rising market. You cannot even escape it.

So, from the start, your odds for a price increase are better than 50/50.

The market itself offers you that edge. Even if you flipped a fair coin, you would still benefit from that upward drift. If the odds are 53/47, your expected outcome from those coin flips would also be 53/47.

Let's look at the premises set for the game.

The strategy buys at the open of the first trading day of the week. It sells no later than the close of the last trading day of the week.

This leaves you in cash on days with no positions and on weekends. During the week, a position could also be sold if it reaches one of its profit targets or stop losses, whichever comes first. Occasionally, it can take a second trade once the first one has cleared.

This leaves you with nothing to optimize, nothing to overfit.

You place your bet on the table and wait for the outcome: you win, or you lose.

That's it: no hocus pocus, no secret sauce, no hyperbolic nonsense. And no "if you pay me, I will send you the code". It is all here and in plain view. It's up to you to decide whether to use it.

Oh, you might say: your program could work only if I follow all the trading procedures or some other gimmick.

Think of it more as a framework where you can add or remove any procedures you want. It is a general recipe that you can change and modify at will for anything you think could be done better. It is even part of my objective to have everyone with their own version of the program.

Releasing the pseudo-code opens the door to non-programmers. Any discretionary trader can use this trading program and reap its rewards. As I said before, you can only win by participating in the game for many years.

Your primary objective is to get those high long-term returns on your invested capital.

This does not mean you will not have losses. I can assure you that, on average, you might lose on more than 40% of your trades. You knew that from the start.

The question is: will you win more than you lose and therefore win the long game?

What you don't know is by how much, which is why you do simulations to give you an idea, an approximation, an expectation of the possibilities.

If a simulation were productive over the years, it would at least show that it could have worked in the past.

Investing in your future takes time. Whatever your investments, success will take time.

The simulations cover more than 16.5 years. A simulation might take less than 2 seconds to run, but doing it in real life would take 16.5 years (over 6,000 days). That is not instant gratification.

Still, you will not have to wait 16.5 years to reap some of its rewards.

You design a betting system, a game within a game, but it is your game.

You intend to be the house, like in a casino game where the house has a mathematical advantage. You will do the same: set the odds in your favor by fixing your own betting methods. You will profit from this game almost no matter what.

In a game of chance, you put 100 on the table and expect to win or lose that 100. The odds are 50/50.

The expected gain for the game is: $\mathbb{E}[G] = 100 \cdot 0.50 - 100 \cdot 0.50 = 0.0$.

On your first bet, you could lose that 100. So, you should start with a higher stake and be ready to make a new bet with the same expectation. You lost 100 on your first bet; that was 100% of your bet. Losing the second bet was also 100% of the bet made. You might have expected zero gain or loss, but you still lost 200.

Now you either quit or bet again to try to recoup those losses. But the expectation on that third bet is still zero. You could lose your bet again: three in a row. Over 8 series of 3 bets, you have a chance that it happens once ($1/24 = 4.16\%$) to have three losing bets in a row. So you know it can happen.

But you should consider this relative to your starting stake. If you started with 300, you had a 4.16% chance of losing it all within 24 plays. But if you started with 1,000, your loss would only be 30%.

If you kept playing 200 times, your expectation would still be zero: $\mathbb{E}[G] = 200 \cdot (100 \cdot 0.50 - 100 \cdot 0.50) = 0.0$. But here, your 3 losses in a row don't matter much, even if you are expected to have 8 of them over those 200 bets. You should expect a standard deviation of ± 7 bets around the expected mean of zero. You have a 66% chance of falling within the ± 7 boundaries over the 200 bets.

By playing the long game, you reduce your probability of ruin. If you played 1,000 times, you would get the same expectation: $\mathbb{E}[G] = 1,000 \cdot (100 \cdot 0.50 - 100 \cdot 0.50) = 0.0$. Now, you would have a 66% chance of being within ± 16 bets of the expected zero mean.

The more you play this game, the more you should realize you are playing for entertainment. Your odds remained 50/50 no matter how many bets you made.

You need to determine how many bets you can make before you lose it all. Your initial stake must sustain a -3σ move, or 47+ losses, even though you expected a net zero loss. Your odds of finishing with 47 losses are less than 0.13%. That's almost saying it *most surely* will not happen.

– THE GAMBLING SIDE –

As noted earlier, my OPPW TQQQ strategy gambles on every trade.

My strategy's equation is:

$$\mathbb{E}[F(t)] = exp \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{w}_{\%})^W \cdot (1 - \bar{l}_{\%})^L \quad (1)$$

where W is the number of winning trades, and L the number of losing trades. We have $W + L = N$, the total number of trades; $\bar{w}_{\%}$ is the average percent win per winning trade and $\bar{l}_{\%}$ is the average percent loss per losing trade; exp is the strategy's average exposure rate. [1]

Equation (1) separates winning and losing trades. It comes from a simple future value formula: $\mathbb{E}[F(t)] = f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{g})^N$, where $\bar{g}$ is the average percent gain per trade.

Since equation (1) represents the expected outcome of my OPPW TQQQ trading strategy, I should focus on what could influence those few variables.

Table #1: My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy. Equation (1) Variables

Variable	Description	Objective or Definitions
W	Winning Trade	Program for more winners than losers
L	Losing Trade	Program for fewer losing trades
N	Total number of trades	$W + L = N$. So increase N
exp	Strategy exposure rate	Aim to increase participation
f_0	The initial invested capital	A scaling multiplier of the outcome
$\bar{w}_{\%}$	Average percent win per winning trade	Seek higher average
$\bar{l}_{\%}$	Average percent loss per losing trade	Seek lower average

Even if equation (1) estimates the trading strategy's outcome, we still need a program or discretionary trading methods to generate those results.

For instance, Figure #2 below shows a simulation using my January 16th 2026 program version. The pseudo-code provided later will be an improved version of that program.

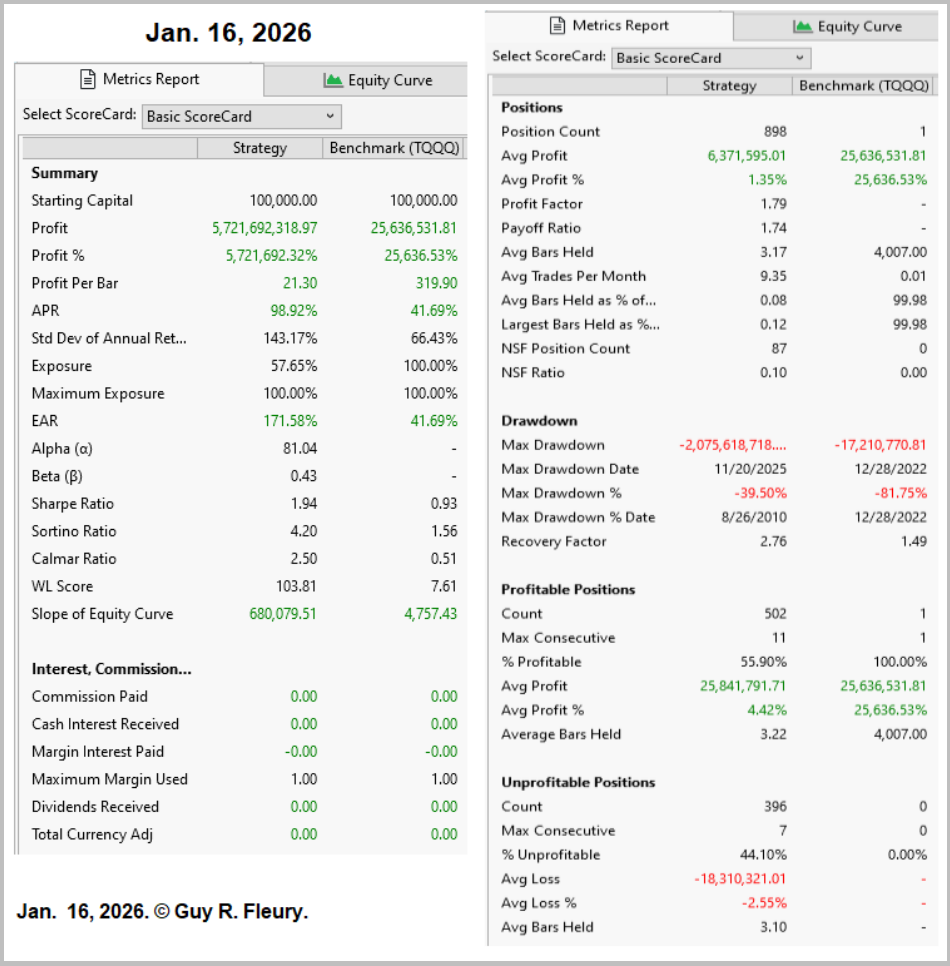
Using the portfolio metrics of Figure #2, we can rewrite equation (1) with the simulation's outcome:

$$\mathbb{E}[F(t)] = 0.5765 \cdot 100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.04422)^{502} \cdot (1 - 0.02547)^{396} = 5,718,619,327 \quad (2)$$

[1] Refer to equation (4) in: **INVESTMENT BOREDOM**.

which is relatively close to the simulation results. I made small adjustments in the fifth decimal place to account for rounding at the fourth digit.

Figure #2. January 16th, 2026 Simulation



Jan. 16, 2026

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (TQQQ)
Summary		
Starting Capital	100,000.00	100,000.00
Profit	5,721,692,318.97	25,636,531.81
Profit %	5,721,692.32%	25,636.53%
Profit Per Bar	21.30	319.90
APR	98.92%	41.69%
Std Dev of Annual Ret...	143.17%	66.43%
Exposure	57.65%	100.00%
Maximum Exposure	100.00%	100.00%
EAR	171.58%	41.69%
Alpha (α)	81.04	-
Beta (β)	0.43	-
Sharpe Ratio	1.94	0.93
Sortino Ratio	4.20	1.56
Calmar Ratio	2.50	0.51
WL Score	103.81	7.61
Slope of Equity Curve	680,079.51	4,757.43
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. 16, 2026. © Guy R. Fleury.

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (TQQQ)
Positions		
Position Count	898	1
Avg Profit	6,371,595.01	25,636,531.81
Avg Profit %	1.35%	25,636.53%
Profit Factor	1.79	-
Payoff Ratio	1.74	-
Avg Bars Held	3.17	4,007.00
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	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	2.76	1.49
Profitable Positions		
Count	502	1
Max Consecutive	11	1
% Profitable	55.90%	100.00%
Avg Profit	25,841,791.71	25,636,531.81
Avg Profit %	4.42%	25,636.53%
Average Bars Held	3.22	4,007.00
Unprofitable Positions		
Count	396	0
Max Consecutive	7	0
% Unprofitable	44.10%	0.00%
Avg Loss	-18,310,321.01	-
Avg Loss %	-2.55%	-
Avg Bars Held	3.10	-

Anyone running that trading strategy would be satisfied with the results. At the very least, they should appreciate the outcome, since it took only $\$100$k to achieve it.

Few trading strategies can deliver a 98.92% CAGR. If you have some, use them. You are at levels very few reach.

As Figure #3 shows, these trading procedures are not complicated. Yet they are the core of my OPPW TQQQ trading strategy. Sure, the long version is more elaborate, but it still does the same thing as in Figure #3.

You will find the long version at the end of this paper as a text file. It has some 143 lines of code and would not fit in a screen snapshot.

Here is the short version of my strategy's pseudo-code:

Figure #3. January 16th 2026, Pseudo-Code. Short version

```
# If you feel like it, and

If it is Monday:
    Buy TQQQ shares at the open
else:
    set exit profit targets
    set exit stop losses
    if position shows a profit:
        hold
        if profit target reached:
            Sell shares at target
    if position at a loss:
        if stop loss hit:
            Sell shares at stop price
    if it is Friday:
        if you have not reached targets
            sell MOC at the close
```

– *THE STRATEGY'S ORIGIN* –

I started working on this OPPW trading strategy after returning to Wealth-Lab in March 2024. In April, after reading the available documentation, I started playing with the sample programs provided in the program example section, where the original OPPW strategy has been since May 2022.

The original version waited for a 1% decline before taking a position and looked for a 1% profit target before liquidating. It already had the habit of buying on Mondays, but only if the price had declined by that 1%.

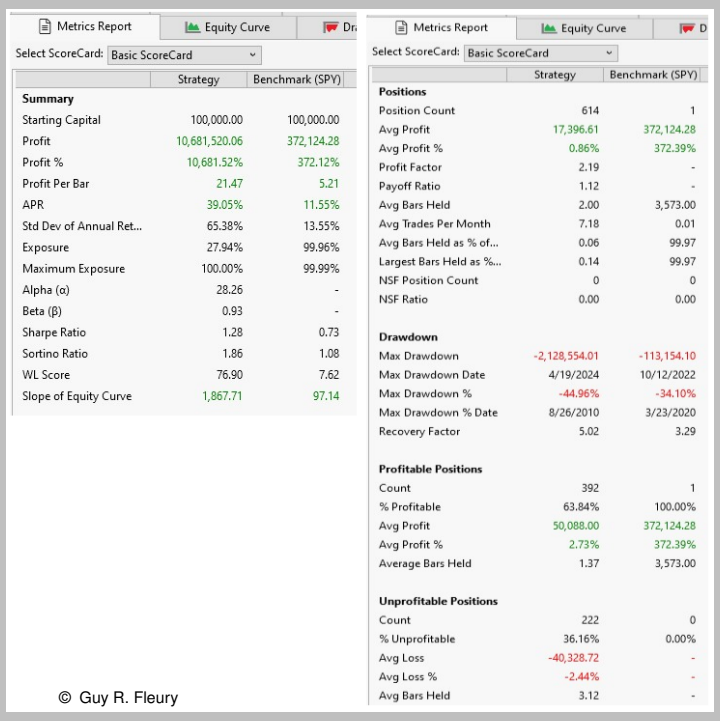
This would miss many of the rising price cycles. From the start, it did not outperform buying and holding TQQQ outright. Holding TQQQ for the long term, however, could be disastrous, since it could fall by more than 80% during severe downturns.

The results from the original program version, using TQQQ, appear in **Part I** of this series of articles. It was the first of 53 articles and papers that chronicle the program's evolution since May 2024. Still, the initial results were interesting. For instance, Figure #4, reproduced below, showed an outcome exceeding $10 million.

From the start, the strategy outperformed SPY, the market average, as illustrated in Figure #4.

The strategy improved quickly, as shown in Figure #6 of **Part I** and reproduced below as Figure #5.

Figure #4. May 2nd 2024, TQQQ Simulation



Metrics Report | Equity Curve | Dr

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (SPY)
Summary		
Starting Capital	100,000.00	100,000.00
Profit	10,681,520.06	372,124.28
Profit %	10,681.52%	372.12%
Profit Per Bar	21.47	5.21
APR	39.05%	11.55%
Std Dev of Annual Ret...	65.38%	13.55%
Exposure	27.94%	99.96%
Maximum Exposure	100.00%	99.99%
Alpha (α)	28.26	-
Beta (β)	0.93	-
Sharpe Ratio	1.28	0.73
Sortino Ratio	1.86	1.08
WL Score	76.90	7.62
Slope of Equity Curve	1,867.71	97.14

Metrics Report | Equity Curve | D

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (SPY)
Positions		
Position Count	614	1
Avg Profit	17,396.61	372,124.28
Avg Profit %	0.86%	372.39%
Profit Factor	2.19	-
Payoff Ratio	1.12	-
Avg Bars Held	2.00	3,573.00
Avg Trades Per Month	7.18	0.01
Avg Bars Held as % of...	0.06	99.97
Largest Bars Held as %...	0.14	99.97
NSF Position Count	0	0
NSF Ratio	0.00	0.00
Drawdown		
Max Drawdown	-2,128,554.01	-113,154.10
Max Drawdown Date	4/19/2024	10/12/2022
Max Drawdown %	-44.96%	-34.10%
Max Drawdown % Date	8/26/2010	3/23/2020
Recovery Factor	5.02	3.29
Profitable Positions		
Count	392	1
% Profitable	63.84%	100.00%
Avg Profit	50,088.00	372,124.28
Avg Profit %	2.73%	372.39%
Average Bars Held	1.37	3,573.00
Unprofitable Positions		
Count	222	0
% Unprofitable	36.16%	0.00%
Avg Loss	-40,328.72	-
Avg Loss %	-2.44%	-
Avg Bars Held	3.12	-

© Guy R. Fleury

Figure #5. May 2nd 2024, Improved TQQQ Simulation

Metrics Report | Equity Curve | Dr

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (SPY)
Summary		
Starting Capital	100,000.00	100,000.00
Profit	41,484,956.51	374,786.18
Profit %	41,484.96%	374.79%
Profit Per Bar	13.83	5.25
APR	52.89%	11.59%
Std Dev of Annual Ret...	110.90%	13.53%
Exposure	51.22%	99.96%
Maximum Exposure	100.00%	99.99%
Alpha (α)	35.95	-
Beta (β)	1.52	-
Sharpe Ratio	1.20	0.74
Sortino Ratio	2.08	1.09
WL Score	44.48	7.64
Slope of Equity Curve	8,422.64	97.19

Metrics Report | Equity Curve | D

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (SPY)
Positions		
Position Count	741	1
Avg Profit	55,985.10	374,786.18
Avg Profit %	0.97%	375.05%
Profit Factor	1.59	-
Payoff Ratio	1.60	-
Avg Bars Held	3.52	3,575.00
Avg Trades Per Month	8.67	0.01
Avg Bars Held as % of...	0.10	99.97
Largest Bars Held as %...	0.14	99.97
NSF Position Count	0	0
NSF Ratio	0.00	0.00
Drawdown		
Max Drawdown	-12,541,943.04	-113,154.10
Max Drawdown Date	10/26/2023	10/12/2022
Max Drawdown %	-56.93%	-34.10%
Max Drawdown % Date	8/22/2011	3/23/2020
Recovery Factor	3.31	3.31
Profitable Positions		
Count	380	1
% Profitable	51.28%	100.00%
Avg Profit	294,870.66	374,786.18
Avg Profit %	4.68%	375.05%
Average Bars Held	3.22	3,575.00
Unprofitable Positions		
Count	361	0
% Unprofitable	48.72%	0.00%
Avg Loss	-195,473.39	-
Avg Loss %	-2.93%	-
Avg Bars Held	3.85	-

© Guy R. Fleury

The strategy's outcome rose from $10 million to $41 million, mainly because of two simple program modifications. First, I forced an entry at the open regardless of price, taking a position every week. Second, I increased the profit target. It raised

the CAGR to 52.89%, with an average profit per trade of 0.97%. This brought it close to its original objective of 1% average profit per trade.

Comparing Figure #2 with Figures #4 and #5 shows that there was room to improve those last two versions. Likewise, Figure #2 can be improved as well.

For instance, a July 2026 simulation showed a $50+ billion result following minor modifications to the program. And even with such results, the strategy can be improved further. It is a matter of choice. The May 7^{th} simulation had an overall average profit of 1.52% per trade. [2]

We could argue that those numbers are unrealistic. But that code has no hidden tricks; it is all in the open. You even have an intermediary copy you can study at will. Not only that, but you can also change any part of the code to make it even better, knowing you can.

This isn't like saying, "Oh, look at this: I improved the outcome of this strategy by 50%; it is more like raising it by 500,000%."

– *WHY YOU CAN MAKE IT TOO* –

The Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy works for a few simple reasons. As previously mentioned, it gambles in a high-volatility environment where trades can last at most 5 trading days.

TQQQ is a 3x-leveraged version of QQQ, which tracks the top 100 stocks in the NDX index, which in turn are the top 100 stocks in the NASDAQ 500 represented in SPY. It all holds together.

The OPPW strategy is to play on the top 100 stocks, the top 100 highest-valued stocks, and aims to amplify the price movements of QQQ by a factor of 3. If QQQ moves by $\pm$2%, you should see TQQQ move by $\pm$6%, and at times this happens in a single day.

The price gyrations of TQQQ are almost random, but it is not its fault. It only amplifies the quasi-random price gyrations of QQQ. And QQQ isn't going away anytime soon, either.

That is why trading TQQQ isn't the same as trading many other stocks or ETFs. It's built on top of the 100 stocks that make up QQQ. Furthermore, QQQ's price will continue to drift upward for years to come, almost assuring everyone that it will keep rising.

[2] Refer to Figure #4 in: **Beyond Market Averages**.

Whatever cash inflow QQQ receives, it uses it to buy more shares of those 100 stocks, proportional to their portfolio weights in NDX. And with time, almost all those companies will grow. The composition of QQQ becomes irrelevant; its 100 stocks will always be the top 100. The list of those 100 stocks can change, but it will remain the top 100.

You will be gambling, but you are ready to do it as long as it is highly profitable. You will win because of your method of play.

When you compare the outcome of my OPPW strategy to SPY or the like, there is no contest. Would you prefer having a 10% long-term average return or a 60% to 100%+ return?

What really makes the strategy win the day is its break-even feature. I explained this in detail in many of my articles. In fact, Figure #1, on the cover page perfectly illustrates the trading environment my OPPW strategy has to deal with.

Type-C trades are what make my OPPW TQQQ strategy highly successful. Without Type-C trades, Type-B trades would have found their negative matches and wiped out most of their profits. But since Type-C trades tend to return zero, they do not cancel out the Type-B trades.

A simple trading procedure was enough to assure long-term profits.

The Type-C trade is the main reason the strategy is so profitable. Yet, it was designed to do nothing at all. By definition, break-even means generating no loss and no gain. You get your money back on the bet you made.

The market is a game where you can take back your bet at will, whether you gain, break even, or lose. This single feature lets you take back your bet, regardless of the trade type generated.

Table #2 below is a reproduction of Table #2 in my paper **OPTIMIZING?** released in Sept. 2025.

The table shows the results of successive tests, incremented one year at a time.

It shows how the strategy would have progressed from February 2010 to Sept. 29, 2025. What is remarkable is the upward trend in CAGR over the years; the same trend held for the average percent gain per trade (last column).

Trades increased year over year, as they should have, since you increased trades by at least 52 per year. As you added years, the total profits increased, with each year making more and more.

Also remarkable, the percent win per winning trade and the percent loss per losing trade stabilize after the first two to three years and remain relatively stable from year 3 to year 15.8.

Table #2: My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy. Year By Year. Sept. 29, 2025

# Weeks	Start [1]	End	Total Profit ($)	CAGR %	# Win	% Win Win	# Lose	% Loss Lose	Avg. % Trade
52	2010	2011	20,955	21.03%	30	4.89%	22	-5.19%	0.62%
104	2010	2012	70,836	30.78%	56	5.29%	48	-4.51%	0.76%
156	2010	2013	199,376	44.26%	85	4.87%	71	-3.85%	0.90%
209	2010	2014	278,208	39.49%	110	4.57%	99	-3.39%	0.80%
261	2010	2015	756,010	53.68%	139	4.46%	122	-3.00%	0.97%
313	2010	2016	797,192	44.19%	162	4.54%	151	-3.09%	0.86%
365	2010	2017	1,284,021	45.58%	188	4.34%	177	-2.83%	0.86%
417	2010	2018	2,315,269	48.93%	217	4.21%	200	-2.70%	0.90%
459	2010	2019	2,931,514	46.15%	242	4.23%	227	-2.75%	0.86%
522	2010	2020	6,863,227	52.88%	274	4.19%	248	-2.65%	0.94%
574	2010	2021	36,730,825	71.13%	308	4.52%	266	-2.71%	1.17%
626	2010	2022	55,388,797	69.33%	335	4.58%	291	-2.79%	1.15%
678	2010	2023	115,195,934	72.10%	362	4.70%	316	-2.84%	1.19%
730	2010	2024	198,577,165	72.07%	387	4.72%	343	-2.80%	1.19%
783	2010	2025	211,100,742	66.60%	417	4.67%	366	-2.92%	1.13%
813	2010	*2025* [2]	343,194,930	68.61%	434	4.72%	379	-2.93%	1.15%

[1] The time interval adds one year at a time from 2/10/2010 to the end of the simulation.
[2] For 2025, we have from 2/10/25 to 9/12/2025, stopping at trade #813.

I intend to use the same year-over-year method as in Table #2, but with the January 2026 version of the program. [3]

I expect all the numbers to increase since I improved my version of the strategy. These were slight changes to the trading procedures. They would still meaningfully impact overall results. After all, the strategy is in an environment of exponential growth.

The exercise should be interesting, since I will do it with confidence because I already know how the strategy will behave. The simulation will also be equivalent to a 9-month walk-forward test, since the version used dates back to January 2026.

The code changes were intended to impact the variables in equation (1).

From Table #2, total profit rose gradually over the years, starting relatively small, reaching about 21% over the first 10 months, then increasing to a 30% CAGR in the second year and 44% by year three.

This is easy to understand, since the hit rate is only slightly better than 50/50 odds. In year two, you had 26 wins and 26 losses and still made a $50k profit. [4]

[3] This section was written before making the test.
[4] A better version of the program will be provided in pseudo-code.

The new simulation should provide additional insight into what is possible when the attention is concentrated on improving the variables listed in equation (1). I should also emphasize that these modifications will affect all years and will be positive. Meaning, more profits and, consequently, higher CAGR levels for all years.

I will provide the program code later. It will outline the trading procedures to follow, like a cooking recipe. For example, if a position is already profitable, you can raise its profit target to such and such.

Raising the profit target isn't a prediction; it just says that if the rise could be by so much, why wouldn't it rise a little more?

You can convert the pseudo-code into any other programming language and link it to a broker account. I suggest you start with paper trading the strategy to get a feel for how it behaves. Some 6 months of paper trading should be sufficient to convince you of the merits of this unique trading strategy.

Regardless of the provided pseudo-code, remember you can change any of those procedures to adapt to your view of the market and what you want to extract from it. I also recommend adding more downside protection, especially in this high-volatility trading environment.

One central theme is perseverance. You should be committed to executing the strategy for 15+ years. But you can still end it at any time. However, to reap the long-term rewards, you need to play the game for close to the full duration.

You can temporarily halt or stop the strategy at any time, for whatever reason you may have, especially since it will be in cash on all weekends. You could also hold a position over weekends if you'd like. On average, it should increase overall profits. It's up to you to do what you think is best.

You will need some practice to get accustomed to making those bets week after week. On average, those bets will grow as your trading account grows.

In five years, your fear of ruin might be greatly attenuated. You will have made over 260 of those trades. By then, your trading account should already exceed $500,000.

You can add more trades during any of those weeks once you sell a position early in the week. And with the pseudo-code provided, you should be able to do more.

Table #3 below uses the program described in the attached pseudo-code text file.

Translating it into your programming language should be relatively easy. If you don't get the same answer as Table #3, it should show where the translation wasn't point-for-point. You should get the same results as in Table #3, or at least close.

All I did was add one year at a time to the simulation. I used the January 16^{th}, 2026 version of the trading strategy. The added program modifications and improvements were sufficient to explain the difference in results.

Table #3: My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy. Year By Year. Sept. 24, 2026

# Trades	Start [1]	End	Total Profit ($)	CAGR %	# Win	% Win Win	# Lose	% Loss Lose	Avg. % Trade
48	2010	2011	13,817	15.76%	26	4.15%	22	-3.96%	0.43%
105	2010	2012	161,672	66.77%	57	4.58%	48	-3.12%	1.06%
160	2010	2013	507,358	86.85%	91	4.41%	69	-2.90%	1.26%
213	2010	2014	1,142,021	91.26%	120	4.32%	93	-2.58%	1.31%
268	2010	2015	2,469,798	94.38%	149	4.17%	119	-2.25%	1.32%
323	2010	2016	5,269,363	96.80%	175	4.34%	148	-2.19%	1.35%
379	2010	2017	5,051,970	77.31%	200	4.17%	179	-2.22%	1.15%
432	2010	2018	10,269,979	80.23%	236	4.00%	196	-2.22%	1.18%
479	2010	2019	18,330,007	79.89%	267	4.05%	222	-2.28%	1.17%
546	2010	2020	38,574,804	82.72%	302	3.94%	244	-2.21%	1.19%
602	2010	2021	336,310,838	110.90%	346	4.23%	256	-2.28%	1.47%
658	2010	2022	512,677,092	105.19%	375	4.25%	283	-2.34%	1.42%
715	2010	2023	1,544,146,198	111.43%	409	4.35%	306	-2.37%	1.47%
775	2010	2024	4,084,252,422	114.91%	441	4.37%	334	-2.31%	1.49%
835	2010	2025	4,870,200,719	106.49%	474	4.31%	361	-2.38%	1.42%
894	2010	2026	9,556,528,956	105.84%	509	4.38%	385	-2.50%	1.41%
941	2010	*2027* [2]	12,960,260,541	103.12%	534	4.35%	407	-2.52%	1.38%

[1] The strategy adds one year at a time from 2/10/2010 ending on January 1^{th} of the following year.
[2] For year 2027, it went from 2/10/2010 to 9/24/2026, ending at trade # 941.

Table #3 is outstanding. Overall, the most significant numbers improved over the period.

My improved strategy didn't win every year; 2016 ended with a slight loss. And that might happen again.

But that is not the main point. Whatever the program modifications, their impact is spread over the 16.8-year trading interval. As the number of trades increased, total profits gradually increased as well. I should also point out that the CAGR ended at 103.12%.

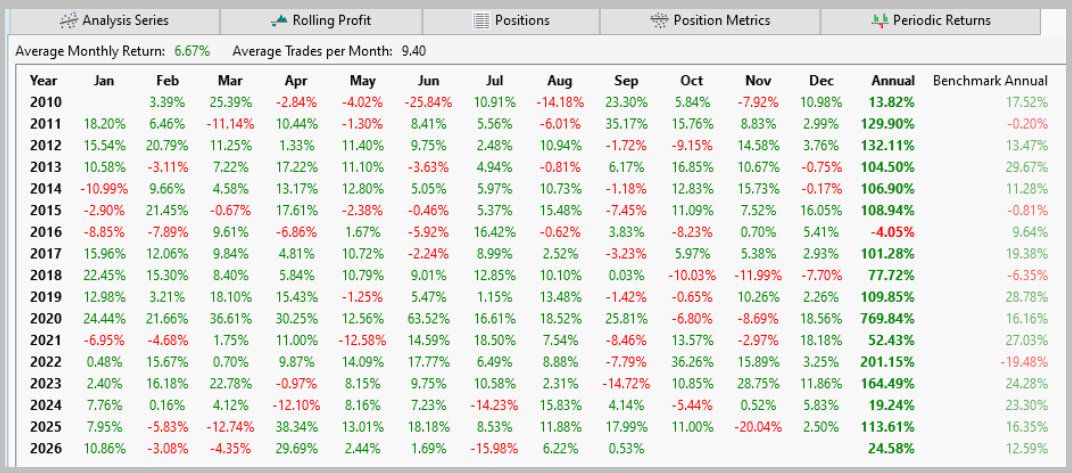
Some long-term averages I presented in my previous articles showed that, even with the better program, they remained reasonably stable. The percent win per winning trade, the percent loss per losing trade, and the average percent win per trade all stabilized, suggesting the acquired long-term trend could endure.

Figure #6 shows that you don't win every month, and you don't win every year. But that is not the point. The point is that you win the long game, as Table #3 shows. That is what counts. Table #3 has a win rate of 56.75% and a loss rate of 43.25%.

Table #4 shows the year-by-year differences between Tables #3 and #2. Table #3

has 128 more trades than Table #2. These differences were distributed across the years. Slightly less than half of those added trades were due to the added year.

Figure #6. My OPPW Strategy - Sept. 24, 2026. Monthly Returns



Analysis Series | Rolling Profit | Positions | Position Metrics | Periodic Returns

Average Monthly Return: 6.67% Average Trades per Month: 9.40

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Benchmark Annual
2010		3.39%	25.39%	-2.84%	-4.02%	-25.84%	10.91%	-14.18%	23.30%	5.84%	-7.92%	10.98%	**13.82%**	17.52%
2011	18.20%	6.46%	-11.14%	10.44%	-1.30%	8.41%	5.56%	-6.01%	35.17%	15.76%	8.83%	2.99%	**129.90%**	-0.20%
2012	15.54%	20.79%	11.25%	1.33%	11.40%	9.75%	2.48%	10.94%	-1.72%	-9.15%	14.58%	3.76%	**132.11%**	13.47%
2013	10.58%	-3.11%	7.22%	17.22%	11.10%	-3.63%	4.94%	-0.81%	6.17%	16.85%	10.67%	-0.75%	**104.50%**	29.67%
2014	-10.99%	9.66%	4.58%	13.17%	12.80%	5.05%	5.97%	10.73%	-1.18%	12.83%	15.73%	-0.17%	**106.90%**	11.28%
2015	-2.90%	21.45%	-0.67%	17.61%	-2.38%	-0.46%	5.37%	15.48%	-7.45%	11.09%	7.52%	16.05%	**108.94%**	-0.81%
2016	-8.85%	-7.89%	9.61%	-6.86%	1.67%	-5.92%	16.42%	-0.62%	3.83%	-8.23%	0.70%	5.41%	**-4.05%**	9.64%
2017	15.96%	12.06%	9.84%	4.81%	10.72%	-2.24%	8.99%	2.52%	-3.23%	5.97%	5.38%	2.93%	**101.28%**	19.38%
2018	22.45%	15.30%	8.40%	5.84%	10.79%	9.01%	12.85%	10.10%	0.03%	-10.03%	-11.99%	-7.70%	**77.72%**	-6.35%
2019	12.98%	3.21%	18.10%	15.43%	-1.25%	5.47%	1.15%	13.48%	-1.42%	-0.65%	10.26%	2.26%	**109.85%**	28.78%
2020	24.44%	21.66%	36.61%	30.25%	12.56%	63.52%	16.61%	18.52%	25.81%	-6.80%	-8.69%	18.56%	**769.84%**	16.16%
2021	-6.95%	-4.68%	1.75%	11.00%	-12.58%	14.59%	18.50%	7.54%	-8.46%	13.57%	-2.97%	18.18%	**52.43%**	27.03%
2022	0.48%	15.67%	0.70%	9.87%	14.09%	17.77%	6.49%	8.88%	-7.79%	36.26%	15.89%	3.25%	**201.15%**	-19.48%
2023	2.40%	16.18%	22.78%	-0.97%	8.15%	9.75%	10.58%	2.31%	-14.72%	10.85%	28.75%	11.86%	**164.49%**	24.28%
2024	7.76%	0.16%	4.12%	-12.10%	8.16%	7.23%	-14.23%	15.83%	4.14%	-5.44%	0.52%	5.83%	**19.24%**	23.30%
2025	7.95%	-5.83%	-12.74%	38.34%	13.01%	18.18%	8.53%	11.88%	17.99%	11.00%	-20.04%	2.50%	**113.61%**	16.35%
2026	10.86%	-3.08%	-4.35%	29.69%	2.44%	1.69%	-15.98%	6.22%	0.53%				**24.58%**	12.59%

© Guy R. Fleury

Table #4: Differences Between Tables #3 and #2.

# Trades	Start [1]	End	Total Profit ($)	CAGR %	# Win	% Win Win	# Lose	% Loss Lose	Avg. % Trade
-4	2010	2011	-7,138	-5.27%	-4	-0.74%	0	1.23%	-0.19%
1	2010	2012	90,836	35.99%	1	-0.71%	0	1.39%	0.30%
4	2010	2013	307,982	42.59%	6	-0.46%	-2	0.95%	0.36%
4	2010	2014	863,813	51.77%	10	-0.25%	-6	0.81%	0.51%
7	2010	2015	1,713,788	40.70%	10	-0.29%	-3	0.75%	0.35%
10	2010	2016	4,472,171	52.61%	13	-0.20%	-3	0.90%	0.49%
14	2010	2017	3,767,949	31.73%	12	-0.17%	-2	0.61%	0.29%
15	2010	2018	7,954,710	31.30%	19	-0.21%	-4	0.48%	0.28%
20	2010	2019	15,398,493	33.74%	25	-0.18%	-5	0.47%	0.31%
24	2010	2020	31,711,577	29.84%	28	-0.25%	-4	0.44%	0.25%
28	2010	2021	299,580,013	39.77%	38	-0.29%	-10	0.43%	0.30%
32	2010	2022	457,288,295	35.86%	40	-0.33%	-8	0.45%	0.27%
37	2010	2023	1,428,950,264	39.33%	47	-0.35%	-10	0.47%	0.28%
45	2010	2024	3,885,675,257	42.84%	54	-0.35%	-9	0.49%	0.30%
52	2010	2025	4,659,099,977	39.89%	57	-0.36%	-5	0.54%	0.29%
81	2010	2026	9,213,334,026	37.23%	75	-0.34%	6	0.43%	0.26%
47	2010	*2027* [2]	12,617,065,611	34.51%	25	-0.37%	22	0.41%	0.23%

[1] The simulation adds one year at a time from 2/10/2010 ending on January 1^{th} of the following year.
[2] For 2027, we have from 2/10/2010 to 9/24/2026, stopping at trade # 941.

The most notable thing in Table #4 is the increase in profits over the years. This increase is gradual, suggesting that any changes to the trading procedures were spread out over the whole trading period.

It highlights the difference between two program versions that were designed to operate on the same core structure, with only a few procedural changes. To get

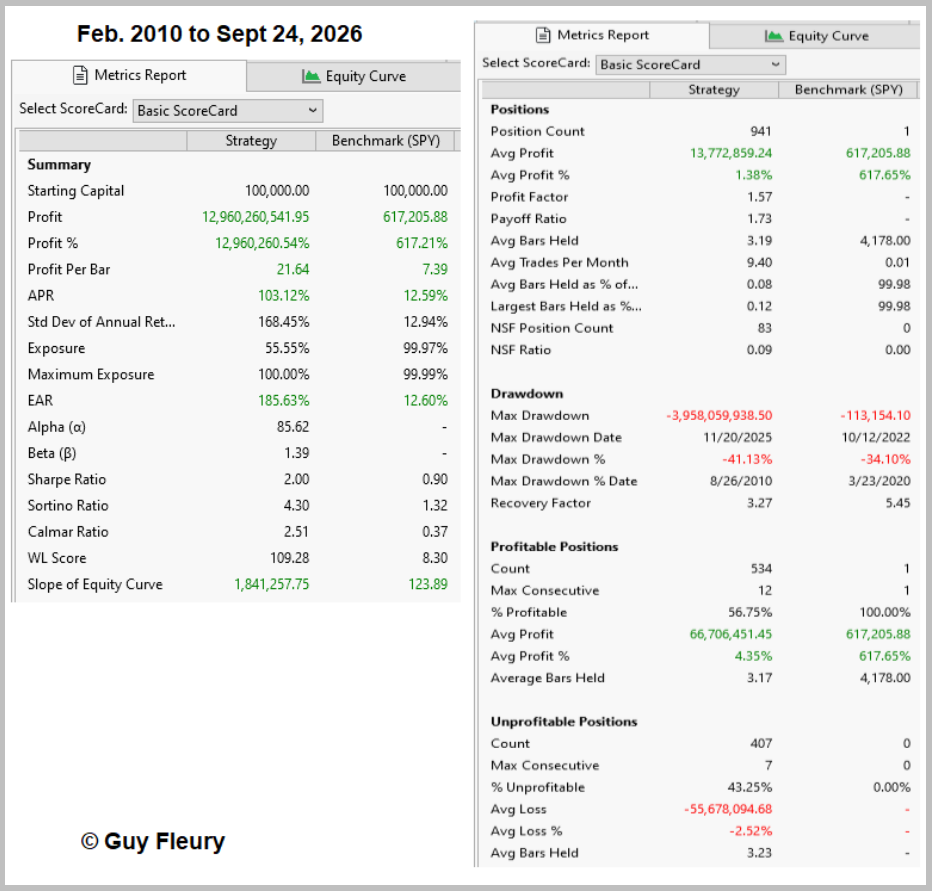
those results, I increased the number of trades, pushing for more wins and fewer losses.

The average percent win per winning trade fell slightly because the program added trades with a lower average gain. Meanwhile, the percent loss per losing trade fell slightly, as it took fewer trades.

This aligns with the objectives in Table #1 to produce more winners and fewer losers, since both can improve overall performance. This is shown in the total profits column: objectives met.

At the same time, the CAGR increased over the trading interval. It went from 68.61% to 103.12%. In absolute terms, it may not seem like much, but we're looking at compounded returns over 16.8 years. And that is a lot.

Figure #7. The Fleury OPPW TQQQ Simulation. Sept. 24nd 2026



Feb. 2010 to Sept 24, 2026

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (SPY)
Summary		
Starting Capital	100,000.00	100,000.00
Profit	12,960,260,541.95	617,205.88
Profit %	12,960,260.54%	617.21%
Profit Per Bar	21.64	7.39
APR	103.12%	12.59%
Std Dev of Annual Ret...	168.45%	12.94%
Exposure	55.55%	99.97%
Maximum Exposure	100.00%	99.99%
EAR	185.63%	12.60%
Alpha (α)	85.62	-
Beta (β)	1.39	-
Sharpe Ratio	2.00	0.90
Sortino Ratio	4.30	1.32
Calmar Ratio	2.51	0.37
WL Score	109.28	8.30
Slope of Equity Curve	1,841,257.75	123.89

© Guy Fleury

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (SPY)
Positions		
Position Count	941	1
Avg Profit	13,772,859.24	617,205.88
Avg Profit %	1.38%	617.65%
Profit Factor	1.57	-
Payoff Ratio	1.73	-
Avg Bars Held	3.19	4,178.00
Avg Trades Per Month	9.40	0.01
Avg Bars Held as % of...	0.08	99.98
Largest Bars Held as %...	0.12	99.98
NSF Position Count	83	0
NSF Ratio	0.09	0.00
Drawdown		
Max Drawdown	-3,958,059,938.50	-113,154.10
Max Drawdown Date	11/20/2025	10/12/2022
Max Drawdown %	-41.13%	-34.10%
Max Drawdown % Date	8/26/2010	3/23/2020
Recovery Factor	3.27	5.45
Profitable Positions		
Count	534	1
Max Consecutive	12	1
% Profitable	56.75%	100.00%
Avg Profit	66,706,451.45	617,205.88
Avg Profit %	4.35%	617.65%
Average Bars Held	3.17	4,178.00
Unprofitable Positions		
Count	407	0
Max Consecutive	7	0
% Unprofitable	43.25%	0.00%
Avg Loss	-55,678,094.68	-
Avg Loss %	-2.52%	-
Avg Bars Held	3.23	-

Also notable is the relative stability of some of the columns after the first few years. For instance, the average improvement in the average percent loss per losing trade stabilized at about 0.40% to 0.50%. This reinforces the stability observed in the average percent loss per losing trade in Table #3. Furthermore, the 941 trades in Table #3 are corroborated in the Figure #7 screenshot.

My strategy's equation for the results in Figure #7 is:

$$\mathbb{E}[F(t)] = 0.5555 \cdot 100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.04352)^{534} \cdot (1 - 0.0252)^{407} = 12,916,637,132 \quad (3)$$

Again, I slightly adjusted the fifth decimal to account for rounding at the fourth decimal. I extracted all numbers used in equation (3) from Figure #7.

The program was set to generate at least 52 trades per year. Adding an occasional second trade increased the annual trade count by about 4 trades per year on average. Those were not major changes to the strategy; all were minor program modifications. Type-B and Type-D trades liquidated at Friday's close. You can get a second trade after a Type-A or Type-C trade if they close early in the week. This explains why you get, on average, about 4 trades per year.

Expected average long-term TQQQ volatility measures should remain about the same as they have over the past 16+ years. The same holds for the long-term trend in up weeks versus down weeks. This suggests the ETF's volatility statistics might not change by that much in the future.

– *MY PROGRAM'S PSEUDO-CODE* –

My first published version of the program code appeared in the addendum to **Gain Your Financial Freedom** in November 2024. Since then, I have modified my program to reflect my aspirations from the start, as shown in Table #1, to impact the variables in equation (1).

The main objective was essentially to improve overall performance without using any technical indicators or fundamental analysis. No SI (aka: AI) was used either. Nor was any sentiment analysis used. Common sense was applied.

No optimization method was used in the improvements made. You made a bet and waited for the outcome. How could you improve the process of taking a trade if you took one every Monday, at the same time, no matter what? You can only optimize if you start setting conditions for your participation.

If the condition is: "If I don't have a position on Monday at the open, I will take one". That is not optimizing; it is just taking a bet.

If QQQ has a 5% weekly variance, you should expect that TQQQ would have, on average, a 15% variance over the same week. From 1999 to 2010, before TQQQ even existed, you had 11 years of QQQ data to determine its average volatility. If someone had my OPPW TQQQ trading program in 2010, they could have achieved Table #3, which is what the trading script was designed to do.

Nonetheless, you will be looking at the future, and what matters is what that future will be. If you think the world will go down the drain, why invest in a positive, optimistic

future? You should short everything. However, note that those who have shorted the future in the past have not done so well, except for a handful of exceptions.

You have to make the bet ”as if” you survived, since if you do, you will need the money. It’s called delayed gratification.

You have to save and invest for your future because you might have one.

The Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy pseudo-code is **HERE**. It is a text file that any text program can read. So there should be no problem.

The file uses indentation, which is important because it breaks down the logical blocks. Overall, the file is easy to read.

I intended to provide a trading script that anyone could execute by hand, like a recipe. It also gives anyone who wants to convert it back to code a structure to build something similar to, or better than, what is presented.

The advantage is that the provided trading script generated Table #3 and Figure #7. That can make a big difference for someone building their retirement fund: 16.8 years, and you are there. You could even reach more than acceptable levels within 10 years, as shown in Table #3.

As an investor, you still need the determination, perseverance, and patience to carry it out. Those who invest in their future will reap the rewards. With just a few minor procedural changes to your program code, you could move from Table #2 to the results in Table #3. Would you consider those program changes valuable enough to motivate you to make them?

Perhaps the most striking expectation of this trading strategy is that many variations could also be highly profitable, since it can take multiple forms across clusters of strategy siblings.

Study the code and paper-trade it for a few months to fully understand how it behaves. Convert the pseudo-code back into your trading program and improve it, since there is still plenty of room to do so. Add more protective measures to handle rare and potentially severe drawdowns. It’s all up to you, as always.

Link to the pseudo-code text file:

The Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy pseudo-code.

Related Papers and Articles:

Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: A GAMBLING METHOD
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: INVESTMENT BOREDOM
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: Financing Your Retirement
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: Retire Rich
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: Beyond Market Averages
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: Be Bold, Be Rich
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: Borrow Your Way To Retirement
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: RETIREMENT VISIONS
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: IT'S YOUR GAME AND YOU HAVE TO WIN IT
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: WIN MY GAME AND ENJOY THE MONEY
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: A CASINO GAMING EQUATION
Fleury's OPPW TQQQ Strategy: Dealing With Randomness
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: NEWBORN ACCOUNTS
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: ADDING LEVERAGE?
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: IT'S YOUR FINANCIAL FUTURE
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: YOUR MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR QUEST
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: A GAME TO WIN, AND... IT'S ON YOU
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: MAKING IT YOURS
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: OPTIMIZING?
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: A WINNING EXAMPLE
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: A WINNER'S GAME
My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: THE ANTICIPATED FUTURE
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: KA-CHING, KA-CHING
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: AMPLIFYING YOUR STAKE
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: WANTING MORE
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: A WALK-FORWARD
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: FINANCING THE OPPW
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: THE GAME YOU WILL WIN
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: THE EXPECTED UNEXPECTED
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Program: Making Improvements, and **Part II**
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: MY EQUATION
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: Some Trading Habits
The OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy: Trade Distribution
THE TQQQ 3x-LEVERAGED SCENARIO
For Your Retirement, You Need To Win. It Is Not A Wish
You Can Make It Big, Real Big. If You Want ***With Excel template.***
Make Your First $50M Before You Retire
Your Trading Rules Matter
Gain Your Financial Freedom ***Free book with WL8 program.***
High Stock Portfolio Returns? Easy
Stock Trading Strategy Alpha Generation
There Is Always A Better Retirement Fund: **Part I**, and **Part II**
The One Percent a Week Stock Trading Program: **Part VII**, and **Part VIII**
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**
The One Percent a Week Stock Trading Program: **Part I**, and **Part II**
The Long-Term Stock Trading Problem: **Part I**, and **Part II**
QQQ To The Rescue
Use QQQ - Make the Money and Keep IT - **Part II**

Visit my Website: **AlphaPowerTrading.com**
© Guy R. Fleury. Oct. 5^{th}, 2026