Table 8: Extended results on TSLA, AAPL, and COIN (Mar–Sep 2025).

Models	TSLA			AAPL			COIN		
	CR%↑	SR↑	MDD%↓	CR%↑	SR↑	MDD%↓	CR%↑	SR↑	MDD%↓
Baseline									
Random	−32.13	−0.91	62.10	−34.21	−0.28	59.40	−0.22	−0.01	17.60
DRL									
PPO (Li et al., 2025)	−73.76	−0.56	69.88	−58.33	−0.55	61.40	−2.04	−0.04	17.80
LLM-Based Agents									
FinGPT (Yang et al., 2023)	−95.19	−1.07	94.36	−85.22	−1.52	74.60	−3.63	−0.04	17.00
FinAgent (Zhang et al., 2024)	−74.31	−0.89	85.65	−78.00	−1.09	71.50	−2.10	−0.03	17.50
FINMEM (Yu et al., 2024a)	−44.03	−0.52	72.10	−45.88	−0.54	47.80	0.13	0.01	19.20
FINCON (Yu et al., 2024b)	7.76	0.38	59.13	−16.02	−0.13	29.03	7.35	**1.03**	15.10
FinPos	**54.99**	**0.67**	**42.34**	**60.28**	**0.69**	**19.75**	**14.74**	0.92	**14.05**

higher cumulative returns and Sharpe ratios while substantially reducing maximum drawdowns. Notably, the performance gap between FinPOS and baseline methods widens under extreme market conditions, where unmanaged position exposure can quickly amplify downside risk. We attribute this robustness to FinPOS's explicit modeling of continuous position evolution and risk-aware sizing. By combining CVaR-based position control with multi-timescale reward feedback, FinPOS is able to gradually reduce exposure even when directional signals remain uncertain. This capability is especially critical during black-swan-like events.