

# AI-00045 100 investing technical analysis concepts, relationships and rules

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⋮ Tags	investing
🕒 Created time	@April 17, 2023 12:55 AM

List 100 investing technical analysis concepts, relationships and rules

1. Moving Average
2. Support and Resistance Levels
3. Trendlines
4. Candlestick Patterns
5. Relative Strength Index (RSI)
6. Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD)
7. Bollinger Bands
8. Fibonacci Retracement
9. Elliott Wave Theory
10. Ichimoku Cloud
11. Volume Indicators
12. On-Balance Volume (OBV)
13. Average Directional Index (ADX)
14. Stochastic Oscillator
15. Money Flow Index (MFI)
16. Williams %R
17. Parabolic SAR
18. Donchian Channels
19. Triple Exponential Moving Average (TEMA)
20. Exponential Moving Average (EMA)
21. Simple Moving Average (SMA)
22. Weighted Moving Average (WMA)

23. Moving Average Ribbon
24. Moving Average Envelope
25. Moving Average Channel
26. Moving Average Cross
27. Moving Average Crossover
28. Moving Average Slope
29. Moving Average Convergence Divergence Histogram (MACD-H)
30. Moving Average Convergence Divergence Signal Line (MACD-S)
31. Relative Strength Index Smoothed (RSI-S)
32. Relative Strength Index Wilder (RSI-W)
33. Stochastic Oscillator Full (STO-F)
34. Stochastic Oscillator Fast (STO-FS)
35. Stochastic Oscillator Slow (STO-S)
36. Money Flow Index Smoothed (MFI-S)
37. Money Flow Index Wilder (MFI-W)
38. Williams %R Smoothed (W%R-S)
39. Williams %R Wilder (W%R-W)
40. Parabolic SAR Smoothed (PSAR-S)
41. Parabolic SAR Wilder (PSAR-W)
42. Donchian Channels High (DC-H)
43. Donchian Channels Low (DC-L)
44. Triple Exponential Moving Average Smoothed (TEMA-S)
45. Triple Exponential Moving Average Wilder (TEMA-W)
46. Moving Average Envelope High (MAE-H)
47. Moving Average Envelope Low (MAE-L)
48. Moving Average Channel High (MACH-H)
49. Moving Average Channel Low (MACH-L)
50. Relative Strength Index Moving Average (RSI-MA)
51. Stochastic Oscillator Moving Average (STO-MA)
52. Money Flow Index Moving Average (MFI-MA)
53. Williams %R Moving Average (W%R-MA)
54. Parabolic SAR Moving Average (PSAR-MA)
55. Donchian Channels Moving Average (DC-MA)
56. Triple Exponential Moving Average Moving Average (TEMA-MA)
57. Moving Average Convergence Divergence Moving Average (MACD-MA)
58. Moving Average Crossover Divergence (MACD)

59. Moving Average Crossover Divergence Histogram (MACD-H)
60. Moving Average Crossover Divergence Signal Line (MACD-S)
61. Moving Average Envelope Moving Average (MAE-MA)
62. Moving Average Channel Moving Average (MACH-MA)
63. Relative Strength Index Moving Average Crossover (RSI-MAC)
64. Stochastic Oscillator Moving Average Crossover (STO-MAC)
65. Money Flow Index Moving Average Crossover (MFI-MAC)
66. Williams %R Moving Average Crossover (W%R-MAC)
67. Parabolic SAR Moving Average Crossover (PSAR-MAC)
68. Donchian Channels Moving Average Crossover (DC-MAC)
69. Triple Exponential Moving Average Moving Average Crossover (TEMA-MAC)
70. Moving

Can you describe each item that you mentioned

Sure, here's a brief description of each item I mentioned in the list of 70 investing technical analysis concepts:

1. Moving Average: A statistical calculation that represents the average price of an asset over a certain period of time.
2. Support and Resistance Levels: Levels where the price of an asset tends to find support (stops falling) or resistance (stops rising) due to the presence of buyers or sellers in the market.
3. Trendlines: Lines drawn on a chart to indicate the general direction of a price trend.
4. Candlestick Patterns: Patterns formed by the price of an asset over a certain period of time, often used to predict future price movements.
5. Relative Strength Index (RSI): A momentum oscillator that measures the speed and change of price movements of an asset.
6. Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD): A trend-following momentum indicator that shows the relationship between two moving averages of an asset's price.

7. Bollinger Bands: A technical analysis tool that plots two standard deviations away from a simple moving average to create a band that can help traders identify potential buy and sell signals.
8. Fibonacci Retracement: A tool used to identify potential levels of support and resistance based on key Fibonacci ratios.
9. Elliott Wave Theory: A theory that suggests that market trends unfold in repetitive patterns, with each pattern composed of a series of waves.
10. Ichimoku Cloud: A technical analysis indicator that uses multiple lines to show support, resistance, and potential trend direction.
11. Volume Indicators: Technical analysis tools that use volume data to help traders identify potential buy and sell signals.
12. On-Balance Volume (OBV): A volume indicator that measures buying and selling pressure by adding or subtracting the day's volume based on whether the price closed higher or lower.
13. Average Directional Index (ADX): A technical analysis tool used to measure the strength of a trend.
14. Stochastic Oscillator: A momentum indicator that compares the current closing price of an asset to its price range over a certain period of time.
15. Money Flow Index (MFI): A momentum indicator that uses both price and volume data to measure buying and selling pressure.
16. Williams %R: A momentum indicator that measures oversold and overbought levels of an asset.
17. Parabolic SAR: A trend-following indicator that uses price and time to predict potential changes in trend direction.
18. Donchian Channels: A tool used to identify potential breakout levels based on the highest high and lowest low over a certain period of time.
19. Triple Exponential Moving Average (TEMA): A moving average that puts more weight on recent price data.
20. Exponential Moving Average (EMA): A moving average that puts more weight on recent price data.

21. Simple Moving Average (SMA): A moving average that gives equal weight to all price data.
22. Weighted Moving Average (WMA): A moving average that puts more weight on recent price data.
23. Moving Average Ribbon: Multiple moving averages plotted on a chart to show trend direction.
24. Moving Average Envelope: Bands plotted around a moving average to show potential levels of support and resistance.
25. Moving Average Channel: Channels plotted around a moving average to show potential levels of support and resistance.
26. Moving Average Cross: A technical analysis tool that uses two moving averages to identify potential buy and sell signals.
27. Moving Average Crossover: A technical analysis tool that uses two moving averages to identify potential buy and sell signals.
28. Moving Average Slope: A technical analysis tool that measures the slope of a moving average to identify potential trend changes.
29. Moving Average Convergence Divergence Histogram (MACD-H): A histogram that shows the difference between the MAC

Continue

D and its signal line, which can help traders identify potential trend changes.

1. Bullish Divergence: A situation where the price of an asset makes a lower low while a momentum indicator makes a higher low, which can be a sign of a potential bullish reversal.
2. Bearish Divergence: A situation where the price of an asset makes a higher high while a momentum indicator makes a lower high, which can be a sign of a potential bearish reversal.
3. Moving Average Bounce: A technical analysis tool that uses a moving average to identify potential levels of support and resistance, with the price of the asset

bouncing off the moving average.

4. Breakout: A situation where the price of an asset breaks through a level of support or resistance, potentially indicating a trend reversal or continuation.
5. Breakdown: A situation where the price of an asset breaks through a level of support or resistance, potentially indicating a trend reversal or continuation.
6. Reversal: A situation where the price of an asset changes direction, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
7. Continuation: A situation where the price of an asset continues in its current trend direction.
8. Gap: A situation where there is a significant difference between the closing price of an asset and its opening price, potentially indicating a change in market sentiment.
9. Island Reversal: A situation where a gap forms on both sides of a trading range, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
10. Head and Shoulders Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset forms a peak, followed by two smaller peaks, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
11. Double Top Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset reaches a high, then falls, then reaches the same high again, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
12. Triple Top Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset reaches a high, falls, reaches the same high again, falls again, then reaches the same high a third time, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
13. Head and Shoulders Bottom Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset forms a low, followed by two smaller lows, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
14. Double Bottom Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset reaches a low, then rises, then reaches the same low again, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
15. Triple Bottom Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset reaches a low, rises, reaches the same low again, rises again, then reaches the same low a third time, potentially indicating a trend reversal.

16. Cup and Handle Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset forms a cup shape, followed by a smaller handle shape, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
17. Flag and Pennant Pattern: Technical analysis patterns that form when the price of an asset forms a rectangle shape, with flag patterns having a downward slope and pennant patterns having an upward slope, potentially indicating a continuation of the current trend.
18. Symmetrical Triangle Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset forms a triangle shape, with the top and bottom of the triangle converging, potentially indicating a trend reversal or continuation.
19. Ascending Triangle Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset forms a triangle shape, with the top of the triangle remaining flat while the bottom rises, potentially indicating a trend continuation.
20. Descending Triangle Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when the price of an asset forms a triangle shape, with the bottom of the triangle remaining flat while the top falls, potentially indicating a trend continuation.
21. Flag Pole and Pennant Pole: The vertical price

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movement that occurs before the formation of a flag or pennant pattern.

1. Fibonacci Retracement: A technical analysis tool that uses Fibonacci ratios to identify potential levels of support and resistance.
2. Fibonacci Extension: A technical analysis tool that uses Fibonacci ratios to identify potential levels of price targets for a trend continuation.
3. Elliott Wave Theory: A technical analysis approach that seeks to identify patterns in the price movements of assets, based on the idea that markets move in waves.
4. Wave Count: The process of identifying the different waves that make up an Elliott Wave pattern.

5. Fibonacci Sequence: A sequence of numbers where each number is the sum of the two preceding numbers (0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, etc.), which is used in technical analysis as a basis for identifying potential levels of support and resistance.
6. Trendline: A line drawn on a chart to connect two or more points, used to identify potential levels of support and resistance.
7. Price Channel: A technical analysis tool that uses parallel trendlines to identify potential levels of support and resistance.
8. Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD): A technical analysis tool that uses two moving averages and a histogram to identify potential trend changes.
9. Bollinger Bands: A technical analysis tool that uses a moving average and two standard deviations to identify potential levels of support and resistance.
10. Relative Strength Index (RSI): A technical analysis tool that measures the strength of an asset's price movements, indicating potential levels of overbought or oversold conditions.
11. Stochastic Oscillator: A technical analysis tool that measures the momentum of an asset's price movements, indicating potential levels of overbought or oversold conditions.
12. Williams %R: A technical analysis tool that measures the momentum of an asset's price movements, indicating potential levels of overbought or oversold conditions.
13. On-Balance Volume (OBV): A technical analysis tool that uses volume to measure the strength of an asset's price movements, indicating potential levels of trend continuation or reversal.
14. Moving Average Ribbon: A technical analysis tool that uses multiple moving averages to identify potential levels of support and resistance.
15. Ichimoku Cloud: A technical analysis tool that uses multiple moving averages and a cloud to identify potential levels of support and resistance.
16. Gann Fan: A technical analysis tool that uses diagonal lines to identify potential levels of support and resistance, based on the idea that price movements follow geometric patterns.



17. Parabolic SAR: A technical analysis tool that uses dots to identify potential levels of support and resistance, based on the idea that price movements follow a parabolic path.
18. Momentum: A technical analysis concept that measures the rate of change in an asset's price movements, indicating potential levels of trend continuation or reversal.
19. Volatility: A technical analysis concept that measures the degree of variation in an asset's price movements, indicating potential levels of risk and reward.
20. Volume: A technical analysis concept that measures the number of shares or contracts traded for an asset, indicating potential levels of strength or weakness in market sentiment.
21. Open Interest: A technical analysis concept that measures the number of outstanding contracts for an asset, indicating potential levels of strength or weakness in market sentiment.
22. Candlestick Charting: A type of chart used in technical analysis that displays the price movements of an asset in a series of candlesticks, indicating potential levels of support and resistance.
23. Dark Cloud Cover: A candlestick pattern that forms when a bullish candle is followed by a bearish candle that opens above the high of the bullish candle and closes below the midpoint, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
- 24.

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Engulfing Pattern: A candlestick pattern that forms when a small candle is followed by a larger candle that completely engulfs the small candle, potentially indicating a trend reversal.

1. Hammer: A candlestick pattern that forms when a small candle has a long lower shadow and a short upper shadow, potentially indicating a trend reversal.

2. Shooting Star: A candlestick pattern that forms when a small candle has a long upper shadow and a short lower shadow, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
3. Doji: A candlestick pattern that forms when the open and close prices are the same or very close to each other, potentially indicating indecision in the market.
4. Hanging Man: A candlestick pattern that forms when a small candle has a long lower shadow and a short upper shadow, occurring after an uptrend and potentially indicating a trend reversal.
5. Tweezer Bottom: A candlestick pattern that forms when two candles have similar lows, potentially indicating a level of support.
6. Tweezer Top: A candlestick pattern that forms when two candles have similar highs, potentially indicating a level of resistance.
7. Morning Star: A candlestick pattern that forms when a small candle is followed by a gap down and a large bullish candle, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
8. Evening Star: A candlestick pattern that forms when a small candle is followed by a gap up and a large bearish candle, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
9. Three Black Crows: A candlestick pattern that forms when three consecutive bearish candles occur, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
10. Three White Soldiers: A candlestick pattern that forms when three consecutive bullish candles occur, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
11. Head and Shoulders Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a peak is followed by a higher peak and then a lower peak, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
12. Inverse Head and Shoulders Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a trough is followed by a lower trough and then a higher trough, potentially indicating a trend reversal.
13. Double Top: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a peak is followed by a pullback and then another peak at a similar level, potentially indicating a level of resistance.
14. Double Bottom: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a trough is followed by a rebound and then another trough at a similar level, potentially indicating a level of support.

15. Triple Top: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a peak is followed by two pullbacks and then another peak at a similar level, potentially indicating a level of resistance.
16. Triple Bottom: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a trough is followed by two rebounds and then another trough at a similar level, potentially indicating a level of support.
17. Cup and Handle Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a rounded bottom is followed by a pullback and then a small rebound, potentially indicating a level of support and a bullish continuation.
18. Flag Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a sharp price movement is followed by a period of consolidation, potentially indicating a level of continuation.
19. Pennant Pattern: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a sharp price movement is followed by a period of consolidation with a narrowing range, potentially indicating a level of continuation.
20. Symmetrical Triangle: A technical analysis pattern that forms when two trendlines converge, potentially indicating a level of indecision in the market.
21. Ascending Triangle: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a horizontal resistance level is met by an upward sloping trendline, potentially indicating a level of breakout and continuation.
22. Descending Triangle: A technical analysis pattern that forms when a horizontal support level is met by a downward sloping trendline, potentially indicating a level of breakout and continuation.