ChatGPT

GTC Trading Course 4.0 – *Chase Trading*: Deep-Dive Analysis

Trading Style

Counter-Trend Position Trading: *Chase trading* is a contrarian style focused on shorting overextended moves in altcoins. The instructor emphasizes that you **cannot chase trade just any coin** – you must carefully select targets that have run up substantially [1]. It's about taking advantage of coins in a **"FOMO" pump phase** and positioning for the inevitable reversal. This style is closer to swing/position trading than rapid day-trading; trades might span days or weeks as you wait for the big drop.

Designed for Part-Time Traders: Uniquely, chase trading is presented as a strategy suited for those who **cannot monitor charts constantly**. The instructor explicitly says this style is for people with full-time jobs or families who "don't have the time to keep checking charts" [2]. Once the initial position and subsequent orders are set, the trader does not need to babysit the trade on lower timeframes – making it practical for busy schedules.

Focused and Selective: The trading style encourages focusing on a limited number of positions. The mentor advises against juggling too many trades at once – *"trade like four or five altcoins max"*, and if you want to enter a new one, close an existing trade first to maintain focus [3]. This highlights a disciplined, concentrated approach rather than broad diversification. Overall, the style is **methodical and patient**, waiting for the right high-probability setup (he "never breaks a promise" on a short call and insists you *"have to believe if you want to chase trade"* [4] – implying strong conviction in each trade).

Strategy Type

Mean-Reversion Short Strategy: The chase trading technique is fundamentally a **counter-trend (mean-reversion)** strategy. Rather than following momentum upward, the trader is fading it – entering shorts as a coin's price surges with the expectation that it will **"come back to earth"** and dump hard later [5]. It capitalizes on the natural cooling-off after hype-driven rallies. In practice, as the instructor notes, *"70–80% of the time… you're gonna chase trade it and it just goes down [immediately]… It's that simple"* [6] – meaning often the coin reverses soon after the short entry, yielding a quick win. The strategy is prepared, however, for the other 20–30% of cases where the price keeps rising ("the doom scenario"): the trader will then systematically **average up** the short position at higher levels to eventually profit on the reversal.

Incremental Position Building (Martingale-esque): Chase trading's hallmark is building the short position in **pre-planned increments** as price moves against you. Instead of a single entry and stop, the trader starts with a small fraction of the intended size (e.g. 25%) and then layers additional short orders higher up if needed. This is essentially a controlled Martingale or pyramiding approach. The instructor stresses that *"it's not about the [initial] size, no… In chase trading, it's about this red line – your entry. How are you going to raise up your entry while you're chase trading and protect your 25%?"* [7]. In other words, the strategy type focuses on

improving the average entry price (the "red line") of the short as the market goes higher, so that when the reversal comes, the entire position is entered at an advantageous, elevated price.

No-Stop-Loss, High-Conviction Tactic: Unlike traditional strategies, chase trading deliberately uses **no stop loss**, relying instead on the trader's conviction and the incremental adding plan to manage risk. *"If this is a chase trade… you're not going to use any stop loss; you're not going to get out if the markets go against you. You gotta stay in this position"* [8]. This makes it a high-risk strategy if executed without discipline, but it's presented as viable when done with strict rules (small starting size, proper targets, and an actionable plan for adds/exit). The type of trading here is **technical and rules-based**, rooted in chart behavior and a specific indicator (rather than any fundamental analysis). It seeks large payoffs from major price reversals (a *"big payday… life-changing money"* when the dump happens [9]), accepting being in drawdown temporarily as a trade-off for not missing the reversal.

Timeframe Focus

Higher Timeframes (4H/Daily) Orientation: Chase trading operates on medium to higher timeframes, which aligns with its suitability for part-time traders. The instructor starts analysis on the **daily chart** to identify key levels and the overall setup for the short [10]. The execution then zooms into the **4-hour and 1-hour charts** for timing entries and exits. He explicitly instructs that *"you don't need to do this on a 5m or 15m… you need to do this on the 1H or 4H"* [11]. These timeframes smooth out noise and ensure the moves (both the continued pump and the eventual dump) are substantial enough to justify the strategy.

Patience Over Urgency: With the focus on 4H/Daily, trades are not scalp-like quick flips but **swing trades** that can unfold over multiple bars of those timeframes. Traders are taught to be patient – for example, waiting for a 4H indicator trigger or a daily-level retest to take profits. The **daily timeframe** might also be used for a key signal to finally exit a profitable trade (e.g. he mentions if price "comes down to the daily indicator" one should take significant profit off [12]). In summary, the strategy's timeframe focus ensures that one can check in a few times a day or even once daily and manage the trade, rather than sitting in front of the screen constantly.

Multi-Timeframe Perspective: While execution is on 1H/4H, there's an interplay of timeframes: the **daily chart provides the big picture** (trend context and major support levels for eventual exit), the **4H chart is critical for interim signals** (like the proprietary indicator's readings and structural points for adding or taking profit), and the 1H can be used by more active traders to finesse additional profit-taking on each minor bounce if they have time [13]. This multi-timeframe approach helps in fine-tuning entries and exits while keeping the broader trend in sight.

Risk Management Philosophy

"Never Lose" Principle: The **core philosophy is capital preservation** – the mentor repeatedly says *"every strategy I created is based on not losing money"*, going so far as to claim *"I don't lose… If I have even 1% doubt that I'm gonna lose the trade, I will not take it"* [14]. This almost obsessive aversion to losses underpins how the entire trade is structured. Rather than using stop losses (which realize a loss), chase trading manages risk by **position sizing and scaling**, aiming to eventually turn even initially losing positions into winners. The instructor's mindset is that as long as you plan properly, you should never have to take a loss – a bold stance that he supports by only engaging in trades he has strong confidence in.

Fractional Capital Deployment: A strict rule is to use only a **small portion of capital per trade**. He insists on initiating a chase trade with just **25% of the money** allocated for trading (and in fact recommends only 25% of your entire trading portfolio on one coin) [15]. The remaining 75% of funds is held in reserve to add to the position if the trade goes against you, which prevents over-exposure at the outset. By never deploying the full account on one idea, the trader avoids catastrophic loss and keeps ample margin. He also discourages having too many simultaneous positions (max 4–5) [3], which is indirectly a risk measure to not dilute attention or capital. This disciplined sizing means that even without a stop, the trade has a wide safety buffer.

Leverage as a Tool, Not a Threat: The strategy uses **moderate leverage (around 5×)** to widen the margin for error. By using 5× leverage on the 25% capital, the liquidation point is set far above the entry – for example, an entry at $8 with 5× might liquidate around $40, giving tremendous room for the price to go against you without wiping out the position [16]. The mentor actually advises *"always 5× minimum"* for chase trades (and even higher if one has the collateral), specifically so that one can **"push [the liquidation] there"** far away [16]. This ensures the trader **never hits a forced exit** before the plan plays out. It's a counter-intuitive risk tactic: use leverage not to oversize, but to keep most capital off the exchange while still maintaining a large cushion against liquidation.

Planned Scaling & Profit Taking: Risk management is achieved dynamically by how the position is scaled and trimmed. The 75% reserve is added in 25% increments at predetermined levels if price continues rising, which **raises the average entry price** and keeps the unrealized loss on the overall position under control. Crucially, after each additional entry, when the price *does* dip, the trader **takes profit on that newly added portion** – *even if the overall trade is still in drawdown*. For example, if a second 25% order fills at a higher price and the coin then drops, that portion is **immediately in profit and can be closed** for a gain [17] [18]. This locks in money and frees up capital. The mentor points out that many retailers fail here: they *"don't dare to decrease their position when it's still in red because they see it as a loss. And it isn't a loss"* if you're closing the profitable chunk you added [19]. By securing these profits (which he calls *"printing money"* on the bounce [20]), you not only reduce the position size (and risk) temporarily, you also **increase your account equity**, which allows larger adds later (*the "snowball effect"* where profits make your 25% adds effectively grow to 40%, 50%, etc. in nominal terms as the account balance rises [21] [22]).

Always Keep Ammo in Reserve: A mantra in this strategy is to **always have funds available for the next move**. *"You always have to own money in that same position to fill up if this thing wants to go higher"* [23]. This is why taking partial profits is so vital – it replenishes your buying power for another short entry higher up, if needed. The worst-case scenario for a chase trader is being "out of money" to add when the price still keeps climbing [24]. The course teaches to avoid that by adjusting the scale of each addition. For instance, if an extreme pump is possible (signaled by *"funding rates… super red"* indicating many shorts already in the market), one should **hold back some capital for an even higher level** instead of deploying it all at the current add level [25] [26]. By **never going "all-in"**, the strategy retains flexibility to handle even drastic moves against the trade.

Exit Risk and "Green Never Turns Red" Rule: Managing risk doesn't stop once the trade becomes profitable. The instructor enforces the rule *"green never turns into red"* [12], meaning once the position overall is in profit ("in the green"), you should not let it flip back to a loss. Practically, this means **taking profits on the way down** during the dump. He suggests concrete take-profit checkpoints: e.g. if price reaches the daily chart's indicator support, **take at least 50% off** the table [27]. The strategy allows personal discretion on how to scale out ("it's to your own satisfaction how you want to take profits when we dump" [28]), but the underlying rule is to **secure a win**. The focus is always on capital protection – *"I don't care if you liquidate it all… as long as you don't lose money. That's the only part I care about"* [29]. By ensuring a worst-case outcome of break-even or small profit, the trader lives to fight another day. In essence, **not losing** is the priority; any gain beyond that is a bonus that will compound over time.

Psychological Profile

Extreme Conviction and Confidence: The psychological stance in chase trading is one of **unyielding confidence**. The mentor exemplifies this with his personal mantra, *"I don't lose"*, repeated frequently [30]. He approaches the market with an almost fearless attitude, claiming no one he knows can beat him in trading [31] and urging students to *"never doubt me"*. This confidence is not about bravado alone; it's presented as a necessary mindset for the strategy. Since you often sit through adverse price moves (without a stop loss), **you must firmly believe in your analysis** and that the eventual outcome will be a win. The trader needs to **trust the process completely** – for example, trust that the chosen indicator signal on the 4H will mark the turn, and *"*trust the damn thing"* even through scary volatility [32].

Patience and Composure: Patience is repeatedly stressed as a key trait. Rather than panicking when a trade goes into the red, one should focus on the plan: *"have patience. Just wait for it… if the trade goes against you, your only focus… is this needs to go up (your entry price)"* [33] [34]. In other words, **stay calm and stick to the strategy** of raising the average entry, instead of reacting emotionally to each price tick. This requires a high level of composure under pressure. The strategy intentionally puts the trader in a zen-like mode of executing preset orders and waiting. *"No fear… just put in those orders and let them be. If they hit, they hit"* [35] is the ethos – removing emotion from the execution. The absence of a stop means **there's no point at which you "give up"**; thus mental resilience to ride through potentially large unrealized losses is crucial.

Discipline to Control Greed and Fear: The psychological profile of a successful chase trader is someone who has **conquered their basic emotions, especially greed and fear**. The instructor flatly states that he can teach everything except how to master one's own emotions: *"I cannot teach you how to fight greed, how to fight your emotions… You need to conquer that… destroy greed and emotions in yourself"* [36]. This strategy tests a trader's discipline in two ways. First, you **cannot be fearful** to add to a losing position when the strategy calls for it – it feels counterintuitive, but the plan demands courage to follow through (hence the constant assurance that he's "never lost a penny" doing this [37] to instill confidence). Second, you **cannot be greedy** when the time comes to take profits. Many would hope for the absolute top or bottom, but he stresses taking profits at the predefined points (*"you don't have to wait until it hits the indicator – if it gets near it, just take it"* [38]) and not lamenting if the market moves further after you've exited. This requires *humility* and sticking to rules, rather than impulsively chasing a bit more gain. In practice, the trader must be willing to trim the position even if the overall PnL is still negative (knowing it's the right move) and later, to cash out when in profit without letting greed aim for every last dollar of the move.

Steadiness and Focus: Because chase trading involves managing one complex position (with multiple entries/exits) rather than many simple trades, the trader's mindset needs to be **laser-focused and organized**. The training encourages focusing on a few targets and following the step-by-step plan for each. Losing focus or becoming emotional can lead to mistakes like adding too much too early, or closing everything at the worst time. The mentor labels reactions like *"getting emotional, oversizing, not being able to sleep"* as the **"amateur way"** [39], which this strategy is designed to avoid through its structured approach. By always knowing your next move (next order level, next take-profit point), you replace anxiety with strategic intent. In summary, the ideal psychological profile here is **confident but not impulsive, patient but ready to act, and above all disciplined** in executing the plan without succumbing to panic or hubris.

Tools Used

- **Proprietary Technical *Indicator* (4H/Daily):** A custom indicator is central to this strategy's decision-making. On the 4-hour chart, the mentor applies *"the indicator"* which he lauds as *"the best indicator in the world"*, outperforming popular tools like Market Cipher or others [40]. He doesn't name it explicitly in the transcript, but it's implied to be a specialized momentum/trend indicator that his group uses. Notably, he mentions that if one trades on a particular platform (*"Novitonex"*), they *"get this thing for free"* [41] – suggesting it's a tool provided to his community. The indicator provides key levels on the **4H and daily** timeframes: for example, it signals where the price is likely to reverse or where the trader should take profit (he repeatedly references *"if the indicator on the 4H gets hit, respect it"* [42] and also watching the *daily indicator* for larger moves [12]). In essence, this tool guides **when to add or when to start securing profit**, acting as the backbone of the chase trading strategy.

- **Trend Lines and Technical Levels:** The trader makes heavy use of simple **trend lines** on the chart to plan out entry levels. As the price is climbing, he draws horizontal or diagonal lines to mark where each next short order will go. *"You can put those trend lines in… you can put it like this and like this… you know 'okay, I'm going to put my next order here, and if it gets over here, my next order there.'"* [43]. These drawn levels create a ladder of entries (usually corresponding to that 25% incremental adds). The trend lines are important for **visualizing the "ladder" of short orders** and ensuring spacing is appropriate. They also help identify breakpoints in the trend – for instance, if the coin breaks a drawn trend structure, that might coincide with the indicator signal to start adding or to expect a reversal.

- **Funding Rate Monitor (Coinalyze):** As part of reading market conditions, the mentor looks at **funding rates data**, specifically via *Coinalyze*. He checks if funding is positive or negative (he calls it *"red"* when funding is negative/red on Coinalyze) to gauge how crowded the short side is [44]. For example, *"if… funding rates on Coinalyze… still there's some red, it might mean the position will still get ramped up"* (i.e. price might keep spiking up) [44]. This tool is used as a sentiment indicator: **negative funding (many shorts in the market)** can signal a potential short squeeze, warning the trader to be prepared for a higher price spike. Conversely, if funding normalizes, it might indicate less risk of further pump. Integrating this data helps fine-tune when to execute adds or take profits – it's a nuance that goes beyond basic charts, acknowledging the derivative market conditions.

- **Leverage Trading Exchange & Order System:** The strategy implicitly requires a **margin trading platform** that allows setting multiple limit orders, leverage adjustment, and partial closes. Although not named explicitly (aside from the hint at an affiliated platform), using a crypto futures exchange (such as Bybit, Binance Futures, etc.) is necessary. The tools here include:

- **Leverage controls:** setting 5× (or higher) leverage for the position [16].
- **Order placement tools:** the ability to place **limit orders** above the current price (for short entries) and possibly OCO orders or limit sells to take profit on portions. The instructor's method of "putting

in those orders and letting them sit" [35] suggests he uses the exchange's limit order book to queue his adds.

- **PnL and Position calculator:** to monitor the average entry price (he often references the movement of the average entry "red line") and to ensure the added size doesn't shift liquidation too close. While he doesn't mention a specific calculator, managing the precise percentages (25% increments, etc.) implies careful use of the platform's position size info.

- **Charting Tools & Community Resources:** He likely uses **TradingView or exchange charts** for technical analysis (since he draws trend lines and watches indicators on specific timeframes). Additionally, being a course for GTC members, the *Patreon/Telegram community* might be considered a resource – where he shares "proof" of trades and signals. While not a tool in the traditional sense, the **community insight** and his guidance act as a meta-tool for students following along. He references sharing proof over months to show his methods work [31], which indicates students have access to his trade examples and perhaps a community feed.

Overall, the key tools boil down to a **special indicator + technical charting** for strategy signals, and **smart use of the trading platform's order features** to execute the chase trading plan.

Execution Preference

Pre-Planned Limit Orders: Execution in chase trading is mostly **automated and pre-planned** rather than reactive. The trader defines all the key execution points in advance. For the short entry, you **start with a single entry** (25% size) at the initial level identified on the chart. Then, additional limit short orders (for the next 25% chunks) are placed at higher prices above the entry, according to the trend lines/levels decided. The mentor describes this clearly: *"you need to put in those orders… Just put them in and let them be. If they hit, they hit"* [35]. This means he prefers using **passive limit orders** to add to the position as the market rises, instead of chasing the price up manually. The benefit is twofold: you remove emotion (the orders execute only if conditions are met), and you ensure you don't miss the opportunity to add at the exact planned levels if price spikes while you're away. It's a "set it and wait" approach for building the position.

No Stop Loss, No Forced Exit: A cornerstone of this execution style is that there is **no stop-loss order set**. The plan does not allow for stopping out at a loss; instead, the trader is committing to see the trade through. In practice, this means once the initial short is opened, the only further orders are adds or profit-takes, never a stop. The instructor is adamant: *"you're not going to use any stop loss… you got to stay in this position"* [8]. Execution-wise, this requires **confidence in your margin** – hence the earlier emphasis on choosing a leverage and position size that keeps liquidation far away. The absence of a stop loss places even more importance on the placement of add orders and the eventual exit strategy, since those are your only trade adjustments.

Scaling In (Averaging Up): The execution is characterized by **sequential scaling in**. Typically, the strategy envisions up to four total entries: the initial 25% and then three additional 25% orders spaced above. For example, you might short 25% at price A, then have limit shorts for another 25% at price B, C, and D (higher prices). As each one fills, it raises the average entry price. The transcript example shows an initial entry, then *"over here you got your next 25%… and over here your last 25%"* in a ladder [45]. If all adds get filled, the position is now 100% of the intended size, with an average entry that's much higher than the first entry. **Importantly, the execution preference is to ladder in gradually** – the trader should *never* throw the remaining 75% in all at once at the first sign of trouble. Each add is only triggered at its planned level. If the price doesn't reach the higher order, that reserve capital stays unused (which is fine since the trade likely worked with partial size).

Active Profit-Taking and Re-entry: Unlike a one-and-done trade, chase trading involves **multiple partial exits (profit-taking) along the way**. Execution-wise, after each short add is filled and the price dips, the trader **manually (or via limit order) closes that recently added portion** to lock in profit. For instance, suppose your second 25% short at price B fills and the price drops from B to an intermediate support – you might buy-to-cover that 25% back, effectively scalping a profit within the larger position [17] [18]. The mentor even gives an example: if $700 was added, you close $700 on the dip and pocket that gain [18]. This **does not close the entire trade**, just that slice. After taking such profit, the execution loop continues: you will later **re-add** that 25% (or more, since your capital grew) at an even higher price if the rally resumes [46] [22]. This cyclical partial exit and re-entry can happen several times, effectively *"printing money"* on each oscillation while still building the core position. The process is somewhat advanced in execution – it might involve quick limit orders or market orders to take the profit when the indicator says so. The mentor advises not to be too greedy waiting for exact signals: *"You have to take profits here... you don't have to wait until it hits the indicator. If it gets near it, just take it"* [38], suggesting he sometimes manually closes in anticipation of a level. In summary, the execution is **dynamic** – alternating between adding to the short on upward moves and trimming the short on downward moves, all according to preset levels.

Final Take-Profit (Exit): The ultimate execution of the trade is the **full (or majority) exit on the big dump**. After successfully pushing the average entry high and surviving until the trend flips, the trader will have an aggressive short position when the coin finally collapses. At that point, one should execute a **significant closure of the position to realize the "big payday."** The course suggests scaling out on the way down: for example, close half when a major daily support or daily indicator is hit [28], then decide how much to let run. The instructor gives flexibility: if you're satisfied with the profit (he gives examples like turning $2.5k into $7k, or $50k into $130k), *"take it... I don't care... as long as you make really decent big amounts of money"* [47]. Execution-wise, this could mean setting take-profit limit orders at various downside targets, or manually closing when your profit goal is reached. A key point is to **not hold the short indefinitely** – once the dramatic move has happened and you've made a large gain, you exit rather than overstaying (especially since after a huge dump, the coin might bounce or stabilize, and you don't want to lose unrealized gains). The final exit might be done in chunks, but essentially the execution shifts from offense (adding shorts) to defense (locking in profits) once the trade is firmly in the green.

Summary of Execution Flow: To put it succinctly, the preferred execution is: 1. **Initial Entry** – small size, placed at a strategic level. 2. **Pending Short Orders** – laddered above, ready to fill without intervention. 3. **Ride Out or Add** – if price drops immediately, great (skip to step 5); if it rises, adds get triggered sequentially. 4. **Incremental Profit Taking** – after each add, take advantage of interim dips to realize profit on that add (via limit or market exits), then place new add higher if needed (recycling the capital). 5. **Monitoring** – watch the 4H/daily indicator and funding; adjust only by pausing adds or taking profit a bit earlier if conditions like extreme funding suggest a possible extended move. 6. **Final Dump – Exit** – when the big reversal happens, take profits in stages according to plan (majority off at key levels, maybe leave a runner), ensuring no round-trip of gains.

Throughout, the trader refrains from moving stop losses (since none are set) or doing arbitrary manual interventions. Everything follows the predetermined script, with flexibility only in taking profits slightly early or reserving capital for higher levels if needed. This disciplined yet flexible execution framework is what allows chase trading to convert a initially losing position into a highly profitable one.

Unique Insights and Teaching Nuances

- **"I Don't Lose" Doctrine:** Perhaps the most striking teaching nuance is the instructor's *never-accept-a-loss* doctrine. He instills in students that the **primary goal is to avoid losing trades**, even if that means sitting through volatility or taking smaller profits. This is opposite to the usual trading wisdom of cutting losses quickly, and it's a bold philosophy that he backs with personal proof and confidence [30]. The insight here is that by structuring trades with tiny initial risk and smart scaling, one can theoretically sidestep losses entirely. It's an unconventional yet enticing proposition: if you **focus on not losing, winning becomes a byproduct** [48]. He explicitly states his focus with any student is ensuring *"you're not gonna lose money… because if I know that, I know you're gonna be successful anyway"* [48]. This principle underlies all his strategy nuances.

- **Focus on Entry (Price) over Outcome:** A unique conceptual shift he teaches is to obsess over your **average entry price ("the red line")** rather than your PnL at any given moment. By making *raising the entry price* the only focus when a trade is in drawdown, it psychologically distances the trader from the fear of being "in the red." The idea is that if you execute properly, eventually your entry price will be so favorable that profit is assured. He demonstrates this by showing how each additional entry pushes the average up: *"It's all about pushing this line up… every time [the price] bounces up, you keep filling… so you're pushing this thing up every time"* [49] [50]. Even when parts of the position were losing initially, once the average is high enough and some profits have been taken, *"you see that your losses are very small… it could even be that [the profit] is bigger than both of [the losing entries]"* [51]. This reframing – focusing on adjusting the position rather than panicking about losses – is a nuanced skill he imparts to break students out of the typical reactionary mindset.

- **"Green Never Turns Red" & Systematic Profit Locks:** Another insightful rule is *"green never turns into red."* This means once the trade (or even a portion of it) is profitable, you should **not allow it to go back to a loss** [12]. In practice, this translates to always securing profits on the way down in a short trade. He illustrates this by insisting on taking 50% off at major drop points and generally encouraging traders to take as much profit as they're happy with when the trade is well in profit [47] [27]. This rule is somewhat unique because many traders struggle with either taking profits too early or letting winners turn into losers by holding too long. By enshrining this rule, he teaches a disciplined approach to **capitalizing on gains** – once you have a winner, ensure it pays you. It also ties back to his no-loss philosophy: if you never let a winning trade slip away into a loss, your risk of overall capital decline is minimized.

- **Life-Changing Wins through Patience:** The course constantly mentions **"life-changing money"** and the *"big payday"* that chase trading can deliver [9]. The unique insight here is delayed gratification – that by patiently building the position and not taking the easy small win, one positions for an outsized gain. He notes that even if 70–80% of chase trades pay off quickly with a modest profit, the real **value of the strategy is in the 20–30% that turn into huge dumps** where the trader's fully loaded position yields massive returns. He encourages students to think in terms of these large wins: e.g., turning a few thousand dollars into many times that when a coin crashes. By giving examples (like \$50k → \$130k on a single trade [47]), he's impressing the idea of **asymmetric**

reward – that one well-executed chase trade can eclipse dozens of small trades. This instills patience to wait for the *endgame* of the trade rather than snatching at early profits (with the caveat of always following the profit-taking rules on the way down).

- **Selective Targeting & Research:** A nuanced point (mentioned briefly) is that not every coin is suitable for chase trading. The instructor emphasizes the need to **"really choose your targets"** [52] . While he doesn't delve deeply into criteria in this video (stating that will be covered elsewhere), he hints that a level of research or specific conditions (perhaps low-liquidity coins that pumped on hype, etc.) are needed to successfully chase trade. This teaches students that the strategy starts before the chart – in selecting the right asset where the probabilities of a collapse are high. It's a reminder that **strategy context matters**: one should chase trade only when the setup is ideal (e.g., an overextended altcoin with signs of weakness), not randomly on every coin that goes up.

- **Contrarian Ethos (Psychological Edge):** The course instills a contrarian attitude – doing the opposite of the crowd at extremes. For example, when everyone is euphoric and buying the top, the chase trader is bravely shorting; when everyone is fearful during the dump, the chase trader is taking profits and possibly even flipping to other opportunities. He references *"funding rates super red"* as a sign that many are short (already contrarian), which might ironically mean the price will squeeze higher [53] – so the chase trader uses that knowledge to prepare adds. This insight into **crowd behavior** and how the strategy exploits it is a subtle but important nuance. Students learn to read not just charts, but the sentiment (using tools like funding data) and to remain **unemotional when others are panicking or greedy**.

- **Teaching Style – Bold and Candid:** The mentor's teaching style itself is a nuance to note. He is extremely candid, at times brash, using colorful language (calling a position part a *"bastard"* or *"monkey"* that is still in the market [54] [55] , or saying *"I don't give a freak"* about other indicators [56]). This informal tone makes the lessons engaging and memorable. He's also **repetitive for emphasis** – e.g., hammering *"I don't lose"* and *"trust this indicator"* multiple times. This nuance shows he wants to instill confidence and clarity; there's no academic pretense, just straightforward rules and mantras. Another aspect is his **use of real examples** (like referencing past trades on coins like Barra and current example Layer) which lends credibility and practical context to the strategy. He even mentions he had made promises about certain coin moves and kept them [57] , reinforcing that what he teaches is not just theory but something he actively does. All of this builds an authoritative aura; students not only learn the tactics but also absorb the mindset of a highly confident trader.

- **Emphasis on Trader Psychology as the X-Factor:** Despite providing a very mechanical system, the instructor openly acknowledges that the hardest part is the trader's own psychology. He bluntly states that he can't teach the destruction of greed and fear – *"You yourself need to… win against your greed and emotions"* [36] . By doing so, he shines light on the often under-discussed reality that **even a perfect strategy fails if the trader lacks discipline**. This is a valuable insight for students: the **nuance isn't in the math, it's in the mindset**. He effectively tells them that the strategy is proven (and he'll guide them through it), but their success hinges on internalizing the rules and keeping emotions in check. This honest discourse on psychology prepares students for the real challenge of chase trading – it's not finding signals or placing orders (those are given), it's resisting the urge to deviate from the plan under stress.

In conclusion, GTC Trading Course 4.0's coverage of *"Chase Trading"* provides a comprehensive look at a distinctive trading approach. It marries a **contrarian, no-stop-loss strategy** with strict risk controls and psychological conditioning. The deep dive above outlines how the instructor's trading style and strategy deviate from the norm, the timeframes and tools he employs, and how he manages risk in an unconventional yet logically sound way. By dissecting not just the tactics but also the philosophy and psychology behind them, we capture the full scope of his unique method. Chase trading, as taught, is about **maximizing edge through preparation, courage, and discipline** – turning volatile market manias into opportunities for life-changing gains, all while adhering to the golden rule: *don't lose money* [14] [48] .

---

[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] [34] [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] [49] [50] [51] [52] [53] [54] [55] [56] [57] **GTC Trading Course Video 4 0 Chase Trading.m4a.txt**
file://file-JrsxZuK17V11JP3bn7sidM