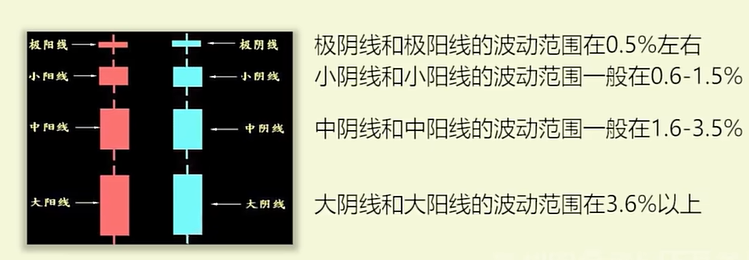
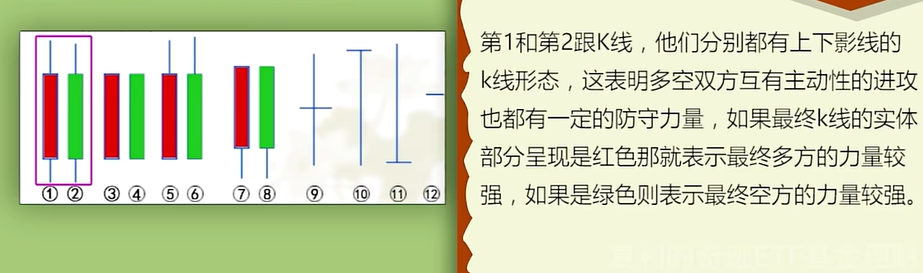
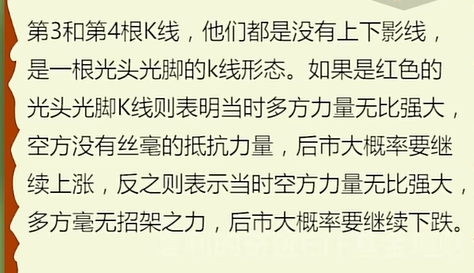
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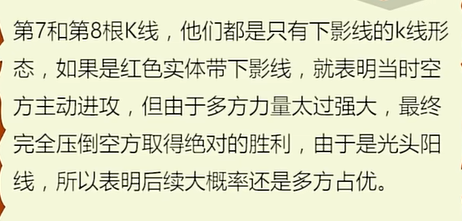
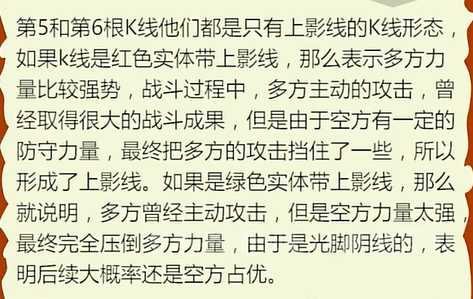
1. K线

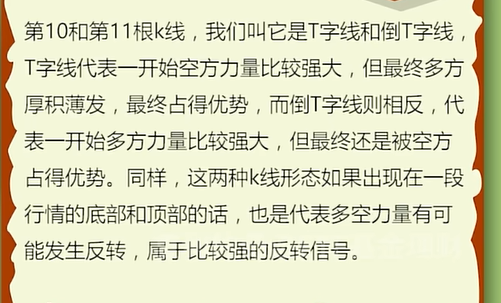
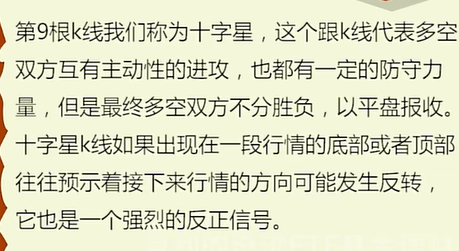


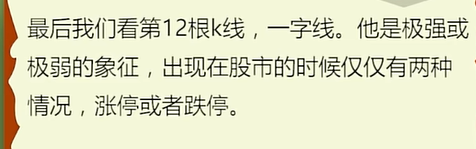






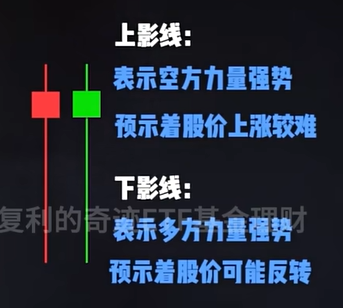






实体部分越大代表某一部分越强，

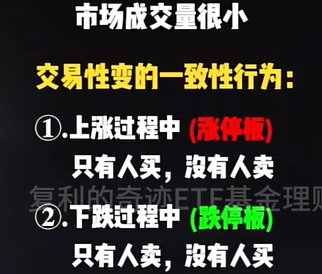
影线大小的意义



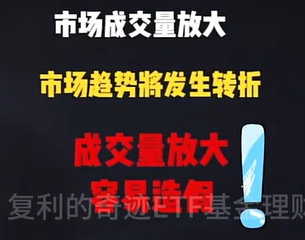
1. 成交量Vol



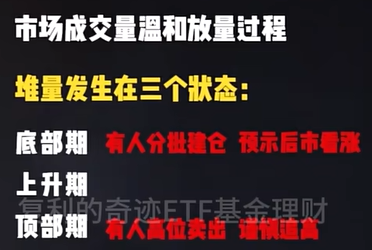
缩量



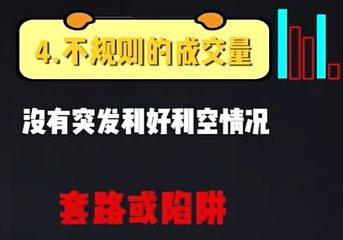
放量



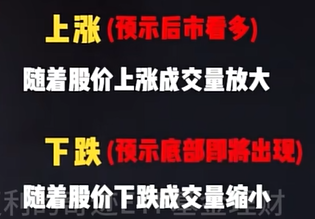
堆量

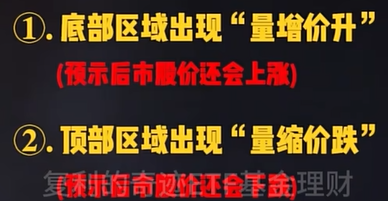


不规则交易量

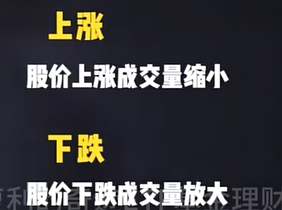


量价配合





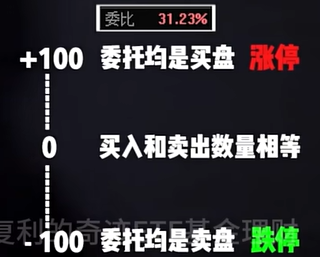
量价背离（反转信号）



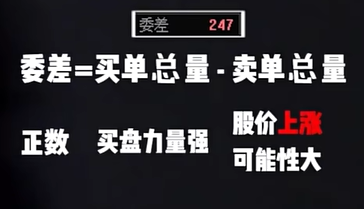
避免接盘

盘口信号

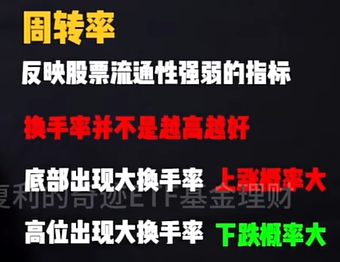
委比



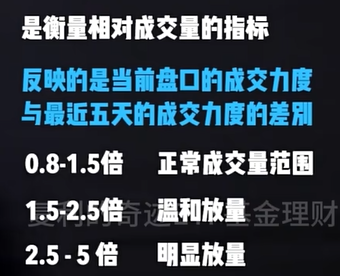
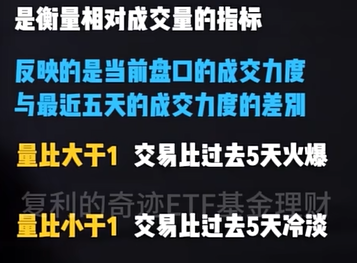
委差



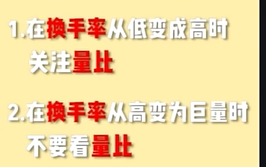
换手率



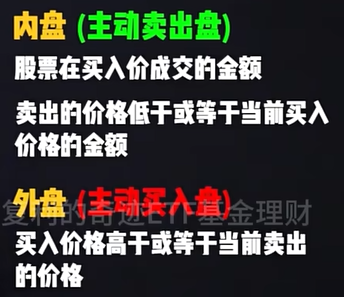
量比



换手率和量比一起参考



内盘外盘



分时明细

要关注分时明细里的大单是否真的成交了

热点板块

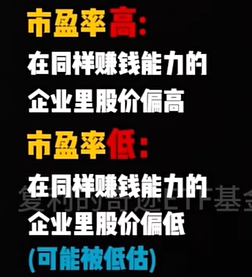
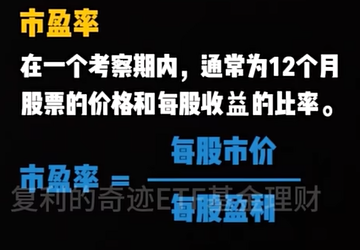
优质公司

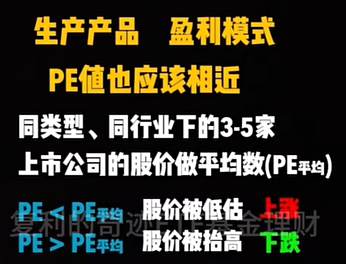
1. 龙头
2. 朝阳产业 节能减排 环保
3. 非周期性行业比较好：零售，医药，铁路建设，周期性：有色金属 能源，农业
4. 净资产增长率突出， 净资产收益率+净资产增长率 = 未来发展
5. 现金流
6. 受到政策支持，能源，通讯，医疗，环保

股票估值

公司价值明显低于目前市场价值时，才考虑出手

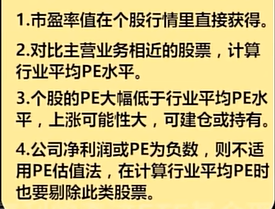
1. 市盈率法（PE法）



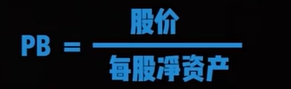


股价估值（price） = 市盈率（PE）\*每股盈余（EPS）

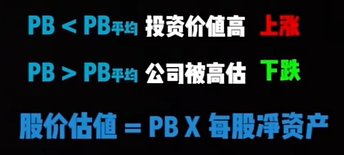
市盈率为正数才能算

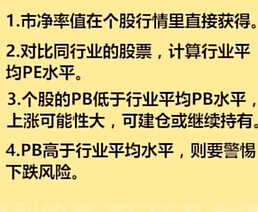


1. 市净率法（PB法）



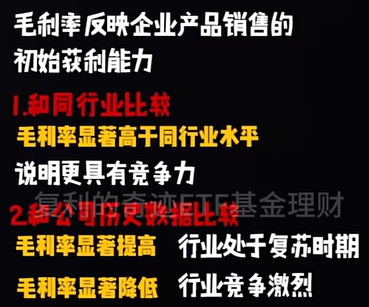
净资产 = 总资产 - 总负债



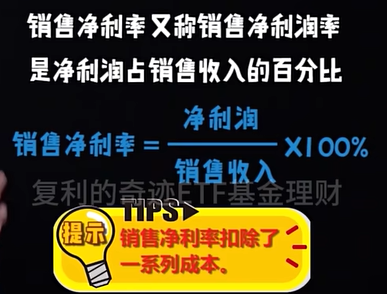


股票盈利能力分析

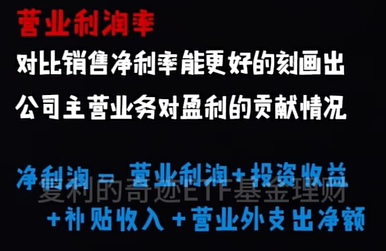
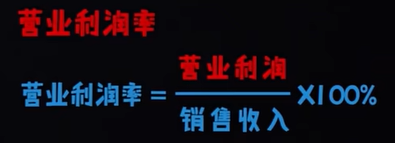
1. 销售毛利率



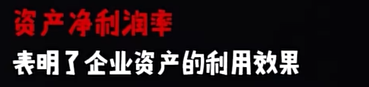
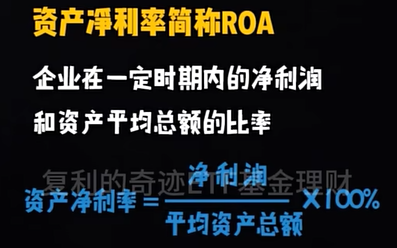
1. 销售净利率



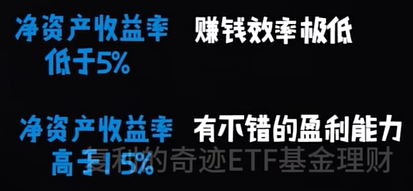
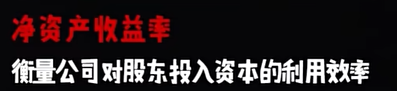
1. 营业利润率



1. 资产净利率

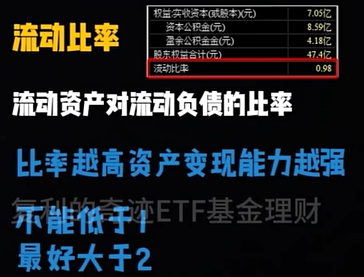
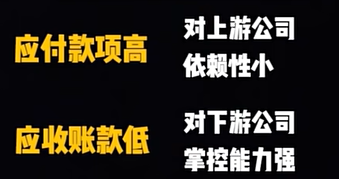


1. 净资产收益率

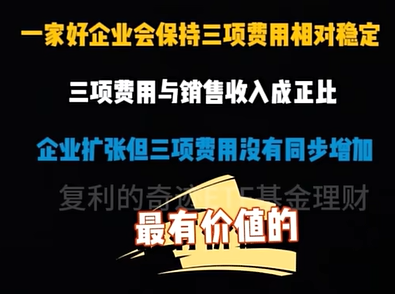
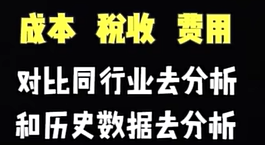


财报

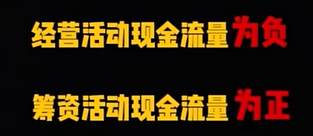
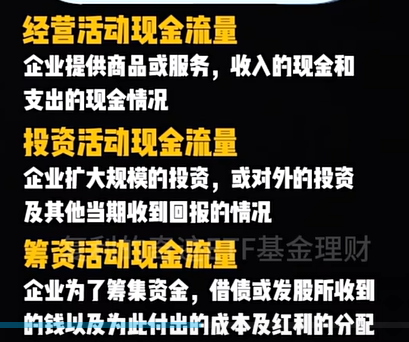
1. 资产负债表



1. 利润表

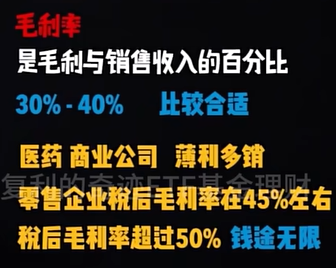


1. 现金流

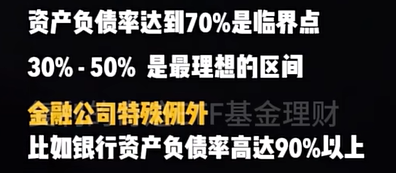
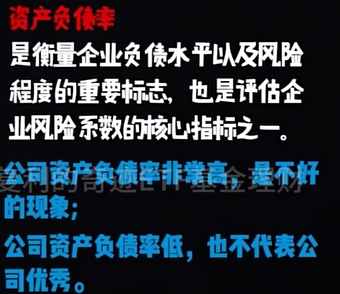


优质股票共性

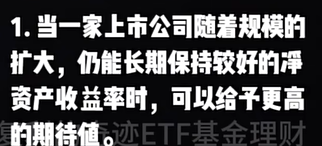
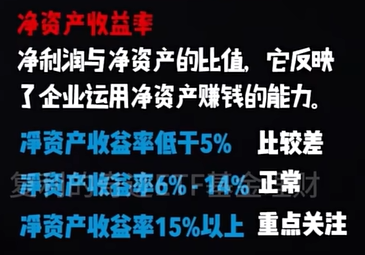
1. 销售毛利率



1. 资产负债率



1. 净资产收益率



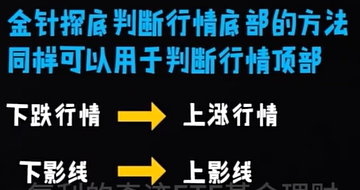
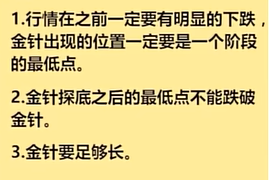
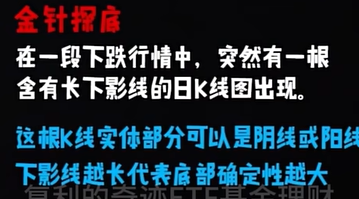
找价格底部

1. 地量见地价



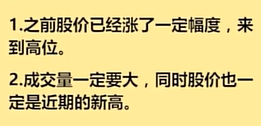
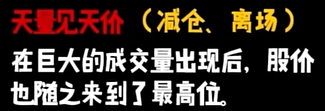
成交量一定要非常小，成交量小于最大成交量百分之20

1. 金针探底

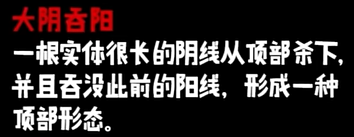


找价格顶部

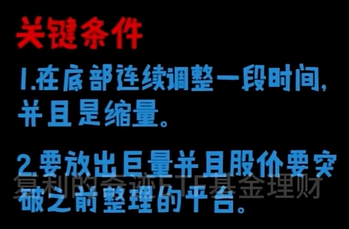
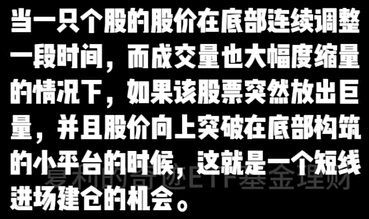
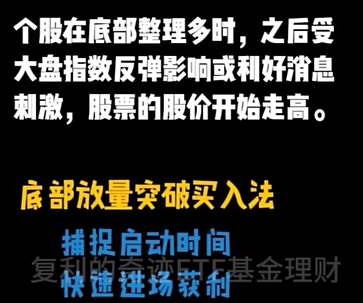
1. 天量见天价

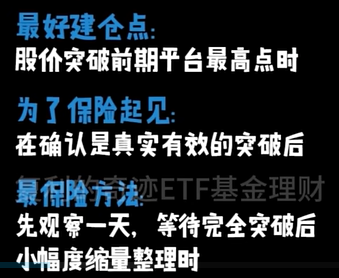


1. 大阴吞阳法

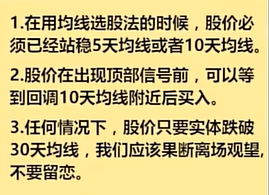
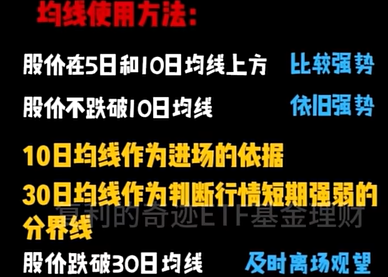
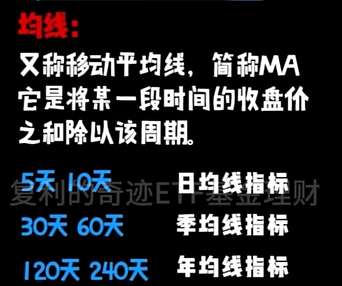


底部放量突破买入



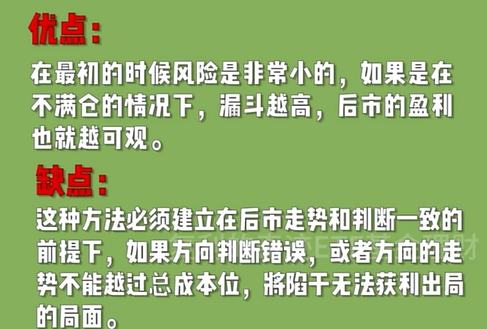
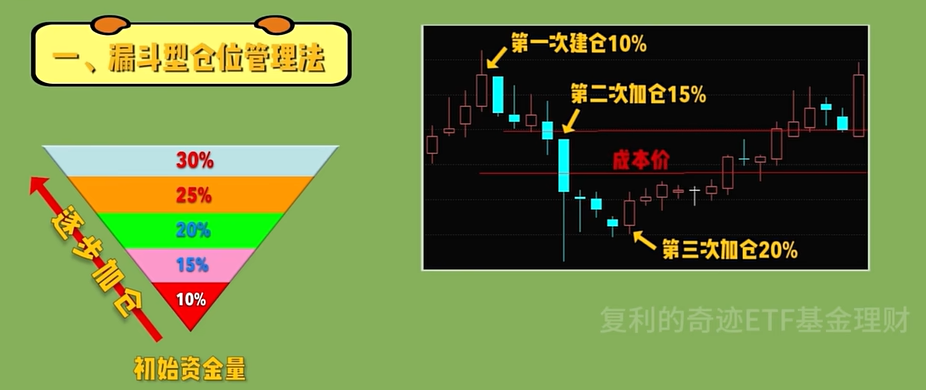


均线选股

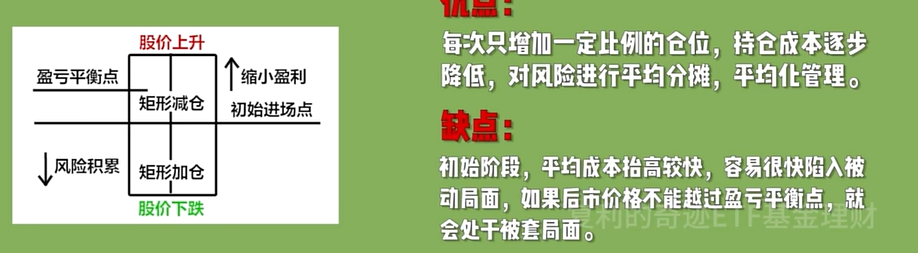


仓位管理

1.漏斗



1. 矩形



1. 金字塔

