**Table: Technical Indicators for Forecasting**

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| Indicator | Definition | Purpose in Forecasting |
| HCL3 (High–Close–Low Average) | Average of daily High, Close, and Low prices: (High + Close + Low) / 3 | Provides a smoothed representative price level that reduces noise from intraday volatility. |
| SMA (Simple Moving Average, 5-day) | Arithmetic mean of closing prices over the last 5 days. | Captures short-term trend direction and momentum. |
| TEMA (Triple Exponential Moving Average, 12 & 26-day) | Weighted average that applies three layers of exponential smoothing to reduce lag. | Provides responsive trend signals while minimizing lag compared to SMA/EMA. |
| RSI (Relative Strength Index, 14-day) | Momentum oscillator: RSI = 100 – 100 / (1 + RS), where RS = average gain ÷ average loss over 14 days. | Identifies overbought (>70) or oversold (<30) conditions, highlighting potential reversals. |
| Bollinger Bands (10- & 20-day) | Constructed using a moving average ± (k × standard deviation). | Measures volatility and potential price breakouts relative to historical ranges. |
| Lagged Returns (1, 3, 5-day) | Past returns shifted by 1, 3, or 5 days. | Captures short-term autocorrelation and momentum effects in returns. |