Measurements of Differences Evolving [MODE]

An typical historical-report describing any given security, commodity, or other asset holds this information, the periodic O - open, H - high, L - low, C – close values. Sketching a chart, who connects the opens, highs, lows, and closes between an [ ]. Such emits a pool of measures. Those whose ends might be compared, with differences, most naturally. However, other operations be available. Albeit, such be nonessential for these purposes, probabilistic minimal return forecasts.
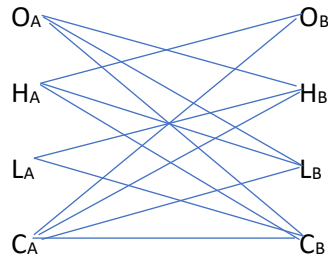
These "addends", "augends", and "summands" yields a list of measures. Whom one might organize, based upon a chosen rule.

Intraday and daily price-measures work exceptionally well plus those spanning days. Longer seasons offer windows. Who do not baffle the unexpected.

Basic Procedure:

A. Given periods A and B, with a temporal difference of one or more.

B. Often, four measures exist for both period A and B: [O, H, L, C].

C. Relate the four prices with one another across periods.

     I.   OO
    II.   OH
    III.   OL
    IV.   OC
    V.   HO
    VI.   HH
    VII.   HL
    VIII.   HC
    IX.   LO

  X. LH
  XI. LL
  XII. LC
  XIII. CO
  XIV. CH XV. CL
  XVI. CC

- That relationship might be "commutable"?

- Empirical examination will show that some (differences) will be worthwhile than others.

- A state known as salience.

- The one's selected is a matter of choice and investigation.

- A favorite personal strategy only uses four or five comparisons.

D. When, a price from one period is subtracted from another.
E. The simplest classification techniques results are either positive or negative.
F. A difference greater than or equal zero is assigned a "one".
G. A value less than zero is given a "null" value.
H. When, these differences are placed in an consistent and uniform order for each period.
I. A series of binary-values will be produced.
J. Once converted, the binary digits produce a whole decimal number.
K. He whom one might associate with a pair of compared periods.
L. Plus, whom one might related with the next.
M. Spring precedes Summer, and so on.

N. Ultimately, basic rates might be determined.
O. Whom shares that a value N proceeds a return R at a basic-rate B.
P. This holds over a seasonal period of its own.
Q. Like, a temperature on Labor Day, that last Monday.
R. When, sporting white will not merit a citation.
S. It is not much different on September seventh.

A rather memorable Sunday Morning with Charles Kuralt shared that a "C" rating as an investor, with an average ten percent return on each, categorizes one as successful.

This technique might easily yield a better than seventy percent success rate.

This methodology of categorization supports decisions, based upon desired financial efficacy.

This general description of a very basic forecasting strategy might be tailored, adapted, and modified.

- Greater enhancements might be had with a alternative timespan selection.
- The usage of compound comparison tuples.
- Containing more than a tandem of periods.
- Programmatically optimizing the chosen set of relationships.
- The grouping who eventually generate the classification, a whole number.
- When, he is arranging the final categorization measure.

The diagram suggested most mathematicians would call a "complete bipartite network".

More might be learnt about them among a very popular work from Open University, <u>A Introductory Graph Theory Course</u>. They are introduced within the first thirty or so pages. Who be about an Saturday evening's alternative, in the stead of the newspaper.

One whom might be found on-line for free. It is rather easy reading for most. It is used frequently among secondary school students. It requires very little more ability. Than, what it would reading a high school geometry book, like those 60's classics. Whom were created by Mary Dolciani.

The co-packaged ledger (*.xlsx) is an instance of a measure drafted from the full set of possible differences. As such, it is an overspecification. However since, it does not offer the best view possible from the information. Thus, it be an underspecification. That misses the goal drastically.

It is akin of oversalting a soup.

"Before fully-defining this taxonomy, we must firstly-establish certain ontological assertions."
- Maurice Parker