

(46) Michael S Jenkins The Science of Numbers  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SKTiZzs099Q>

Transcript:

(00:00) this is my quest Jenkins and this is the science in numbers forecasting the stock market part two in my first a youtube video my question is a science in numbers forecasting the stock market I demonstrated how the market was very mathematical and the prices of the final highs and lows had numerical equivalence of both time and price factors that could be used for forecasting future market turns these factors often were trigonometric like the tangent of 30 degrees where the decimal shifting of price or just prices time multiples in

(00:39) short I demonstrated that the market can be forecasted well into the future often down to the exact day in one price point and what is frequently espoused in Wall Street as fundamentals or analysis is basically of little value in this video I will expand on the numerological time factor forecasting methods demonstrating how you can prepare yourself for potential major market turns well ahead of time while some may criticize that these cycles are hard to predict no one can argue with the facts that they do work it's up to you to dig deep and do

(01:14) the work to discover the key cycles it is of note that the simple cycle of 23:39 days from the October of 2002 low mentioned in the last video if simply followed to its next cycle you would have caught the big top on July 31st 2015 just before one of those dramatic 1000-point down day declines in the Dow Jones that year well worth the effort in this video we're going to be looking at the cycles of squares and square roots in particular in this particular first chart we can see that we'll be doing with weekly cycles of integers squared

(01:58) our whole numbers squared here is a weekly chart for Ford Motor Company starting up this low we call zero and then two squared is four three squared is nine this would be nine weeks later four squared would be 16 this is 16 weeks later from the origin five squared is 25 6 squared is 36 we see that these integers squared in terms of weeks are very accurate in pinpointing the major turns in this particular stock and we find out their cycles that expand in the spiral like fashion growing ever bigger and the legs

(02:40) are getting bigger and bigger as we spiral out this is a little nomen rep representation of that here's a 1 square and then 2 squares and then three squares and four squares five squares and down here are the various squares and dates from a major origin low and we can see that many of them are where the big turns were in the market some of them were right in the middle between two squares so we will find that these integers squared go on for years and years if we keep track of them usually the easiest way to do these is squares

(03:18) and square roots this with something called the square of 9 a device that the W began use quite often but it's really been around for thousands of years and it's a spiral arrangement of numbers out to 9 and so it goes around clockwise and the odd numbers go down the left column here so this is 3 squared is 9 5 squared is 25 7 squared is 49 9 squared is 81 and the even squares go up the right side so 2 squared is 4 and then 4 squared is 16 and 6 squared is 36 and 8 squared is 64 so we also call this the

(04:03) odd and even numbers squares and we would note that there are 8 angles and these are primarily called the cardinal cross which is like the compass north south east and that's a cardinal cross or the fixed cross which is the cross that goes through the corners and we see that after we go around and get to nine a new rung starts at the odd number at the end of each odd number so this is 10 that goes around 225 and then starts a new number at 26 goes around to the next side square 49 and it starts at 50 and

(04:43) this goes on for quite a ways to whatever size we want to make that the more traditional square of nine looks like this with at least runs out to 361 it's also known as the square of 19 because 19 times 19 is 361 which is a very close approximation of the 360 degrees in a circle and if we spiral out our numbers we can enumerate through angles going up from each of these numbers on the outer run we can put the days of the year and thereby incorporate a number that corresponds

to each day of the year in a circular fashion the mathematics of this  
(05:29) particular layout is such that if we take the square root of any number and add 2 to it and we square it we will get the next rung out so if we were at 86 here and we squared that plus 2 we would get 127 or if we're at 96 square root plus 2 we'd get 139 or 145 square root plus 2 we get 97 you can also do a square root plus 1 and get halfway around the wheel so we are fret 265 square root plus 1 we'd go around to 298 over here and so we can do mathematics not just on the cardinal and fix cross points but if we had a stock that landed

(06:14) right smack in the middle here at 179 or something we could take the square root of 2 and find out what that number is so this is also called the oddly even squares in the square of to give a very quick example of how you might want to use this we see that the October of Oh to low to the October of 2007 high was exactly five years or 16 months and we see as we got to 60 or 61 we were coming up to this cardinal point straight up at 61 and then from that top in October of oh seven the market declined until march

(06:53) of oh nine seventeen months later so from that 60-ish basically we had seventeen and would come out to 77 and we see that's an opposition here from a high at sixty in October of oh seven to a low opposite those numbers at 77 and then two years later in March of eleven we had another high and that was 24 months or 77 plus 24 it got us around to 101 so each of these angles in here and note there are eight angles so even in there each 45 degrees so if the mathematics were a square root of a number plus two gives us one full cycle

(07:40) around but there are eight of these little forty-five degrees to go each of the 45 degrees we nearly merely would have to take the square root of the number plus 25 cents because eight times 25 is two which would be the full cycle so square root plus 25 cents we squared would give you this number square root of that plus twenty-five cents three squared would give you the next number square root of that plus twenty-five cents would give you this one so this way we can take any number any higher low in a stock and immediately find its

(08:14) natural 45-degree resistance going around the wheel here we see the effect of that from the October of oh seven high which was 60 months from the Oh too low the first big break point was sixty five months later and then 69 months and then 73 and then 77 so we see in here from the 61 65 was the next breakpoint then 69 then 73 then 77 and so we see a nice rhythm here in terms of months from a major high or low origin instead of using the square of 9 we can do this mechanically by hand we can take for instance the low in the March 6th of

(09:03) 2009 which is approximately 666 we can take the square root of that 2580 plus 1re squared and get 718 now you would think since this was a number a price when we increment it the 718 would be a number too but no it's not if you remember the first video I did I told you how time and price alternate and hidden in the price of the origin is a time factor so the 718 is really a time factor so from our origin date if we add this increment of the square root of the price plus 1 we get a target of the time so that comes out right here and this is

(09:48) the high we can follow this up and say okay if this was the square root of the low plus 1 we can then do the square root of the low plus to get 773 days and that comes out to 418 to 11 right here then we can do the square root plus 3 830 days that comes out right here the square root plus 480 88 days that comes right right here so we can see all the way from this one origin point we are now pinpointing this reversal this reversal this reversal so it's quite easy if you do the work to set up these cycles you don't nearly

(10:30) have to do this one you can run cycles off this one and cycles off this one the cycles off this is just a question of getting yourself organized in keeping track of where these big cycles are coming from on my website I do give out a free square of nine program that looks like this if you prefer to use the square of 9 here is an actual live one it's also square I mentioned the square of 19 because that goes out to 361 so this one works pretty well for most medium prey stocks so in other words if you had a

(11:09) price of 96 the long-term target would be 139 but along the way you would get resistance at 101 at 106 111 116 121 127 133 and finally the big one at 139 if

you were started at a low or a high 101 you could go up to 145 you would also go around through these other numbers but the primary targets would be up along here so you could use that will clear this out for a moment so on any price stock remember all the rows have to be odd numbered rows so this is 19 the next odd number would be 21 which we could get a 21 unit now that goes out to 441 (11:58) or if we're using something like the S&P I think that's outer unit 57 right now which gets us way out here so that would be from 26 79 to 2890 2653 2867 going down a bit to the center 26 36 26 27 and 28 39 if we went directly down below we would get a range of 2783 2570 we also go over to the side we could find out that we're in a range of 27:57 is one of the key pivots so we can go all the way on these things and find out on the SP or if it's a stock or commodity or wheat or soybeans and we can see these levels

(12:52) we they they might trade - so that's that's a square of nine it's handy but you can do these mathematics very easy just by hand like we did here you take the square root of 1 plus 1 plus 2 plus 3 etc and find out which one works best for you I mentioned in the previous video how the master numbers run off the square root of 2 the square root of 3 and the square root of 5 so out of the out of the 1 circle we take a radius and swing it over to the level and draw a second circle and now we have based on the

(13:31) radius of the circles two boxes and we know that a box with the unit of 1 unit length or radius and one unit length the diagonal is the square root of 2 and if we have two boxes lined up we have a side of 2 and a length of 1 that's the square root of 5 and then in the center with these circles intersect we had the little sign of the Christian fish called Pisces and this is the square root of 3 in between here so these lengths square root of 2 3 & 5 encompass most of the big turns are gonna see in your lifetime

(14:08) and here is an example from the last video where you can take any stock or commodity take a major swing a to be draw a circle around it from B to a draw another circle around it and draw these little squares and then we'll have 2 square root of 2 square root of 5 square root of 3 so that this 8 to be length will again repeat in C to D these are the same length or the 8 to C which would be 8 to see here is a square root of 2 length right there or at a de is a small one right here is 1/2 a B or one of these smaller lengths so we will find

(14:53) that all future fluctuations are just one of these segments defined by this initial a breakdown of the square root of two three and five now we can do this manually of course here's a chart of Netflix on a daily chart and the low was \$80 so if at first we took 80 and we multiply it times the square root of two which is one point four one four we get a hundred and thirteen well one thirteen was basically the price here was one twelve and change but we can see over here was also support over this area at the 113th price level so from the 80 low

(15:35) the square root of two gave us price but it's also a time period because 113 days from this low over here gave us this exact high right here now if we went back to that low and then we did the square root of three one point seven three two times ret low it would be 138 we can add the 138 as a time factor from our low then we get 625 16 which is this exact low here so from this low we're getting lots information we can take this low and get a price target we can get a time target of a high we can get a

(16:14) time target of a low and we can keep doing this a number of ways to decipher where a great many of the highs and lows are going to be if we take the big October vote to low and do the major square root of five which is a big number two point two three six times that you get 1718 days and 1718 days from October 10th 2002 was six 24:07 right where this little marker is the price on that day was twice the low price it was fifteen thirty seven so we're seeing harmonics of the bear market low and time come out very close

(16:58) to the final high in 2007 now you know some of these big long-term applications are going to be off a little by a week or two maybe even as much as a month at time but we can see here that the the basic uptrend end it's we're in here and the big downtrend ended a little below a little bit up it was oscillating up and down but in this time zone it ended and the difference of course why it's not

perfectly exact is on that low day it wasn't just 768 the high that day are the clothes I think the high was 804 and the clothes was

(17:35) maybe 802 803 but there is a range if we did the high of let's say 804 and multiplied the 804 times the 2 point 2 3 6 we probably get out over in here more for a bigger time period so often when you have a distribution top like this it's related to the height of the load a what the low and the high are and those are going to spin out time factors in a range so it might very well be that let me just see the square root of that time let's say an 804 high would be 1798 so you see that gives you almost another 70

(18:16) days which is like two months later so June July August maybe you have a low right here or maybe you've got this other high in here depending on the close or the high on that particular day now in the last video I showed you how you can shift the decimal points around so from that 768 low we move the decimal point or divide it by 10 to get seventy six point eight five and we want and we want to use a monthly time cycle and in each month the average number of days is thirty point 437 in other words 365 and

(18:55) a quarter divided by 12 and that would result in two thousand three thirty-nine days which we've used in some of the prior exhibits and from that low 2002 to the thirty-nine and that 23 39 days is exactly three 609 the exact 666 load a so we see these decimal point shifts are very important at times numerologically now remember this cycle right here I showed this in the first video a couple of years ago if you had followed this through and said gee that's pretty good I wonder what the second cycle of 2339

(19:36) would have been well here it is the second cycle or four thousand six seventy eight from that big low came out right here seven thirty one of fifteen and then it deteriorated and we had the huge thousand point down day so it was a big crash it clearly ended a big cycle but even more interesting you see is the price on that day it was close to twenty one 17 where that topped out and the price low was 768 if we took our tangent of 30 times that key number of days we get 1350 if we add our 1350 to the 768 we get 21 18 of approximately 20 117 so

(20:22) we had in that base price harmonics that gave us both a time cycle that was exact and a price that was exact if you follow through on the math of these and was prepared for it we can also use that tangent of 30 before and after so the original 23:39 was the full tangent of 30 if we did the tangent of 30 times 2 through 39 days which is 1350 and add that to October of 2002 we get 6 20 20 106 which was the major low again off by a couple of days early and there was a double bottom over here but it does show us somewhere right in this

(21:15) area is a major low and as we just saw in a previous slide the next one comes out in June of 07 where the next big top was going to be now we did it on the other side we took the art target of three six 2009 and we added our 1350 from the target date and we get 11 1512 which turned out to be an exact low but note on that exact load date the price level was our time cycle it was 1350 so both the price and the time were related to the origin point and came together for a perfect low and then of course we had another gigantic leg up in the

(22:05) market we could also do these squares and we can do square roots and we can also do the decimal shifting of the square roots so if we have a top price of 88 point 35 the square root is nine point four if we now shift the decimal by 10 it's 94 days and certainly that was the exact low here's one where we had a low at 33 dollars but if we took the square root which is five point seven five and multiplied it times a hundred it gave us the exact length of the bull market you know a year and a half down the road right to the day then

(22:51) BOOM now you might say well why didn't you just use 10 and get 50 7.5 well you could if it's probably one of these little highs or lows over in here but the methodology is to try them all try to 33 days 10 times 33 try the square root try 10 times the square root times 100 so all along the way you're gonna find you'll get a lot of these other little hits along the way but you'll always be prepared for these great big ones when they come along now here I'm showing the low was 43 and the

(23:28) bull market high was in this whole area about a month for 32 450 and the

reason you have these tops that are spread out over a month or so and not just a solid day is because of the range that vertical bar on the load a might have been from 43 to 45 so I'm saying let's say the high area was 45 and a low was 43 so then you would be squaring out times a hundred four hundred and thirty to 450 and you'd have a 20-day range where the top would be squaring out just like this bottom was so often you take the more

(24:08) conservative approach you say okay let me use the lowest low as 43 because that's going to come out first and if it doesn't break but it starts going sideways then we use the high price on that day and square that out and at the end of that period we often get the big breakaway we were using calendar days and we did some months before but also trading bars were perfectly - here's Amazon the top was 847 the square root is 29 if we go out 29 trading bars on a daily chart it gives us right to the break away from the low another perfect

(24:50) call for doing options and things knowing where the big turn is going to come here's the numerology shifts of the square root to the top here on Tesla was 387 if we take the square root we get nineteen point seven so we can either do 19 to 20 bars this is 19 bars if you round that up to 20 with one bar closer here right to this top if we do it times 100 we get 197 bars and that comes out right over in here now these things don't have to be the perfect final high or low but they're going to give you

(25:29) good traits and you know and Tesla here I know what this drop was 340 down to 307 or so you're talking 30 40 points on some of these little Corrections so they are quite significant and you should keep track of them now if you're uncertain you can always check your forecast by going backwards so let's say we were filing this up and we thought over here was going to be a top we haven't seen the future yet but we think this might be a top or at a previous top over here maybe it's going to be a double top if you remember in

(26:06) the first video I told you the cycle rule that if you're at a final high or a low the number that appears is the cycle length so if this 268 price is going to be a top it would be a cycle length and we can go backwards that number and we should find an origin high or low now in this case it was a good low now some might criticize and say well it broke down here but this is where it comes a little art of chart reading and knowledge about the stock market you had a big low right here and then you had a double bottom here and everybody jumped

(26:42) in and probably one of the big trading houses and ran the stops you see there's two bars here where they just ran the stops and then it immediately regained them and then you had the gap up so in theory this was the low even though technically goldman and one of the big houses just ran the stops to get the inventory so they could take it up but you should be able to check these things you know by going backwards it works on anything stocks commodities anything that's tradable here's an August crude oil and the top just the

(27:16) other day here was a 75 and if we thought that was going to be a top and we weren't sure we can go backwards 75 bars and here again it's a little bit of art you could say well why didn't they hit the exact low here or something but we can see that there was a little downtrend here and there was a triangle wedge forming in honor about the 75 bars was definitely a change in trend breakout so if you see some kind of a new force from a downtrend to suddenly an explosion an uptrend that is a cycle so that would validate for you when the

(27:53) stock is at 75 maybe drifting for the three or four days over in here you might want to be encouraged to put on a short with a stop knowing that there was going to be some dramatic reversal and usually if this is a high this is probably a low so from a low to a high you'd probably have a breakdown again so in summary we always use the integer additions to square roots we take the square root of our number and we add one plus two plus three plus four and we're square them to get time counts these additions are

(28:29) interchangeable as time or price so on the square of nine we could look at the targets you know going from 96 to 136 straight up as a price but it can also be a time factor you also want to focus on the big square roots of 2 3 & 5 because they occur most at a time you can also try to tange you know 30 cycles as shown in

the last video from the highs and lows and take that price times the tangent of 30 which is one of the square roots of 3 remember the tangent of 30 is point 5 7 5 5 7 7 5 5 7 & 1 / 5

(29:10) 7 7 is the square root of 3 1 point 7 3 2 so that is related to the square root of 3 point 5 7 2 7 and you always check your forecast by going backwards so basically that's a couple of good tips for you to watch that in the previous video check out the archive section on my website and the training tips for a lot of free programs who note on the website here there's books there's trading videos as a whole astrology course if you're into the Gann method there's a past newsletters a daily emails there's an MTA a video there's

(29:52) free computer programs and lots of training tips so I'm hoping you'll come visit and see all the good information that we have there you