Rising SAR

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Prior SAR: The SAR value for the previous period.

Extreme Point (EP): The highest high of the current uptrend.

Acceleration Factor (AF): Starting at .02, AF increases by .02 each time the extreme point makes a new high. AF can reach a maximum of .20, no matter how long the uptrend extends.

Current SAR = Prior SAR + Prior AF(Prior EP - Prior SAR)

13-Apr-10 SAR = 48.28 = 48.13 + .14(49.20 - 48.13)

The Acceleration Factor is multiplied by the difference between the Extreme Point and the prior period's SAR. This is then added to the prior period's SAR. Note however that SAR can never be above the prior two periods' lows. Should SAR be above one of those lows, use the lowest of the two for SAR.

Falling SAR

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Prior SAR: The SAR value for the previous period.

Extreme Point (EP): The lowest low of the current downtrend.

Acceleration Factor (AF): Starting at .02, AF increases by .02 each time the extreme point makes a new low. AF can reach a maximum of .20, no matter how long the downtrend extends.

Current SAR = Prior SAR - Prior AF(Prior SAR - Prior EP)

9-Feb-10 SAR = 43.56 = 43.84 - .16(43.84 - 42.07)

The Acceleration Factor is multiplied by the difference between the Prior period's SAR and the Extreme Point. This is then subtracted from the prior period's SAR. Note however that SAR can never be below the prior two periods' highs. Should SAR be below one of those highs, use the highest of the two for SAR