Limitations in detecting specific price trends:

1) False Signals: No trading strategy is perfect, and there can be instances where the combination of the RSI indicator and the Double Top pattern produces false signals. These false signals can lead to entering or exiting trades at incorrect times, resulting in potential losses or missed opportunities.
2)Lagging Indicators: The RSI indicator and the Double Top pattern are both lagging indicators, meaning they rely on historical price data. As a result, there is a delay in detecting price trends, and the strategy may not capture sudden or short-term price movements effectively.
3)Market Conditions: The effectiveness of indicators and patterns can vary depending on market conditions. Strategies that work well in trending markets may not perform as expected during periods of high volatility or consolidation. It is important to adapt the strategy to different market environments.

Enhancements to the strategy:

1)Confirmation Indicators: Incorporate additional technical indicators or chart patterns to confirm signals from the RSI and Double Top pattern. For example, you can use moving averages, trendlines, or other momentum indicators to validate the signals before entering or exiting trades.
2)Risk Management: Implement effective risk management techniques to protect capital and manage downside risk. Consider using techniques such as position sizing, stop-loss orders, and trailing stop orders to limit losses and protect profits.
3)Dynamic Exit Strategy: Instead of relying solely on fixed thresholds, consider implementing a dynamic exit strategy. This can involve adjusting the exit levels based on market volatility, support/resistance levels, or trailing stops that capture larger price movements while still protecting profits.
4)Machine Learning Techniques: Explore machine learning algorithms to predict price movements and enhance the trading strategy's performance. Machine learning models can analyze vast amounts of data and identify complex patterns that may not be apparent with traditional indicators and patterns.
5)Walk-Forward Optimization: Instead of optimizing the strategy based on the entire historical data, consider using walk-forward optimization. This approach divides the data into multiple segments, allowing you to optimize and validate the strategy on different periods, thus providing a more robust evaluation.

6)Market Regime Filters: Incorporate market regime filters that adapt the strategy based on the current market conditions. For example, you can incorporate indicators that identify trending or range-bound markets and adjust the strategy's parameters accordingly.