My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy:

A GAME TO WIN, AND... IT'S ON YOU

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Whatever stock trading strategy you intend to use, you will be facing the right edge of any of those stock charts every single day. It is not a choice. It is the future. For most stocks, that future is often unpredictable. You need a long-term view of your stock portfolio since it can also serve as your retirement fund and be the foundation of your financial freedom.

The objective is to demonstrate the benefits my **One Percent Per Week** (OPPW) trading strategy could bring you and help you reach your retirement goals trading the 3x-leveraged TQQQ ETF.

Your investment strategy will not be played in the past (through simulations, backtests, or financial hypotheses). What will matter is tomorrow and thereafter, it is where you need to win. Not that you hope to win or want to win — everybody wants that — but that you have to win.

You do not intend to play a stock market game for some 20+ years to lose it all in the end. It is simple: you cannot afford to lose, whichever investment path you take, whether it is in stocks or in anything else.

The stock market game is simple. You buy some shares to resell later at a higher price. That's it. The only positions you can take lie in your future, at some unknown price, even if you can predetermine when, how much, and under which conditions you will take action.

You can program that future trade on your computer or do it by hand on a cellphone at any time, from anywhere. Being able to do it easily is not the same as making a profit or having reasons to trigger a buy or sell order. Trade execution can occur in milliseconds.

The difficulty lies not in the mechanics of the trade but in the decision process that determines which trades you will take, not to mention which outcome they might have.

There is no hype in what will be presented, just as in my series of articles on the OPPW strategy; you can verify it all yourself.[1] You will be the one to carry out these trading procedures; it is therefore on you to understand what you will be doing and why.

[1] You have the program code in one of my papers.

You will need confidence in yourself to execute these trades. Your first step is to study my OPPW TQQQ trading strategy and determine whether it is appropriate for you.

More importantly, will you be ready to make those weekly trades for 20+ years (that is 1,040 weeks)?

The math of those trades is simple: $q_i \cdot \Delta_i p_i = x_i$, where x_i is the profit or loss on trade (i).

You can do hundreds, even thousands, of those trades if you want. Nothing is stopping or limiting you, except for the amount in your trading account.

What will matter in your endeavor is the bottom line of that trading account, your account, nobody else's.

The result of all those trades is a simple addition: $\sum_1^N (q_i \cdot \Delta_i p_i) = \sum_1^N x_i$. The accumulating sum of those profits and losses will determine the outcome of that sequence of trades. That will be for $i = 1$ to N trades, regardless of how large N becomes.

Since we will be playing for weekly returns, we could use the product equation to express the same outcome of our trading strategy:

$$F(t) = f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1 + r_i) = f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{g})^N = f_0 + \sum_1^N x_i \tag{1}$$

Even if you have an equation to represent the outcome of all those trades, all you have is a formula. And that is not enough to make you win the game.

Playing red 1,000 times at the roulette table will not make you win the game. The house has an edge, and the more you play, the more you will lose.

It is your trade decision process that will make you win the game.

You are the one to determine at what price you enter a trade and at what price you exit it, resulting in $\pm x_i$, that is, with a profit or a loss.

It is not just for one trade, but for hundreds of trades where you will have to make those decisions, and all of them will face uncertainty.

It is what a programmed trading script can provide. It pre-sets your rules of engagement, defining when you enter and exit a trade. It sets your betting parameters for how you will behave as the price series evolves and your trading procedures take their profits or losses.

You can translate your discretionary decision-making processes into code, just as you could have your program's trading rules expressed as if a discretionary method of play. If not, without the program code, all you have left are opinions, guesses, and wishes. Nothing definite to ascertain your forward claims. You could still win here and there, by some coincidence, like anyone else making the same bet for entirely different reasons.

You can get in a trade and get out at will; you have no obligation, except that you will have to pay for your positions and maintain the broker's required minimum account margin.

You can run backtests on historical market data to assess the performance of your trading procedures. Not doing so puts you back into the opinion business, guessing at a probable future outcome.

The backtests, based on historical market data, should produce the expected outcomes and portfolio metrics of your trading procedures, with sufficient statistical data to describe the strategy's behavior.

My OPPW TQQQ portfolio equation [2] does not have that many components. Here it is again:

$$F(t) = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N \cdot (1 \pm r_i) = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{r}_+)^{N-\lambda} \cdot (1 - \bar{r}_-)^{\lambda} \tag{2}$$

From equation (1), we have: $(1 + \bar{g})^N = (1 + \bar{r}_+)^{N-\lambda} \cdot (1 - \bar{r}_-)^{\lambda}$, where the average growth rate $\bar{g}$ is replaced by the product of average positive and negative returns based on their respective frequencies.

The equation above presents my OPPW TQQQ trading strategy as if a mathematical expression for a game of chance.

Can we really consider a short-term stock trading strategy as a game of chance? Yes, for sure we can.

Nothing is stopping us from doing so. If it did not apply, it would easily break down during a backtest or when going live. We will see it is not the case for equation (2), at least, not for my OPPW TQQQ strategy in its present form.

Instead of the vector formula above, you could also use a payoff matrix format to evaluate a trading strategy:

$$F(t) = f_0 + \sum_1^N (\mathrm{H} \cdot \Delta \mathrm{P}) \tag{3}$$

where H is the ongoing inventory matrix of shares held, and ΔP is the price difference

[2] Refer to my paper from last March 2025, **MY EQUATION**, for a description of the variables.

matrix of exit prices minus entry prices for those trades. Whatever the size of the price matrix P, it will hold; it accounts for the profits and losses of all taken trades, including still-opened positions.

Holding the daily price change for all 100 stocks in QQQ over 20 years would result in a price matrix P of size: $5,040 \times 100$. That is a price matrix with at least 504,000 entries. You would also need one for the $\Delta\mathrm{P}$ matrix, another for the holding matrix H, and one to hold the result of the payoff matrix: $(\mathrm{H} \cdot \Delta\mathrm{P})$. You may need more matrices to account for the trade decision process, for instance, a buy B and sell S matrix. $\mathrm{H} = \mathrm{h}_0 + \mathrm{B} - \mathrm{S}$ where h_0 is the vector of initial volume of the holding matrix H.

The payoff matrix is a powerful representation of the stock trading game. Every trade entry and exit is accounted for. You sum vertically to get the outcome for a single stock, and sum horizontally to obtain the result of any day for all the shares held by all stocks (simple operations in Python).

By increasing the dimension of the payoff matrix, you could handle multiple strategies and even portfolios of multiple strategies. The formula would not change; only the matrix dimension would change. The payoff matrix can handle any stock trading strategy.

A short-term stock trading strategy can have some value if it is grounded in past market data. Meaning that at least it survived a multi-year simulation using the applied trading rules.

Regardless, it requires more than just making a profit: $\sum_1^N (\mathrm{H} \cdot \Delta\mathrm{P}) > 0$. That your trading strategy is positive is not enough.

If you do not do a simulation on your trading procedures,
how could you qualify the future value of those trading rules?

In my OPPW TQQQ strategy, trades currently last no more than 5 trading days. The shorter your average trading interval, the more randomness becomes a major participant in a trade's outcome, and a significant concern.

Suppose we have a strategy that buys at a moving average crossover and sells when the moving average crosses below, which appears as a reasonable trend-following approach. You are buying strength and selling weakness. However, if you program a strategy to perform such trades over years of data, you might not be impressed by the results. You might not even have outperformed market averages. So, what gives?

Even if the trading strategy yields positive long-term results, it may not be sufficient. You have to compare those results to other trading methods and trading systems.

The first comparison should be with what is available for free to anyone, with no work at all.

A simple solution is to buy and hold a market average proxy, which should give you the long-term market average. There was a big word in there: long-term, meaning you would have to hold for a long time.

All you will be expected to get is the market's average return. It is this basic principle that underlies index funds, which aim to achieve long-term market averages. It is not trivial; some estimate that over $20 trillion is invested in index funds.

That is a lot of investors saying they are better off achieving market-average returns than taking the risk of making less, even if more is available.

The real fear lies in making less; everyone would accept making more, but no one seems able to guarantee that. All talk about long-term "expectations", followed by some "if."

My first point is:

Your trading strategy has to outperform market averages.

Otherwise, you have been wasting your time and money,
because you could have done better with a market proxy
such as SPY, QQQ, *or* DIA.

All those efforts at designing a trading strategy, hoping to outperform market averages, and you could fall short of your objective. Your fear should be of underperforming long-term market averages.

You can provide the excuse that you do not know which stocks will go up or will survive over the long term. Regardless, that is almost irrelevant, as you could easily delegate that decision to others.

For instance, using the top 100 highest-valued stocks on NASDAQ could do the trick. No problems there; QQQ already performs that task. All you need to do is limit your trading to the 100 constituent QQQ stocks.

With even less effort, you could opt for the easy solution: buy and hold QQQ outright. Already, it would outperform SPY over the long term, and this by construction. The top 100 (QQQ) of the top 500 (SPY) will consistently outperform the top 500 over the long term.

You are not looking for a universal trading tool; that is not the goal of your game. Your stock portfolio should not care about that. It should put all the emphasis on its potential long-term growth rate.

The concern should be making money by investing in rising stock prices. You make money if the position you took ends with a profit. Otherwise, you missed your objective and will have to pay the cost (meaning taking a loss).

– FROM OUTSIDE MODERN PORTFOLIO THEORY (MPT)

Since the 1960s, MPT has become a well-established portfolio management theory. However, it only attempts to forecast an optimal portfolio while still aiming for future market averages.

The objective became seeking an optimum portfolio residing on some efficient frontier. That should not be the primary objective, since it implies working hard for a mediocre result and ending with average performance. Closet indexing could do that job with ease, with practically no effort.

That optimal portfolio is merely another way of expressing an expected average performance. If you wanted more, you would have to leverage your portfolio, which would also increase the risk of loss. You could downplay your hand by having a portion of your portfolio in less risky assets, such as bonds, but that would also reduce your profit potential.

We could look at the payoff matrix above and re-express it as the optimal portfolio residing on the efficient frontier.

$$F(t) = f_0 + \sum_{1}^{N} (\mathrm{H} \cdot \Delta \mathrm{P}) \,|_0^T \rightarrow f_0 + (h_{_{SPY}} \cdot \Delta p_{_{SPY}}) \,|_0^T \tag{4}$$

where $(h_{_{SPY}} \cdot \Delta p_{_{SPY}})|_0^T$ is simply holding SPY for the duration T. If that is your objective, I am fine with that. It's your world, and these are your decisions to make.

However, you don't need to pay anyone to do that. You can do it yourself. Just become that closet indexer.

The easy way is to buy SPY, as mentioned above. To get that long-term market average, the only requirement is to hold for the long term, as should be evident. And doing so, you would do better than some 70%+ of professional money managers. Plus, you would have the assurance of reaching the long-term average, as you would be holding what will become the long-term market average.

Nonetheless, you could reach a higher result by selecting QQQ as your long-term market proxy.

When viewed through the lens of Modern Portfolio Theory,
my OPPW TQQQ trading strategy is an aberration

Since my OPPW TQQQ strategy does not use past stock correlations or fundamental market data, none of the conventional MPT data series could even be considered helpful for stock price behavioral analysis. My OPPW strategy does not need any of the available fundamental or technical indicator data.

But, isn't my OPPW TQQQ stock trading strategy a long-term investment strategy? Yes, it is. It is also where it will shine.

And that is the whole point:

You play unknown odds as to what the outcome of your next trade will be,
and yet, over the long term, you end up winning the game
at much higher levels than market averages.

With my OPPW TQQQ strategy, you are playing an unorthodox game with elementary trading rules, yet outperforming what some might consider the best of the money managers. And this, not by a small margin, but by what are extraordinary long-term returns.

SPY could give you a 10% to 12% return over 20 years. With a $100k investment as initial capital, you could get: $\$100,000 \cdot (1+0.10)^{20} = \$672,749$, and up to the high of the range: $\$100,000 \cdot (1+0.12)^{20} = \$964,629$. You would have to stay invested for the duration to reach those levels.

It gets worse if your initial capital is only $10k. After 20 years, your retirement fund would hold: $\$10,000 \cdot (1+0.10)^{20} = \$67,275$. It would not make much of a difference if you had a 12% return over those years: $\$10,000 \cdot (1+0.12)^{20} = \$96,463$.

You should question how long that retirement fund will last, given that inflation could raise prices by 80 to 100% during the period, perhaps even more.

If you make $50,000 a year, with inflation at 3%, to maintain the same standard of living, you would need: $\$50,000 \cdot (1+0.03)^{20} = \$90,305$ for your first year of retirement. What would you do for the years after?

On the other hand, if you put the same capital into my OPPW TQQQ trading strategy, you could expect something like a 60%+ CAGR over the period. That would be: $\$100,000 \cdot (1+0.60)^{20} = \$1,208,925,819$. It just became a totally different ball game.

I will not discuss any available strategies between an MPT-driven outlook and my OPPW TQQQ strategy. But note that you could significantly improve the performance of my OPPW strategy. That is on you.

What is played over those 20 years is the average growth rate $\bar{g}$ as expressed in equation (1). **Evidently, the higher your long-term growth rate, the better for you**.

In my article, **Making It Yours** (Oct. 2025), you'll find the outcome of my OPPW TQQQ strategy over the last 10 years. Its portfolio metrics show an 80.49% CAGR over those 10 years. It shows the potential of the trading strategy.

The above results are not what you can obtain under MPT.

Those results are far beyond what even the highest-performing hedge funds can achieve. Yet, my OPPW TQQQ trading strategy completely disregards MPT and its associated implications, hypotheses, and edicts. None of MPT appears in this trading strategy. And still, it is a long-term stock "trading" system. I showed in my paper that the CAGR, on average, even increased over the years.[3]

My OPPW strategy trades TQQQ every week, disregarding both its past and future, and significantly outperforms market averages.

It does so by gaming the system. But that might not be that accurate. It is more like treating the strategy as a game of chance, as if taking a position and accepting an unknown, quasi-random outcome — either positive or negative — within the time limit of one week.

It will be the succession of weekly trades ("bets") that makes the strategy a long-term winner. Its portfolio equation has already been expressed in my March 2025 paper **MY EQUATION**. Here it is again:

$$F(t) = f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1 + r_i)$$

where r_i is the return on trade (i). It is this long sequence of (N) weekly returns (r_i) that will matter.

We need to reconcile the above equation with portfolio equation (1) given in the above-cited article:

$$F(t) = 0.5263 \cdot \$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.04716)^{434} \cdot (1 - 0.0292)^{379} = \$338,124,467$$

where the sequence of returns is replaced by the average percent returns per winning and losing trades and their respective frequencies. The numbers in the above equation come from the Sept. 11, 2025, portfolio simulation metrics.[4]

The basic form of my portfolio equation has relatively few components.[5] Here it is again:

$$F(t) = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N \cdot (1 \pm r_i) = \bar{e} \cdot f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{r}_+)^{N-\lambda} \cdot (1 - \bar{r}_-)^{\lambda} \quad (5)$$

[3] Look up Figure #7 in **OPTIMIZING?** paper.
[4] You have a copy in Figure #1 in my paper: **OPTIMIZING?**.
[5] Refer to my paper, **MY EQUATION**, for a more elaborate description of the variables.

The above equation presents the strategy as a mathematical expression, akin to a game of chance, with its winning and losing statistics.

The binomial section of the above equation dates back to the 1600s with Pascal and Newton. Even 2000 years ago, you could find part of this equation in historical documents. So, this is not new stuff. Nonetheless, it is a worthwhile expression of my trading strategy results.

Can we treat a short-term stock trading strategy as a game of chance? Yes.

What would be needed to view a stock trading strategy as a game?

It should be sufficient that the outcome of your bet (win or lose) be almost unpredictable, or close to it, which **is** what you get in this trading strategy.

A 52/48 edge is not enough to abandon the null hypothesis of randomness. Even if we know we had a 52/48 win rate based on past statistics, it might not be what we will have in the future.

The future is always a new game, which might or might not be relatable to its past.

However, we could easily assume that the future might resemble its past, especially in randomly generated price series, where you are always at the right edge of the price chart.

Having statistics on the game does not make future probabilities. If the statistics span long intervals or have numerous occurrences, they may become long-term averages and be more representative of what happened and of what might happen in the future.

Like in any game of chance with unknown odds, we could let the game teach us the impact of our playing rules. For example, you played a lot of games of chance in the past, and the more you played any of those games, the more you could anticipate what your next best move might be.

It is the same here. Let the game tell us how it will behave under our trading rules, and, based on the outcome, determine which procedures would be best.

These moves were based on the perceived statistics of the game you gathered over time. You observed that if this happens, it is often followed by this other thing.

The game showed you what your best expected outcomes were, and all you had to do was follow what you had learned from your perception of the game's statistics.

You design a game with almost 50/50 odds where you win or lose a percentage of

your stake. You make your betting continuous, meaning you are all-in for each bet you make.

It is not about making a small, fixed wager under uncertainty, but about betting your entire stake for a percentage return, positive or negative. As if the amount you win or lose is irrelevant in this picture. You play for the weekly percentage return as given in equation (2).

We could design a game with equal probability of positive and negative returns.

$$\mathsf{E}[F(t)] = \$100,000 \cdot (1+0.05)^{100} \cdot (1-0.05)^{100} = \$77,855$$

where you could win 5% or lose -5% of your stake with 50/50 odds over 200 plays.

Just based on the math, you have a losing game.

You should refuse to play such a proposition simply because the playing environment is not in your favor.

Observe that the order of these bets and their outcomes is irrelevant since no matter how you shuffle those bets, you will get the same answer. You are still bound to the product equation: $F(t) = f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1+r_i)$.

You could have such a game by playing high or low, where you put 5% of your stake on each bet. You win, you get 5%; otherwise, you lose your bet (-5%). The casino will win in the long run. No one will argue that outcome.

The point is, you can design such a trading game yourself by setting similar trading rules with a 5% profit target and a -5% stop-loss. And that is where it becomes unwise. You would deliberately be planning to shoot yourself in the foot.

You could use similar trading rules, playing 5% of your stake on black or red at the roulette table. But the picture would be worse, since the game is not 50/50. The equation would be:

$$\mathsf{E}[F(t)] = \$100,000 \cdot (1+0.05)^{200 \cdot 0.4865} \cdot (1-0.05)^{200 \cdot 0.5135} = \$59,130$$

where you could expect to win 48.6% of the time, and lose the long game.

Know the underlying mathematical expression of your game and act accordingly, which is: do not play under those unfavorable conditions. Any casino will accept that sort of betting system anytime you would like to play that game.

Why would applying such an equation to a stock market game prove any better? Are you not going against all odds?

As a matter of fact, with my OPPW TQQQ strategy, not at all. On the contrary, you have turned the tables around. You are now the house; you have the edge, and by design.

You could modify the trading rules above and add a feature that would make the game more than worthwhile. And that is using the ability you have to remove your bet from the table at will.

I changed the game so that, on losses, we removed our bet on half the plays, reducing the average percent loss per losing trade. If you play red and it comes up red, you get your +5%, and if it comes up black, you lose your bet, except if black is over 18, in which case you get your bet back as is with no gain or loss.

As easy as that, and you have a winning method of play.

You still do not know what will come next, but you know the more you play, the more you will win. Here is that equation:

$$\mathrm{E}[F(t)] = \$100,000 \cdot (1+0.05)^{200 \cdot 0.52} \cdot (1-0.05)^{200 \cdot 0.48/2} = \$1,362,762 \qquad (6)$$

The above equation used the same 52% hit rate of my OPPW TQQQ strategy for those 200 bets.

I took a part of equation (2) and allowed a clawback clause for half the negative plays, resulting in something like:

$$(1+\bar{r}_+)^{N-\lambda} \cdot (1-\bar{r}_-)^{\lambda} = (1+\bar{r}_+)^{N-\lambda} \cdot \cancel{(1-\bar{r}_-)^{\lambda/2}} \cdot (1-\bar{r}_-)^{\lambda/2}$$

where half the negative trades are break even plays with zero returns and can be removed. It is done on the basis that: $(1-\bar{r}_-)^{\lambda} = (1-\bar{r}_-)^{\lambda/2} \cdot (1-\bar{r}_-)^{\lambda/2}$

If you played more, meaning making more plays over a longer interval, you could get:

$$\mathrm{E}[F(t)] = \$100,000 \cdot (1+0.05)^{400 \cdot 0.52} \cdot (1-0.05)^{400 \cdot 0.48/2} = \$18,571,214 \qquad (7)$$

The more you play, the more you win. You went from 200 plays to 400. Doubling the number of plays resulted in a 13.6-fold increase in the outcome while playing under the same conditions.

To push the point further, after 800 plays, you would get:

$$\mathrm{E}[F(t)] = \$100,000 \cdot (1+0.05)^{800 \cdot 0.52} \cdot (1-0.05)^{800 \cdot 0.48/2} = \$3,448,900,208 \qquad (8)$$

It goes without saying that the above result is much higher. You doubled the number of plays again, and it more than doubled the outcome. In fact, it increased the outcome by a factor of 185 times. It is also a demonstration of why the long term matters.

The above result depends on taking your bet off the table for half of the plays that might otherwise be losing plays. You do not know beforehand which of those plays will be at a loss.

The order in which the trades occur could be irrelevant. The number of wining trades would be: $800 \cdot 0.52 = 416$ and the number of losing trades: $800 \cdot 0.48 = 384$.

The 2% edge is not much, but combined with the clawback procedure, it will make the strategy a real performer. In the OPPW strategy, with its clawback procedure, the 800 trades will take 15.4 years to execute.

It is as if you designed your own game within the game, following your trading rules, your rules of engagement. You want to buy strength and sell or avoid weaknesses if you can.

Nothing stands in your way or can stop you from doing that, except for the needed initial capital. There is absolutely nothing illegal in that operation. You can get out of your trade at any time you want, for any reason whatsoever, whether it be with or without a profit. You are in charge.

It is a tremendous advantage that you built into your trading procedures and software routines. There are no other games of chance that will allow you to remove your bet once made.

How would you know which negative trades could be part of the half you could claw back? You don't. You let volatility and variance handle that. You let randomness determine which plays will have their bets removed from the table. Look at Type-C trades in **MY EQUATION** paper (March 2025), for more on this.

– THE OPPW TQQQ PORTFOLIO EQUATION

As presented above, here is my OPPW TQQQ portfolio equation again for week #813:

$$\mathrm{E}[F(t)] = 0.5263 \cdot \$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.04716)^{434} \cdot (1 - 0.0292)^{379} = \$338,124,467 \quad (9)$$

which has similar numbers to the above gaming example. This time, we examine the results of the 15.6-year simulation ending September 11, 2025, using TQQQ price data and the strategy's portfolio metrics.

The strategy made $\$338{,}124{,}467$ over its 15.6 years of weekly trading, all starting with \$100k. Putting in \$200k would have doubled the results since the strategy is 100% scalable. Cutting the initial capital in half would have resulted in half the results presented above. Even an initial stake of \$10k would have generated $\$33.8$ million for the effort.

The question should be: Why did the strategy win? How come it did not break down? The strategy has been in a walk-forward mode since early May 2024, and since then, it has continued to rise.

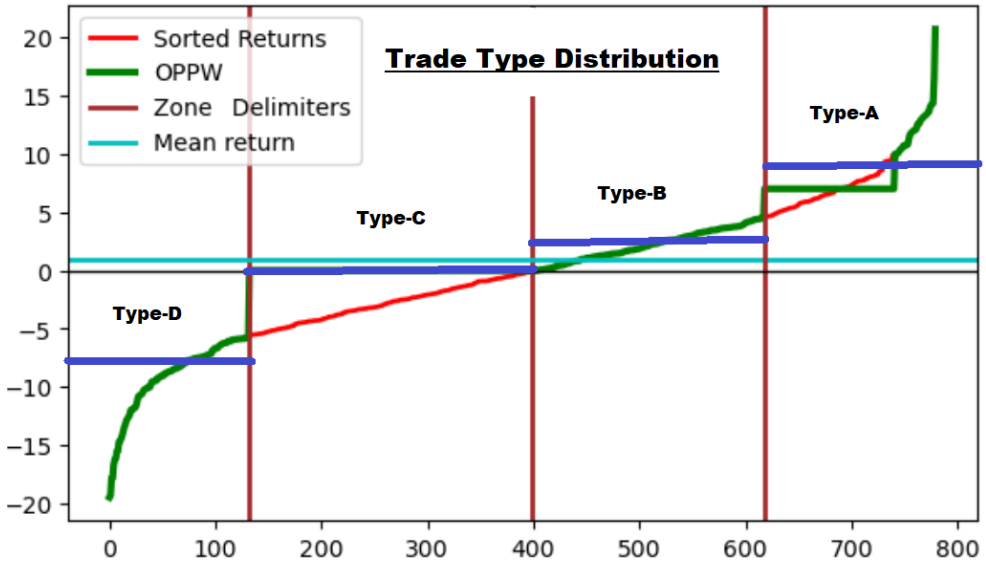
We can trace the strategy's outperformance to its Type-C trades, which had the initial objective of producing nothing. It is the strategy's clawback clause that gives it its edge, as demonstrated in the modified roulette game stats.

By giving the strategy some downside leeway — allowing it to drop a little below its entry price — rather than just seeking to break even. I set the Type-C profit target at a 2.5% return, should the price bounce back after dropping into negative territory. The price does not always bounce back. Refer to my article, **A WINNING EXAMPLE** (Sept. 2025) for the trading rules.

Let's refer to Figure #6 in my **OPTIMIZING?** paper (Sept. 2025), which is reproduced below. The blue horizontal lines show the average return per trade type. Type-D and Type-B trades are not affected by the current trading rules; they both close at the close of trading on the last trading day of the week.

In equation (9) above, Type-B plus Type-A trades averaged a 4.716% return per trade, while Type-C plus Type-D averaged a losing rate of: -2.92% per losing trade.

Figure #1: My OPPW TQQQ Trade Type Distribution.



(*Click here to enlarge*)

Extending the above equation to trade #1,000 with the same trade distribution would give:

$$F(t) = 0.5263 \cdot \$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.04716)^{520} \cdot (1 - 0.0292)^{480} = \$891,876,979$$

by adding 197 trades to get those 1,000 trades.

That is a 3.6-year projection. It is not a prediction since the future remains unknown. However, it should provide a decent ballpark figure. The average of 4.716% gain per winning trade took 15.6 years to get there, just as the -2.92% loss per losing trade.

Those two long-term average returns should not change by much over the next 3.6 years, just as they have not over the past few years.

You are making estimates based solely on the strategy's portfolio metrics and its past long-term trading statistics. Your trading procedures have a long-term behavioral history, which can help you predict or anticipate what they might do in the future.

It is not fundamental data, linear regressions, economic cycles, or technical indicators. The estimate uses the strategy's recorded trading history. It is the strategy's long trading history that is almost dictating its future behavior.

My OPPW TQQQ trading strategy is not the only one that can profit from these trading procedures. You could fragment Figure #1 into more trade types with their respective average returns per trade. I demonstrated that in my **OPTIMIZING?** paper (Sept. 2025), for instance.

You make estimates, as a continuation, of the strategy's trading habits. The number of trades (#813) is more than sufficient to state that those return averages are statistically significant.

This portfolio, with its 68% CAGR, is unprecedented for a strategy requiring less than 5 minutes per week to execute. Fundamentals do not drive the strategy. Its long-term trading habits are driving it.

My OPPW TQQQ trading strategy has outstanding properties. You can even operate it by hand and interrupt or override it at any time for any duration. As a reminder: you are in charge of your investment portfolio.

– THE NOT SO OBVIOUS

My OPPW TQQQ trading strategy is gambling. Yes. It is.

The trading rules used in my OPPW gaming environment are what make it shine. We use the strategy's trade statistics to determine its long-term portfolio averages.

And since you made hundreds of trades, those long-term statistics become increasingly relevant and representative of the strategy's structure.

It is as if the statistics were continuously confirming their long-term values, even if the portfolio value equation changed with every single trade.

The program is not seeking to make 1% every week.
It is accepting that over hundreds of trades
it could average out to a 1% return per trade.
That is the whole point: on average, and over the long term.

The OPPW TQQQ portfolio equation above says it all:

$$F(t) = 0.5263 \cdot \$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.04716)^{434} \cdot (1 - 0.0292)^{379} = \$338,124,467$$

We have 813 trades: 434 positive with an average return of 4.716% per trade, and 379 negative returns averaging a loss of -2.92% per trade. The overall average outcome was 1.15% per trade (or week).

You were not playing to make a profit every week, but for an overall long-term average return from playing the game, even if we consider the weekly returns as close to random.

The question that should remain is: Will those statistics be applicable in the future? Most probably: yes. And with a high confidence level.

You had 813 weeks for those trade statistics to settle down to their respective long-term averages. You had a wobbling 52% hit rate after two years of trading, and you still have a wobbling 52% hit rate after 15.6 years.

It is understandable, since you are treating this strategy as if playing in a quasi-random trading environment where you have no knowledge of what is coming next. Will the price go up or down next week? Make you bet, and find out.

What makes you win the game is your method of play.

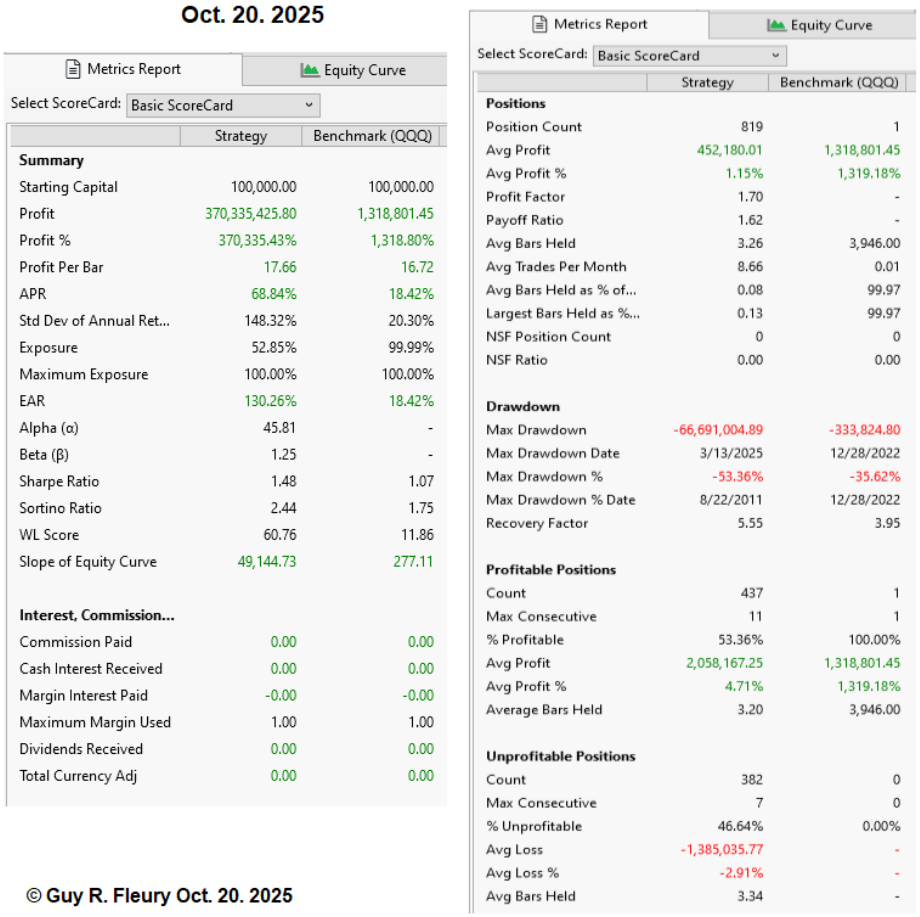
If you allowed equation (2) to have equal outcomes with equal percent return for winning and losing trades, you would be losing your shirt. Here is that equation:

$$F(t) = 0.5263 \cdot \$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.04716)^{407} \cdot (1 - 0.04716)^{406} = \$22,318$$

based on the same 813 trades. Nevertheless, it is a choice you can make. If you had 406 winners and 407 losing trades, you would be left with: $20,307. It is a perfect example of long-term return degradation in 3x-leveraged scenarios.

Suppose price variations are approximately normally distributed. Then you should assume that all the entries on the positive side are equal in magnitude to those on the negative side. The average returns should be equal: $\bar{r}_+ = |\bar{r}_-|$, and have as many entries on both sides of the normal distribution. Well, that gives you the above equation, and you lost the game.

Figure #2: My OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy. 15.6 Years.



Oct. 20. 2025

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (QQQ)
Summary		
Starting Capital	100,000.00	100,000.00
Profit	370,335,425.80	1,318,801.45
Profit %	370,335.43%	1,318.80%
Profit Per Bar	17.66	16.72
APR	68.84%	18.42%
Std Dev of Annual Ret...	148.32%	20.30%
Exposure	52.85%	99.99%
Maximum Exposure	100.00%	100.00%
EAR	130.26%	18.42%
Alpha (α)	45.81	-
Beta (β)	1.25	-
Sharpe Ratio	1.48	1.07
Sortino Ratio	2.44	1.75
WL Score	60.76	11.86
Slope of Equity Curve	49,144.73	277.11
Interest, Commission...		
Commission Paid	0.00	0.00
Cash Interest Received	0.00	0.00
Margin Interest Paid	-0.00	-0.00
Maximum Margin Used	1.00	1.00
Dividends Received	0.00	0.00
Total Currency Adj	0.00	0.00

Metrics Report | Equity Curve

Select ScoreCard: Basic ScoreCard

	Strategy	Benchmark (QQQ)
Positions		
Position Count	819	1
Avg Profit	452,180.01	1,318,801.45
Avg Profit %	1.15%	1,319.18%
Profit Factor	1.70	-
Payoff Ratio	1.62	-
Avg Bars Held	3.26	3,946.00
Avg Trades Per Month	8.66	0.01
Avg Bars Held as % of...	0.08	99.97
Largest Bars Held as %...	0.13	99.97
NSF Position Count	0	0
NSF Ratio	0.00	0.00
Drawdown		
Max Drawdown	-66,691,004.89	-333,824.80
Max Drawdown Date	3/13/2025	12/28/2022
Max Drawdown %	-53.36%	-35.62%
Max Drawdown % Date	8/22/2011	12/28/2022
Recovery Factor	5.55	3.95
Profitable Positions		
Count	437	1
Max Consecutive	11	1
% Profitable	53.36%	100.00%
Avg Profit	2,058,167.25	1,318,801.45
Avg Profit %	4.71%	1,319.18%
Average Bars Held	3.20	3,946.00
Unprofitable Positions		
Count	382	0
Max Consecutive	7	0
% Unprofitable	46.64%	0.00%
Avg Loss	-1,385,035.77	-
Avg Loss %	-2.91%	-
Avg Bars Held	3.34	-

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(*Click here to enlarge*)

We have added 6 trading weeks since Sept. 12, 2025, bringing the total number of trades to 819. My portfolio equation with the added 6 weeks gives:

$$F(t) = 0.5304 \cdot \$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.047149)^{437} \cdot (1 - 0.0291)^{382} = \$370,654,865$$

The return rate is adjusted to account for rounding at the 4th decimal place. The Oct. 20, 2025, simulation result was relatively close to the portfolio's equation outcome.[6]

To improve performance, we could reduce the number of Type-D trades by 10 percent.

Let's start with my OPPW TQQQ equation above based on the portfolio metrics reported in my Oct. 20, 2025, simulation results.

Removing, bypassing, or ignoring 10% of Type-D trades would result in:

$$F(t) = 0.5304 \cdot \$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.047149)^{437} \cdot (1 - 0.0291)^{(382 \cdot 0.90)} = \$1,145,259,133$$

[6] Refer to Figure #2, where you have the portfolio metrics for the Oct. 20, 2025 simulation.

That is the reward: a ballpark figure of $774,604,268 added to your portfolio as reward for your efforts.

In our attempt to reduce drawdowns (risks), we increased returns. Something that is an aberration in MPT, in which increasing returns go hand in hand with increasing risk.

Reducing the number of losing trades increased your CAGR to 82.04%, compared to 68.84% in the Oct. 20, 2025, simulation.

And yet, you can do it with ease. A simple trade-selection process could be sufficient to achieve that new goal and more.

If you could do more, like remove 15% of Type-D trades by whatever method you want, you could get:

$$F(t) = 0.5304 \cdot \$100,000 \cdot (1 + 0.047149)^{437} \cdot (1 - 0.0291)^{(382 \cdot 0.85)} = \$2,013,125,237$$

That move would raise your CAGR to 88.75%. It is all part of the choices you can make, and it shows what is at stake. These are ballpark figures, but you should get my point.

I used my OPPW TQQQ portfolio equation to determine the strategy's outcome. This strategy uses weekly percent returns, making it 100% scalable. And therefore, your initial stake should be of primary concern in your long-term investment quest.

Compare the following:

$$\mathrm{E}[F(t)] = 0.5304 \cdot \underline{\$10,000} \cdot (1 + 0.047149)^{437} \cdot (1 - 0.029055)^{382} = \$37,727,567$$

$$\mathrm{E}[F(t)] = 0.5304 \cdot \underline{\$100,000} \cdot (1 + 0.047149)^{437} \cdot (1 - 0.029055)^{382} = \$377,275,678$$

$$\mathrm{E}[F(t)] = 0.5304 \cdot \underline{\$1,000,000} \cdot (1 + 0.047149)^{437} \cdot (1 - 0.029055)^{382} = \$3,772,756,780$$

Part of starting your quest should be to raise your initial capital, since it will make a big difference.

No one could trade at the level the strategy ends with.
***We will all have to start with week number one**.*

Someone starting with $100k would have bought: $\$100,000/\$114.61 = 872$ shares last Monday at the open. As the portfolio value increases, it might take 10 years to reach 10 million.

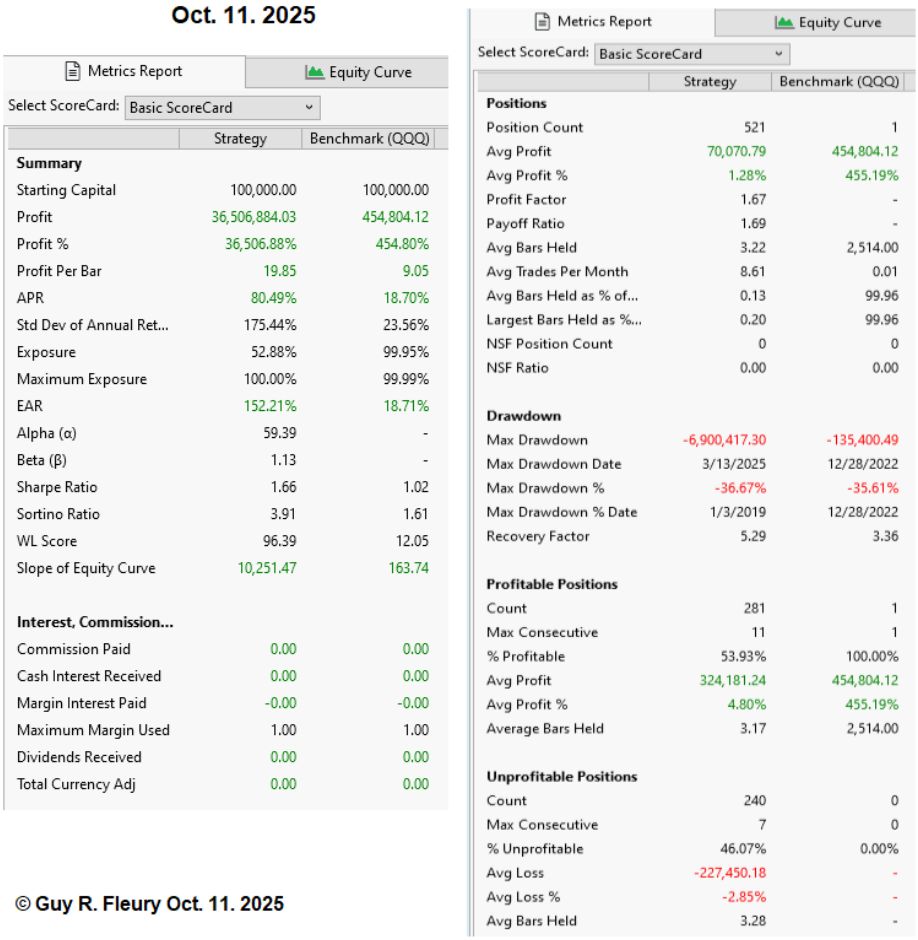
Meanwhile, the average trading volume for TQQQ will increase as more people adopt this strategy or similar ones. It gives you 10 years to decide whether to quit at that level or make program modifications to spread your entries and exits over time.

There are many changes one could make to the strategy to make it more productive over a longer period. Even design new trading strategies to reduce the price impact.

Since May 2024, I have endeavored to demonstrate that the strategy did not break down due to its gaming trading procedures and could survive and thrive. Even after 78 weeks (1.5 years), it has continued to rise. Even more impressive, it did so with an increasing CAGR.

Anyone could take a ride for the next 10 years and say, ”Thanks for the ride” if they wanted to. I have said this many times before: the first thing you should do is verify everything and determine whether those procedures are suitable for you.

Figure #3: My OPPW Simulation. Last 10 Years Up To Oct. 11, 2025.



(*Click here to enlarge*)

Figure #3 below shows the simulation result over the last 10 years. I did it in response to a request about what would have happened over the previous ten years. Notice that the winning percent rate on winning trades and the losing percent rate on the losing trades are in range of those in Figure #2 and equation (9). It also makes the point that the added 5.5 years of trading before Oct. 11, 2015, had enormous value.

You will be playing a CAGR game, and your portfolio's average long-term growth rate is what will matter in the end. Again, you are the one in charge of what you want your stock portfolio to be.

Related Papers and Articles:

My One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: MAKING IT YOURS
My One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: OPTIMIZING?
My One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: A WINNING EXAMPLE
My One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: A WINNER'S GAME
My One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: THE ANTICIPATED FUTURE
The One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: KA-CHING, KA-CHING
The One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: AMPLIFYING YOUR STAKE
The One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: WANTING MORE
The One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: A WALK-FORWARD
The One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: FINANCING THE OPPW
The One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: THE GAME YOU WILL WIN
The One Percent Per Week TQQQ Trading Strategy: THE EXPECTED UNEXPECTED
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One Percent Per Week Strategy: Some Trading Habits
One Percent Per Week Strategy: Trade Distribution

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