

The Fleury OPPW TQQQ Trading Strategy:

A GAMBLING METHOD

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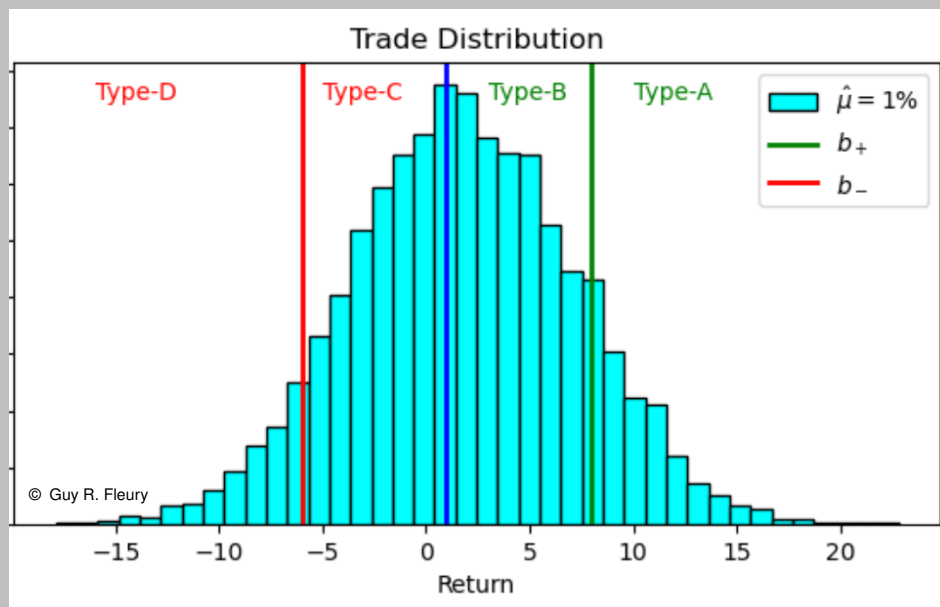


Figure 1: The Fleury OPPW TQQQ ETF Strategy – Return Distribution.

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In **A GAMBLING METHOD**, I intend to look at the randomness of stock price predictability in light of the Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy. It holds a position in TQQQ for at most 5 trading days at a time.

My strategy takes a position at the open on the first trading day of the week and closes it no later than the close on the last trading day of the week. In between, it will attempt to sell its position at its preset profit targets or execute its stop-losses, whichever comes first.

It makes only one trade at a time and may take a second trade if certain conditions are met. All trades are limit orders, except for the market-on-close (MOC) trade on the last trading day of the week.

Because its trades are short-lived, we should understand and accept that the strategy is essentially gambling on an exit at a higher price than the open within those 5 trading days; otherwise, it will suffer a loss. There is no certainty that any trade will end with a profit or a loss.

The task remains to make a profit. Like in games of chance, you need to know the odds of success, as well as the odds of failure, which means not making a profit. The shorter the trade interval, the more unpredictable the outcome.

***If you cannot predict tomorrow's price better than with 50/50 odds,
it's simple: you are gambling on a coin flip.***

A question: *Can you gamble your way to riches by playing the stock market?*

I answer yes, and easily. It is a matter of gaming. The trading methods you use can extract a long-term edge.

To make sure you win, you become the house and design your own trading rules within the game. No one can stop you from doing so. All you need is money, a trading account, and the trading rules that will explicitly determine that you will win the long-term game.

You do not intend to let the market dictate your trading procedures. But you do intend to follow the trading rules you set that have proven successful over the years.

The trading rules don't have to be complicated, but they do need to generate the expected profits and remain sustainable over the long term.

– MY STRATEGY'S GAMING RULES –

If you take a position that will last at most one week, you can do 52 of those in a year. If your odds are 50/50, you should win 26 out of those trades and lose 26. And since your predictive powers are low, that is your most expected outcome.

Even if you do this for 10 to 20 years, you will not get rich fast, nor escape the expected average outcome of such a game.

The outcome of any of those weekly trades is:

$$F(n) = f_{n-1} \cdot (1 \pm r_n) \quad (1)$$

where $F(n)$ is the portfolio value after any trade n for $n = 1, \dots, N$, while f_{n-1} is the portfolio's previous value, and $\pm r_n$ is the percent gain or loss on the taken position.

The taken position was: $f_{n-1} = q_{n-1} \cdot p_{n-1}$, where q_{n-1} was the quantity of shares bought and p_{n-1} was the price paid for those shares. Everything needed to define a trade is provided by equation (1).

Equation (1) still describes the trading environment because it can accommodate all trades. You took a position with whatever you had in your trading account, f_{n-1} , and made that all-in bet for a percentage gain or loss: $\pm r_n$.

If you cannot determine the odds of your next play better than 50/50, then you are gambling on something resembling or nearing a coin-flip scenario. The more you have a known edge, the more you could take that bet. The problem is that in a fair game of chance (50/50 odds), you do not have an edge except for the luck of the draw.

If you look at the distribution of returns for a large number of trades, you might get Figure #1 above, which shows a quasi-normal distribution of returns.¹

My September 2026 paper, **INVESTMENT BOREDOM**, showed that if you played according to the distribution of Figure #1, with a mean of zero, you would lose the long game due to return degradation.

You can build this long-term return degradation into your strategy simply by using equal percent profit targets and stop-losses, as explained in my prior articles and papers on the subject.

You are responsible for building, in your game, the expectation that you would

¹ Figure #1 was randomly generated with an upside bias, as shown in the chart on the cover page by the vertical blue line slightly above zero. In a normal distribution, the mean would have been at zero.

inevitably lose over the long term. This makes going all-in with equal percent gains and losses an unwise decision at best.

***To win the game, you will have to circumvent Figure #1,
since all the market can offer is that Figure #1,
a quasi-normal distribution.***

Since equation (1) holds for any of the trades taken over the years, it should serve as a reality check for outcome forecasting, whether it be to predict $F(t)$, $F(n)$, or $F(N)$.

– THE LONG-TERM VIEW –

For a long series of trades, we could use the product equation to represent all taken trades:

$$F(N) = f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1 \pm r_n) = f_0 \cdot (1 + \bar{g})^N \quad (2)$$

where, trade after trade, the portfolio value will increase or decrease according to the achieved return for the n executed trades up to N , the last trade.

The average growth rate $\bar{g}$ for those N trades is:

$$\left[\frac{f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1 \pm r_n)}{f_0} \right]^{\frac{1}{N}} - 1 = \bar{g} \quad (3)$$

Equation (2) summarizes the outcome of the Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy, where bet after bet you reap the rewards ($r_n > 0$) or endure the loss ($r_n < 0$).

Since you cannot predict the trade's closing price, the outcome of equation (2) will fluctuate as n increases, as if following a quasi-randomly generated path.

***You have the trade mechanics all spelled out.
You take a position and resell it within 5 trading days,
at either a profit or a loss. That's it.***

Every week, you repeat the process. The average trade duration in my program version is close to 3 trading days, which reduces the strategy's exposure rate to just under 60%. But that is not what matters. What does matter is the average percent gain per trade, or per week, and that is $\bar{g}$, as given in Table #1.

The Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy aims for an average weekly gain of 1.00% or better. In simulations, it has exceeded that goal, as many others have with their modified versions of the program.

The impact can be considerable, since even a 1.00% average gain per week could generate a 67% return per year. At a 1.50% average weekly return, it could increase the strategy's CAGR to 116% per year.

Table #1: Expected Growth Based On Average Weekly Returns²

Weekly Return	CAGR (%)	5y Gain (%)	10y Gain (%)	15y Gain (%)
0.25 %	13.86	91	266	601
0.50 %	29.60	265	1,237	4,792
0.75 %	47.48	597	4,768	33,873
1.00 %	67.76	1,229	17,565	234,685
1.25 %	90.78	2,427	63,787	1,614,722
1.50 %	116.88	4,699	230,225	11,053,734

Looking at equation (2), the portfolio's series of returns also appears independent of each other. At every trade, the strategy depends only on its previously achieved trade history, and every trade counts.

***You won't get those higher return rates by daydreaming.
You will have to work for it; not much, but still work.***

What you need is a workable and achievable plan: all within your gaming methods.

It does not matter so much how it is devised, but it has to give you an edge, almost an assured edge. And to top it off, it needs to be of sufficient size to make you prosper over the long haul.

It is very simple: you are in it for the money.

You might opt to gamble on every trade you make, but you have no intention of gambling on the long-term outcome of your endeavor. There, you have to win. Period.

Table #1 shows how sensitive the weekly average growth rate may be. Based on equation (2), it becomes your main concern.

You are not playing a game using amounts as in usual games, but rather for an unknown percentage of your holdings. In most games, this might leave you surviving until your last all-in bet, which would result in losing it all and game over. Whereas with equation (2), you are playing for a relatively small average percentage gain or loss.

With the product equation (2), you can make any projection you want. Time is not part of the equation, since it is not explicitly stated. Nonetheless, time is still part of the outcome, since each trade will take time to execute, up to 5 trading days.

When you chain 950 such trades together, it could take more than 16 years to

² The 5-year, 10-year, and 15-year percent gains are multiplying factors. For example, you can take the 15-year factor and multiply it by your initial stake to get the expected 15-year portfolio value.

execute. If $\bar{g}$ is positive ($\bar{g} > 0$), you win the game, whether you can predict any of those outcomes or not.

You make your first trade; one week gone. Whatever the result, it cannot be the end of trading, since you still have 51 weeks to go. Over 10 years, you would have had 520 weeks with no other returns. That is not how you build a long-term portfolio. You need to participate in the game; you need market exposure.

If you want to invest for 10 to 20+ years, you will have to put in the time (520 to 1,040+ weeks). For an old man, 20 years went by fast; for a 20-year-old, it is almost a lifetime.

My program is not concerned with being right. It is focused on extracting money from a liquid trading process where you buy and sell based on your long-term views of the game and the market you trade in.

Evidently, you would like all your trades to be profitable. Well, might as well forget that. It is not how the market works. You won't win every trade from week to week; you will have losses.

— TRADING METHODS —

As long as your trading methods are profitable in the long run, that alone could justify their use.

Trade after trade, you will either win or lose a percentage on your bet. But again, that is not what counts. What does is: in the long run, will you have won more than you lost?

If your trading strategy fails after ten years, was it that good to start with?

My OPPW strategy doesn't use moving averages, Bollinger bands, or any technical indicator to trigger trades. Would it really matter which one you used if you made money? Would it really matter if you didn't use any fundamental data or technical indicators and still made money?

***The Fleury OPPW TQQQ strategy follows the quasi-randomness
of the outcome of the draw.***

From the start, the strategy accepts that randomness is not something it wants to avoid, but something it is ready to embrace.

The program takes a trade without knowing its outcome; it doesn't predict what the price might be over the next 5 trading days.

But again, should it matter if, over the long run, you made the money? It starts every

week as if it were an up week, and at some point might have to concede a loss. Regardless, the strategy is willing to take that risk every week.

Trading weekly for one year using the product equation above gives:

$$F(52) = f_0 \cdot \prod_{1}^{52} (1 + \bar{g})$$

where $\bar{g}$ is the average growth rate per trade after trading those 52 weeks.

Should you want to project over 10 years, you would get:

$$F(520) = f_0 \cdot \prod_{1}^{520} (1 + \bar{g})$$

One after the other, weeks will go by. Just based on the above equation, you should aim, over this 10-year trading interval, for the highest average growth rate $\bar{g}$.

You don't have that many options. The Fleury OPPW TQQQ strategy is fully explained by equation (2). No matter the variations on the same theme, they will all follow equation (2). The program variations will set their own average growth rate, $\bar{g}_k$, where k can serve as an identification code for each version.

But here is the thing: if equation (2) is the outcome of the trading strategy, and no matter what you do will lead to it, should it not be reasonable to accept the consequences of that equal sign?

This makes the variables that impact the results what matters for these portfolios. Anything that improves on those parameters can become a worthwhile quest.

You can scale up by increasing the initial capital or the average growth rate. However, the time interval for this example was fixed at 10 years. If you increase the time interval and maintain the same average growth rate, that would also increase overall performance.³

— IMPROVING THE STRATEGY —

Whatever you can do to enhance the strategy's outcome could make you profit greatly.

For example, adding a small improvement ($\bar{\delta}$) to that average growth rate would be

³ Your trading strategy does not have to end at 65; it can continue to prosper while in retirement for hopefully another 35+ years. This should be a major consideration in your retirement plan. It should provide a substantial income stream and also last until you die. View it as a basic requirement.

beneficial:

$$F(520) = f_0 \cdot \prod_1^{520} (1 + \bar{g} + \bar{\delta})$$

The $\bar{\delta}$ increase does not need to be large. A small increase can have a huge long-term impact. We are still compounding returns over a large number of trades.⁴

Regardless, none of the financial institutions (banks, mutual funds, hedge funds, index funds, or insurance companies) will provide those higher growth rates as shown in Table #1. You will have to do that job yourself.

Almost all financial institutions offer growth rates below 15% per year; that's about 0.288% per week for hedge funds. For index funds, with average long-term expectations of 10%, the weekly return would be about 0.192%.⁵ On the condition you stayed invested for some 20+ years.

No one will be offering you that compounding 1.00%+ per week, so, YOU will have to make it happen.

Do not think either that a financial institution would manage your funds at a 67% return per year without taking out a lion's share?⁶ Even at a 20% rate, those institutions would not do it. They know the value of money. *They are not there to make you money; they are there to use your money to make more money for themselves.* You want to change that around a bit.

A first step is to dump those external management fees by taking control of your investment portfolio.

Still, you should be determined enough to tackle the 1.00% average return per week. I know you can do it. You should focus all your efforts on the weekly average return $\bar{g}$. Note that I am not saying weekly return, but weekly average return. And that is a major difference. It implies you will not win every trade. What you seek is this 1.00%+ average weekly return, not a 1.00% return every week.

My program knowingly gambles as if the price will go up every week. But it doesn't. Sometimes, prices do go down, and it takes a loss.

My OPPW strategy is daring enough to take a trade no matter what, but it will also play chicken. At the first sign of weakness, it will seek to exit the trade. Weakness is defined as closing the day below the entry price (viewed as a Type-C trade in the strategy).

⁴ Compare the outcomes for $\bar{g}$ in Table #1, where $\bar{g}$ goes from 0.25% to 1.50% per week.

⁵ There is about \$60 trillion in index funds, \$25 trillion of which is in US index funds alone, all aiming for that long-term 10% average return. That is a lot of money, acknowledging, after all other considerations, that the 10% long-term average return is their best available solution.

⁶ Medallion Fund had a gross 63% average return, but a (4/44) structured management fee.

– RANDOMNESS –

The Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy plays a game of its own design.

It follows its own trading rules in what it considers a highly unpredictable (quasi-random) game. The strategy plays a game of its own making within the stock market game.

Everyone has the ability to do this. You set your trading rules, determine your entry and exit conditions, and live by the results.

If your trading rules are logical and successful, you have a winning system. Otherwise, it is back to the drawing board. If your trading strategy doesn't produce enough, it is back to the drawing board to find better-structured trading procedures.

The question should be: **What makes a trading system worthwhile?**

First, its outcome; second, its methods of play. The trading rules used make it happen. Without those trading rules, you would not get that outcome.

My version of the OPPW TQQQ strategy does not look at market data. It offers no opinion beyond its long-term bullish stance on rising markets. It doesn't use fundamental data, technical indicators, or sentiment indicators.

It relies on volatility and quasi-randomness of price movements. It makes no forward price predictions. It just takes a stance. It buys at the first session's open and then waits for the trade to exit, for a win or a loss. It doesn't know which will occur for any trade it takes. It will simply follow its trading procedures.

My version of the strategy acknowledges that it has no impact on the price movements of TQQQ. TQQQ is not driven by its trading; it is a 3x-leveraged ETF that mimics and amplifies QQQ's price movements. Rest assured, you do not have the capital needed to influence the top 100 highest-valued stocks on NASDAQ that could move QQQ's price in any direction.

The strategy does not need to have a market impact, or even require one.

It only sets its participation rules and follows them. Each week, it enters a position and will close it at a profit or loss within its five-trading-day time limit.

Equation (1) states the point of interest. Even if the outcome of a trade is an amount that will increase or decrease your trading account, what is considered is the percent gain or loss on the bet made (refer to Figure #1).

It makes a difference for the simple reason that $F(t)$ is intended to grow exponentially. We can represent a trading strategy with an equation while expressing all those gains

and losses in terms of the strategy's compounded annual growth rate (CAGR).

By looking at the trading procedures in light of weekly percent returns, and considering that we are dealing with quasi-random percent variations, we should expect a quasi-random distribution resembling a quasi-normal distribution, or something close to it.

This was expressed in Figure #1 on page #1. The more you add trades, the more the return distribution will resemble a quasi-normal distribution. This does not remove fat tails, skewness, or kurtosis. Nor any of the other properties of fluctuating stock prices. The main one being the near unpredictability of those price movements.

If your trading rules have equal profit targets and stop-losses, you are doomed unless you have a high hit rate. But in a quasi-random sort of game, you can only hit those higher hit rates by chance. The longer you trade using equal profit targets and stop-losses, the more you are expected to lose the game altogether.⁷

Product equation (2) states outright that what the Fleury OPPW TQQQ strategy is related to is its series of compounding returns. We have F_n following an exponential growth rate, while $\pm r_i$ will have a quasi-normal distribution.

This implies that trading gains and losses will grow in tandem with the portfolio's growth. On average, the number of shares traded will grow as the number of trades increases.

A 10% profit on a \$100,000 initial capital does not have the same impact as a 10% profit on a \$1,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 portfolio. Yet, based on Figure #1 and equation (1), we do not know when that 10% profit will occur. It could be anywhere in the trade series, whether n in F_{n-1} is low or high.

The market does not care what you put on the table or when.

It can deliver a 10% return anywhere in the trade series; the impact increases as the number of shares traded increases.

– A TRADE'S IMPACT –

Equation (4) breaks the product equation into 3 parts: one, for trades 1 to n ; two, a single trade at $n + 1$; three, the rest of the trade series up to N , the last trade:

$$F(N) = f_0 \cdot \prod_1^n (1 \pm r_n) \cdot (1 \pm r_{n+1}) \cdot \prod_{n+2}^N (1 \pm r_n) \quad (4)$$

The outcome of equation (4) is the same as for equation (2). Nothing has changed. So, we will use the $n + 1$ trade and give it the 10% return discussed above. It does

⁷ Refer to: **INVESTMENT BOREDOM** for a description of Figure #1.

not matter where in the series the trade occurs; it still affects the final result. Whether it is trade #1, trade # 950, or anything in between, the result will be the same.

For example, even if we consider the 10% gain on trade #42, it still impacts the strategy's overall performance. Removing that single trade would leave the portfolio without that 10% gain in its final results. That 10% gain, no matter when it occurs, is impacting the portfolio's overall performance.

So, canceling that 10% trade would result in:

$$F(N) = f_0 \cdot \prod_1^n (1 \pm r_n) \cdot \cancel{(1 \pm r_{n+1})} \cdot \prod_{n+2}^N (1 \pm r_n) \quad (5)$$

And this, no matter where in the series that trade occurred.

The same profit you made in the early stages of your trading strategy is compounding over the entire trade series. You might have thought the early returns, which didn't produce much, were mostly insignificant compared to the later results. But think again: they still carry their weight in gold and are as important as the later-stage 10% returns.

Conversely, if the $n + 1$ trade had a -10% decline, it would also have impacted the whole trade series.

$$F(N) = f_0 \cdot \prod_1^n (1 \pm r_n) \cdot (1 - r_{n+1}) \cdot \prod_{n+2}^N (1 \pm r_n) \quad (6)$$

It would have as much impact wherever it occurred in the trade series. And after such a loss, you would be in recuperation mode. It states that a -10% drop in equity can happen on any trade and will decrease the portfolio's value up to trade N , its last trade.

Since the strategy aims for an average of $1.00\%+$ per week, it should take about 10.5 weeks, on average, to recuperate. Avoid such drawdowns whenever possible. You could still accept, even by luck of the draw, any downside protection.

Equations (1) and (2) give the general nature of trades. First, as independent events; and second, as part of a series of trades. In both cases, time t is not mentioned explicitly, nor is it the reason for the trade. Both equations only show the achieved results.

Equation (2) puts equation (1) into its long-term context. You might be looking for the outcome of equation (1), but what really matters is the outcome of equation (2).

The Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy and its siblings are autonomous gambling systems operating in a quasi-random, unpredictable, and turbulent sea of variance.

Yet this gambling system has to extract long-term profits from TQQQ's price gyrations.

It does the job by setting its own trading rules.

The trade types in Figure #1 are not just for show; they are defined trading zones identified after a trade closes. You get a trade with a return above 7% or 8%+, and you get a Type-A trade. If the return is between 0% and 7%, your trade is classified as Type-B. Both Type-A and Type-B trades are profitable.⁸

The Type-C trades operate as the strategy's main stop-loss measure.

The primary objective for a Type-C trade is to break even. This makes such trades tend toward a no-return outcome $\bar{g}_C \rightarrow 0$. Type-C trades should have canceled out most of Type-B trades, but, accepting the break-even procedures, they left all Type-B trades intact and profitable.

In my articles, I often refer to the Type-C trade as a program feature. But it is more than that. It is what makes the strategy great.

A trading procedure designed to produce nothing is responsible for the majority of the profits made.

Anyone designing a trading strategy or trying to improve my OPPW TQQQ strategy should consider the Type-C trade a necessary and beneficial part of the program.

You have a trading strategy that often makes the wrong trading decisions, yet it still makes money. Compared to other trading systems, it makes much more than the market average.

The strategy can also be greatly improved. Here are some of the areas that could improve performance:

- ***The entry at the session's open is most often wrong.***
Entry should follow a trade-selection and price-selection process based on an indicator, or whatever you find appropriate or comfortable.
- ***The exit on the last trading day of the week at the close is most often wrong.***
The Friday close could be moved to other times. Even ignored based on some market data.
- ***The profit targets are most often wrong.***
The targets can be adjusted up or down based on indicators that show a more profitable long-term procedure.
- ***All the stop-losses are most often wrong.***
Even the break-even stop, which the strategy depends on, can be improved.

⁸ Again, refer to: **INVESTMENT BOREDOM** for more on that chart.

That is partly why I often suggest that people use the core program and make their own modifications to improve overall performance. There is much room for improvement.

The point being made is that most trading decisions are far from optimal. The market doesn't follow a set schedule. It follows a quasi-random-walk course with little short-term predictability.

– YOUR LONG-TERM EDGE –

Your trade-triggering decisions on entry and exit must respond to the TQQQ price series, no matter its gyrations and volatility meanderings. Your trading procedures must extract those profits. The TQQQ price series isn't of your making, but your trading decisions are.

Furthermore, the fact that TQQQ is a 3x-leveraged version of QQQ is one of the main reasons for your higher average growth rate.

If you switched to QQQ, for instance, using the same program, performance would de facto decline significantly. Most Type-A trades would disappear, while Type-D trades would be reduced percentage-wise. You would have mostly Type-B and Type-C trades (over 80% of total trades). Equation (2) would be reduced to:

$$F(N) = f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1 \pm \frac{r_n}{3}) = f_0 \cdot (1 + \frac{\bar{g}}{3})^N \quad (7)$$

which would greatly reduce its long-term performance. It becomes the difference between the 1.50% per week return and the 0.50% return in Table #1.

The more time you would give the strategy, the more the 0.50% weekly return would become insignificant compared to what you could have had just by using the TQQQ ETF instead of QQQ. A single trading decision you could have made from the start, without any preconceived notions as to the performance of either of these two ETFs.

Just for a change in ETF from QQQ to TQQQ, and trading the same strategy for 15 years, you would have a difference of:

$$f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1 + 0.015) - f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1 + 0.005)^N = (11,053,734 - 4,792) \cdot f_0 \quad (8)$$

A no-contest scenario. That is 11,000,000x what QQQ could have delivered. The same would apply to other ETFs comparable to QQQ. The 3x-leveraged TQQQ scenario makes all the difference. Moreover, there were no leverage fees.

Will you try to understand better what this trading strategy can do for you? Or leave it aside. The ball is in your court. You decide.

If you could go from 1.00% to a 1.50% average return per week, the quest would still be worthwhile, and its rewards would be more than just satisfactory.

$$f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1 + 0.015) - f_0 \cdot \prod_1^N (1 + 0.010)^N = (11,053,734 - 234,685) \cdot f_0 \quad (9)$$

You would be ahead by 10,800,000x your initial stake. You could accept either scenario, even if the outcomes are estimates and approximations. The future will unfold in its own way; all we can do is tag along for the show or not.

Even the quest to find $\bar{g} > 0.0125$ to reach $\bar{g} \geq 0.0150$ would be about 9,400,000x more profitable. It suggests that the quest to improve the trading rules is more than worth it. It is not about increasing your portfolio by 50% (1.5x), but increasing it by more than 5,000,000x. And that, too, remains your choice.

These trading procedures are on your desk, and you can do whatever you want. You decide what to do and which way to go.

I hope the explanations are enough to get you interested in the Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy. First, study its trading procedures, then start paper trading to get accustomed to how it works, and later go live once you are convinced of its merits.

But no matter what, its real power will be gradually revealed. And one of its biggest surprises will be a rising CAGR over the years.

The Fleury OPPW TQQQ trading strategy has no magic or secret sauce. Everything is in plain sight. The way the strategy is structured, you have its basic code, and you even have the math of the game on your side. An equal sign can become a brutal reality. Regardless, it is on the table.

Time to work. Make my strategy yours. It is now your game.

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