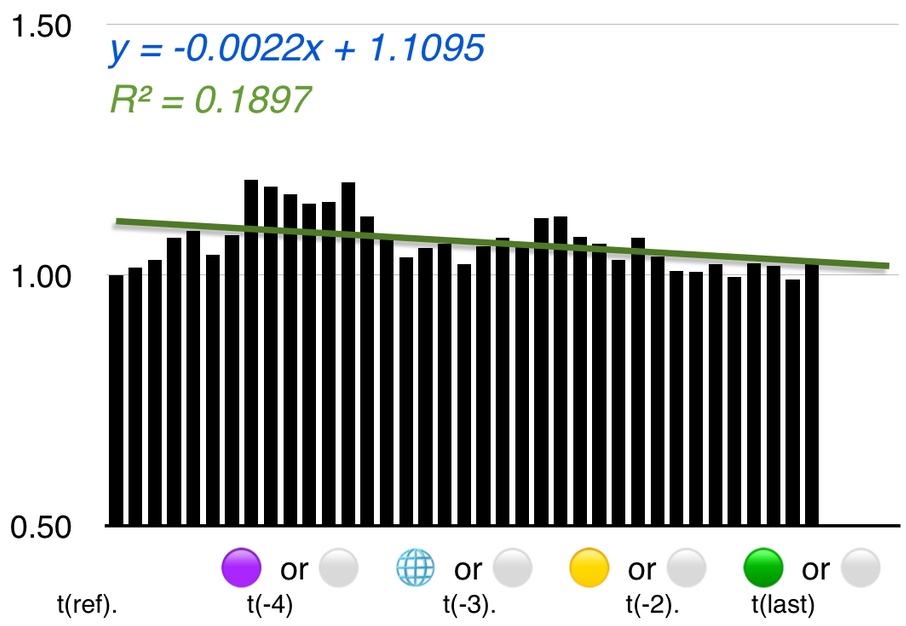
Normalized Relative Ratio to Synthetic Charting

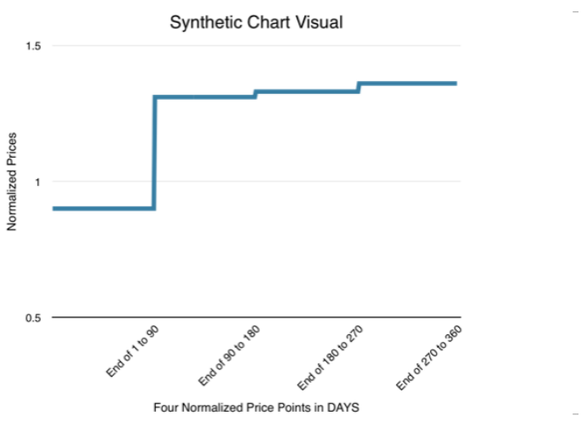
- *Equity relative to Gld: t(ref) to t(last) chg amt*



Synthetic chart example: Equity, xxx ⚪⚪🟡🟢 ■■ (🌲or 🔥) (🔷or🔶) 指

- The time points “t(x)” are equally spaced.
- If a circle is colored, t(x) normalized ratio is greater then t(ref).
- Linear slope: .0022x in above presentation, synthetic charts recorded as 指無滿, up, neutral, down.
- Relative normalized ratio change for t(-2) versus t(last), recorded as 🔷 for up or ▫️ for down; 🔶for midpoint .
- Algorithm expressing industry trend over the total time period in question: 🪴for up and 🥀 for down.
- Over four time periods: 🟩, higher high; 🟥, lower, low

Below: example of traditional chart to normalized chart to synthetic normalized to Gld



Bkng BEFORE Gld comparison

Bkng AFTER Gld comparison.

Why WH Reviews a Significant Number of Industries & Countries

The stock market's influence on an individual stock's price is driven by a mix of broad market dynamics and company-specific factors. Here's a concise breakdown: (WH takes the position that the two below factors account for at least 50% of most stock movements. Further, WH uses a gold deriviative to approxiate real purchasing power.)

1. **Market Sentiment**: The overall mood of the market—bullish or bearish—can heavily sway individual stock prices. In a bullish market, optimism lifts most stocks, while fear in a bearish market can drag them down, regardless of a company's fundamentals.

2. **Sector and Industry Trends**: Stocks often move in tandem with their sector. For example, if tech stocks are rallying due to innovation or demand, a tech company's stock like NVIDIA might rise even without unique news. Conversely, sector-wide issues, like regulatory changes in healthcare, can depress stocks in that group.

narrative above in from Grok3