Anchors and target prices

Original practice worksheet | Hypothetical prices, not a trading result

Write the prices at 0 and 1

For linear price distances: P(r) = P0 + r x (P1 - P0). P0 is the price displayed at 0; P1 is the price displayed at 1. Negative ratios extend beyond 0, away from 1.

Upward projection: P0 = 29,200; P1 = 29,100. The signed difference is -100. Targets: -1 = 29,300; -2 = 29,400; -2.5 = 29,450; -4 = 29,600.

Downward projection: P0 = 29,100; P1 = 29,200. The signed difference is +100. Targets: -1 = 29,000; -2 = 28,900; -2.5 = 28,850; -4 = 28,700.

In the tested TradingView Fib retracement drawing with Reverse off, coordinate #1 sets level 1 and coordinate #2 sets level 0. Verify the actual price labels after entering your values. A three-point extension uses another construction.

Change one endpoint

Keep P1 at 29,100 and move P0 from 29,200 to 29,220. Range height grows from 100 to 120 points. The -2 target becomes 29,220 +2 x 120 = 29,460: 60 points above the original 29,400 target.

For fixed P1, a -2 target changes by three times the change in P0. Freeze the leg-selection rule before the outcome; changing anchors to fit a later turn creates a different study.

Compare the actual exit and entry

Invented bullish plan: entry 29,230; stop 29,190; distant target 29,400. Gross risk 40 points, reward 170 points, ratio 4.25. With total costs equivalent to 2 points per unit and exact fills, modeled loss 42 and net target profit 168 give net ratio 4.00.

If the plan instead exits at a nearer opposing level 29,280, gross reward 50 gives 1.25. With the same costs, net reward 48 divided by modeled loss 42 is about 1.14.

A later fill at 29,260 with the same stop and distant target has gross risk 70 and reward 140. Under the same cost assumption, net ratio 138 / 72 is about 1.92. No probabilities, actual contract terms or measured performance are implied.

Your inputs

Measurement family / wick or body rule: _____

P0 / P1 / first eligible timestamp: _____

Calculated -1 / -2 / -2.5 / -4 prices: _____

Executable price increment / rounding convention: _____

Range multiples are not statistical sigma. No bell-curve probability or absolute market limit follows from a ratio label.

Freeze the event timeline

Keep unconfirmed, unfilled, stopped and unresolved observations

Context and measurement

Instrument / feed / session / chart interval: _____

Prior reference / intended direction / context rule: _____

Leg start / extreme / confirmation reference: _____

P0 / P1 / wick-body convention / eligibility time: _____

Saved chart before the outcome / rule version: _____

Execution and exit comparison

Entry rule / order submission / expiry: _____

Entry / stop / first opposing reference / chosen target: _____

Price increment / point value / units / total costs: _____

Modeled cash loss / net reward / net reward-to-loss ratio: _____

Partial quantities / remaining stop / weighted result: _____

Outcome record

No confirmation / no fill / filled / stopped / target / unresolved: _____

First target touch / first stop touch / actual fill times: _____

Intrabar evidence if stop and target share a candle: _____

Actual exits / costs / net result if executed: _____

Separate checking dates / one changed rule: _____

Different questions use different denominators

Target-touch frequency may include all confirmed legs. Trade win rate includes the eligible filled trades under the stated exit rule. Net expectancy additionally requires losses, costs and actual exit quantities. Keep missed entries and failed candidates.

A drawing demonstration is not a historical setup. This independent worksheet by Yang accompanies the original guide and does not reproduce an official course PDF.