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Short Commination

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Stock Market & Derivatives & The Golden Mean Parabola

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There isn't a single equation that governs the entire stock market due to its complexity and the multitude of factors influencing it. However, there are several important mathematical models and formulas used to understand and predict market behavior. One of the most notable is the Black-Scholes equation, which is a partial differential equation used to price options and other derivatives[12]. This model helps in determining the fair price of options by considering factors like the underlying asset's price, volatility, time to expiration, and the risk-free interest rate. Source: Copilot

The stock market is made up of trigonometric functions added together in one market. It is a random walk. We know chaotic systems lead to order from a previous paper by this author.

So Fourier Analysis applies.

$\mathscr{L}=\int_{-\infty\to\infty} f)(t) \cdot e^{i2\pi ft}$

$t^2=\int (t^2-t-1) \cdot e^{it}$

$t^2=\{(4t^3-3t^2-6t)/6\}\cdot e^{-it}$

Let t=1.618

$t^2=(-1)\, e^1$

$t^2=E \cdot E$

E=t

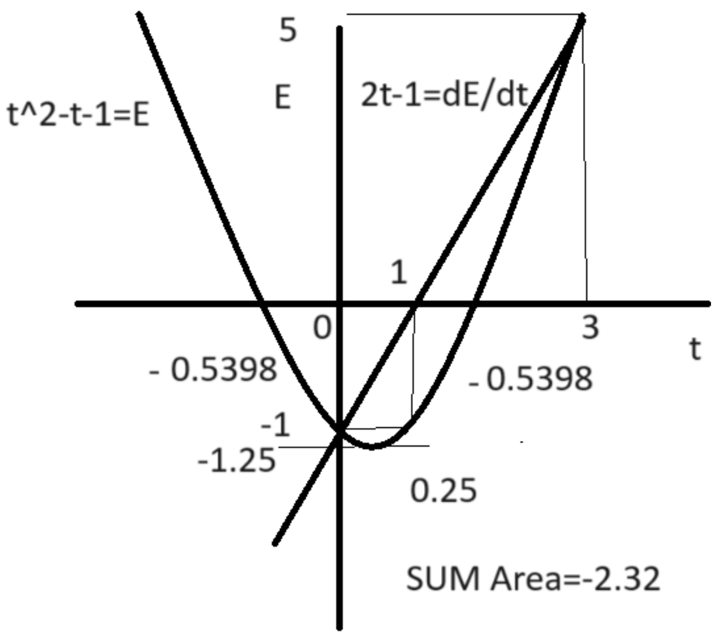

Figure 1: GMP with Fair Coin Equation and its derivative

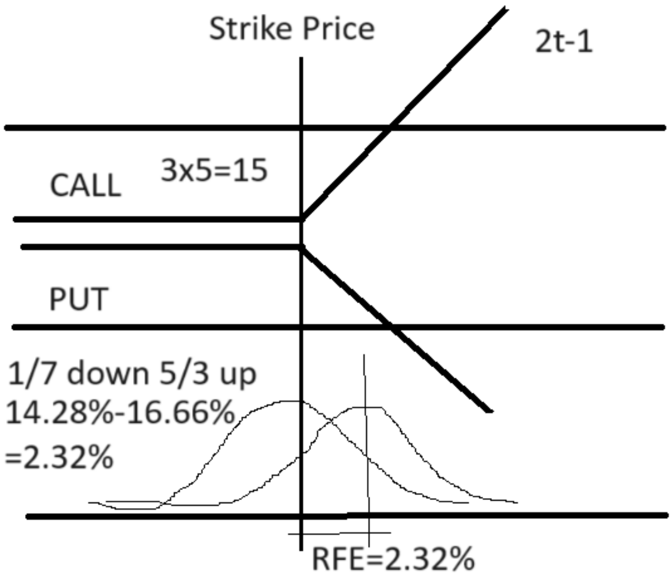

Figure 2: Derivatives

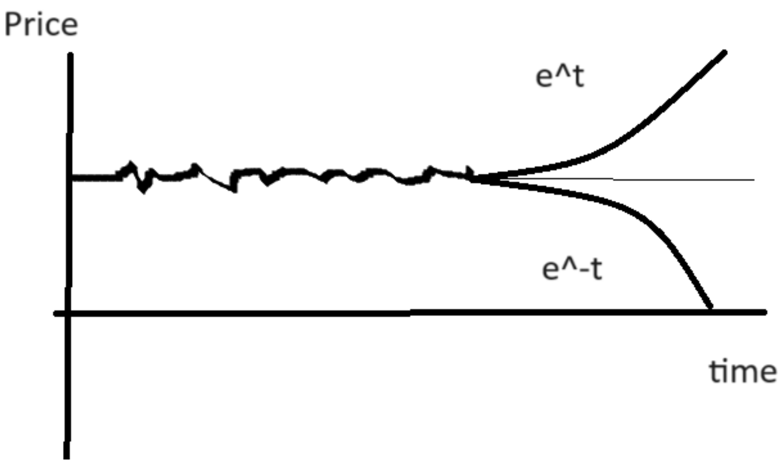

Figure 3: Market projection

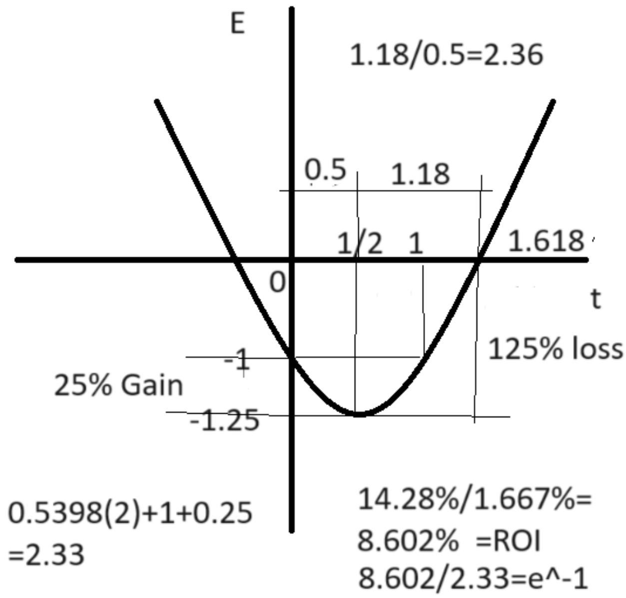

Figure 4

1.25/[1/8%]=13.5

$t=e^{M}=e^{13.5}=0.729=\alpha$ fine structure constant

GMP: E=1.1973

19.73%≈20.08=e^3=E

$5.11^2-5.11-1=20.08$

Me-=5.1097≈5.11

European Call options have generally three terms:

t=1 month=30 days /1.618=18.54
t=3 months=90 days/1,618=55.6
t=6 months=1/2 year x 1.618=0.809

$E=e^t=e^1=2.718$ 2t-1=2(2.718)-1=44.4
$E=e^{0.556}=1$ rad$=e^{it}$ t=1 2t-1=2(1)-1=1
$E=e^{0.809}=2.246$ 2t-1=2(1.618)-1=2.236

$t=e^{-1}$
$t^2-t-1=E$
$(e^1)^2-e^1-1=20.08=e^3=E$

Chaos to order
sin 45°+cos 45°=√2=E

$e^{it}=\cos t + i \sin t$

$e^{0.618t}=\cos t +0.618 \sin t$

0.618tLn e=cos t+0.618sin t

Divide by (-.618)

-t=-0.618cos t-sin t

-t=-0.618 (cos t)-sin t

t=i=0.618

-0.618=-0.618 cos 0.618-sin 0.618
-t=cos 0.618-1.618 sin 0.618

Let cosθ=sinθ

-t-sin θ+1.618 sin θ

t sin θ-sin θ-t=0

t=sin θ

t^2-t-sin θ=0

sin θ=1
θ=π/2=t

t^2-t-1=0 GMP

eit=cos t + i sin t

$e^{(0.618)(\pi/2)}=0+0.618\times 1$

0.264=0.618=i

$\mathscr{L}=\int_{0\to\infty} t^2-t-1 \bullet e^{it}$

264=-5/6

$3.1679=\pi+0.023622=\pi+e^{it}=\Sigma\pi/10NN\pi$

$\mathscr{L}=N\pi-\pi-e^{it}=0$

$\pi^2-\pi-1=0$

it=0

t=0,π