



We consider a single stock whose cost observes a regime-switching-geometric Brownian motion and that which it pays no dividends in the current study. Given the current price of the shares, sold axiom is configured target price and stop-loss limits. "Sell" decisions are made when any target price or price setting is reached or when the stop-loss limit is reached. One often picks up the bad stock or the makes purchases made is at the wrong time in reality. So, it is necessary to sell it as soon as possible to stop losses. In practice, a target price is typically around a gain of around 15%—5-5%, and a stop-loss limits generally vary from 5%—to 20%. It is, however, not a good idea to adopt uniform profit-taking. Each stock is different and has its own characteristics. Moreover, each stock should be handled differently with based on different rules of liquidation.

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Commented [E2]: An exact-phrase search on Google Scholar for this term did not yield any results. Please ensure that you have used the correct term.

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In this study, we consider a set of target prices and stop-loss limits and choose target price and a stop-loss Limit in that set the values for these parameters that to enhance an expected reward functions. In addition, we aim at deriving this price limits. In addition, we also get obtain the expected target period that is expected and the probability of losing money to make money. The most commonly used criteria, in fact, for measuring the performance of the a portfolio is the return rate is per hour. However, such a criterion has lead to many transactions because of it encourages small some profit-taking within a short holding time τ_0 . Clearly, such a criterion is not suitable to for retail investors. The reasons for this is are the limited time available for trading and a Additional transaction costs. A discount factor, in contrast, rules out very frequent transactions because the time factor is replaced by a discount rate. This a discounted reward function is natural in many financial problems.

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