In the current study, ~~W~~we consider a single stock whose cost ~~observes~~ exhibits ~~a~~ regime-switching ~~-~~geometric Browni~~a~~n m~~M~~otion and ~~that~~ which ~~it~~ pays no dividends ~~in the current study~~. Given the current price of ~~the~~ shares, ~~a~~ sold axiom is configured based on target price and ~~stop~~ stop-loss limits. "Sell" decisions are made when any target price, ~~or~~ price setting, or stop-loss limit is reached ~~or stop-loss limit is reached~~. ~~One~~Investors often ~~pickup~~choose ~~the~~ bad stocks or ~~the~~ make purchases ~~made is~~ at the wrong time ~~in reality~~, and they must ~~. So, it is necessary to~~ sell ~~it~~ these bad purchases as soon as possible to stop their losses. In practice, a typical target price~~,~~ is ~~typicaly around~~ a gain of around 15~~%~~ ~~—~~5-5-%, ~~and a~~while stop-loss limits generally vary from 5~~%~~ ~~to~~ 20-%~~–~~. ~~–~~However, i~~I~~t is inadvisable~~,~~ ~~however, not a good idea~~ to adopt uniform profit-taking because~~.~~ e~~E~~ach stock is different and has ~~it's own~~unique characteristics. Moreo~~v~~eer, ~~it~~ each stock should be handled differently ~~with~~ based on different rules of liquidation~~-~~.

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 function~~s~~-. In addition, we aim~~, at~~ to derive~~ving this~~ price limits~~…~~ and~~In addition, we get~~ obtain the expected target period ~~that is expected~~ and the probability of losing~~e~~ money to make money. The most commonly used criterion~~a, in fact,~~ for measuring ~~the~~ a portfolio's performance ~~of the portfolio is~~ ~~the~~ the return rate ~~is~~ per hour.~~-~~ However, ~~such a~~using this criterion ~~has lead to~~generates many transactions because ~~of~~ it encourages ~~small~~ some profit-taking within a short holding time τ0~~–~~. ~~Clearly~~Therefore, such a criterion is clearly not ~~-~~ suitable ~~to~~ for retail investors because of the ~~. The reason for this is the~~ limited time available for trading and the a~~A~~dditional transaction costs. In contrast, applying a~~A~~ discount factor ~~, in contrast rules out~~eliminates the need for very frequent transactions because the time factor is

Commented [E1]: A search on Google Scholar indicates that this is the right terminology. Please check.

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.

Commented [E3]: The intended meaning of this phrase is difficult to determine, and so it has not been fully revised. Consider rewording the highlighted text to make the meaning of this sentence more apparent.

Commented [E4]: I might have unintentionally changed the meaning of this sentence by altering the highlighted text. Please ensure that this phrase still portrays what you intended it to mean.

Commented [E5]: The use of "one" was somewhat vague. Please ensure that my change is acceptable.

Commented [E6]: I have made this change to make the link between these two statements more apparent. Please make sure this is okay.

replaced by a discount rate. This ~~a~~ discounted ~~-~~reward function is ~~natural~~ common in many financial problems.