

THE 'TPI' DIVERGENCE TRADING SYSTEM

NAILING KEY LOW-RISK HIGH-REWARD
TURNING POINTS FOR ALL MARKETS



SEASONAL
SWING TRADER

The '*TPI*' Divergence Trading System

DISCLAIMER: Futures, stocks, forex and options trading involves substantial risk of loss and is not suitable for every investor. The valuation of futures, stocks, forex and options may fluctuate, and, as a result, clients may lose more than their original investment. The impact of seasonal and geopolitical events is already factored into market prices. The highly leveraged nature of futures, forex and options trading means that small market movements will have a great impact on your trading account and this can work against you, leading to large losses or can work for you, leading to large gains.

If the market moves against you, you may sustain a total loss greater than the amount you deposited into your account. You are responsible for all the risks and financial resources you use and for the chosen trading system. You should not engage in trading unless you fully understand the nature of the transactions you are entering into and the extent of your exposure to loss. If you do not fully understand these risks you must seek independent advice from your financial advisor. All trading strategies are used at your own risk.

This strategy we will cover today is the ‘TPI divergence trading system’. With this trading system you can trade any market.....stocks, futures, forex, and even cryptocurrencies.

It also works on ANY timeframe although the higher timeframes are generally more reliable. I refer to this ‘system’ as the ‘*TPI Divergence System*’....and you may ask, “What does ‘TPI’ stand for?” You’ll soon find out as you read through the guide.... 😊

This system can be used to make trades that you will hold for several minutes on the lower timeframes (tick, 5m, 10m, etc.) to a day or two with the hourly charts. It can also be used with longer term charts such as daily, weekly, or monthly to make longer term trades.

With this particular system we are going to be using some more complicated (but basic) indicators so we will cover those first.

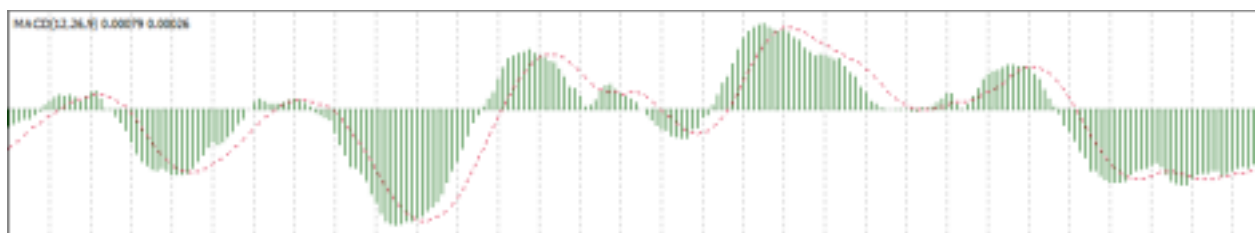
Indicators

We will be using two different indicators with this trading system and they are both oscillators. We will be using the MACD indicator to determine divergence, and we will be using a stochastic indicator to determine entry points.

These indicators can seem complicated to newer traders, so let’s just start with a short discussion about the indicators themselves. By the time you are finished this chapter it should become clear that it isn’t really that complicated at all, it just looks that way.

MACD

The first indicator we want to look at is the MACD (Moving Average Divergence Convergence). It looks like this:



The MACD indicator forms waves relative to the price. What it really does is show the difference between a fast and a slow EMA (exponential moving average). Next to moving averages themselves, MACD is likely one of the most used indicators in trading.

By using the MACD we can determine the trends and more importantly we get a solid indicator of when a trend is about to change. Looking at the MACD indicator on a chart with the prices, it looks like this:



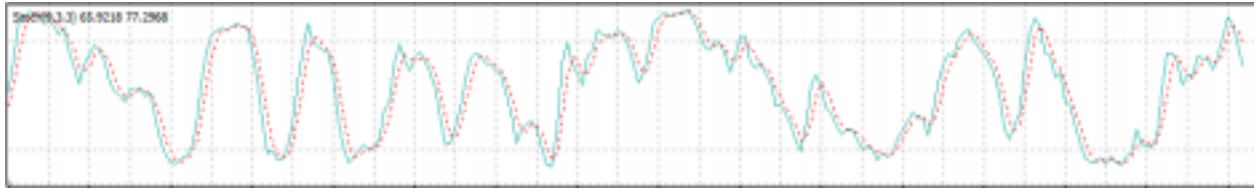
On the chart with the MACD included, we can see how the indicator follows the trend. When the price was trending up, so was the MACD. By the same token when the price took a turn, so did the MACD.

As the MACD reached the center point, and cross under this is our indication that the trend is likely going to change. In this case it did, it changed from an uptrend to trading sideways in a range for about 2 weeks.

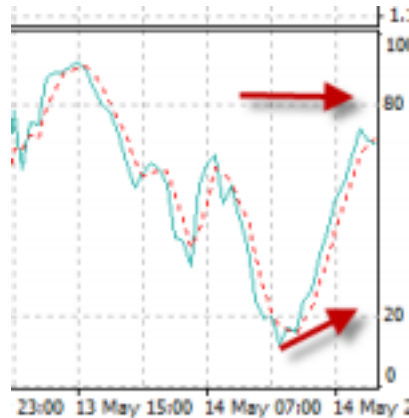
There are actually many ways to use this indicator in your trading. For our purposes we will be using it to find divergence points (which we will cover shortly).

Stochastic

The next indicator that we will be using is called Stochastic. This indicator is a momentum indicator that is intended to show when a market is overbought or oversold. The indicator itself looks like this:



There is one main area you want to pay attention too though.



Looking at the screenshot to the right, there are two numbers that matter to us. The 80 and the 20 indicate overbought and oversold regions.

When the two lines on the indicator are above the 80, it is an indication that the market is overbought. Whenever the lines are below the 20, that is our indication that the market is oversold.

As much as this indicator is an oscillator that speaks of current market conditions, it is also a timing indicator. We will be using this one to time the entry points of our trades to ensure we get into the trades when they have the most profit potential.

System Overview and Chart Setup

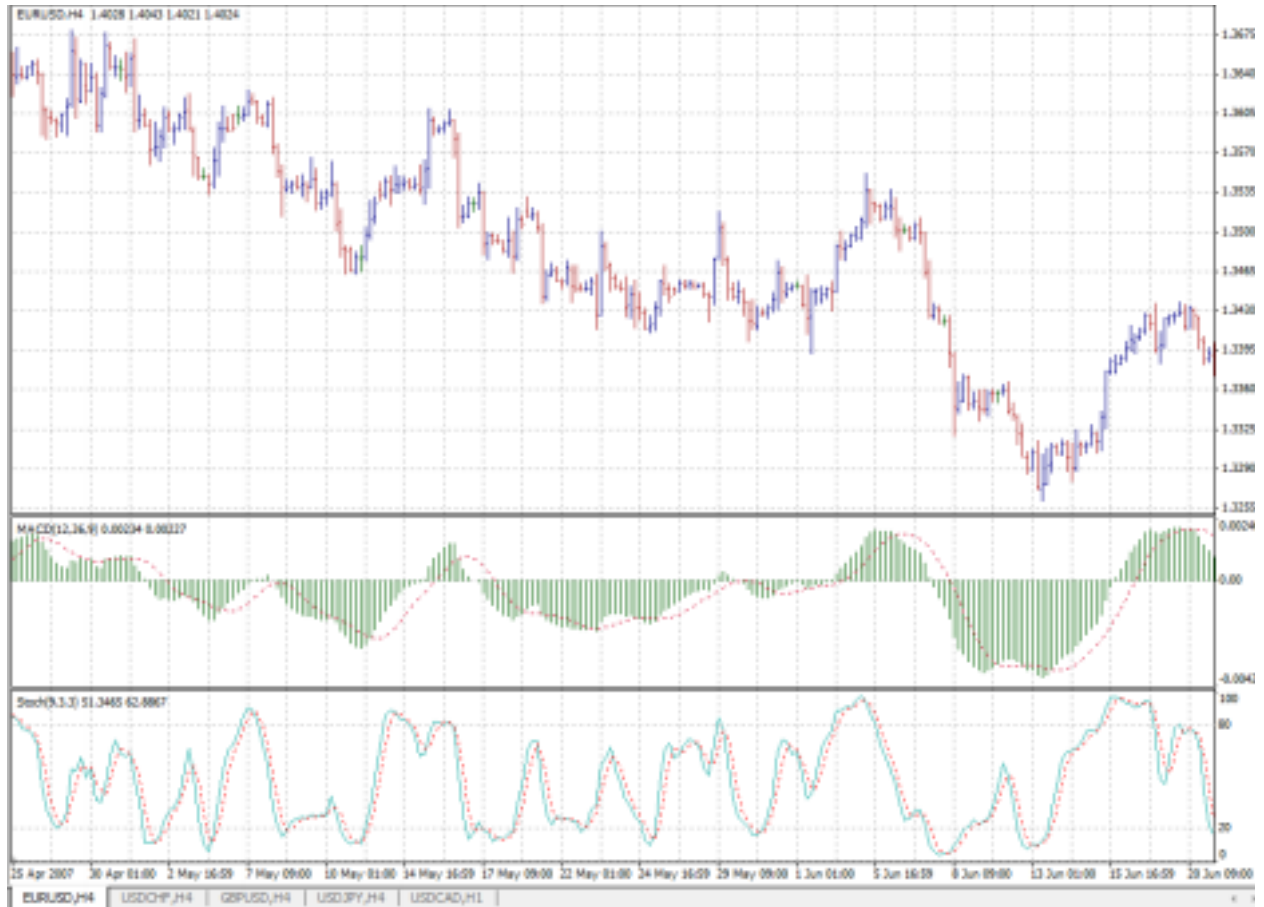
With a basic idea of what indicators we will be using, and what we will be using them for, let's just dive right in. We have a lot of material to cover with this trading system and it all starts with a chart.

Chart Setup

Load up any chart of your choosing and add the following indicators:

1. MACD (12, 26, 9) – This is the standard setting on most charting software.
2. Stochastic (%K9, %D3, Slowing 3) – This one may require you to change the setting of the %K. Most common charting platforms defaults it to %K12.

Once you add these indicators to a chart, your chart should look something like this:

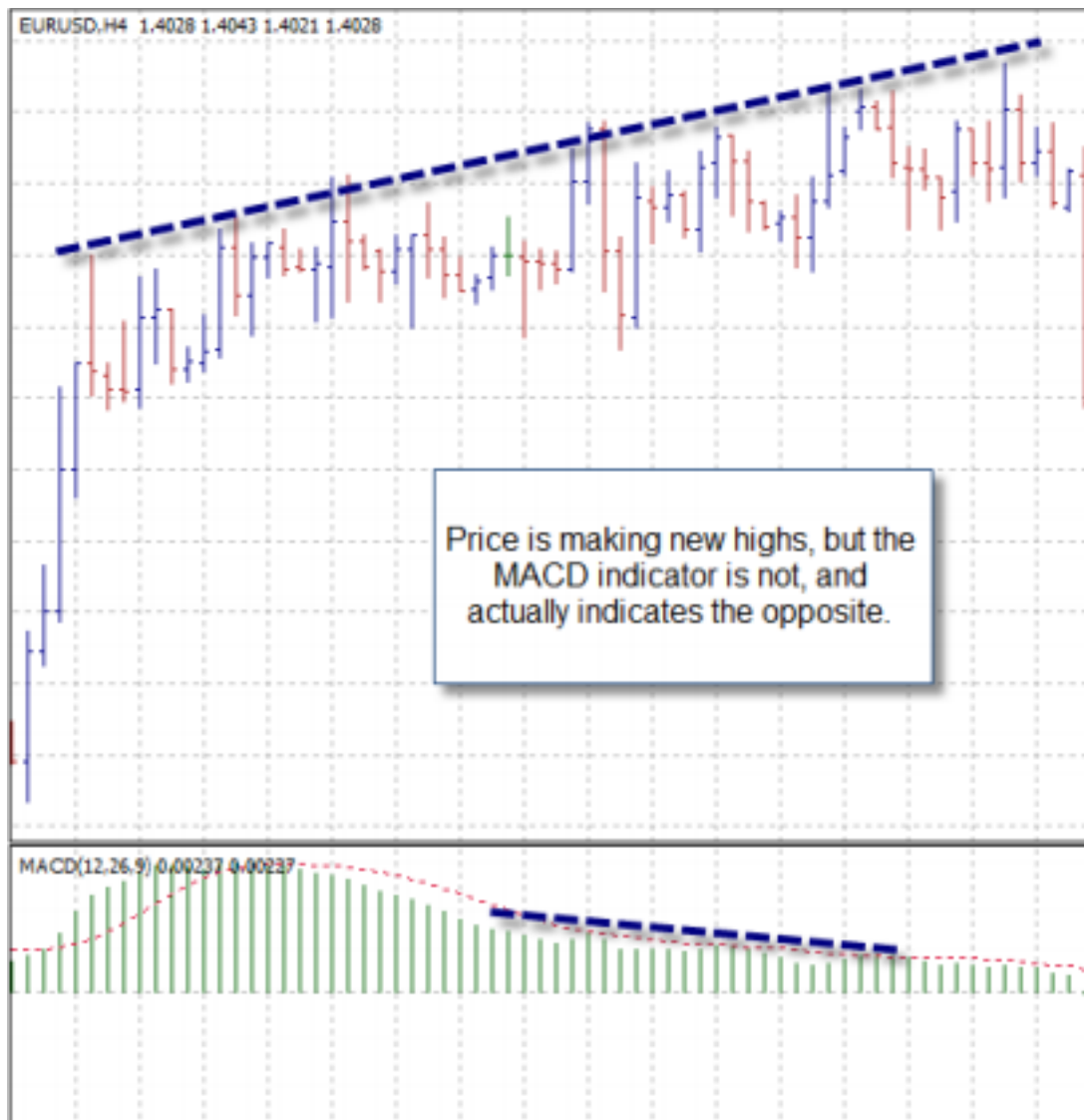


Once you have your charts in order it is time to talk about divergence. The idea itself isn't really complicated, but newer traders may find this one intimidating, and I do suggest taking the time to familiarize yourself with the charts and finding divergence points before ever trading with this system.

Divergence in a Nutshell

As it pertains to trading any market, divergence is a point on the chart where the price makes a new swing high or low and the MACD does not. This indicates a divergence between price and momentum.

For clarity let's just put it on a chart:



In the chart above, although the trend is slow, the market is making new highs. Looking at the MACD though, there are a couple of small hills, but the indicator is on its way down indicating new lows.

What this really tells us is that the trend is running out of steam, and that the currency pair is likely due for a small reversal.

To provide example in a downtrend as well, here is what divergence looks like when the market is currently falling in price:



For our purposes we need a couple of things to happen when a convergence is showing on a chart for it to be a valid indicator.

First the MACD indicator must have two clear lower highs or higher lows. In other words, the indicator itself will have two hills and a valley in between. To put this in visual form:



The screenshot above shows a divergence. The MACD has made two lower highs (it's opposite of the price), indicated by the black arrows, and it has a valley in between which is shown by the red arrow.

This is an example of a valid MACD divergence signal for this trading system. It should be noted that it can have 3 or 4 'hills' and more than one valley and still be valid. The important thing is that it is not just a slope up or down.

Some traders do use divergence by itself to trade. However, using it that way tends to give a lot of false signals and you end up with too many losing trades. To compensate we add in the Stochastic which will help us to find our entry points.

Entry Signals and Stops

With an idea of what divergence is and how to identify it on a chart, we need to cover the rules for entering a trade with this system. The rules for short and long trades are basically the same, but since they look different on the chart, I want to cover them separately.

With this system we are trying to catch the trend on the reversal, and we are not actually trading with a trend. Having a clear understanding here is important to staying profitable. So, for both long and short trades, I want to walk through making a trade step by step.

Entry Signals for Long Trades

Step 1 – Identify the Trend and Look for Divergence:

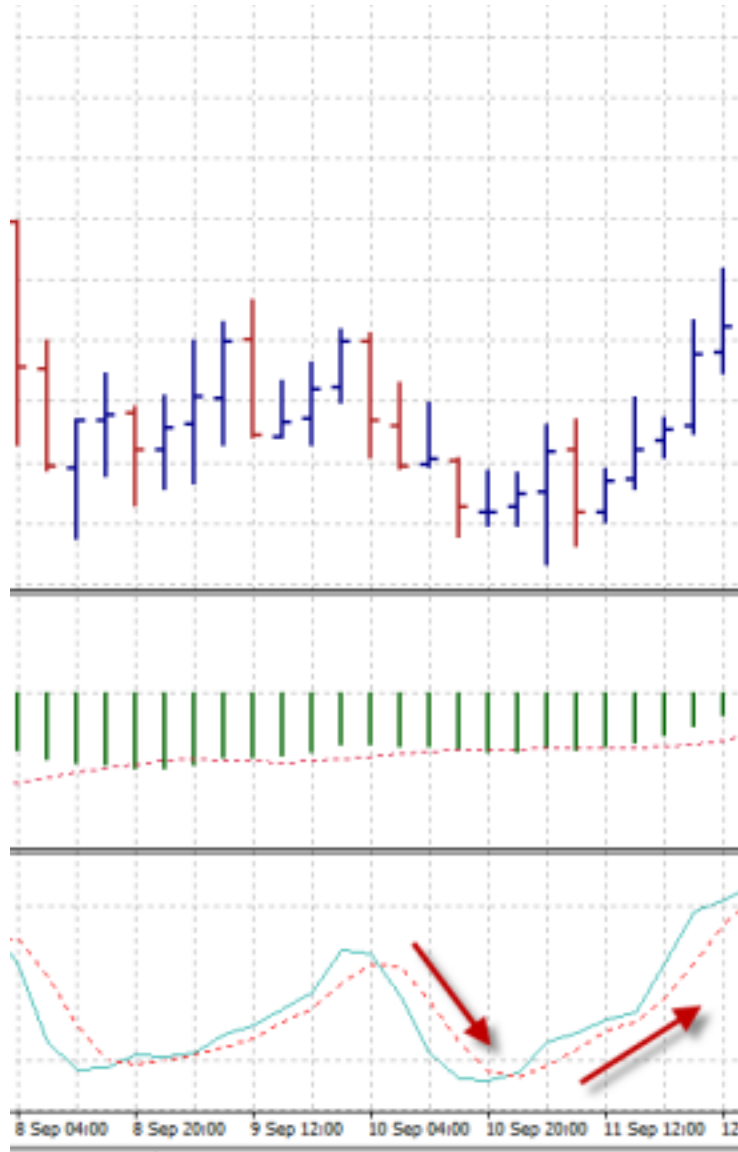


Looking at the chart above we can clearly see that the market has been in a downtrend for a few days now. Looking at the price the trend is still making lower lows which tell us it is still on its way down.

Looking below the chart at the MACD we see the opposite occurring. The price is making lower lows, but the MACD is making higher lows. We look close at the MACD to confirm that there is more than one higher low. This is easily confirmed by the fact that there are hills with valleys in between when we look at the indicator itself.

Step 2 – Find Your Entry Point:

Once we have a possible buy indicator, we need to wait for an entry point. Zooming in on our chart to look closer at the Stochastic indicator we get:



Our entry signal comes when all of the following occur:

1. The fast stochastic passes below the 20 mark.
2. The fast stochastic line passes back up through the 20 mark.
3. The current bar/candle on your chart must close and the line must stay above the 20. This helps us not take a false entry signal.

Once all of those three things have happened, we can enter the trade

long. We now have a *'TPI' or Turning Point Identifier* in the market!

Step 3 – Enter the Trade:

Once you have a clear buy signal and an entry point from the stochastic indicator you simply enter the trade. For a stop set it just back of the last low (add a few ticks, pips, points depending on the market to give it a buffer).

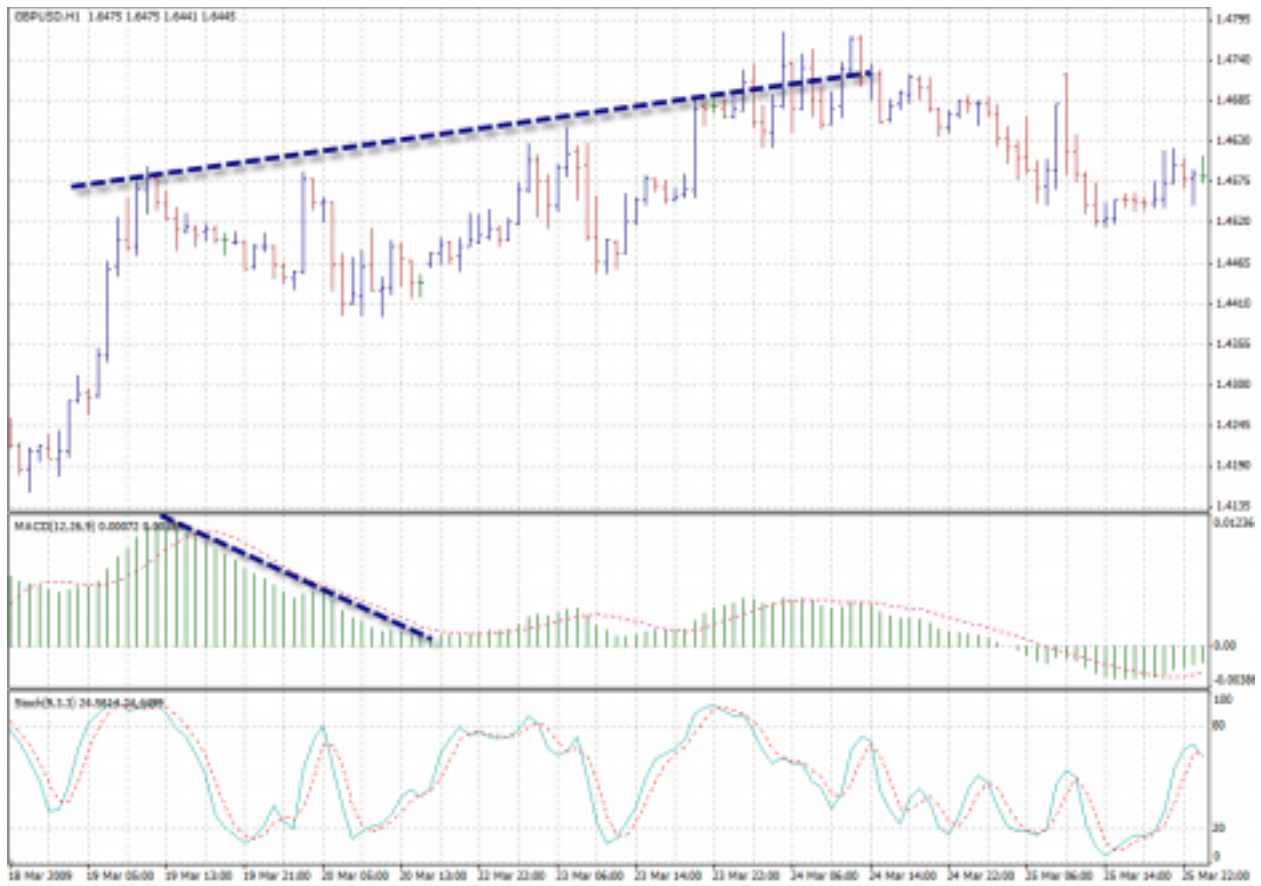
If that is too large of a stop, and it can be if we are catching a fast swing in a strong trend, avoid the trade altogether or go to a lower time frame and look for better entry points. Since we will often be trading against the trend with this system you don't want to risk large amounts.

Once the trade moves in your favor by the same amount as your stop, move your stop to the breakeven point.

Entry Signals for Short Trades

When entering a short trade our rules are largely the same, just opposite of what we did for the long trade. Walking through it step by step again:

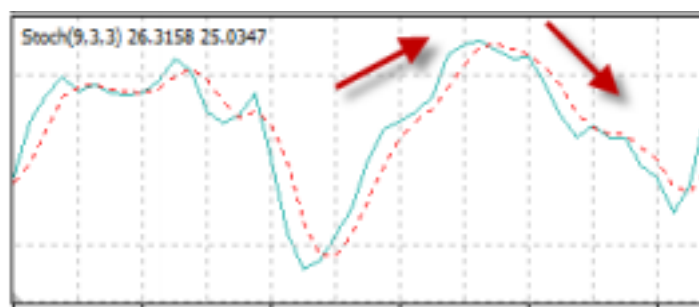
Step 1 – Determine the Trend and Find the Divergence:



In the chart shown above, the market is in an uptrend. The trend has slowed somewhat compared to what it was before, but it still is making higher highs. At the same time, the MACD is making lower highs.

This is our indicator that a possible reversal may occur, and it is time to wait for an entry signal.

Step 2 Look for an Entry Signal:



For our entry signal we turn to our stochastic indicator. After the divergence has occurred on the chart and MACD, all of the following must occur before we enter a trade:

1. Fast stochastic moves above the 80 mark
2. Fast stochastic turns to move back below 80.
3. The current candle/bar must close and the fast stochastic must stay below 80 while it does.

Once all criteria are met, we have a *‘TPI’ or Turning Point Identifier!*

Step 3 Enter the Trade:

Once you have a clear sell signal and an entry point from the stochastic indicator you simply enter the trade. For a stop set it just above the last high (add a few ticks, pips, points depending on the market to give it a buffer). If this stop is too much, ignore the trade altogether or drill down to a lower time frame to find a more favorable entry point.

Again, once the trade moves in your favor by the same amount as your stop, set your trade to the breakeven point.

Exit Rules

Once you are in a trade using this system, the exit rule that you use will depend on the market condition you are trading. There are two main times that you will see indicators appear for this system:

1. In a trend – If the currency is currently in a strong up trend or down trend you may get a buy or sell signal that will allow you to catch the swing back as the currency retraces.
2. On the reversal – When a trend has completely run out of steam and the trend itself is reversing you will often get signals from this system.

The exit strategies for each market condition are different. If you are catching the retracement you should shoot to earn double what you originally set your stop at (ie, 2:1 reward to risk). This is simple to do with a take profit level.

In the case of a complete trend reversal, I like to move my stops as the trade moves in my favor. Often you will find that upon reversing a trend will begin to move the other way quite quickly. In this case a trailing stop will work just as well.

Trade Example

Before we finish off with this trading system, let's look at an example trade. Here is a trade that I made off the 1 HR British Pound chart, using the TPI method. This one

actually came within a few pips of stopping out on me, but it did turn in my favor and ended up being a profitable trade:



Looking at the chart above, the market is currently trending up, and it had been for some time. The price is making higher high, but the MACD is making lower lows.

Looking at the stochastic below it, I got an entry signal at about the same time the second hill on the MACD had finished forming, giving me a valid TPI sell signal.

The market actually climbed to within a few ticks of my stop, but then it turned again and started to go in my favor. Once it did turn the trade began to move fairly quickly, and I identified it as a reversal.

With this trade I held it for two days and set my stop to the breakeven point. I exited this one manually when a news release caused the market to shoot up for a couple of hours.

The end result:



I exited the trade at 1.6124 and earned a total profit of 446 ticks in just two days. Whether you decide to use MACD, RSI or any other oscillator, I hope you now see the power of the ***“TPI Divergence Trading System”*** and how you can use it in your trading!

If you want to learn more about this **EXTREMELY POWERFUL** trading system and how we use proprietary **“TPI”** tools as a *shortcut*, **GO HERE** now!

Best wishes,

Seasonal Swing Trader