

شاخص قدرت نصبی RSI

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RSI يا شاخص قدرت نسبي نوسان نماي نرخ تغيير است.اين شاخص سرعت تغيير قیمتها را اندازه گیري میکند.این شاخص به منظور نشان دادن سـه جریان طراحی شـده استكهغالبا همراه نوسان نما ها هستند.نخست نوسان ما ها به دليل جدا شدن اطلاعات قديمي به طور عجیبی درمحاسبات نوسان میکنند.برای مثال اگر شخصی نوساننمای ده روزه داشته باشد و ده روز قبل قیمت به شدت بالا و پایین رفته باشد رقم نوسان نمای جاری رقمی گمراه كننده مبني بر پايين يا بالا بودن قيمتها است.

دومين مساله به مقياس عمودي بودن نوسان نما مربوط مي شود. يعني نوسان نما چقدر باید بالا یا پایین باشد تا به عنوان علامتی برای خرید په فروش تلقی شود؟

نحوه محاسبه:

RSI=100-(100/(1+RS))

RS= (متوسط تغییر افزایشی قیمتهای بسته شدن Nدوره/ متوسط تغییرکاهشی قیمتهای بسته شدن Nدوره)

به طور کلي هرچه تعداد دوره هاي مورد نظر بيشتر باشد RSI با ثبات تر خواهد بود و علامتهاي كمتري توليد خواهد كرد.

تفسيرو استراتژي هاي RSI:

RSIرا میتوان از ۵ جنبه بررسی نمود

۱:ارقام نهایتی

۲:الگوهاي نموداري

٣:نوسانهاي ناقص

Resistance Support: 4

۵:واگرایی یا Divergence

۱:ارقام نهایتي:

این ارقام در RSI احتمال بروز نقاط بالا و پایین اصلی را علامت میدهد گرچه سطوح دقیق مورد استفاده جاي بحث دارد اما ويلدر استفاده از سطوح ٧٠و٣٠ را توصيه ميكند به اينمعنا كه اگر RSIبه بالاي ۷۰ صعود كرد احتمال بالا بودن قابل ملاحظه قيمتها ي بازار وجود دارد و اگر به زير ۳۰ نزول کرد میتوان انتظار پدید امدن قیمتهای بسیار پایین را داشت.

۲:الگوهاي نموداري:

PATTERNها و الگوهاي كه معمولا در نمودار قيمتها مشاهده ميكنيم مانند head&shoulder ...,triangle, غالبا در RSI نيز قابل مشاهده اند

۳:نوسان ناقص:

نوسان ناقص سقف هنگامي رخ ميدهد كه RSI به بالاي ۷۰ برسد سپس به پايين ترين سطح خود تنزل کند (نقطه مقص) دوباره افزایش یابد اما بهسطح ۷۰ نرسد و بعد به پایین تر از تقطه نقص تنزل کند در این هنگام میتوان ارز یا سـهم را فروخت. عکس این حالت که به نوسـان ناقص كف معروف است نيز صادق است.

Resistance & Support: 4

خطوط R & S معمولا قبل از اینکه در نمودار قیمت ظاهر شوند در RSI ظاهر میشوند شکسته شدن این خطوط در RSI درست همانند نمودار قیمت تفسیر میشود.

۵:واگرایي یا Divergence

مشاهده یك واگرایی بین قیمتها و RSI به شدت بیانگر معكوس شدن روند قیمتهاست.









به این معنا که اگر قیمت در حال افزایش بوده اما RSI در حال نزول باشد نشانگر برگشت قیمتها به سمت پایین است و بلعکس یعنی اگر قیمت رو به کاهش ولی RSI در حال افزایش باشد نشاندهنده عکس شدن رون قیمت به سمت بالا میباشد.

روشي ساده و در عين حال موثر در تفسير RSI اين است كه در سطح رو به بالاي ۵۰ بخريم و در سطح رو په پايين ۵۰ نفروشيم. معمولاً براي بازار فارکس RSIباً دوره ۱۰-۲۱-۲۱ روزه بسته به اشـل زماني توصيه ميشـود.

IRSIز زبان John

Murphy

New Concepts in Developed by J. Welles Wilder and introduced in his 1978 book, , the Relative Strength Index (RSI) is an extremely useful and Technical Trading Systems popular momentum oscillator. The RSI compares the magnitude of a stock's recent gains to the magnitude of its recent losses and turns that information into a number that ranges from 0 to 100. It takes a single parameter, the number of time periods to use in the calculation. In his book, Wilder recommends using 14 periods.

The RSI's full name is actually rather unfortunate as it is easily confused with other forms of Relative Strength analysis such as John Murphy's "Relative Strength" charts and IBD's "Relative Strength" rankings. Most other kinds of "Relative Strength" stuff involve using more than one stock in the calculation. Like most true indicators, the RSI only needs one stock to be computed. In order to avoid confusion, many people avoid using the RSI's full name and just call it "the RSI."

$$RSI = 100 - \frac{100}{1 + RS}$$

$$Average Gain = \frac{(Total Gains/n)}{(Total Losses/n)}$$

$$First RS = \frac{(Average Gain/Average Loss)}{(Instead of the content of th$$

To simplify the formula, the RSI has been broken down into its basic components which are the Average Gain, the Average Loss, the First RS, and the subsequent Smoothed RS's.

n = number of RSI periods









For a 14-period RSI, the Average Gain equals the sum total all gains divided by 14. Even if there are only 5 gains (losses), the total of those 5 gains (losses) is divided by the total number of RSI periods in the calculation (14 in this case). The Average Loss is computed in a similar manner.

Calculation of the First RS value is straightforward: divide the Average Gain by the Average Loss. All subsequent RS calculations use the previous period's Average Gain and Average Loss for smoothing purposes. See the "Smoothed RS" formula above for details. The table below illustrates the formula in action.

	Close	Chg	Adva	Decl	AvgGain /	AvgLoss	RS	RSI
	46.1250							
1	47.1250	1.0000	1.0000					
2	46.4375	-0.6875		0.6875				
3		0.5000	0.5000					
4		-2.0000		2.0000				
5	44.2500	-0.6875		0.6875				
6	I	0.3750	0.3750					
7	45.7500	1.1250	1.1250					
	47.8125	2.0625	2.0625					
9		-0.2500		0.2500				
10		-0.5625		0.5625				
11		-2.4375	4.7500	2.4375				
12	ı	1.7500	1.7500					
13	47.6875 46.6875	1.3750 -1.0000	1.3750	1.0000	0.5848	0.5446	1.0738	51.779
	45.6875	-1.0000		1.0000	0.5430	0.5772	0.9409	48.477
	43.0625	-2.6250		2.6250	0.5043	0.7234	0.6970	41.073
	43.5625	0.5000	0.5000	2.0200	0.5040	0.6718	0.7502	42.863
	44.8750	1.3125	1.3125		0.5617	0.6238	0.9005	47.382
	43.6875	-1.1875		1.1875	0.5216	0.6640	0.7855	43.992
First RS = $\frac{(.5848)}{(.5446)}$ = 1.0738								
RSI (line 14) = $100 - \frac{100}{1 + 1.0738} = 51.779$								
Smoothed RS = $\frac{(((.5848 \times 13) + 0.00) / 14)}{(((.5446 \times 13) + 1.00) / 14)} = .9409$								

Note: It is important to remember that the Average Gain and Average Loss are not true averages! Instead of dividing by the number of gaining (losing) periods, total gains (losses) are always divided by the specified number of time periods - 14 in this case.

100 -



RSI (line 15) =







= 48.477



When the Average Gain is greater than the Average Loss, the RSI rises because RS will be greater than 1. Conversely, when the average loss is greater than the average gain, the RSI declines because RS will be less than 1. The last part of the formula ensures that the indicator oscillates between 0 and 100. Note: If the Average Loss ever becomes zero, RSI becomes 100 by definition.

Important Note: The more data points that are used to calculate the RSI, the more accurate the results. The smoothing factor is a continuous calculation that - in theory - takes into account *all* of the closing values in the data set. If you start an RSI calculation in the middle of an existing data set, your values will only approximate the true RSI value. SharpCharts uses *at least* 250 data points prior to the starting date of any chart (assuming that much data exists) when calculating its RSI values. To duplicate its RSI number, you'll need to use at least that much data also.

Use

Overbought/Oversold

Wilder recommended using 70 and 30 and overbought and oversold levels respectively. Generally, if the RSI rises above 30 it is considered bullish for the underlying stock. Conversely, if the RSI falls below 70, it is a bearish signal. Some traders identify the long-term trend and then use extreme readings for entry points. If the long-term trend is bullish, then oversold readings could mark potential entry points.

Divergences

Buy and sell signals can also be generated by looking for positive and negative between the RSI and the underlying stock. For example, consider a falling <u>divergences</u> stock whose RSI rises from a low point of (for example) 15 back up to say, 55. Because of how the RSI is constructed, the underlying stock will often reverse its direction soon after such a divergence. As in that example, divergences that occur after an overbought or oversold reading usually provide more reliable signals.

Centerline Crossover

The centerline for RSI is 50. Readings above and below can give the indicator a bullish or bearish tilt. On the whole, a reading above 50 indicates that average gains ar'e higher than average losses and a reading below 50 indicates that losses are winning the battle. Some traders look for a move above 50 to confirm bullish signals or a move below 50 to confirm bearish signals.











The DELL example shows a number of extreme readings as well as a negative divergence. In Oct-99, RSI reached oversold for a brief moment to mark the low around 38. The next extreme reading (overbought) occurred after a large advance that peaked in Dec-99. RSI reached overbought levels in late Dec-99 and moved below 50 by the second week of Jan-00. The next oversold reading occurred in Feb. for another brief moment and marked the low around 35. By the end of Feb-00, RSI moved back above 50 and into overbought territory in March. A negative divergence formed in March and marked the high in the upper fifties.

هر طور که شما بخواهید شغل شما مي تواند بزرگ، پر مخاطره یا کوچك باشد.

موفق باشید و یادگیری تجارت بازار فارکس را ادامه دهید.

با احترام

«امیر نوژن یونسیان»





