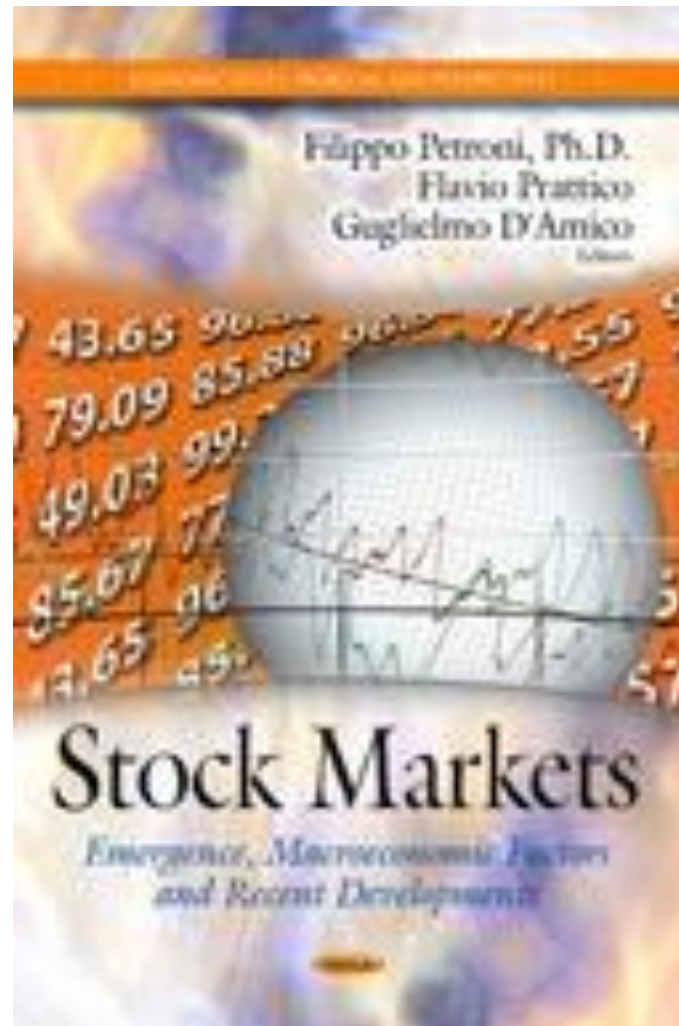


# Viktor Zharkov: fibonacci numbers in p-adic theory of stock market



# Fractals, Multifractals & p-adic

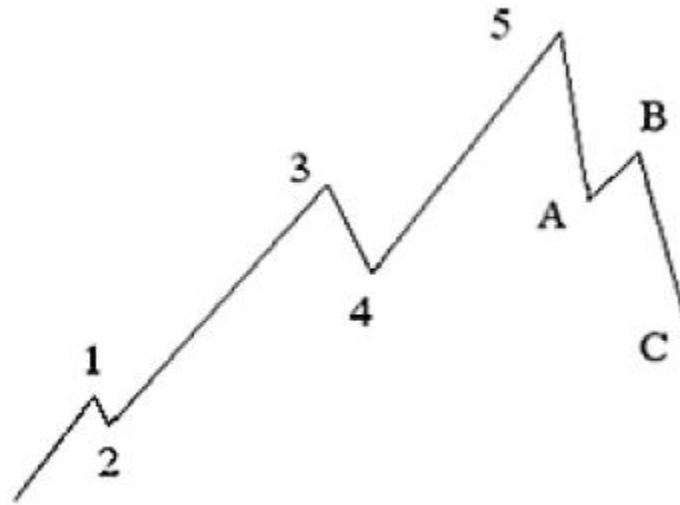
- Two approach
- 1) Mandelbrot (Global description of fractal)
- 2) p-adic (Vladimirov, Steklov Mathematical Institute), Local description,
- Good for traders.

# Wavelets & p-adic

- P-adic as bases of Wavelets
- Work of S. Kozyrev ( Steklov Mathematical Institute)
- Eigenfunction of gradient as Haar wavelets.

# Elliott wave theory

VERY PRACTICAL APPROACH BUT UNKNOWN MATHEMATICAL BASES



# P-adic mathematics

A new look at the price dynamics  
Prices are described by P-adic numbers!

All know the fields of real numbers: 0.314..., 2.35:

$$10^v \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \left( \frac{1}{10} \right)^n$$

Why these numbers are bad? Answer: Heavy tails !

When you have heavy tails, you're dealing with a p-adic numbers!

$$x = p^v \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n p^n$$

P is prime number (the base of p-adic fields )

# Comparison of p-adic function and real data

Main procedure: Mapping:  $a_n \rightarrow (a_n)^D$  D is fractal dimension

Real Data

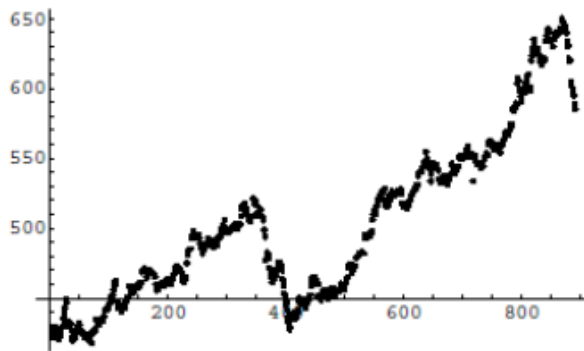


Fig 2. *Russian stock Index*

Mapping of P-adic straight line

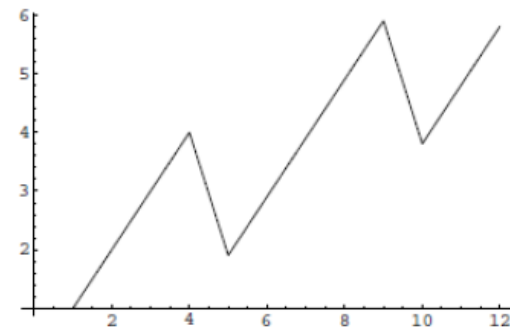
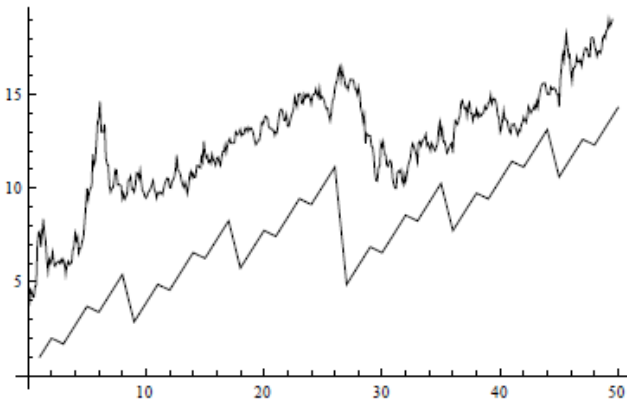
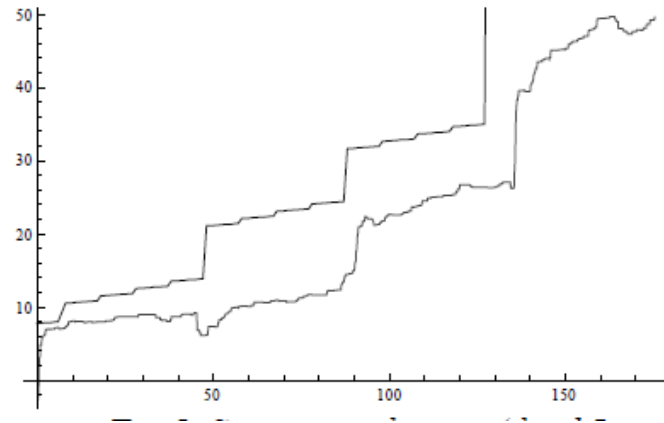


Fig.3. *Subcritical wave (First Level of Fractal) for  $D > 1$ ,  $p = 3$*

# Two type of p-adic function (Elliott waves): subcritical and supercritical

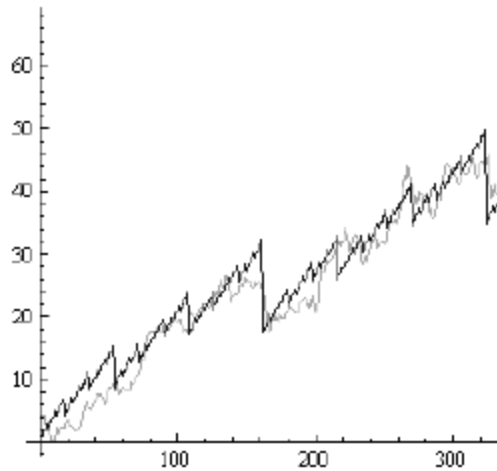
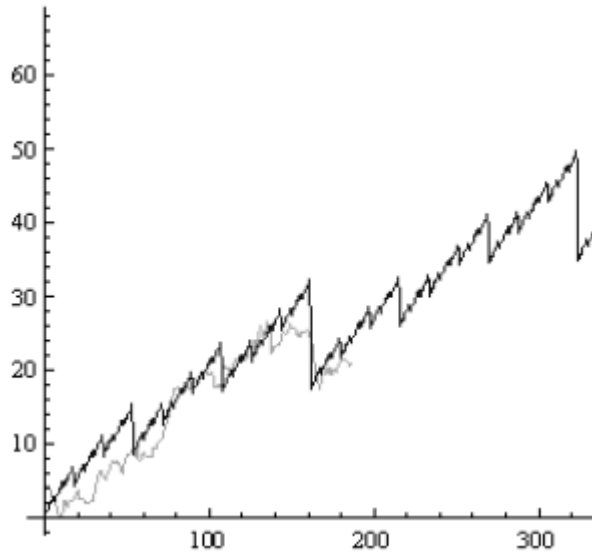


*Fig 4. Subcritical wave (Third Level of Fractal) for  $D > 1$ ,  $p = 3$  The second curve shows the real data.*



*Fig 5. Supercritical wave (third Level of Fractal) for  $D < 1$ ,  $p = 3$   
This type of wave is not presented in the Elliott theory.*

# P-adic interpolation and extrapolation as Forecast procedure



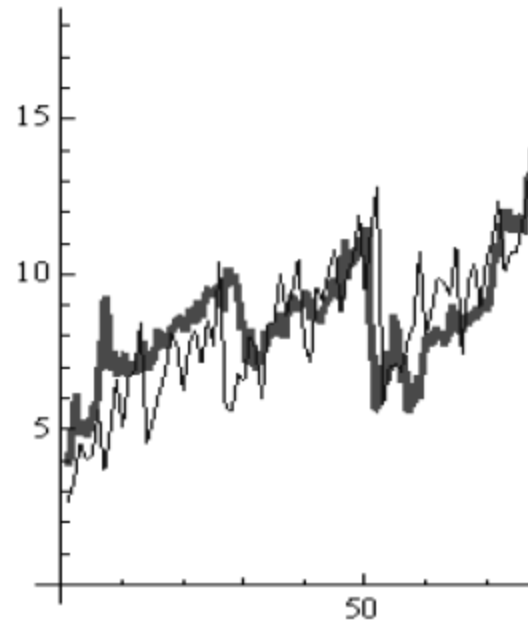
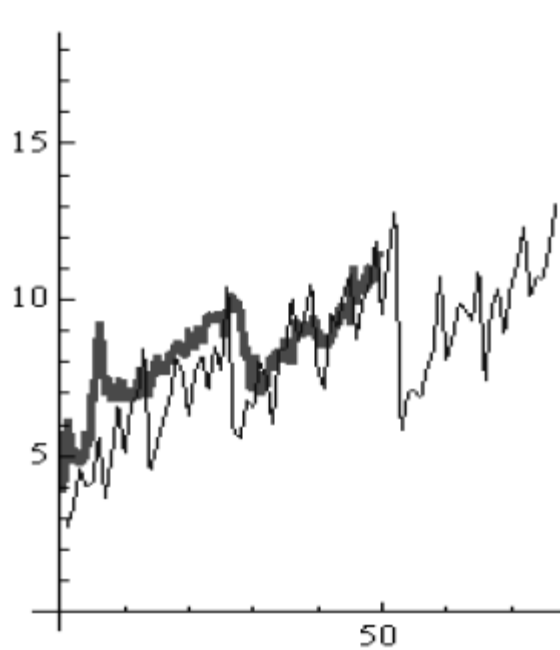
01.07.2006-01.04.2007

*IBM Year timeframe*

01.07.2006-01.07.2008



# Forecast – PROGNOZ of Gazprom

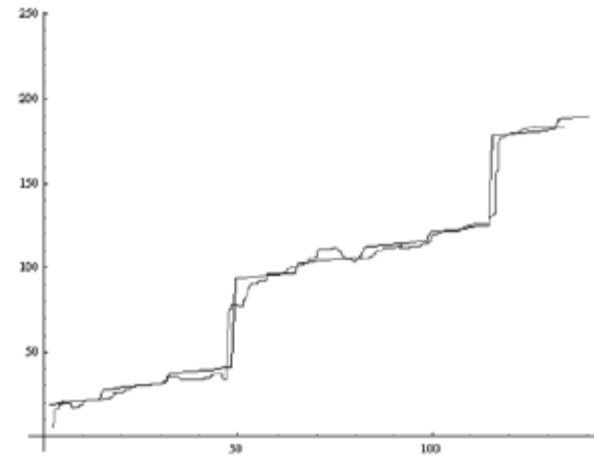
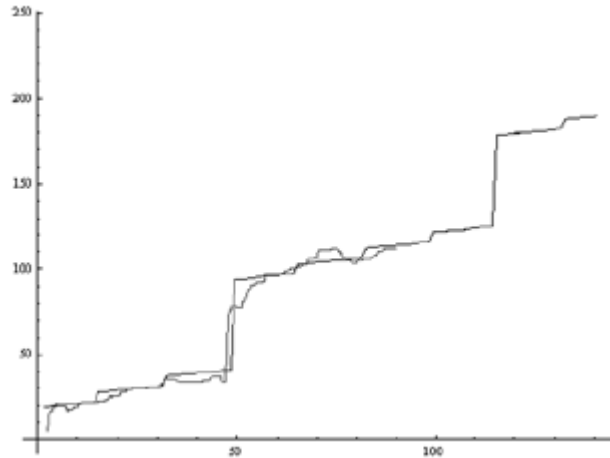


*Gazprom Daily time frame*

01.06.2009

01.06.2009-02.06.2009

# Forecast: RTS Index



*RTS index Weekly time frame*

27.05.2009-30.05.2009

27.05.2009-1.06.2009

# The future!

- As well as “Trend is Your Friend” P-adics are also very nice !
- P-adic Technical analysis?!

# Fibonacci number from enveloping theory

Fourier basis

$$Z(q) = \text{Tr} q^{L_0}$$

Statistical model

Expression for function

$$\prod_{n=2}^{\infty} L_{-n}^{s_n} |\Omega\rangle,$$

$$Z_0(q) = q^{-k} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - q^n}.$$

# First and second order

Expansion for result

$$Z(q) = \sum^k f_r J^r,$$

First order

$$J(q) = j(q) - 744 = q^{-1} + 196884q + 21493760q^2 + \dots,$$

Second order

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4(q) &= J(q)^4 - 787535J(q)^2 - 8597555039J(q) - 644481279 = \\ &= q^{-4} + q^{-2} + q^{-1} + 2 + 81026609428q + 1604671292452452276q^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

# Числонавтика !

$$196884 \quad \ln 196883 \cong 12.19. \quad 4\pi \cong 12.57$$

$$\ln 81026609426 \cong 25.12, \quad 8\pi = 25.13. \quad \text{First Order Results}$$

$$12,19 = 12 + 0,19 \quad 25,12 = 25 + 0,12$$

## Second Order Results

$$12 + 19 = 31, \quad 12 + 25 = 37, \quad (31 + 37) / 2 = 68 / 2 = \mathbf{34}$$

$$12 + 12 = 24, \quad 19 + 25 = 44, \quad (24 + 44) / 2 = 68 / 2 = \mathbf{34}$$

$$(12 + 12 + 19 + 25) / 4 = 68 / 4 = 17 = \mathbf{34} / 2.$$

# Числа Фибоначчи выделены жирным

$$12 \cong c^{31}, \quad 12 \cong c^{31}, \quad 19 \cong c^{37}, \quad 25 \cong (c^{41} + c^{40})/2.$$

$c = 1,08366)$

$$(31 + 31 + 37 + 41) / 4 = 140 / 4 = 35 = \mathbf{34} + 1.$$

$$19/12 = 1,58 \cong 1,618 = \Phi \cong c^6; \quad 12/19 = 0,631 \cong 0,618 = \varphi; \quad 25/12 = 2,08 \cong c^9;$$

$12 / 25 = 0,48$  with  $\varphi/0,48 = 1,28 \cong c^3 = 1,27\dots$

$$12 = 2 \times 6 = 9 + 3; \quad 19 = 3 \times 6 + 1 = 9 + 6 + 3 + 1; \quad 25 = 3 \times 9 - 2 = (6 \times 9) / 2 - 2 = 3 + 6 + 6 + 9 + 1.$$

# Числа Фибоначчи !

$12 = 11 + 1 = 13 - 1$ ; Fibonacci's coefficient **2**, because  $6 \times 2 \pm 1 = 11$  and **13**;

$19 = 6 \times 3 + 1$ ; Fibonacci's coefficient **3**;

$25 = 23 + 2 = 6 \times 4 - 1 + 2$ , coefficient  $4 = 2 + 2 = 3 + 1$ .

$$3 = 3; 6 = 2 \times 3 = 3 + 3; 9 = 2 + 3 + (2 + 2) = 3 \times 3.$$

$$12 = 13 - 1; 19 = 21 - 2; 25 = 21 + 4 = 34 - 9,$$