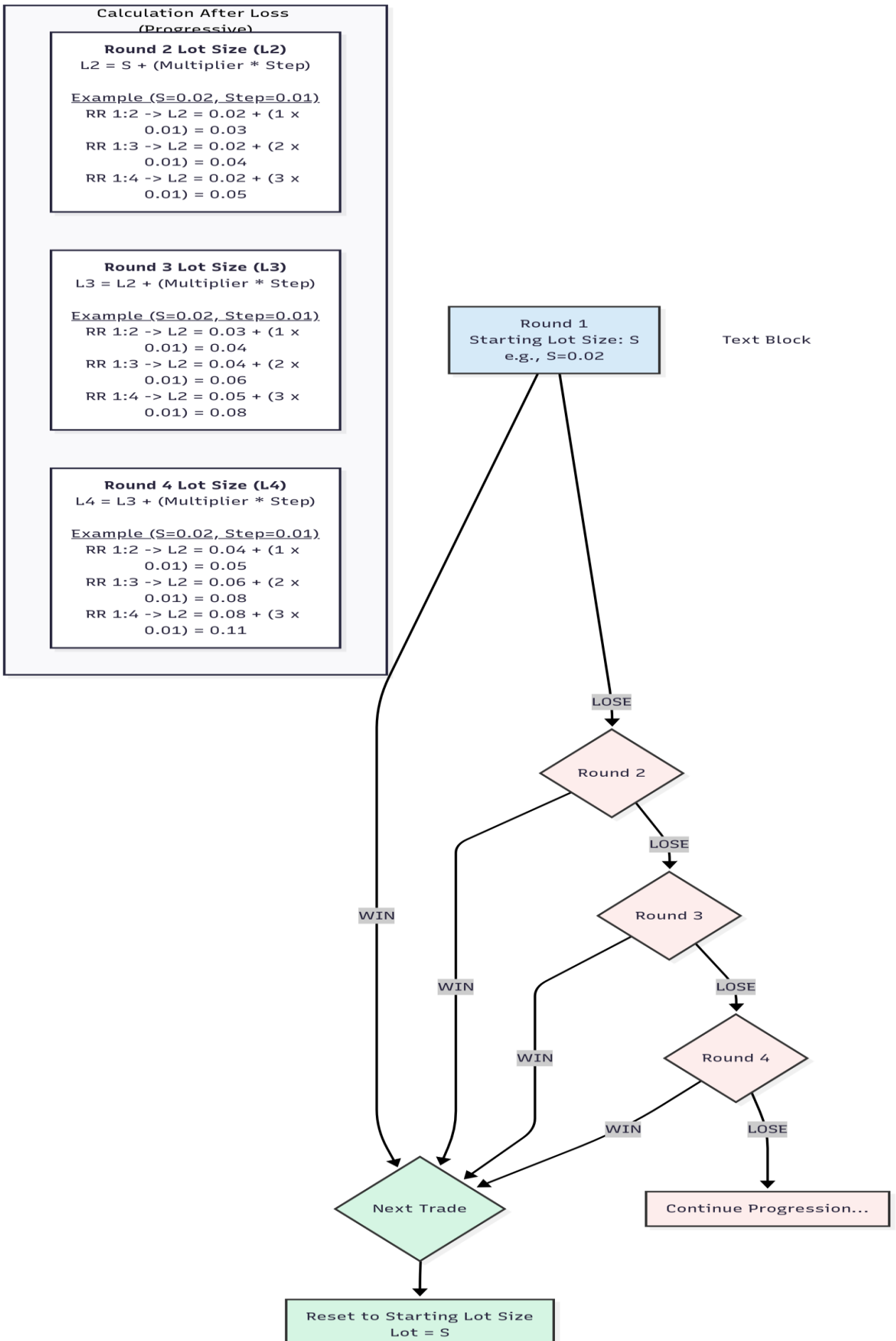
Calculation After Loss (Progressive)
Round 2 Lot Size (L2)
L2 = S + (Multiplier * Step)
Example (S=0.02, Step=0.01)
RR 1:2 -> L2 = 0.02 + (1 x 0.01) = 0.03
RR 1:3 -> L2 = 0.02 + (2 x 0.01) = 0.04
RR 1:4 -> L2 = 0.02 + (3 x 0.01) = 0.05
Round 3 Lot Size (L3)
L3 = L2 + (Multiplier * Step)
Example (S=0.02, Step=0.01)
RR 1:2 -> L2 = 0.03 + (1 x 0.01) = 0.04
RR 1:3 -> L2 = 0.04 + (2 x 0.01) = 0.06
RR 1:4 -> L2 = 0.05 + (3 x 0.01) = 0.08
Round 4 Lot Size (L4)
L4 = L3 + (Multiplier * Step)
Example (S=0.02, Step=0.01)
RR 1:2 -> L2 = 0.04 + (1 x 0.01) = 0.05
RR 1:3 -> L2 = 0.06 + (2 x 0.01) = 0.08
RR 1:4 -> L2 = 0.08 + (3 x 0.01) = 0.11
Round 1
Starting Lot Size: S
e.g., S=0.02
Text Block
LOSE
Round 2
LOSE
Round 3
LOSE
Round 4
WIN
WIN
WIN
WIN
WIN
LOSE
Next Trade
Continue Progression...
Reset to Starting Lot Size
Lot = S

Explanation of the Lot Sizing Trading Rule

This document outlines a progressive lot sizing strategy for trading.

English Explanation

1. Core Principle

This strategy adjusts the trade lot size based on the outcome of the previous trade. The primary goal is to recover from a loss with the next winning trade while maintaining a structured approach to risk.

2. The Rules

- **Starting the Cycle (Round 1):** Every new trading cycle begins with a fixed "Starting Lot Size". For this example, we use **0.02 lots**.
- **After a Winning Trade:** If a trade is won, the cycle is considered complete and successful. The strategy resets, and the very next trade returns to the original "Starting Lot Size" (e.g., 0.02 lots).
- **After a Losing Trade:** If a trade is lost, the lot size for the immediate next trade is increased progressively. The size of this increase is determined by the Risk-to-Reward (RR) ratio of the trading setup.

3. How to Calculate the Lot Size Increase

The formula to calculate the new lot size after a loss is:

New Lot Size = Previous Round's Lot Size + (Multiplier × Minimum Step)

- **Minimum Step:** This is the smallest increment you will add. For this example, the Minimum Step is **0.01 lots**.
- **Multiplier:** This value is linked to your Risk-to-Reward ratio. It scales the increase based on the potential profit of the trade.
    - For a **1:2 RR** trade, the multiplier is **1x**.
    - For a **1:3 RR** trade, the multiplier is **2x**.
    - For a **1:4 RR** trade, the multiplier is **3x**.

4. Example Walkthrough (Using a 1:3 RR setup)

Let's assume the Starting Lot Size is 0.02, the Minimum Step is 0.01, and our setup has a 1:3 RR (Multiplier = 2x).

- **Round 1:** We trade **0.02 lots** and have a **LOSS**.

- **Round 2:** We increase the size. New Lot = 0.02 + (2 × 0.01) = **0.04 lots**. We trade this and have another **LOSS**.
- **Round 3:** We increase again from the last size. New Lot = 0.04 + (2 × 0.01) = **0.06 lots**. We trade this and have a **WIN**.
- **Round 4:** Since Round 3 was a win, the strategy resets. We go back to the Starting Lot Size of **0.02 lots**.

5. Important Risk Disclaimer

This method is a variation of a progressive betting system (similar to a Martingale strategy). While it aims to recover losses, it carries **significant risk**. A prolonged losing streak will lead to increasingly large trade sizes, which can cause a rapid and substantial drawdown of your trading capital. This strategy should only be used with a deep understanding of its risks and with strict risk management protocols in place.

中文解释 (Chinese Explanation)

1. 核心原则

该策略根据上一笔交易的结果来调整当前交易的仓位大小。其主要目标是通过下一次盈利的交易来弥补亏损，同时保持结构化的风险管理方法。

2. 交易规则

- **周期开始 (第一轮):** 每个新的交易周期都以一个固定的“起始仓位大小”开始。在本示例中，我们使用 **0.02 手**。
- **盈利交易后:** 如果一笔交易获胜，则该周期被视为成功完成。策略将重置，下一笔交易将回到最初的“起始仓位大小”（例如 0.02 手）。
- **亏损交易后:** 如果一笔交易失败，紧接着的下一笔交易的仓位大小将递进式增加。增加的幅度取决于交易设置的风险回报比 (RR)。

3. 如何计算增加的仓位

在亏损后，计算新仓位的公式为：

新仓位大小 = 上一轮的仓位大小 + (乘数 × 最小步进值)

- **最小步进值:** 这是您增加仓位的最小单位。在本示例中，最小步进值为 **0.01 手**。
- **乘数:** 这个值与您的风险回报比相关联。它根据交易的潜在利润来调整增加的幅度。
    - 对于 **1:2 风险回报比** 的交易，乘数为 **1x**。
    - 对于 **1:3 风险回报比** 的交易，乘数为 **2x**。
    - 对于 **1:4 风险回报比** 的交易，乘数为 **3x**。

4. 示例演练 (使用 1:3 风险回报比设置)

假设起始仓位是 0.02，最小步进值是 0.01，我们的交易设置是 1:3 风险回报比（乘数为 2x）。

- **第一轮:** 我们交易 **0.02 手**，结果 **亏损**。
- **第二轮:** 我们增加仓位。新仓位 = 0.02 + (2 × 0.01) = **0.04 手**。我们交易此仓位，再次 **亏损**。
- **第三轮:** 我们从上一轮的仓位基础上再次增加。新仓位 = 0.04 + (2 × 0.01) = **0.06 手**。我们交易此仓位，结果 **盈利**。
- **第四轮:** 由于第三轮是盈利的，策略重置。我们回到起始仓位大小 **0.02 手**。

5. 重要风险提示

此方法是递进式投注系统（类似于马丁格尔策略）的一种变体。虽然它旨在弥补亏损，但它带有**巨大风险**。长时间的连续亏损将导致交易仓位越来越大，这可能导致您的交易资本迅速且大规模地回撤。只有在深刻理解其风险并实施严格风险管理协议的情况下，才应使用此策略。