

## Geometric Principles in Predictive Market Analysis: A Structural Approach

## 1. Abstract

We examine the premise that price motion follows a hidden, rule-based grid determined by how price interacts with time. Departing from methods that treat markets as fully random, we combine three instruments: (i) angular lines fixed to significant pivots, (ii) recurring time cycles uncovered within market data, and (iii) price-time "square" checks that match range to duration. This trio sketches anticipated support or resistance and hints at upcoming volatility. Early checks in several asset classes indicate that the joint view of time and geometry may sharpen predictive insight.

# 2. Introduction: Beyond Conventional Analysis

**Shortcomings of standard tools** Purely statistical or stochastic frameworks can miss structural inflections and often treat noise as signal. Likewise, many technical routines separate price patterns, cycle counts, and geometric guides, which can mask their mutual influence.

**Working hypothesis** Markets, we argue, display measurable order rooted in geometric links and temporal rhythm. Uncovering that order deepens our understanding of price behaviour.

**Scope of this paper** We set out the Blaide Research procedure, which jointly studies Price, Time, and Geometry. Observing where these strands cross highlights patterns that single-factor lenses overlook.

#### 3. Core Methodology: Temporal–Geometric Framework

#### 3.1 Interplay of Price, Time, and Form

Price cannot change without taking time, and time itself leaves traceable shapes on a chart. Notable moves often arise when precise numerical relations unite the three. Watching them together therefore enhances foresight.

#### 3.2 Angular projection of price

From each major high or low, we draw a family of constant angles—30°, 45°, 60°, and so on—that extend forward. These rays migrate with time, acting as moving barriers or paths, unlike fixed horizontal levels.

#### 3.3 Study of harmonic cycles

By scanning historic series, we isolate dominant periodic swings and compare their harmonic links. When several of these cycles meet, odds favour a shift in trend.



# 3.4 Price-time equilibrium and resonance

A move is considered "square" when its height equals, or bears a simple ratio to, its length in time. Such moments often precede the end or start of trends. We also watch levels whose numeric values echo prior ranges, marking potential reaction points.

#### 4. Applications and Implications

- Asset managers & traders The method supplies timing clues at the intersection of angles and cycles, improving entry, exit, and risk placement.
- **Quantitative desks** Signals mined here differ from momentum or mean-reversion factors, yielding an extra, structure-based input.
- **Risk teams** Cycle convergence alerts may warn of large turns earlier than volatility-only models.
- Academic research The framework offers deterministic perspective for those exploring market structure.

#### 5. Validation and Preliminary Findings (overview)

Initial tests on equities, commodities, and main FX pairs support the idea that blending geometry with timing raises analytical clarity. Ongoing walk-forward work continues to gauge stability across differing regimes.

#### 6. Conclusion and Future Work

Merging angle mapping, cyclical timing, and price-time balance reveals an ordered layer beneath market noise. Next steps include refining cycle filters, extending trials to wider instruments, and studying intraday scales.

#### 7. Contact Information

For further details or collaboration, contact Blaide Research:

- Email: pulkit@blaidelabs.com
- <u>https://research.blaidelabs.com</u>