In current This study we have examines a no-dividend single stock whose prices exhibit a regime-switching geometric Brownian motion. Also, the stock pay no dividends. Given the current price of a stock, the sell-sell axiom consists of comprises a target price and a stop-loss limit. A “sell” decision is made when the price reaches either the target price or the set stop-loss limit. The main purpose is to benefit investors. During their financial careers, One investors often pick up the a bad stock or the purchase is made at the wrong time. So Then, it is necessary to sell it such a stock as soon as possible to stop losses. In practice, a target price are typically around a gain of 15%–55% and a stop-loss limits generally vary from 5%–50% to 20%–. However, it is not a good idea to adopt uniform rules for booking profits and losses taking because each stock has different liquidation rules.

In this study, we consider sets of target prices and stop-loss limits and choose determine those a target price and stop-loss limit in the that promise to enhance an expected reward function. We aim at deriving these price limits. In addition, we get determine the an expected target period and the probability of making gaining and losing—money. In practice, a frequently used criterion for measuring the performance of portfolios is the percentage return over a given time unit. However, such a criterion has lead to many transactions because of it encourages taking small profits taking with the a short holding time-period (t0)–. Clearly, such a criterion is not suitable for retail investors, especially those because who of the cannot limited time available for constantly monitor their trading and additional transaction costs. In contrast, a discount factor, in contrast reduces out very the frequency of transactions because it replaces the time as a determinant of holding period factor in

Comment [A1]: This phrase was highly redundant, which should not be used in academic manuscripts. We have deleted it from all the instances in this part.

Comment [A2]: These two sentences have been merged as the second sentence provided supporting information for the first sentence.

Comment [A3]: Transitional phrases that are necessary to denote the shift in the tone of sentences should be mentioned in the beginning of sentences to ensure clarity among readers.
replaced by discount rate. The discounted-reward function is common in many financial problems.

Comment [A4]: Voice places emphasis either on the doer of the action or the receiver of the action. Depending on what is crucial information, the active or passive voice can be used.