Timeframe Agreement Worksheet

Signal Pilot Education — companion to Lesson 39: Trading More Than One.

The standard advice is to read three charts and act only when they agree. On the lesson's sixty bars, three widths of the same tape agree on nine bars in forty and all three call a trend on seven. Whether that exchange is worth making is arithmetic with two break-even points rather than one.

> **Educational only.** Trading involves substantial risk of loss. Not financial advice. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Every number in this worksheet is one you measure on your own record; the figures in the right-hand column are what the lesson measured on its own sixty bars, and they are there to be disagreed with rather than copied.

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1. Measure the agreement rate before you require it

Pick your three widths and one rule that gives each a yes or no. Score **forty bars** on all three.

Width	Yes count	Yes rate	No rate
Narrow			
Middle			
Wide			

For each pair, compare observed agreement against what unrelated series would give:

Pair	Observed agreement	Independent agreement = (yes×yes) + (no×no)	Observed − independent
Narrow × middle			
Narrow × wide			
Middle × wide			

If observed agreement is not comfortably above the independent figure, **your third chart is not a second witness** and its confirmation is not evidence.

2. Get the two rates your filter actually has

This needs the record of setups you did **not** take, which is the whole reason to log them. Over your last hundred candidate setups:

	Filter removed it	Filter let it through	Total
Losers	(a)	(b)	
Winners	(c)	(d)	

	Your number
Accuracy = a ÷ (a + b), the share of losers removed	
Damage = c ÷ (c + d), the share of winners removed	

Almost nobody has these numbers and almost everybody has an opinion about the filter.

3. Compute the ratio your filter has to beat

	Your number
Sum of every winning trade in your record	
Sum of every losing trade	
Profit factor = the first ÷ the second	

Break-even	Condition
Expectancy per trade rises	accuracy > damage
Money rises	accuracy > damage × profit factor

Compare the ratio against what you measured in part 2. **Almost everything sold as a filter lives in the gap between those two break-evens**: it improves the average trade and reduces the total.

If the profit factor comes out below one, the strategy is losing money and almost any filter helps, which is worth knowing for a different reason.

What you are holding when this is filled in

Two comparisons and a threshold: whether your extra chart agrees more than unrelated series would, what your filter removes on each side, and the profit factor your accuracy has to exceed your damage by before the filter makes money rather than just a better-looking average.

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