~~In current~~This study ~~wehave~~ examines a no-dividend ~~single~~ stock whose prices ~~observe a~~exhibiting regime-switching geometric Brownian motion. ~~Also, the stockpay no dividends.~~ Given the current price of a stock, the ~~sold~~ selling 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~~ weak stock or the purchase is made ~~is~~ at the wrong time ~~in reality~~. ~~So,~~ Therefore, it is necessary to ~~sel~~ sell ~~it~~ such a stock as soon as possible to stop losses. In practice, ~~a~~ target prices, ~~-~~ are ~~is~~ typically ~~—~~around a gain of 15-%~~—~~5-5 % and ~~a~~ stop-loss limit-s generally vary from 5-% ~~to~~ to 20-%~~–~~. ~~It is~~However, ~~however,~~ it is not a good idea to adopt uniform rules for booking profits and losses ~~taking.~~ because ~~Each~~ each stock has different ~~,~~ ~~has it's own~~ characteristics. Moreoveer, ~~it~~ each stock should be treated differently with different liquidation rules~~-~~.

~~In this study, w~~We consider sets of target prices and stop-loss limits and ~~choose~~ determine those ~~a target price and stop-loss Limit in~~ that ~~set~~ promise to enhance an expected reward function~~-~~. We aim~~,~~ at deriving these~~is~~ 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~~a~~ for measuring the performance of portfolios is the percentage return ~~pr~~ over a given time~~unit time~~. ~~However~~However, such a criterion ~~has lead to many transactions because of it~~ encourages taking small profits ~~taking~~ ~~with~~in ~~the~~ a short holding ~~time~~ period (τ0) ~~–~~. ~~-~~Clearly, ~~,~~ such a criterion is ~~not~~ unsuitable ~~to~~ for retail investors, especially those ~~because~~ who~~of the~~ cannot~~limited time available for~~ constantly monitor their ~~-~~trading and ~~Additional~~ additional transaction costs. In contrast, ~~A~~ a discount factor~~, in contrast~~ reduces~~ules out~~ ~~very~~ the frequency of~~t~~ transactions~~-~~ because it replaces ~~the~~ time as a determinant of holding period~~factor is~~

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.

SAMPLE

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~~replaced by discount rate~~. The~~is~~ da discounted-reward function is common ~~natural~~ 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.

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