

US Stock Express

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TSLA on record high !



According to the Pay & Performance Scheme, if Elon Musk can totally fulfill all terms, by the end of the next 10 years, price of TSLA is expected to reach \$2600, now already upgraded to \$3000 in Wall Street.

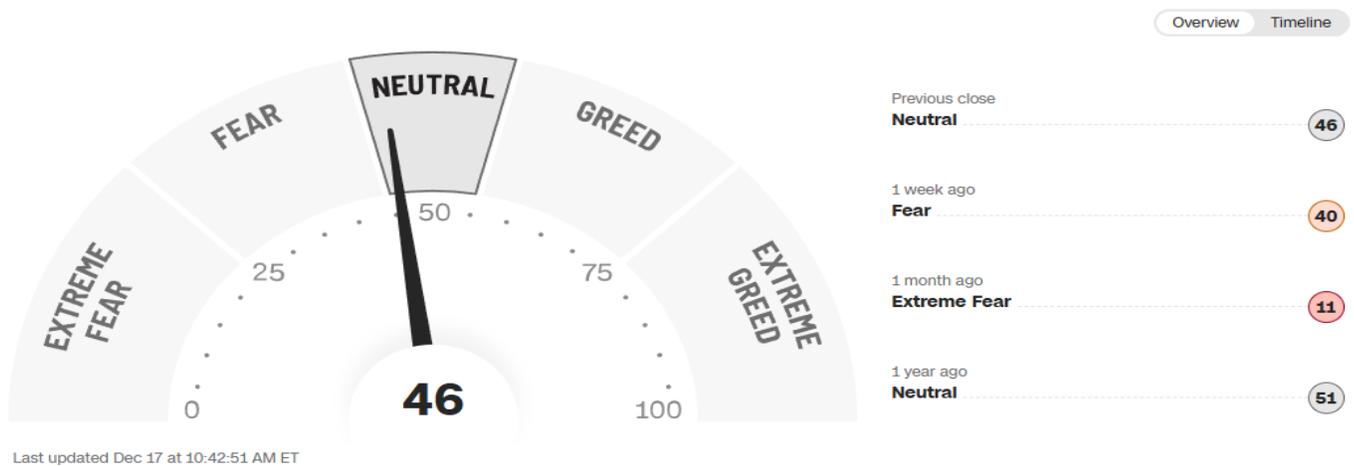
The first year is easier to achieve, if all target met, by the end of 2026 will reach \$600. Now TSLA just broke record high, it means this target is easier to reach, but among these 10 years, still one or two target years quite hard and is expected Musk may fail in one or two years.

On the voting day of Nov 6th, price closed at \$445.91. Would you buy now?

*Risk disclosure: Price can go up and down at any moment, use free money to trade and bear the risk according to your own capital;
 Never trade with money that has a deadline for withdrawal.
 All suggestions are for reference only, even AI cannot be 100% reliable, final decision still lies upon investors.
 Copy trading cannot replicate another trader's background or psychological state.*

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?
[Learn more about the index](#)



North East West South is NEWS

Mind that all chart analysis hours will stay unchanged as now even if the New York Stock Exchange tried to apply for extending trading hours to 22 hours a day. Nowadays all pre-trading and post-trading transactions are excluded from traditional chart analysis which only show official trading time and not the total of 16 hours. That is the official chart analysis format will keep unchanged and would not add on post-trading and pre-trading hours in the future.

OpenAI has signed massive partnerships with Microsoft (MSFT), Oracle (ORCL), Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), and Nvidia (NVDA), committing a total of \$1.4 trillion in spending over the next eight years. It also has ambitious plans to build its own data centers and hardware products. Meanwhile, OpenAI has transformed into a for-profit company, and market rumors suggest an imminent IPO with a potential valuation of up to a trillion dollars.

Google recently released reliability assessment results for its current AI chatbots, showing that even the best-performing AI models struggle to achieve an accuracy rate exceeding 70%. Using its newly launched FACTS Benchmark Suite, Google found that the top-performing Gemini 3 Pro only achieved an overall accuracy of 69%, with leading systems from OpenAI, Anthropic, and xAI scoring even lower. This means that chatbots, on average, make a mistake in one out of every three answers, even when responding with apparent confidence.

The European Union (EU) today withdrew its plan to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars by 2035, a move seen as a turning point in its climate change policy. The EU is shifting its focus to supporting its struggling automotive industry.

Demis Hassabis, co-founder and CEO of Google (GOOGL-US) DeepMind, recently warned of the AI startup investment boom, stating that some phenomena in the current market atmosphere are showing signs of being "unsustainable in the long run."



World Observation

Day 1394
Russia/Ukraine Conflict

Mars Landing 2030

(4) Landing concept and Format

Cape Canaveral or once called Cape Kennedy in Florida is the major space centre of NASA. All rockets to Mars are shooting up here, but how about the return trip? It is impossible to establish such a large space centre in Mars to carry the crews back. Even the Moon is much nearer than Mars, it is also impossible to establish a space centre for return trip.

So do not just think on going to Mars, much think for the return trip. Things must be understood from both sides. That is when you view the Milky Way from north pole or south pole, the rotating direction is in reverse. If you can understand the market from both sides, when adjustment comes, you would not cut loss. If you can understand why you buy a stock, you would not afraid of the bubble when over estimation comes. Just let the correction come and go. When you want to know how important or unimportant of Mars Landing, you should know the method of un-landing first. Thus, you can really understand every related stock if you totally understand the whole program from head to toe.

When NASA decided to complete the project of Moon Landing and carry the crew back in the decade of 1960s, the first thing they should decide is to use which method for return trip. At that time there was no space shuttle plane like Columbia, and no one will build the runway for shuttle plane. It is impossible to establish another Cape Kennedy in the Moon. So, they have 3 choices and I asked the AI to explain in the appendix.

The first idea is Direct Ascent, that is to use a single rocket to go and back, that is the same rocket will carry the fuel of forward and backward but who will establish the shooting platform in the Moon first? Impossible!

The second concept is Earth Orbit Rendezvous, that is shooting several small rockets to earth's orbit and assemble in the space and then to and back. The third is Lunar Orbit Rendezvous, that is the Apollo Project. They use a command unit to orbit round the Moon, and a small space-boat known as lunar module will land on the Moon and then come back to meet with the major Command Unit and back to earth.

The mass of the Moon is just one-sixth of the earth, therefore the power needed to shoot up against the gravity is also six times lighter than that of earth. Therefore, shooting up the small space boat is easier and practical, it does not need the large Saturn V which was the largest rocket on earth at that time to shoot it up. Now the largest rocket is the Starship of SpaceX, much larger than that of Saturn-V but Martian Orbit Rendezvous is still the most efficient method of going to Mars and return.

The Lunar Orbit Rendezvous also arouse another problem. In the vast and endless universe, how to make a small space unit to meet with the major command unit? So, the Moon Landing program is split into 2 programs, the Gemini Project of Orbit Rendezvous test and when successful, then comes the Apollo Project of Moon Landing.

When you can understand everything from head to toe, you need not to do the copy trade. Of course, following Warren Buffet is the cleverest, but do you know he met with his Waterloo in TSM. Every retail investor made a lot of money from buying TSM, it is so easy. But Buffet failed. When so many investors made a lot of profit in TEM, another new TEM which is UNH was purchased by Buffet and it dropped 50%.

So that's why I say it is no use to do copy trade, better understand everything from the beginning till the end on your own. If you want to buy Mars related stocks, please don't do the copy trade and research on your own.

Quick Answer: NASA considered three main strategies for the Apollo moon landing: **Direct Ascent**, **Earth Orbit Rendezvous (EOR)**, and **Lunar Orbit Rendezvous (LOR)**. They ultimately chose **LOR**—using a small lunar module to land and then rejoin the command module in lunar orbit—because it was far more efficient, required a smaller rocket, and minimized risk compared to the other options. [1](#) [2](#)



GPT-5 is here - OpenAI

The Three Apollo Mission Concepts

1. Direct Ascent

- A single massive rocket would launch directly from Earth, land the entire spacecraft on the Moon, and then return to Earth.
- Required an extremely large rocket (larger than Saturn V, sometimes called "Nova").
- Technically simpler in concept but impractical due to enormous mass and engineering challenges.

2. Earth Orbit Rendezvous (EOR)

- Multiple smaller rockets would launch components into Earth orbit.
- The spacecraft would be assembled in orbit before heading to the Moon.
- Reduced the need for one giant rocket but introduced complexity in orbital assembly and multiple launches.

3. Lunar Orbit Rendezvous (LOR)

- A single rocket (Saturn V) would send a spacecraft to lunar orbit.
- A small, specialized **Lunar Module (LM)** would detach, land on the Moon, then return to dock with the **Command Module (CM)** in lunar orbit.
- Only the lightweight LM had to land and ascend, while the CM stayed safely in orbit.



GPT-5 is here - OpenAI

✓ Why NASA Chose Lunar Orbit Rendezvous (LOR)

- **Efficiency:** LOR required far less mass to be launched from Earth. The Saturn V could handle it, while Direct Ascent would have demanded a rocket beyond feasible engineering limits.
- **Safety:** Only the small LM had to land and take off from the Moon. The CM remained in orbit, reducing risk of stranding the entire crew.
- **Cost & Timeline:** LOR was achievable within President Kennedy's 1960s deadline. EOR required complex orbital assembly operations that were not yet proven.
- **Innovation:** Engineer John Houbolt championed LOR, arguing it was the only practical way to meet the Moon landing goal before 1970. His persistence convinced NASA leadership.

📊 Comparison Table

Approach	Pros	Cons
Direct Ascent	Simple concept, one vehicle	Needed enormous rocket, too heavy
Earth Orbit Rendezvous	Smaller rockets, modular assembly	Complex orbital construction, multiple launches
Lunar Orbit Rendezvous	Efficient, achievable with Saturn V	Required precise docking in lunar orbit

In summary: NASA chose **Lunar Orbit Rendezvous** because it was the only option that balanced feasibility, safety, and timeline. It allowed Apollo 11 to succeed in July 1969, fulfilling Kennedy's promise and changing history. ¹ ²

Would you like me to sketch out a **visual timeline diagram** showing how each mission profile would have worked step by step? That could make the differences even clearer.

Sources:

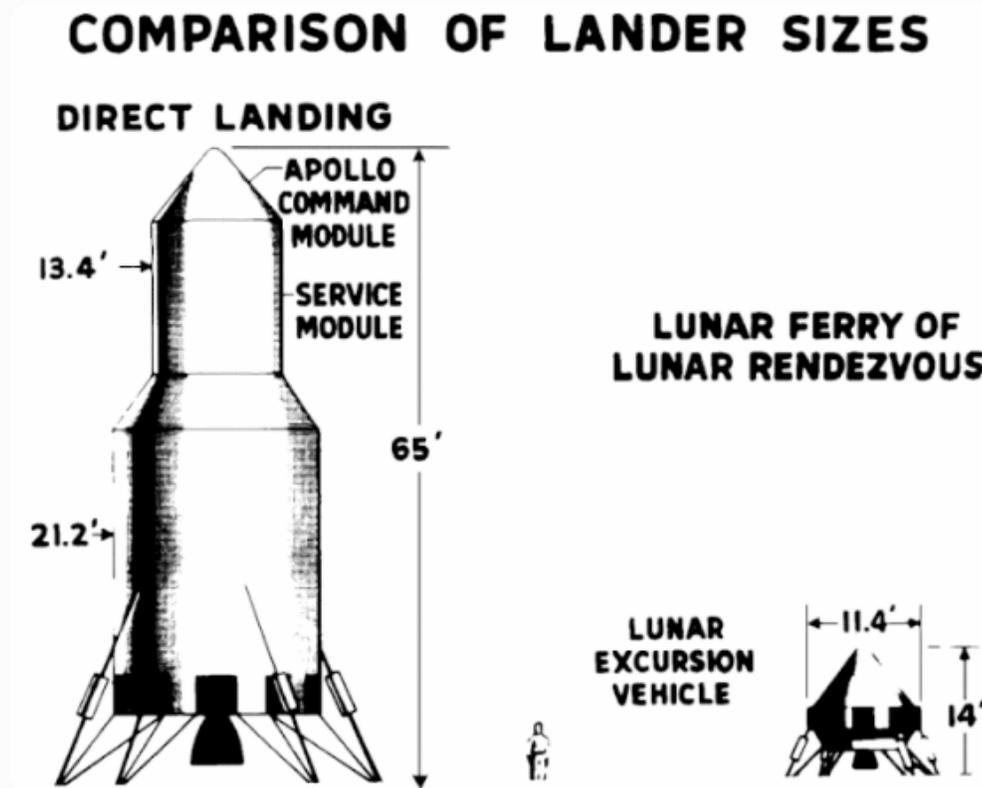
¹ Wikipedia

² National Air and Space Museum

The three initial mission modes considered by NASA for the Apollo program's lunar landing in the early 1960s were:

1. **Direct Ascent:** A single massive spacecraft would launch directly from Earth, travel to the Moon, land the entire vehicle on the lunar surface (tail-first), and then launch back to Earth for return. This would have required an enormous rocket like the proposed Nova booster. [bakerinstitute.org](https://www.bakerinstitute.org)
2. **Earth Orbit Rendezvous (EOR):** Multiple launches (typically two or more Saturn-class rockets) would send components into Earth orbit, where they would rendezvous, dock, assemble (or refuel), and form a complete spacecraft. This assembled vehicle would then proceed to the Moon, land the whole craft on the surface, and return directly to Earth. [bakerinstitute.org](https://www.bakerinstitute.org)
3. **Lunar Orbit Rendezvous (LOR):** A single Saturn V rocket would launch the main spacecraft (Command/Service Module) and a separate small lunar lander into translunar trajectory. The stack would enter lunar orbit, where two astronauts would transfer to the lander, descend to the surface, explore, and then use the lander's ascent stage to rendezvous and dock with the orbiting main craft. The lander would be discarded, and the main craft would return to Earth. [bakerinstitute.org](https://www.bakerinstitute.org)

To visualize the scale differences between these approaches, here's a comparison diagram of the lander sizes required for Direct Ascent versus LOR:



Lunar orbit rendezvous - Wikiwand

NASA ultimately chose **Lunar Orbit Rendezvous (LOR)** in July 1962 for several key reasons supported by extensive studies:

- **Mass and efficiency advantages:** LOR required significantly less total mass to be launched from Earth (about 125 tons vs. much higher for the others), as only a lightweight specialized lander (not the heavy return spacecraft) needed to descend to and ascend from the Moon's surface. This allowed a single Saturn V rocket to accomplish the mission, avoiding the need for a larger Nova rocket (Direct Ascent) or multiple launches and complex orbital assembly (EOR). [nasa.gov](#) [+2 more](#)
- **Cost and timeline:** Analyses showed LOR could save billions of dollars and enable a landing 6–8 months earlier than EOR or Direct Ascent, making it feasible to meet President Kennedy's goal of landing before the end of the decade. [reddit.com](#)
- **Technical and safety benefits:** It permitted a purpose-built lightweight lander with better crew visibility for landing (standing position vs. lying on backs in larger craft designs for the other modes). The separate lander also provided redundant life support systems, which proved critical as a "lifeboat" during Apollo 13. [nasa.gov](#)
- **Risk trade-offs:** While LOR introduced the new challenge of lunar orbital rendezvous (untested at the time but demonstrated successfully in Gemini), it avoided the higher risks of multiple Earth launches, orbital refueling/assembly failures (EOR), or developing an unfeasibly large rocket (Direct Ascent). [reddit.com](#)

This decision, championed by engineers like John Houbolt and endorsed by key figures including Wernher von Braun, enabled the successful Apollo landings starting with Apollo 11 in 1969. [nasa.gov](#)

        10.5s  20 sources

↳ John Houbolt's LOR advocacy

↳ Gemini rendezvous tests

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