

# US Stock Express

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## Why? Why? Tell me Why!



SOURCE: CHINA CENTRAL TELEVISION (CCTV)



China had the largest military drill against Taiwan including rockets from far inland shooting at Taiwan waters, but TSM draws near record high, Taiwan stock market on record high, Japanese market at year-end record high.



**Samsung builds 2nm gigafactory in Texas, for TSMC gave up producing 2nm chips in Arizona and only make them in Taiwan. It gives a chance of Samsung to chase up and replace TSMC.**

[Samsung's New Plans for Its U.S. Chip Facility Could Put The Korean Giant On Par With TSMC, As The Firm Drops 4nm And Goes Full-Throttle On 2nm GAA](#)

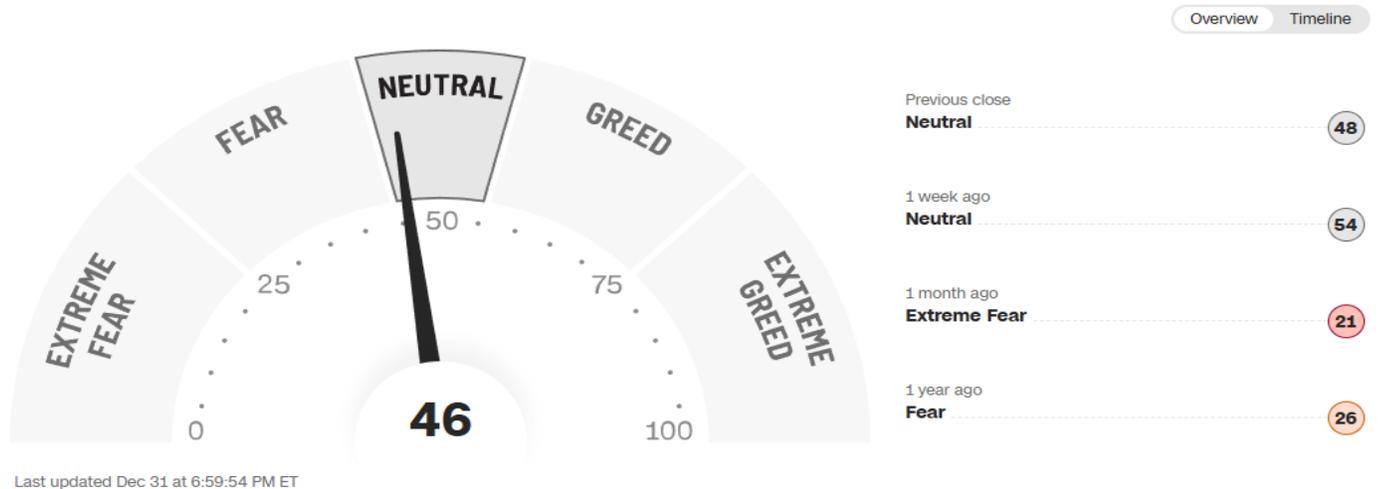
3 major indexes of US gone downward during the Santa Claus Rally, the Magnificent Seven went down also. Why TSM still can have an upward wave in such a situation. Why? Why? Tell me Why! (See Market Observation)

*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

For the round the Taiwan island military drill, Australia blamed China for arousing peace worries in Asia and the Philippines expressed deep concern.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy stated that Ukraine is only "10%" away from reaching a peace agreement with Russia, but warned that the most critical issues remain unresolved and that any agreement should not benefit Moscow.

Tesla announced on December 30th that its 9 millionth electric vehicle rolled off the production line at its Shanghai Gigafactory, marking a significant production milestone for the company in 2025. This vehicle was a Model Y, which continues to hold the top spot in global electric vehicle sales. Tesla's 8 millionth electric vehicle, also a Model Y, will roll off the production line at its Berlin Gigafactory in June 2025. The time taken to go from 8 million to 9 million vehicles reflects the company's continued acceleration of its global production network.

The University of Pennsylvania, in collaboration with the University of Michigan, has developed a novel microrobot measuring only about 200 x 300 x 50 micrometers—smaller than a grain of salt. Each robot has a production cost of just \$0.01 and is expected to be used in medical and microscale manufacturing applications. The research team integrated a partless propulsion system, an ultra-low-power "brain," and solar power on a single chip-level platform, enabling the robot to autonomously "swim" in liquids and transmit sensor data through unique movements.

India's GDP reached \$4.18 trillion in fiscal year 2025-26, officially surpassing Japan to become the world's fourth-largest economy, and aims to join the top three within two years.



## World Observation

Day	1409
Russia/Ukraine Conflict	

# Mars Landing 2030

(13) Failure is the mother of success

The Apollo Project altogether has 12 flights, each carrying 3 crews. On training, each flight has 6 people. 3 of them are main crews and another 3 are standing by. That is each person would have another one ready to take up his tasks at any time. If there is any sickness or accident of the main crew, the spare crew will take up the post at once. But in China, they would have a group of people having the same training and would not divide into main crew or stand by crew. Just a few days ahead of flying, they will choose the best performer as main crew and others for spare purpose.

Failure is the mother of success. Mind that the Apollo project met with 2 failures. Apollo 1 had a fire inside the capsule and 3 crews were burnt to death. Apollo 13 which is launched in April 1970, 9 months after the first landing, but encountered an oxygen explosion and have to cancel the landing and fly back. By watching the attached history, it is clear that the program is done step by step, and not just a single flight to the moon.

The Apollo 10 in May 1969, is called a dress rehearsal. This term comes from pop music stars, when they have a rehearsal, normally they just put on casual wear, just to make every member familiar the facilities and would not put on splendid concert wear and would not have firework effects unless it is a very special case. The dress rehearsal of Apollo 10 had a descending flight of lunar module as low as 15.6 km, which is quite near the surface of the moon so as to test every facility to make them ready for the next real landing flight. All flights are monitored by research institutions, rival countries and amateur radio wave lovers.

At length, on 20<sup>th</sup> July 1969, Neil Armstrong became the landmark in history of space exploration. He landed on the Moon and is the first human to walk on the Moon. He is the Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering of Purdue University and Master of Science in Aerospace Engineering in University of Southern California. Mind that in US some universities are strong in aerospace would have their own airport. The Purdue University even have a civil airport for use of general citizens, not only for their students. It is also the second largest airport in Indiana. The University of North Dakota has the largest fleet of 120 planes. The Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University has 130 campuses around the world, postgrad students are from 125 countries, and total number of students are 32,000. Main campus situated in Florida, also known as *Harvard of the Sky*.

One more astronaut need to mention, that is John Young. He has flied 6 times in space. That is twice in Gemini, Apollo and Space Shuttle missions. He is the first person to circle the Moon alone in Apollo 10 for other 2 members ride on lunar module to have dress rehearsal to fly lower but no landing on the Moon. His task is the commander and wait for the lunar module to come back. He is also the first commander of space shuttle.

As for stocks concerning Mars Landing of Space Industry, it is not easy to distinguish one by one. Such as Boeing (BA), can be considered as travel industry, but they also manufacture fighters, can also be considered as military stocks, and they are also involved in space industry for the engine. Meanwhile, space industry also needs semiconductor from TSM and NVDA etc. Anyway, too many stocks need to buy, but too little capital left at hand. In order to make a wiser decision, retail investors need to have a market diary on their own so as to have a deeper and broader research. It can be in any format you like or just put down some symbol in the S&P chart, only you yourself can understand those signs, that's enough, no matter other can read them or not. It is one of the most practical methods to help you to make better derision in the market much better than copy trade indeed.



# Project Apollo (3 crew members)

Mission	Patch	Launch date	Crew	Launch vehicle <sup>[b]</sup>	CM name	LM name	Duration	Remarks	Refs
<b>Apollo 1</b>		February 21, 1967 Launch Complex 34 (planned)	Gus Grissom Ed White Roger B. Chaffee	Saturn IB (SA-204)	—	—	—	Never launched. On January 27, 1967, a fire in the command module during a launch pad test killed the crew and destroyed the module. This flight was originally designated AS-204, and was renamed to Apollo 1 at the request of the crew's families.	[1][8][18][19][20]
<b>Apollo 7</b>		October 11, 1968, 15:02 GMT Launch Complex 34	Wally Schirra Donn F. Eisele Walter Cunningham	Saturn IB (AS-205)	—	—	10 d 20 h 09 m 03 s	Test flight of Block II CSM in Earth orbit; included first live TV broadcast from American spacecraft.	[1][8][21][22][23]
<b>Apollo 8</b>		December 21, 1968, 12:51 GMT Launch Complex 39A	Frank Borman James Lovell William Anders	Saturn V (SA-503)	—	—	06 d 03 h 00 m 42 s	First humans to leave Earth orbit and first to arrive at the Moon, first circumlunar flight of CSM, had ten lunar orbits in 20 hours. First crewed flight of Saturn V.	[1][8][24][25][23]
<b>Apollo 9</b>		March 3, 1969, 16:00 GMT Launch Complex 39A	James McDivitt David Scott Rusty Schweickart	Saturn V (SA-504)	<i>Gumdrop</i>	<i>Spider</i>	10 d 01 h 00 m 54 s	First crewed flight test of Lunar Module; tested propulsion, rendezvous and docking in Earth orbit. EVA tested the Portable Life Support System (PLSS).	[1][8][26][27][28]
<b>Apollo 10</b>		May 18, 1969, 16:49 GMT Launch Complex 39B	Thomas P. Stafford John Young Eugene Cernan	Saturn V (SA-505)	<i>Charlie Brown</i>	<i>Snoopy</i>	08 d 00 h 03 m 23 s	"Dress rehearsal" for lunar landing. The LM descended to 8.4 nautical miles (15.6 km) from lunar surface.	[1][8][29][30][31]
<b>Apollo 11</b>		July 16, 1969, 13:32 GMT Launch Complex 39A	Neil Armstrong Michael Collins Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin	Saturn V (SA-506)	<i>Columbia</i>	<i>Eagle</i>	08 d 03 h 18 m 35 s	First crewed landing in Sea of Tranquility (Tranquility Base) including a single surface EVA.	[1][8][3][32]
<b>Apollo 12</b>		November 14, 1969, 16:22 GMT Launch Complex 39A	Charles (Pete) Conrad Richard F. Gordon Jr. Alan Bean	Saturn V (SA-507)	<i>Yankee Clipper</i>	<i>Intrepid</i>	10 d 04 h 36 m 24 s	First precise Moon landing in Ocean of Storms near Surveyor 3 probe. Two surface EVAs and returned parts of Surveyor to Earth.	[1][8][33][34]
<b>Apollo 13</b>		April 11, 1970, 19:13 GMT Launch Complex 39A	James Lovell Jack Swigert Fred Haise	Saturn V (SA-508)	<i>Odyssey</i>	<i>Aquarius</i>	05 d 22 h 54 m 41 s	Intended Fra Mauro landing cancelled after SM oxygen tank exploded. LM used as "lifeboat" for safe crew return. First S-IVB stage impact on Moon for active seismic test.	[1][8][35][7]
<b>Apollo 14</b>		January 31, 1971, 21:03 GMT Launch Complex 39A	Alan Shepard Stuart Roosa Edgar Mitchell	Saturn V (SA-509)	<i>Kitty Hawk</i>	<i>Antares</i>	09 d 00 h 01 m 58 s	Successful Fra Mauro landing. Broadcast first color TV images from lunar surface (other than a few moments at the start of the Apollo 12 moonwalk.) Conducted first materials science experiments in space. Conducted two surface EVAs.	[1][8][36][37]
<b>Apollo 15</b>		July 26, 1971, 13:34 GMT Launch Complex 39A	David Scott Alfred Worden James Irwin	Saturn V (SA-510)	<i>Endeavour</i>	<i>Falcon</i>	12 d 07 h 11 m 53 s	Landing at Hadley–Apennine. First extended LM, three-day lunar stay. First use of Lunar Roving Vehicle. Conducted three lunar surface EVAs and one deep space EVA on return to retrieve orbital camera film from SM.	[1][8][38][39]
<b>Apollo 16</b>		April 16, 1972, 17:54 GMT Launch Complex 39A	John Young Ken Mattingly Charles Duke	Saturn V (SA-511)	<i>Casper</i>	<i>Orion</i>	11 d 01 h 51 m 05 s	Landing in Descartes Highlands. Conducted three lunar EVAs and one deep space EVA.	[1][8][40][41]
<b>Apollo 17</b>		December 7, 1972, 05:33 GMT Launch Complex 39A	Eugene Cernan Ronald Evans Harrison Schmitt	Saturn V (SA-512)	<i>America</i>	<i>Challenger</i>	12d 13 h 51 m 59 s	Landing at Taurus–Littrow. First professional geologist on the Moon. First night launch. Conducted three lunar EVAs and one deep space EVA.	[1][8][9][42]



## Market Observation

**Why? Why?**  
**Tell me Why!**

**MAGS**  
**\$65.960**  
**-0.450 (-0.678%)**

The question I asked AI is as following:

*Samsung is trying to build a gigafactory in Taylor of Texas for the supply of chips in order to fill the gap of TSM. Meanwhile AMD, GOOG and TSLA are contacting Samsung and requested for supply of chips as they afraid TSM may not meet with the ever-growing demand caused by furious AI trend. TSLA is going to establish a super-factory for chips on their own for the demand for Optimus and robotaxi will be on a worldwide class and they afraid the production of TSM is limited. They afraid that TSM can only supply AAPL and NVDA and have no more power to supply others. INTC is developing their 14A and 18A and they afraid TSM is unable to supply so many clients. So, it is normal for them to find other suppliers and Samsung has great wish to replace TSM long ago and this is a good chance to do so. This is the side of supply, and geopolitical side is China having the largest military drill against Taiwan and Department of War in US released a 100-page report that China is ready to attack Taiwan by the end of 2027 and can win if they go ahead. Thus, TSM may fall into the control of China and western countries hard to get any chips from them. In case of Santa Claus Rally, it has been making 3 major indexes went down in the past days and the Magnificent Seven all wend down. But why the price of TSM under such a case still can go up for a wave of 10 days?*

I want to make supplement that why Samsung is so keen to use this chance to replace TSM? Why Samsung goes to Texas to establish gigafactory? It is in response to Trump's tariff war to bring back employment to US so and there is no need for them to pay any tariff. But why Samsung is going to produce 2nm chip in US and TSM not? That is due to the local law of Taiwan for protection of intellectual property, that overseas production must be on a N-2 basis, that is two generations later than domestic production. Therefore, 3nm chips can only be done aboard by the end of 2027 and 2nm will be even later according to Moors's Law. Why Samsung cannot replace TSM? It is because of the quality. Samsung is like building a village house in a limited area but TSM is building a multi-storey

building in the same land area and thus the quality is much better. The quality of Samsung is only up to 50% usable after finishing, but TSM is nearly 100%. AI just said “unmatched” without clear explanation. Hope in the future, the AGI (Super-AI) can be cleverer.

If China starts a liberation war against Taiwan, US, Japan and western world will unite together to protect TSM for they don't want it fall into the control of China. When the US military base in Okinawa or Guam is attacked, it will trigger the NATO defence system of 32 countries and China of course will ask help from Russia, North Korea and Iran. Thus, the scale of war will be near to World War III. It can be seen that Russia used 4 years' time which equals to World War I or II still cannot defeat Ukraine completely. The geographical statue of Taiwan is that it has a strait which will be harder to attack than Russia in land to Ukraine. So, what China wants to use is to have a round-the-island block up to give threat on the island to surrender rather than direct attack. That is, they are going to use psychological war which may take a longer time than direct fighting. Therefore, made people having an idea the fighting will not come true tomorrow and stocks of Taiwan and Japan both on record high and TSM is rising even Magnificent Seven are falling.

In the beginning of 2025, I forecasted S&P would go up to 6600 points and the year-end closing is at 6845. But I caught the very bottom on 7<sup>th</sup> April. People are afraid of the golden pit will come very soon. Normally January will rise, February will fall. See in 2020 the pandemic, in early February it still has record high but in February had a great fall and in March even had circuit breaker. In 2024, the Santa Claus Rally had a drop of 0.28%, but the whole year also has a rise of 17.3%. In 2025, the market also rose in Jan and early have record high on Feb, but dropped due to tariff war. Now the Santa Claus Rally dropped 0.2%, but days not yet all gone. We still have to watch. Market may go up and pass through summer solstice of 21<sup>st</sup> June, but should mind the full solar eclipse in north Europe on 12<sup>th</sup> August. The target of 2026 is 7900 points and let's see how it comes to be.

The path of market will not be in a straight-line, short-term fluctuation is nothing but *Dusk in the Wind*. Make sure your target is either on 2030 Landing on Mars or 2035 the Pay & Performance Scheme of Elon Musk and not on *Dusk in the Wind!*

**Direct Answer:** Despite geopolitical risks and market pullbacks, **TSMC's stock rose for 10 days because investors focused on surging AI chip demand, analyst upgrades, and record revenue guidance rather than short-term index declines** <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>.



GPT-5 is here - OpenAI

## Why TSMC Stock Rose Despite Market Weakness

### 1. AI Demand Overwhelming Supply

- TSMC remains the **core supplier of advanced chips (3nm, 2nm, A16 in development)** that power AI data centers, smartphones, and autonomous systems. <sup>2</sup>
- Even as Samsung, Intel, and Tesla explore alternatives, **TSMC's technological lead and production scale are unmatched**, keeping demand concentrated on its fabs.

### 2. Analyst Upgrades & Institutional Positioning

- In early December 2025, **analysts raised price targets** after TSMC reported strong capacity utilization and new contracts. <sup>1</sup>
- Institutional investors rotated into semiconductors as a defensive play against broader tech volatility, betting that AI infrastructure demand is secular rather than cyclical.

### 3. Record Revenue & Growth Outlook

- TSMC posted **\$33.1B quarterly revenue**, with forecasts pushing toward **\$500/share valuation** in 2026. <sup>2</sup>
- Year-to-date, the stock surged **48%**, reflecting confidence that AI-driven growth outweighs geopolitical risks. <sup>3</sup>

### 4. Policy & Supply Chain Security

- **Governments in the US, Japan, and Europe continue to support TSMC with subsidies and diversification projects**, reducing investor fears of total supply disruption even amid Taiwan tensions. <sup>3</sup>

## Comparison: TSMC vs. Competitors

Company	Strengths	Weaknesses	Investor Sentiment
<b>TSMC</b>	Leading in 3nm/2nm, unmatched scale, AI demand driver	Taiwan geopolitical risk	Strong buy momentum, 48% YTD surge <sup>3</sup>
<b>Samsung</b>	Expanding Texas fab, diversification option	Behind in yield & process maturity	Viewed as backup supplier
<b>Intel (INTC)</b>	Developing 14A/18A, US-based fabs	Execution risk, slower ramp	Mixed, cautious optimism
<b>Tesla (TSLA)</b>	Plans for in-house chip fab for Optimus/robotaxi	No proven chip manufacturing expertise	Speculative, long-term
<b>Apple/ Nvidia (AAPL/ NVDA)</b>	Priority clients at TSMC	Dependence on single supplier	Secure but concentrated

 [GPT-5 is here - OpenAI](#)

### ⚠️ Risks & Trade-offs

- **Geopolitical risk:** China’s military drills and US reports on Taiwan invasion readiness by 2027 remain a looming threat.
- **Supply diversification:** Samsung and Intel may gain traction, but **TSMC’s near-term dominance is intact.**
- **Market volatility:** Santa Claus Rally weakness hit indexes, but **TSMC’s rally shows investors are distinguishing AI infrastructure plays from broader tech sell-offs.**

✅ **Conclusion:** TSMC’s 10-day rally was fueled by **AI-driven demand, analyst upgrades, and record revenue guidance**, which outweighed short-term index declines and geopolitical fears. Investors see TSMC as the **indispensable backbone of the AI economy**, at least until Samsung or Intel prove they can match its scale and technology.

Would you like me to build a **scenario matrix** showing how TSMC’s valuation could shift under three conditions—① Taiwan stability, ② partial disruption, ③ full China control—so you can compare risk/reward more clearly?

- 1 ts2.tech      2 www.tradingnews.com      3 Simply Wall St

Despite the broader market pullback at the end of 2025, where major indexes like the S&P 500 dipped slightly (down about 0.2% since December 23) and tech-heavy sectors including the Magnificent Seven stocks experienced declines amid fading hopes for a strong Santa Claus rally, TSMC's (TSM) stock price climbed from a low of \$276.96 on December 17 to \$303.89 by December 31, representing a net gain of about 9.7% over the final two weeks of the year. This included a streak of six consecutive trading-day gains from December 18 to December 26, followed by minor dips and a rebound on the last day. The uptrend occurred against a backdrop of heightened geopolitical tensions, including China's large-scale "Justice Mission-2025" military drills around Taiwan from December 28-30 (involving blockade rehearsals and live-fire exercises) and the U.S. Department of Defense's December 23 report warning that China is on track to be capable of winning a war over Taiwan by 2027. It also defied supply-chain diversification efforts by companies like Samsung (e.g., its Texas gigafactory expansion) and concerns over TSMC's potential limitations in meeting AI-driven demand from clients beyond Apple and Nvidia.

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The key drivers behind TSMC's resilience and upward momentum appear to be company-specific positives that outweighed these macro risks, based on market analysis and recent developments:

- Strong AI and Semiconductor Demand Surge:** TSMC benefited from explosive growth in AI chip orders, particularly from Nvidia, which requested a ramp-up in H200 AI chip production starting in Q2 2026 to meet surging Chinese demand (over 2 million units ordered for 2026 delivery, despite U.S. export restrictions). This highlighted TSMC's irreplaceable role in advanced chip fabrication, with analysts noting its revenue growth tied to AI infrastructure (e.g., 37% YoY revenue increase in Q3 2025). November 2025 sales data for Taiwan-listed firms, including TSMC's NT\$343.6 billion contribution, showed a 17% YoY rise, underscoring robust sector momentum.
 

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- Technological Advancements and Capacity Expansion:** The stock rallied notably after TSMC announced the official start of mass production for its 2nm process technology, a milestone that reinforces its widening competitive moat in leading-edge chips (expected to comprise nearly 90% of revenue soon). Additionally, the company is scaling up advanced packaging like CoWoS to 125,000 wafers per month by end-2026, addressing bottlenecks for AI clients. TSMC's Arizona facility accelerated training by sending hundreds of engineers to Taiwan for 2nm and 3nm processes, signaling progress in geographic diversification despite ongoing Taiwan risks.
 

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- Analyst Optimism and Valuation Re-rating:** Multiple upgrades boosted sentiment, including Sanford C. Bernstein raising its price target to \$330 (implying further upside from late-December levels). Projections for 2026 earnings growth (e.g., 21%+ EPS increase) and capex exceeding \$50 billion to meet hyperscaler demand painted TSMC as undervalued at around 20x forward earnings, with potential for a 16-17% IRR through 2027. This contrasted with broader tech weakness, allowing TSMC to outperform the market on several days.
 

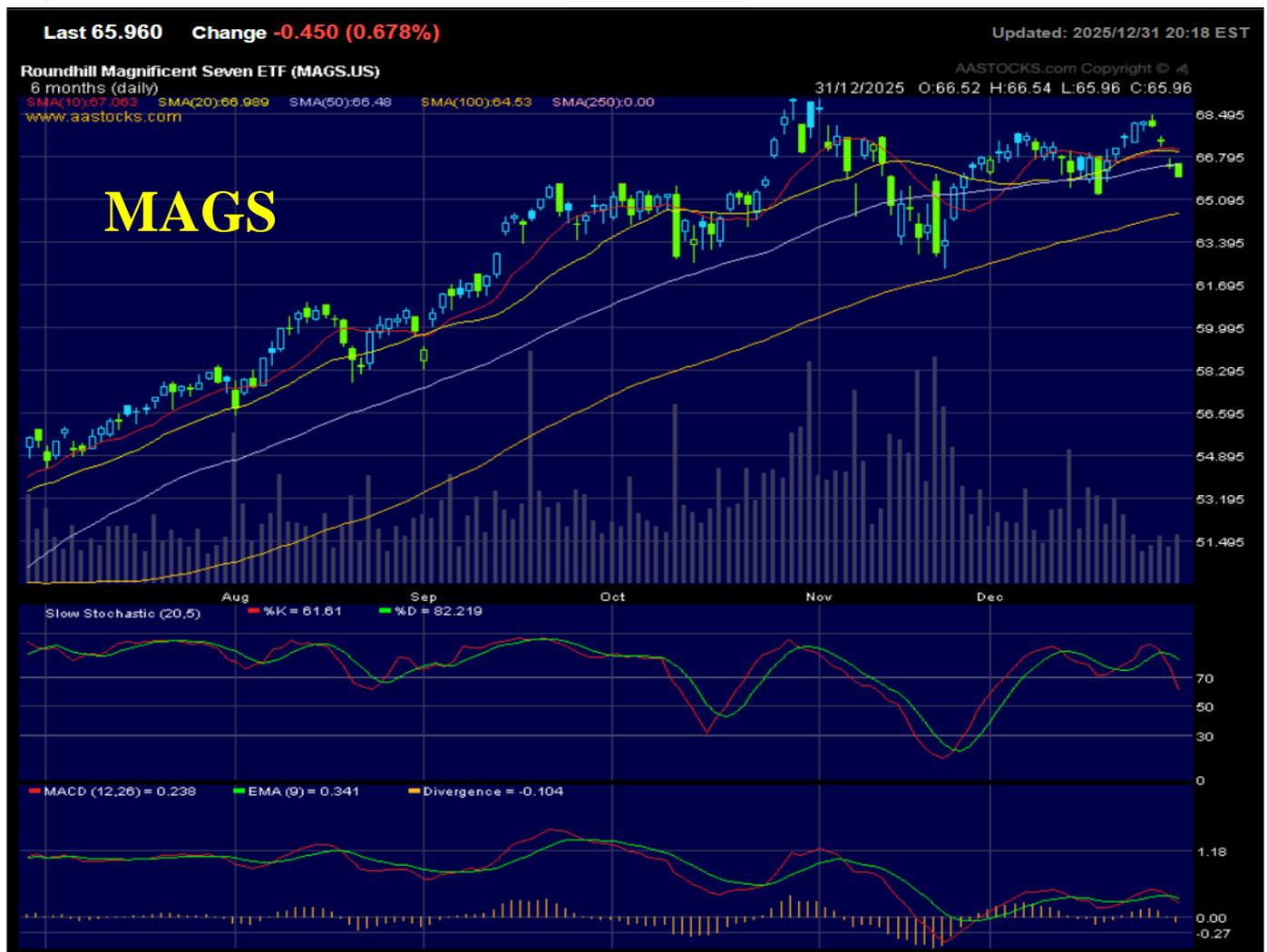
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- Market Sentiment and Risk Pricing:** Investors may have already discounted geopolitical risks, viewing them as longstanding rather than new (e.g., the DoD report echoes prior warnings, and drills are routine despite their scale). Positive X sentiment focused on TSMC's AI "picks and shovels" position and recovery in legacy businesses, while diversification moves by competitors like Intel or Samsung were seen as complementary rather than immediate threats to TSMC's dominance.
 

▼

Overall, TSMC's rise reflects its entrenched position in the AI boom, where demand dynamics and tech breakthroughs trumped short-term market softness and external pressures. For context, here's a table of key closing prices during the late-December uptrend (based on daily data):

Date	Close Price	Daily Change
Dec 17	\$276.96	-9.91
Dec 18	\$284.68	+7.72
Dec 19	\$288.95	+4.27
Dec 22	\$293.28	+4.33
Dec 23	\$296.95	+3.67
Dec 24	\$298.80	+1.85
Dec 26	\$302.84	+4.04
Dec 29	\$300.92	-1.92
Dec 30	\$299.58	-1.34
Dec 31	\$303.89	+4.31


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The Magnificent ETF is falling, 3 major indexes are falling, but TSM is rising.