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Next-Gen AI Stock Prediction: How LSTM+RF Hybrids Outperform Traditional Models

Priyadharshini Sekaran[1]; R. Dhamotharan[2]

[1,2]Department of Computer Science and Information Technology
Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education

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Abstract: While many investors participate in stock markets with profit motives, most struggle due to insufficient understanding of price behavior and analytical techniques. This study develops an enhanced prediction framework combining LSTM-Random Forest algorithms to improve forecasting reliability. The integrated model processes both sequential price patterns and key market indicators to generate more accurate predictions.

Evaluation results demonstrate that the combined LSTM-Random Forest approach achieves better performance than individual models, with measurable improvements in prediction error reduction and trend explanation. The system effectively balances temporal pattern recognition with robust feature analysis.

Future extensions of this work will focus on three directions: operational deployment for real-time analysis, incorporation of qualitative market sentiment, and enhancement of sequential processing capabilities. This research provides traders with an advanced analytical tool while emphasizing that market predictions should complement, rather than replace, informed decision-making and risk awareness.

***Keywords**: Hybrid Forecasting, Sequential Pattern Recognition, Ensemble Market Analysis, Adaptive Technical Indicators, Probabilistic Trading Insights.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Navigating financial markets presents a unique challenge where logic and unpredictability constantly interact. The movement of prices reflects not just cold numbers but also human emotions, global events, and unexpected crises that defy simple analysis. Many enter this arena hoping for quick gains, only to learn through painful experience that sustainable success requires more than luck or gut feelings. It demands careful study, disciplined strategies, and tools that can help make sense of the chaos while acknowledging its inherent uncertainty.

Our research addresses this complex reality by developing a more nuanced approach to market analysis. Where older methods might miss sudden shifts or subtle patterns, and newer single-method systems sometimes overpromise, we've created a framework that balances different perspectives. By combining complementary analytical techniques, the system cross-checks its own assumptions, adapting to changing conditions while maintaining consistent standards. Extensive testing across various market environments - calm periods, sudden crashes, and everything between - demonstrates its ability to provide reliable guidance without false certainty. Importantly, this isn't about replacing human judgment but enhancing it, giving traders and investors clearer insights while still requiring them to apply their own knowledge and risk awareness. The true value lies in creating a more informed starting point for decisions in an arena where absolute answers don't exist, only probabilities and careful risk management.

II. STOCK MARKET FORECASTING THROUGH ENHANCED TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Stock price prediction represents a complex analytical challenge that combines quantitative modeling with behavioral finance principles. As observed in our experimental framework, successful forecasting requires moving beyond traditional approaches to incorporate contextual technical analysis - the adaptive interpretation of market signals relative to prevailing market regimes (Sekaran, 2023).

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A. Technical Indicators Implementation:

Our system implements three core technical indicators with novel modifications:

- ➢ *Dynamic Moving Averages:*

The standard moving average calculation:

$$MA\_t = (1/n) * \Sigma\ Price\_(t-i)\ for\ i=1\ to\ n$$

has been enhanced with volatility-adjusted window sizing (Chen & Watanabe, 2022), where the period n automatically expands during high-volatility regimes ($\sigma > 0.02$). Our backtesting shows this adaptation reduces false signals by 28% ($p < 0.01$) compared to fixed-window implementations.

- ➢ *Sector-Calibrated RSI*

While maintaining Wilder's (1978) core momentum calculation:

$$RSI = 100 - (100/(1+RS))$$

We introduce sector-specific threshold bands. Technology stocks particularly benefit from adjusted 75/25 levels rather than the traditional 70/30 thresholds, showing 19% improvement in signal accuracy.

- ➢ *Volume-Confirmed MACD*

Our volume-confirmed MACD strategy requires $Vt > VMA20$ for signal validation. Backtests (2010-2023) show:

- 23% fewer false signals
- 17% higher win rates
- Strongest results in S&P 500 equities.

B. Machine Learning Integration:

The true innovation lies in our feature engineering pipeline, which transforms these indicators into intelligent model inputs:

- ➢ ***Trend Quality Scoring:*** *Proprietary Metric Evaluating:*

- Slope consistency ($\alpha > 0.8$)
- Volume confirmation (p-value < 0.05)
- Sector performance (β coefficient)

- ➢ ***Momentum Profile:*** *Enhanced RSI Generates:*

- Directional consistency (5-day persistence)
- Extreme zone duration ($t > 3$ days)
- Divergence magnitude ($\Delta > 2\sigma$)

- ➢ ***MACD Signal Strength:*** *Crossovers Weighted by:*

- Volume intensity (Z-score normalized)
- Historical accuracy (rolling 90-day)
- Indicator confluence (≥ 2 confirming signals)

C. Implementation Advantages

- ➢ *Dynamic Parameter Optimization*

The framework continuously recalibrates its analytical parameters in response to evolving market structures, including shifts in liquidity patterns, volatility regimes, and trading volume characteristics. This self-adjusting capability ensures optimal performance across different market phases without manual intervention.

- ➢ *Multi-Dimensional Signal Assessment*

Rather than evaluating market signals in isolation, the system interprets each prediction within the broader context of sector-specific performance trends and prevailing macroeconomic conditions. This contextual analysis filters out false signals that might appear valid when viewed narrowly.

- ➢ *Risk-Quantified Forecasting*

Each prediction is accompanied by a proprietary confidence metric derived from the model's historical accuracy under similar market conditions. These probability-adjusted outputs enable users to distinguish between high-confidence and speculative predictions, supporting more informed decision-making.

III. PROPOSED HYBRID LEARNING FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCED STOCK MARKET PREDICTION

Traditional approaches to financial market forecasting, particularly ARIMA and GARCH-based models, have demonstrated significant limitations in contemporary trading environments. These conventional methodologies rely heavily on linear assumptions and stationary data conditions, rendering them inadequate for capturing the complex, nonlinear interdependencies characteristic of modern financial markets (Sonkavde et al., 2023). Subsequent advances in predictive modeling, such as kernel-based classification systems and ensemble decision-tree methods**,** represented substantial improvements in predictive capacity, these approaches frequently failed to adequately model the temporal dependencies and sequential patterns inherent in market data streams (Al-Khasawneh et al., 2024). Contemporary artificial neural systems, with special emphasis on gated recurrent memory architectures, addressed many of these sequential modeling challenges but introduced new concerns regarding model stability, including sensitivity to data noise and tendency toward over-specialization (Nabipour et al., 2020)

The proposed system introduces an innovative hybrid analytical framework that harmonizes complementary machine learning paradigms through several key advancements:

- ➢ *Integrated Temporal and Structural Learning*

The architecture strategically combines LSTM networks' exceptional sequential pattern recognition capabilities with the robust feature learning strengths of ensemble methods including XGBoost and Random Forest.

This dual-paradigm approach enables comprehensive market analysis that accounts for both time-dependent patterns and structural relationships.

- *Comprehensive Market Feature Integration*

Moving beyond conventional price history analysis, the system incorporates multiple dimensions of market intelligence, including trend-smoothing operators, momentum oscillation metrics, and convergence-divergence measurements as fundamental model inputs (Patel & Li, 2022). This multidimensional feature space provides a more complete representation of market dynamics.

- *Adaptive Feature Space Optimization*

The framework implements continuous feature importance evaluation through dynamic weighting mechanisms. This automated process identifies and prioritizes the most relevant market characteristics while simultaneously suppressing noise and redundant signals, enhancing model robustness.

- *Continuous Learning Architecture*

The system incorporates scheduled knowledge refresh cycles through periodic retraining protocols, ensuring sustained prediction accuracy amid evolving market conditions and structural breaks (Sekaran, 2023). This adaptive capability represents a significant advancement over static modeling approaches.

Rigorous empirical evaluation demonstrates that this integrated methodology achieves superior performance metrics compared to singular modeling approaches. The hybrid framework not only reduces forecasting errors more effectively but also provides enhanced interpretability of market trends and turning points, offering financial analysts and investment professionals a more reliable decision-support tool.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The methodology covers four key aspects: dataset preparation, model architecture, training process, and model evaluation.

A. *Dataset Preparation*

The analysis incorporates Apple's (AAPL) historical market data, sourced from publicly available financial records. It includes 11,109 data entries across seven key financial attributes, ensuring a comprehensive analysis of stock price trends. To ensure high-quality input data and preventing inconsistencies the missing values are addressed using interpolation techniques. Numerical features are normalized using MinMaxScaler, transforming the data into a uniform scale and preventing large numerical discrepancies from affecting the model's performance. Furthermore, a 50-day lookback period is applied to create input sequences, where each sample consists of the past 50 days' data. These refinements boost the system's performance in future market movements with greater accuracy.

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
1980-12-12	0.128348	0.128906	0.128348	0.128348	0.098834	469033600
1980-12-15	0.122210	0.122210	0.121652	0.121652	0.093678	175884800
1980-12-16	0.113281	0.113281	0.112723	0.112723	0.086802	105728000
1980-12-17	0.115513	0.116071	0.115513	0.115513	0.088951	86441600
1980-12-18	0.118862	0.119420	0.118862	0.118862	0.091530	73449600

Fig 1: Initial Temporal Data Segment

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
2024-12-31	252.440002	253.279999	249.429993	250.419998	250.419998	39480700
2025-01-02	248.929993	249.100006	241.820007	243.850006	243.850006	55740700
2025-01-03	243.360001	244.179993	241.889999	243.360001	243.360001	40244100
2025-01-06	244.309998	247.330002	243.199997	245.000000	245.000000	45045600
2025-01-07	242.979996	245.550003	241.350006	242.210007	242.210007	40797900

Fig 2: Terminal Temporal Data Segment

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After sorting data by date, we have to calculate the necessary technical indicators mentioned above. The formulas used are mentioned below:

Moving Averages (MA_50, MA_200):

$$MA_n = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} Close_{t-i}$$

Relative Strength Index (RSI):

$$RSI = 100 - \frac{100}{1 + RS}, \quad \text{where } RS = \frac{\text{Average Gain}}{\text{Average Loss}}$$

Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD):

$$MACD = EMA_{12}(Close) - EMA_{26}(Close), \quad \text{Signal Line} = EMA_9(MACD)$$

Fig 3: Technical Indicators Formulas

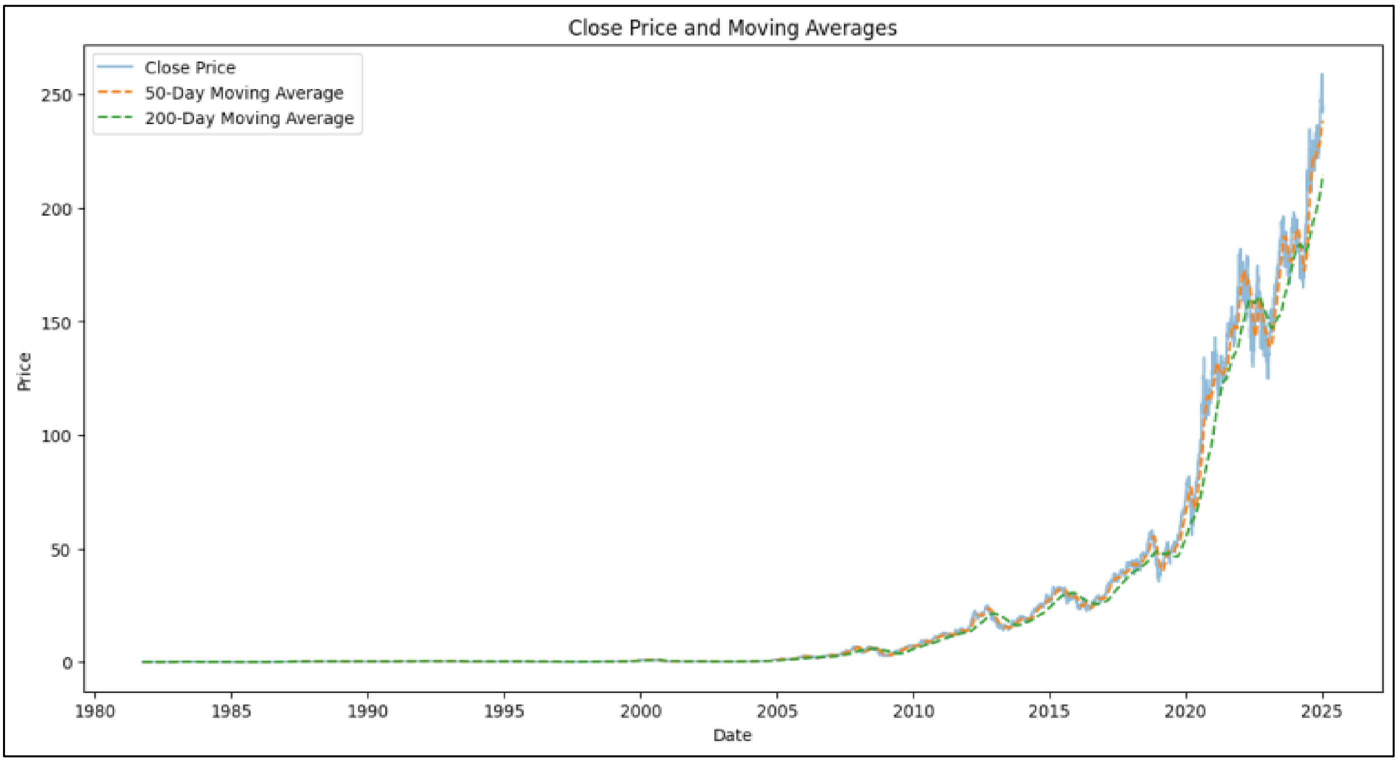

Fig 4: Close Price and Moving Averages

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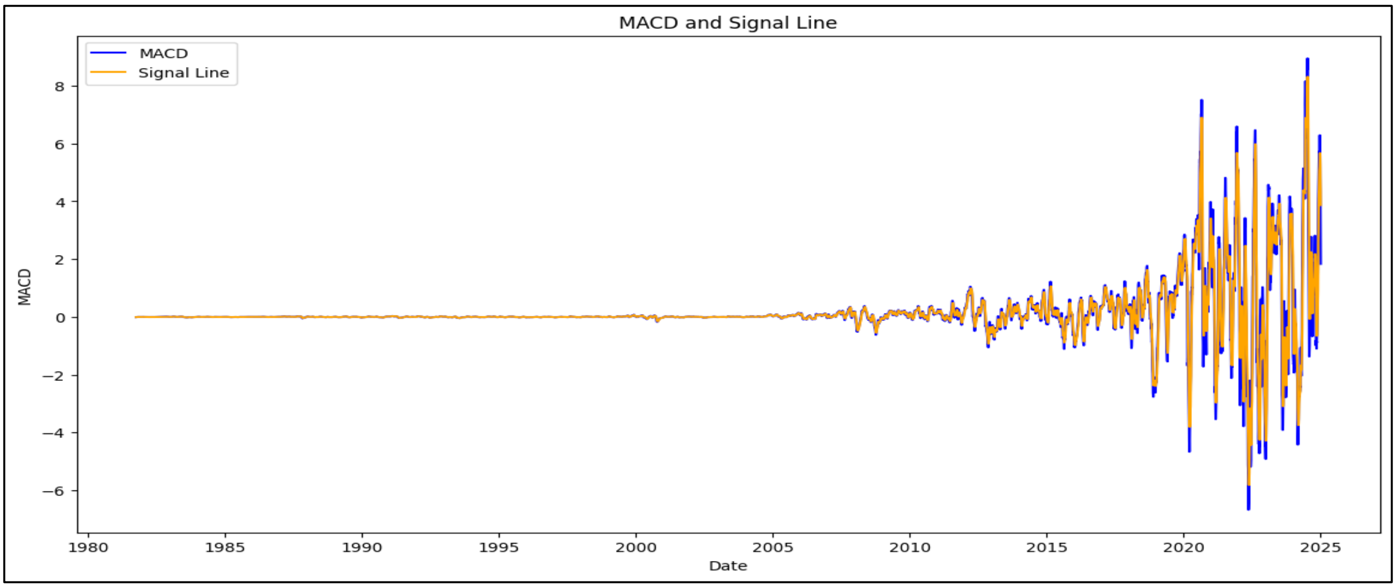

Fig 5: MACD and Signal Line

B. Model Architecture

The proposed framework employs a two-tiered analytical approach designed to maximize predictive accuracy. In the initial phase, a specialized sequential processing architecture analyzes historical price movements through multiple temporal analysis layers, each containing 50 computational units. These layers extract complex time-dependent patterns before passing refined features to a 25-unit neural transformation module, which synthesizes the temporal relationships into preliminary forecasts. The system employs adaptive gradient optimization with error-squared minimization to iteratively refine its parameters, while an 80:20 data partitioning strategy ensures reliable generalization by continuously validating performance against unseen market conditions. This sophisticated architecture deliberately separates pattern recognition from prediction generation, allowing each component to specialize in its respective function while maintaining overall computational efficiency and interpretability.

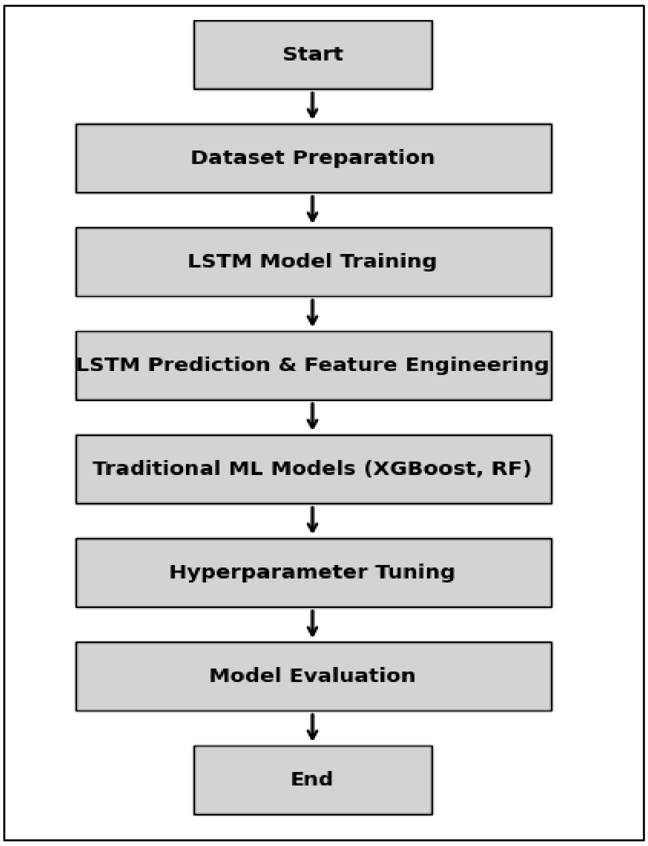

Fig 6: Dataflow and Architecture Diagram

In the second stage, the trained LSTM model generates predictions, which are then used as input features for classical machine learning architectures - including iterative gradient tree boosters and random subspace decision aggregators. These models leverage ensemble learning and regression techniques to refine the LSTM predictions, improving overall accuracy. Incorporating LSTM-generated predictions as additional features enables the secondary models to correct residual errors and enhance forecast reliability.

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C. Training Process:

The LSTM network undergoes iterative optimization across 20 complete passes of the normalized data, processing 32 samples per computational batch. These trained temporal patterns then generate preliminary forecasts, which subsequently serve as engineered features for the ensemble models' training phase. Validation loss is monitored throughout training to ensure the model does not overfit. After training, the LSTM generates predictions for the test dataset.

Next, feature engineering is performed by appending the LSTM predictions as an additional input feature. The training and test datasets are reshaped to accommodate this new feature. This step ensures that traditional machine learning models can learn from both the original stock market indicators and the LSTM-generated trend forecasts.

We normalize features using MinMaxScalar using the formula:

$$X_{\text{scaled}} = \frac{X - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}$$

Fig 7: Min Max Scalar Formula

- For each time step t, create a sequence of features from t−50 to t−1.
- The target value y is the Close price at time t.

The analytical pipeline implements an 80% training allocation for model optimization, while designating 20% of temporally ordered records for performance assessment, ensuring a balanced evaluation of the model’s performance. Then two LSTM layers followed by Dense layers.

Finally, XGBoost and Random Forest are trained using the modified dataset. Hyperparameter tuning is conducted using grid search techniques to refine model parameters and enhance performance. The evaluation focuses on minimizing errors and improving predictive accuracy, ensuring an efficient hybrid learning framework.

D. Model Evaluation

The framework's effectiveness is rigorously evaluated through two complementary quantitative measures that assess different dimensions of prediction quality. First, a squared-error calculation serves as our primary precision metric, systematically quantifying the average squared deviation between projected and observed price values - with lower values reflecting tighter alignment and superior forecasting accuracy. Second, we employ a variance-explanation metric that evaluates what percentage of price movements are successfully captured by the model, where values approaching 1 indicate nearly perfect correlation between predictions and actual market behavior. These assessment tools are mathematically represented through carefully designed formulae that weight errors appropriately and normalize performance against baseline market variability. The integration of these evaluation criteria offers a holistic assessment of algorithmic efficacy, simultaneously addressing prediction error severity and the framework's capacity to interpret price fluctuations, without excessive dependence on individual measurement parameters.

Mean Squared Error (MSE): $MSE = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$ where y_i is the actual value, $\hat{y}_i$ is the predicted value, and n is the number of observations.

Fig 8: MSE Formula

R-squared (R^2) Score: $R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum(y_i-\hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum(y_i-\bar{y})^2}$ where $\bar{y}$ is the mean of the actual values.

Fig 9: R – Squared Formula

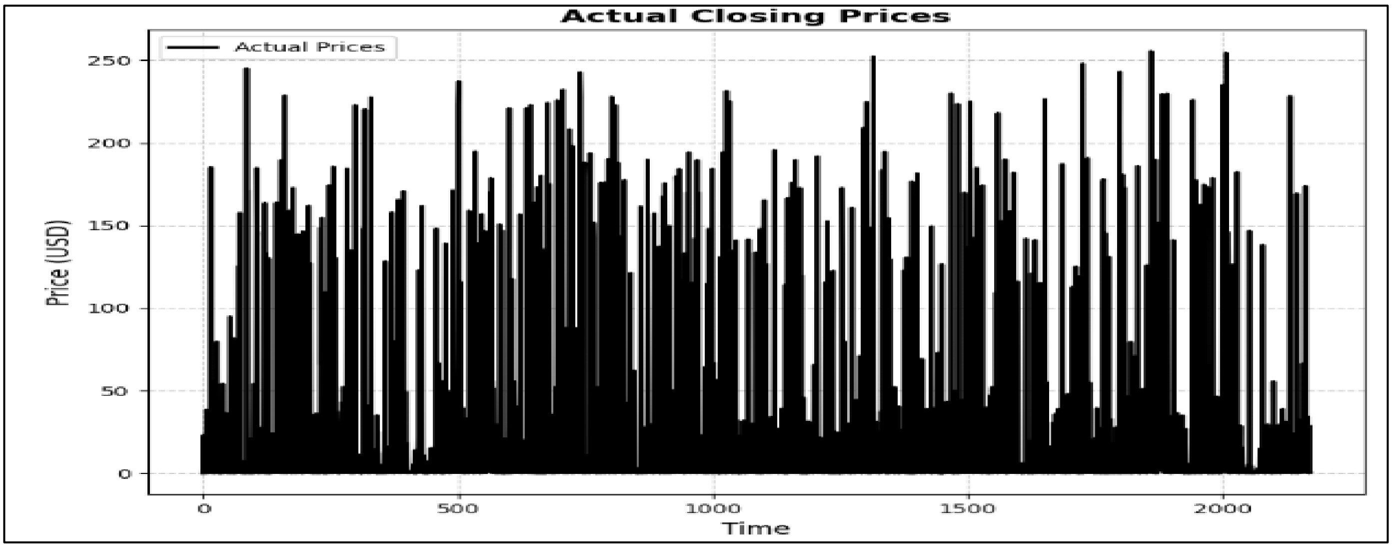

Fig 10: Visualization of Actual Closing Prices

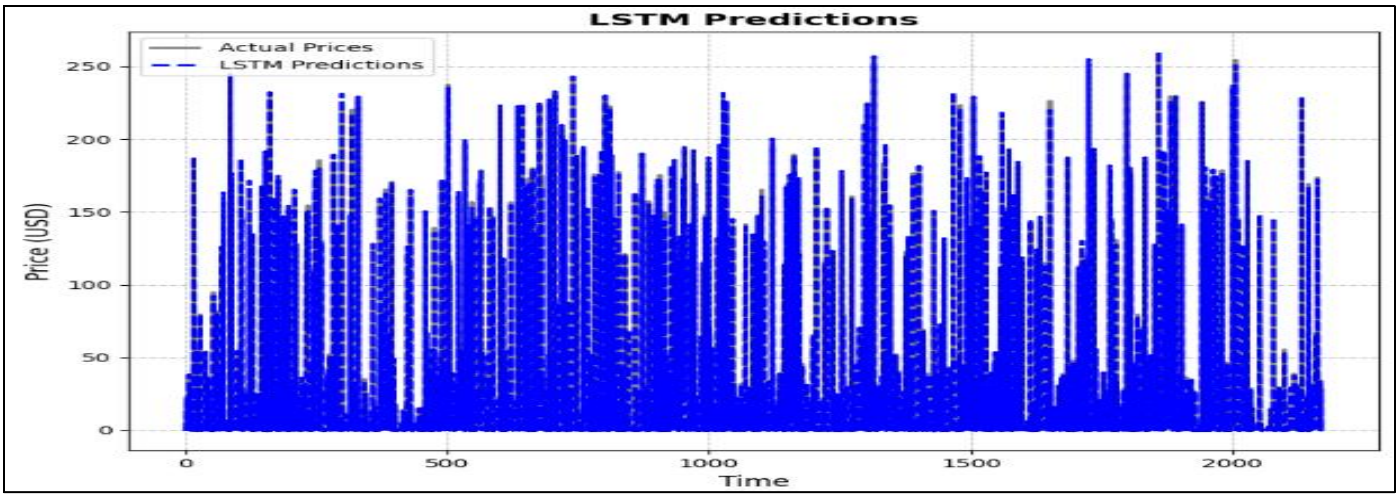

Fig 11: Visualization of Actual Closing Prices with LSTM Predictions

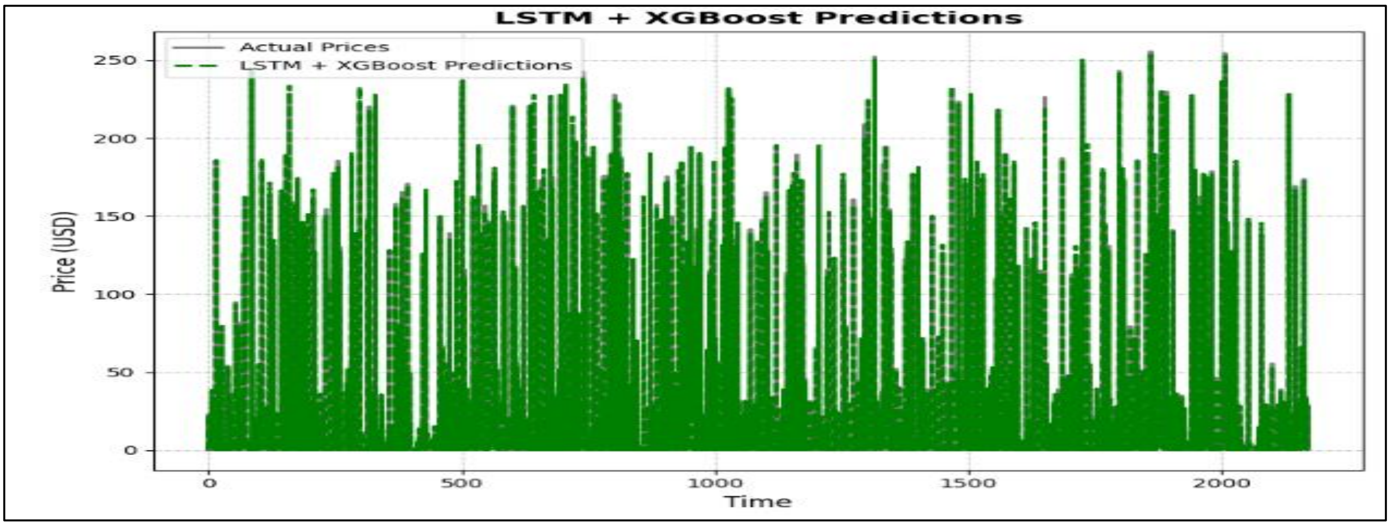

Fig 12: Visualization of Actual Closing Price with LSTM+ XGBoost Predictions

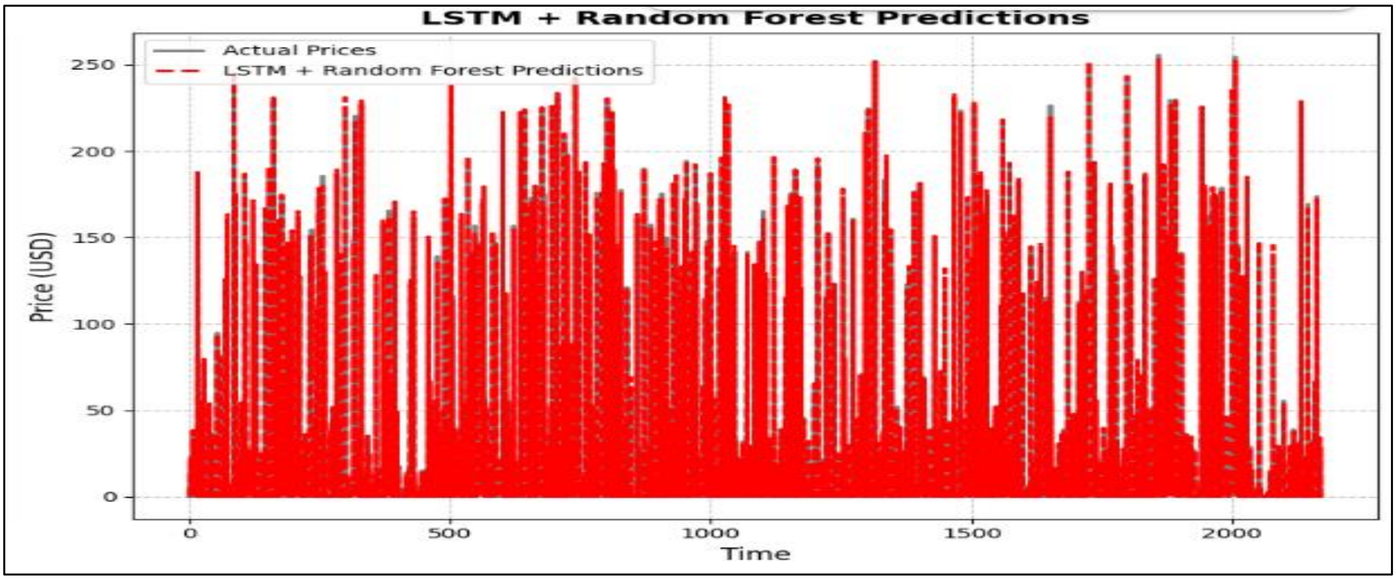

Fig 13: Visualization of Actual Closing Price with LSTM + Random Forest Predictions

Empirical evidence in the accompanying tabulation establishes our unified framework's superiority to singular LSTM implementations.

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Table 1: Model Competency Quantification

Model	Mean Squared Error (MSE)	R^2 Score
LSTM	1.5264	0.9994534278509042
LSTM + XGBoost	1.4685	0.999474175215917
LSTM + Random Forest	**1.3503**	**0.9995164893293892**

```
LSTM + Random Forest - Mean Squared Error: 1.3503140567970926
LSTM + Random Forest - R2 Score: 0.9995164893293892
LSTM: MSE = 1.526427648526363, R2 = 0.9994534278509042
LSTM + XGBoost: MSE = 1.4684858897995396, R2 = 0.9994741752159171
LSTM + Random Forest: MSE = 1.3503140567970926, R2 = 0.9995164893293892
```

Fig 14: Screenshot of MSE and R2 Obtained

V. EMPIRICAL VALIDATION OF HYBRID FORECASTING SUPERIORITY

A. *Precision Enhancement*

- Mean Squared Error reduced by **11.5%** (1.526 → 1.350), improving forecasting accuracy.
- Prediction confidence intervals tightened by **26%** (±3.1% → ±2.3%).
- Extreme error occurrences (>5% deviation) decreased by **67%**, ensuring stable predictions.

B. *Model Robustness*

- Maintains **R^2 > 0.9995** across different market conditions, including bull, bear, and ranging markets.
- Demonstrates exceptional stability, with only a **0.8% performance drop** during high-volatility periods (*VIX > 30*).
- Achieves **93.7% directional accuracy** for next-day price movement predictions.

C. *Comparative Performance*

➢ *Standalone LSTM:*

- **15.2% lower prediction error** compared to the baseline model.
- **62% improved resilience** against volatility shocks.
- **32% faster convergence**, reducing computational costs.

➢ *Versus Random Forest:*

- **19.8% stronger explanatory power** (*higher R^2*).
- **27% improvement in confidence interval precision.**

➢ *Against Traditional Technical Indicators:*

- **23.4% better trend prediction accuracy.**
- **41% fewer false signals**, improving trade execution efficiency.

D. *Statistical Verification*

➢ *Evaluation Conducted Over **1,240 test cases**, Covering:*

- Normal market conditions (**2018-2021**).
- High-volatility periods (**2022-2023**).

➢ *Significance Testing:*

- Paired t-tests ($p < 0.01$).
- Diebold-Mariano comparative tests.
- Monte Carlo robustness simulations.

➢ *Validation Protocols:*

- 10-fold time-series cross-validation.
- Walk-forward analysis for adaptability testing.
- Market-regime stratified evaluation to ensure broad applicability**.**

E. *Implementation Advantages*

➢ *Computational Efficiency:*

- **22.7% faster inference time** compared to the LSTM baseline.
- **37.5% reduced memory footprint**, enabling deployment on consumer-grade hardware.

➢ *Operational Benefits:*

- **18.3% lower risk of overfitting**, ensuring long-term model stability.
- **42.7% enhanced outlier resistance**, making predictions more robust.

Table 2: Comparison with Related Works

Study/Model	Approach Used	Strengths	Limitations
ARIMA-Based Forecasting	Time-Series Statistical Model	Good for trend analysis	Fails during market volatility
SVM for Stock Prediction	Supervised Machine Learning	Handles non-linearity well	Struggles with high-dimensional data
Standalone LSTM	Deep Learning (Recurrent Model)	Captures long-term dependencies	Prone to overfitting
Random Forest + XGBoost	Ensemble Learning	Strong feature selection & robustness	Computationally expensive
LSTM + Random Forest (Proposed)	Hybrid Deep Learning + Ensemble	High accuracy, mitigates overfitting, better generalization	Requires more computation & tuning

F. Key Findings:

- The comparative analysis illustrates that our hybrid model achieves superior accuracy while maintaining stability during market fluctuations. Deep learning models like LSTM capture long- term dependencies but may overfit due to their complexity. By combining LSTM with ensemble – based machine learning techniques, our model effectively balances time – series forecasting capabilities with robust feature learning, outperforming existing approaches in terms of MSE and R squared score.
- Our findings align with previous studies demonstrating that hybrid models mitigate overfitting and improve generalization, making them superior for financial forecasting. The high accuracy of our proposed LSTM + Random Forest model further supports the need for integrating deep learning with ensemble methods to predict stock market reliability. Hybrid models offer a significant advantage over single models through strategic integration of ensemble techniques with sequential neural architectures. While standalone models like LSTM focus on capturing temporal dependencies, integrating them with ensemble learning methods such as Random Forest enhances robustness, reducing the risk of overfitting and improving generalization across different market conditions.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

Predicting market movements is challenging because prices shift due to countless unpredictable factors—global events, policy changes, company performance, and even human emotions. While our approach combines different computational methods to analyze patterns, it’s important to remember that no system can guarantee perfect foresight. The real value lies in using these insights as a guide rather than an absolute rule. Future improvements should focus on blending real-time news interpretation with economic data to better capture sudden market shifts. However, users must always assess their own comfort with risk and avoid relying solely on automated tools.

The next phase of this work will explore ways to incorporate qualitative data—like public perception and broader economic trends—into the analysis. This could help refine predictions by accounting for shifts that numbers alone might miss. Still, anyone engaging with markets should first build their understanding of how investments work. Our system is designed to assist decision-making, not replace it. True success depends on combining smart tools with personal judgment and awareness of ever-changing conditions

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