**Let a relative difference for the stock price be**

**$\Delta(t)=[(StockPrice(t) - StockPrice(t-1)]/StockPrice(t)$**

**a "float" data type. This is correct for a computer memory allocation, but it does not help to decide if all operations with float numbers are applicable for $\Delta(t)$. For instance, what does it mean to add one relative difference $\Delta(x)$ to another $\Delta(y)$? There is no empirical procedure matching this sum operation. However, the comparison operation makes sense, e.g.,**

**$\Delta(x) < \Delta(y)$**

**means faster growth of stock price on date y than on date x. This relation also helps interpret a relation "$\Delta(w)$ between $\Delta(x)$ and $\Delta(y)$" as**

**$\Delta(x) < \Delta(w)$ and $\Delta(w) < \Delta(y)$ or $\Delta(y) < \Delta(w)$ and $\Delta(w) < \Delta(x)$**

**Both of these relations are already interpreted empirically.**

**Therefore, $\Delta$ values can be compared, but one probably should avoid an addition operation (+) if the goal is to produce an interpretable learned rule. If one decides to ignore these observations and applies operations formally proper for float numbers in programming languages, then a learned rule will be difficult to interpret.**