





TRADING VERTICAL SPREADS

Today's Topics

- Quick review of vertical spreads
- Entering spread orders

Presentation Outline

- Vertical Spread Basics
 - Bull & Bear Spreads Defined
 - Mechanics at Expiration
- Important Concepts of Option Prices
- Price Behavior of Vertical Spreads
- Entering Spread Orders

Vertical Spreads

Buy one option and sell another option

Same underlying

Same expiration dates

Different strike prices

Bull Call Spread

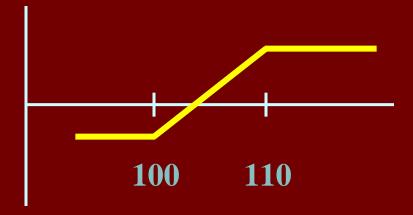
Buy a lower strike and sell a higher strike

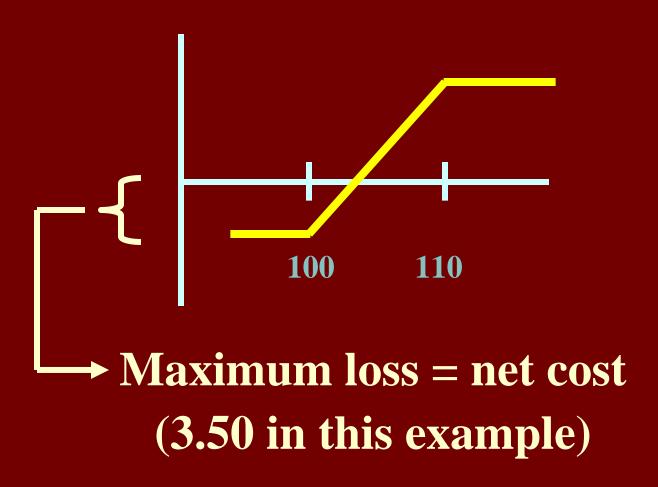
Buy 1 100 Call 6.00 Sell 1 110 Call 2.50

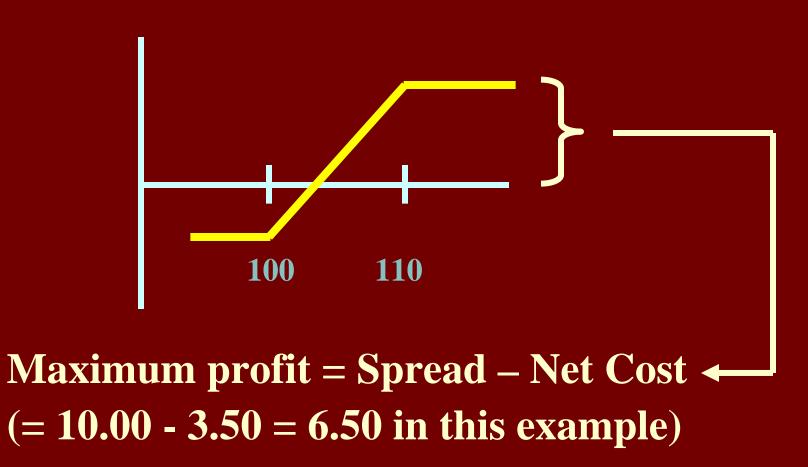
Net Cost (3.50)

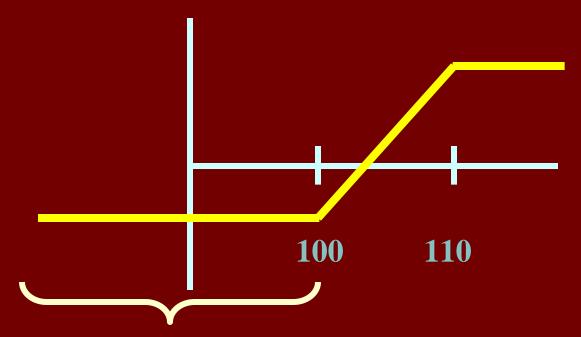
Also known as a "Debit Call Spread"

```
Buy 1 100 Call 6.00
Sell 1 110 Call 2.50
Net Cost (3.50)
```



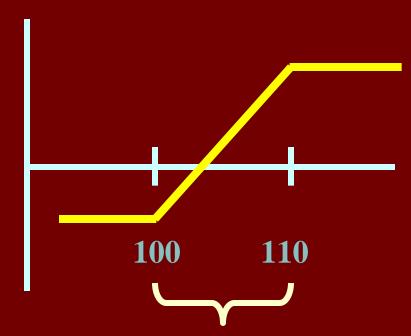




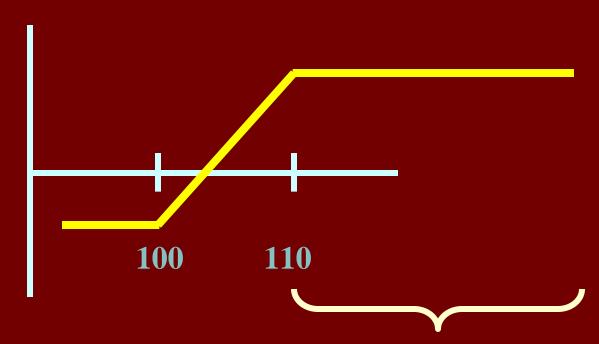


Stock price below lower strike at expiration:

Both calls expire; result = no position, max loss



Stock price <u>between strikes</u> at expiration: Long call is exercised; short call expires; result = <u>long stock</u> (at strike + net cost)

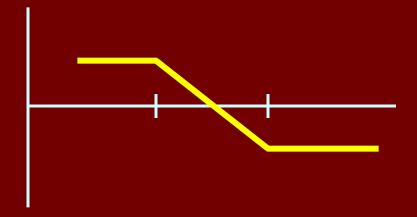


Stock price <u>above higher strike</u> at expiration: Long call exercised; short call assigned; result = buy stock, sell stock, <u>no position</u>

Bear Call Spread

Sell a lower strike and buy a higher strike

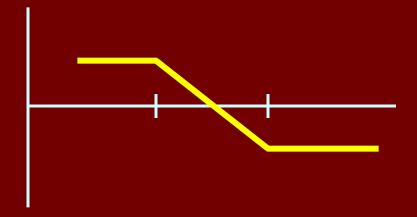
```
Sell 1 100 Call 6.00
Buy 1 110 Call 2.50
Net Credit 3.50
```



Bear Put Spread

Buy a higher strike and sell a lower strike

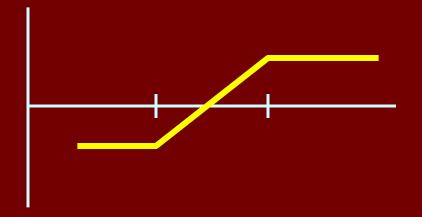
```
Buy 1 100 Put 5.00
Sell 1 90 Put 2.00
Net Cost (3.00)
```



Bull Put Spread

Sell a higher strike and buy a lower strike

```
Sell 1 100 Put 5.00
Buy 1 90 Put 2.00
Net Credit 3.00
```









Option Prices - Important Concepts

Quiz

Days to Expiration $44 \rightarrow 28$

XYZ Stock 99 \rightarrow 102

XYZ 100 Call $1.50 \rightarrow ??$

Quiz

Starting Assumptions

Days to Expiration

XYZ Stock

XYZ 100 Call

 $44 \rightarrow 28$

 $99 \rightarrow 102$

 $1.50 \rightarrow ?$

Quiz

Stock price rises 3

Days to Expiration

 $44 \rightarrow 28$

XYZ Stock

 $99 \rightarrow 102$

XYZ 100 Call

 $1.50 \rightarrow ??$

Quiz

16 days pass

Days to Expiration

 $44 \rightarrow 28$

XYZ Stock

 $99 \rightarrow 102$

XYZ 100 Call

 $1.50 \rightarrow ??$

Quiz

Days to Expiration $44 \rightarrow 28$

 $\overline{XYZ \operatorname{Stock}}$ 99 \rightarrow 102

XYZ 100 Call $1.50 \rightarrow ??$

Quiz - Answer

Days to Expiration	44	\rightarrow	28
XYZ Stock	99	$ \longrightarrow$	102
XYZ 100 Call	1.50	\rightarrow	2.80

Days to Expiration $44 \rightarrow 28$ XYZ Stock $99 \rightarrow 102$ XYZ 100 Call $1.50 \rightarrow 2.80$

Concepts: Delta & Time Decay

Days to Expiration $44 \rightarrow 28$ XYZ Stock $99 \rightarrow 102$ XYZ 100 Call $1.50 \rightarrow 2.80$

Delta: option prices change less than stock prices

Days to Expiration $44 \rightarrow 28$ XYZ Stock $99 \rightarrow 102$ XYZ 100 Call $1.50 \rightarrow 2.80$

Time Decay: option prices decrease as time passes

Conclusions:

Option traders must know the <u>delta</u> of their options and have a <u>specific</u> time forecast.







XYZ @ 88.90 28 Days to Expiration

Buy 1 28-day 90 Call 3.50

Sell 1 28-day 95 Call 1.80

Net Debit (1.70)

What is the estimated profit in 21 days (7 days to expiration) with XYZ at 94?

		<u>Price</u>	<u>Delta</u>
XYZ St	ock	88.90	
28-day	90 Call	3.50	+0.48
28-day	95 Call	<u>1.80</u>	<u>-0.30</u>
	Net	1.70	+0.18

```
      28 \text{ days}
      7 \text{ days}

      XYZ Stock
      88.90
      94.00

      90 Call
      3.50 \rightarrow 4.60 +30\%

      95 Call
      1.80 \rightarrow 1.60 -12\%

      Spread Value
      1.70 \rightarrow 3.00 +75\%
```

90 Call: Profit = \$110 (30%)

```
      28 \text{ days}
      7 \text{ days}

      XYZ Stock
      88.90
      94.00

      90 Call
      3.50 \rightarrow 4.60 +30\%

      95 Call
      1.80 \rightarrow 1.60 -12\%

      Spread Value
      1.70 \rightarrow 3.00 +75\%
```

95 Call: Loss = \$20 (-12%)

```
      28 \text{ days}
      7 \text{ days}

      XYZ Stock
      88.90
      94.00

      90 Call
      3.50 \rightarrow 4.60 +30\%

      95 Call
      1.80 \rightarrow 1.60 -12\%

      Spread Value
      1.70 \rightarrow 3.00 +75\%
```

90-95 Call Spread: Profit = \$130 (+75%)

Conclusions:

Lower cost (risk) than A-T-M options

Lower (limited) maximum profit

Less sensitive to time erosion

In some cases a higher % profit







<u>Bid</u>	<u>Ask</u>

100 Call 6.00 - 6.20

110 Call 2.50 - 2.70

"Natural Bid" 10

100 Call@ 6.00

110 Call@ 2.70

Spread @ **3.30**

	<u>Bid</u>	<u>Ask</u>
100 Call	6.00 -	6.20
110 Call	2.50	2.70

"Natural Offer" 100 Call

@ 6.20

110 Call

@ 2.50

Spread

@ 3.70

- First, determine the "natural" bid and offer.
- Second, decide if you can "do better" than the natural bid or offer.
- Third, enter a limit-price order for the spread.

Case 1	<u>Bid</u>	<u>Ask</u>
80 Call	3.10 -	3.30
85 Call	1.60 -	1.70

You want to buy the 80-85 Call Spread.

Can you pay lower than the natural?

Case 1	<u>Bid</u>	<u>Ask</u>	
80 Call	3.10 -	3.30	3.20
85 Call	1.60 -	1.70	<u>1.60</u>
			1.60

"Natural bid" 1.40 – "Natural ask" 1.70 Maybe you can pay 1.60.

Case 2	<u>Bid</u>	<u>Ask</u>
40 Call	2.00 -	2.05
45 Call	0.85 -	0.90

You want to buy the 40-45 Call Spread.

Can you pay lower than the natural?

Case 2	<u>Bid</u>	<u>Ask</u>	
40 Call	2.00 -	2.05	2.05
45 Call	0.85 -	0.90	<u>0.85</u>
			1.20

"Natural bid" 1.10 – "Natural ask" 1.20 1.20 is likely the best price.

Conclusion:

Spread orders should be entered at a net price. Traders must consider the bid-ask spread of each option when calculating the net price of a spread.







THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING

- The Options Industry Council
- Call us: 1-888-OPTIONS
- Visit us: www.888options.com



FACT SHEET

Trading Facts

- Corporate headquarters: Greenwich, Connecticut, USA.
- Trade stocks, options, futures, futures options, single stock futures, and ETFs on 48 market centers in 13 countries from a single IB Universal Account.
- Open an account in one currency, then trade in Australian dollars, British pounds, Canadian dollars, Euros, Hong Kong dollars, Japanese Yen, Swiss Francs, or U.S. dollars, IB does the FX calculations.
- Specialized account configurations are available for institutions, independent investment advisors, brokers, and active traders.
- · Low commissions and finance rates.
- Customers in over 100 nations.

Financial Strength

- A member of Interactive Brokers Group LLC ("IBG")—with consolidated equity capital that exceeds US \$1.6 billion.
- IBG is regularly named one of the top ten program trading firms on the NYSE.
- IBG executes 11% of global volume of exchange traded equity derivatives.
- The Group provides continues, firm quotes for over 400,000 proprietary and customer trades a day.
- Weiss A Rating "excellent" for Financial Stability.
- The 20th largest US brokerage and trading firm, according to *Institutional Investor*

Unrivalled Technology

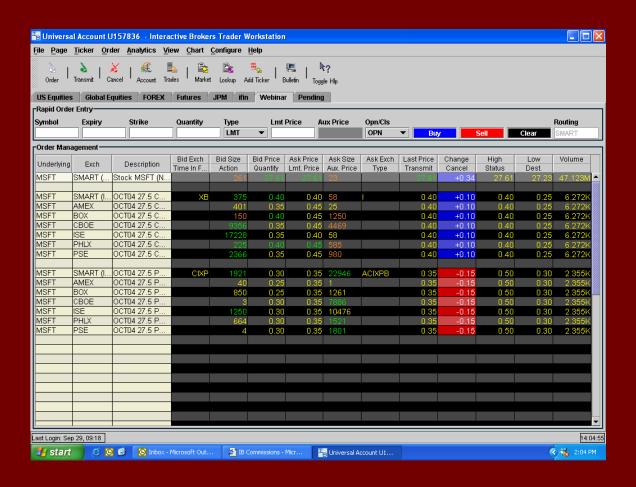
- Direct access via our proprietary Trader Workstation (TWS) to markets in Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States.
- The same workstation that keeps IB affiliate Timber Hill—the largest market maker of equity options worldwide—ahead of the curve through constant upgrades is offered to institutions, independent investment advisors, brokers, and active traders.
- IB's smart-routing software performs extremely fast, reliable, direct access best execution trades worldwide—or choose the market center you want when trading US shares or options.
- 29 different order types—including stops, stop-limits, trailing stops and OCA.
- Program directly to industry-standard FIX or our proprietary application programming interface (API).
- A history of innovation, starting with creation of the first handheld computers used for trading in 1983.

Interactive Brokers is registered with the SFC, NASD, ASIC, SEC, SFA and CFTC.

Note: The risk of loss in trading Securities, Futures and Options can be substantial, and such trading is not suitable for all investors. Prior to trading, investors must receive the OCC "Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options", the CFTC Risk Disclosure and other relevant regulatory disclosure documents from Interactive Brokers LLC, www.interactivebrokers.com

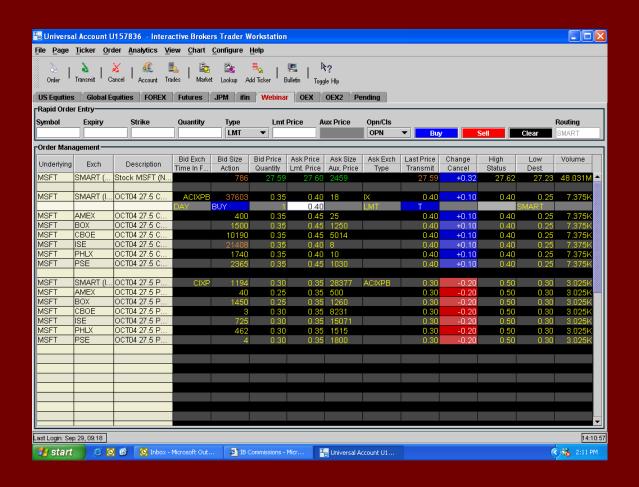


Main Trading Screen



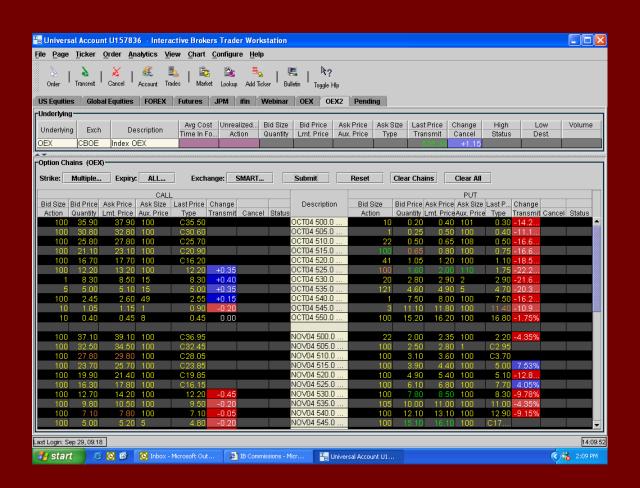


OEX Reg

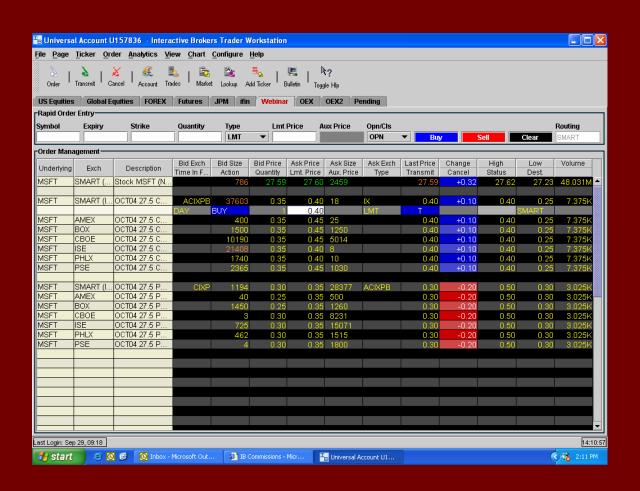




OEX Chain







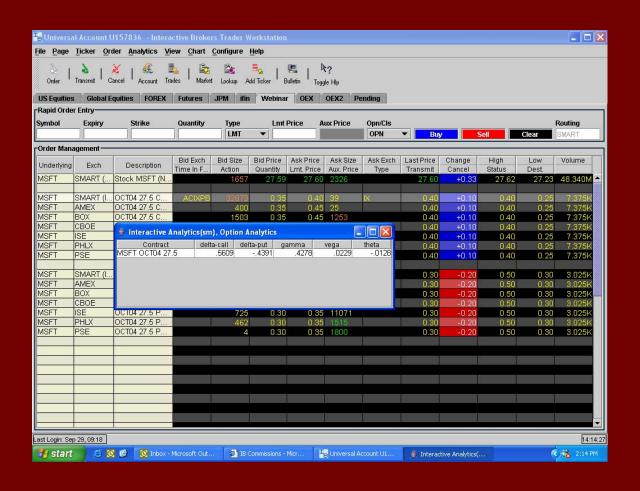


Chain Stock Order





Analytics



For additional information about Interactive Brokers

http://www.interactivebrokers.com/

cshaw@interactivebrokers.com

INDEX OPTIONS

Introduction to "Trading the Market"

Presented by: The CBOE's Options Institute

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www.cboe.com

Disclosures

In order to simplify the computations, commissions have <u>not</u> been included in the examples used in these materials. Commission costs will impact the outcome of all stock and options transactions and must be considered prior to entering into any transactions.

Any strategies discussed, including examples using actual securities and price data, are strictly for illustrative and educational purposes only and are not to be construed as an endorsement, recommendation, or solicitation to buy or sell securities.

Options involve risks and are not suitable for everyone. Prior to buying or selling an option, an investor must receive a copy of *Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options*. Copies may be obtained from your broker or from The Chicago Board Options Exchange, 400 S. LaSalle, Chicago, IL 60605. Investors considering options should consult their tax advisor as to how taxes may affect the outcome of contemplated options transactions.

Regarding taxes, you should consult a professional tax advisor for the latest IRS regulations and how they apply to your individual situation. Comments in this presentation about taxes are taken from "Taxes and Investing," published by The Options Industry Council and may not reflect the latest regulations.

Presentation Outline

- Motivation for Trading Index Options
- Unique Features of Index Options
- A Trading Exercise

Why Trade Index Options?

Individual stocks have:

Company Risk

Sector Risk

Market Risk

Index options enable you to trade "the market."

Which Indexes Have Options?

- Many <u>major market averages</u> have options
 - S&P 500® Stock Index
 - Dow Jones[®] Industrial Average
 - NASDAQ 100® Stock Index

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- Many major market averages have options
 - S&P 500 Stock Index
 - Dow Jones Industrial Average
 - NASDAQ 100 Stock Index
- Sector Indexes also have options
 - GSTITM Internet Index
 - Dow Jones[®] Equity REIT Index
 - CBOE Oil Index® Options

What is an Index Option?

 Stock options give the buyer the right to buy or sell the <u>underlying stock</u> (100 shares)

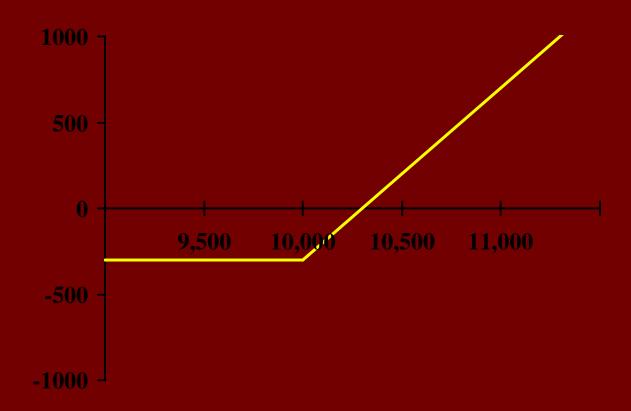
What is an Index Option?

- Stock options give the buyer the right to buy or sell the <u>underlying stock</u> (100 shares)
- <u>Index options</u> give the buyer the right to receive a <u>cash payment</u> equal to the in-themoney amount.

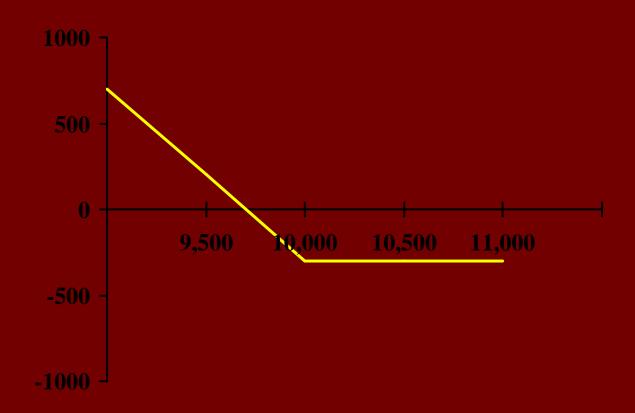
What is an Index Option?

- Stock options give the buyer the right to buy or sell the underlying stock (100 shares)
- Index options give the buyer the right to receive a cash payment equal to the in-themoney amount. THIS IS KNOWN AS "CASH SETTLEMENT"

Basic Strategy – Buy Call



Basic Strategy – Buy Put



Features of Index Options

- 1. \$100 Multiplier
- 2. Cash Settlement
- 3. Exercise Style
- 4. Settlement Method
- 5. Broad-Based vs. Narrow-Based

\$100 Multiplier

The actual dollar cost of an index option is \$100 times the stated option price.

"OEX 600 Call @ 8.00"

Price of Option = $8 \times $100 = 800

Example: The OEX Index is 613.53 at exp.

What is the value of a 600 Call?

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What is the value of a 600 Call?

Index Value 613.53

Less Strike Price 600.00

Difference 13.53

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x Multiplier <u>x \$100</u>

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x Multiplier <u>x \$100</u>

Cash from Seller to Buyer \$1,353.00

- Index Option <u>Buyers</u>
 - Sell the option to close the position
 - Hold to expiration

- Index Option <u>Buyers</u>
 - Sell the option to close the position
 - Hold to expiration
 - Receive the cash settlement value
 - Let the option expire worthless (maximum loss)

- Index Option <u>Sellers</u>
 - Buy the option to close the position
 - Hold to expiration

Alternatives to Exit Positions

- Index Option <u>Sellers</u>
 - Buy the option to close the position
 - Hold to expiration
 - Pay the cash settlement value
 - Let the option expire worthless (maximum profit)

Exercise Style – Two Types

American-Style Exercise

European-Style Exercise

American-style Exercise

An option subject to American-Style Exercise can be exercised on any business day before the option's expiration date.

Exercise must also occur before your brokerage firm's daily exercise deadline.

Remember, options can be sold on any business day.

European-style Exercise

An option subject to European-style Exercise can only be exercised at a specific time, which is generally the last day prior to the option's expiration date.

Remember, options can be sold on any business day.

- Today is September 15. The OEX Index is 500.
- The December OEX 500 Call is currently 20.
- Your forecast:

 The OEX Index will rise 10 index points in 1 week.
- Question:

If your forecast is correct and you buy 1 OEX 500 Call, how much will you make?

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- Your forecast:

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If your forecast is correct and you buy 1 OEX 500 Call, how much will you make?

■ OEX on 9/15

 $500 \rightarrow 510$ (in one week,

on 9/22)

■ OEX 500 Call

20 **\(\rightarrow\)**??

What is your forecast for the price of the OEX December 500 Call?

■ OEX on 9/15

500 **→** 510 (in one week,

on 9/22)

■ OEX 500 Call

20 **→**(??)

What is your forecast for the price of the OEX December 500 Call?

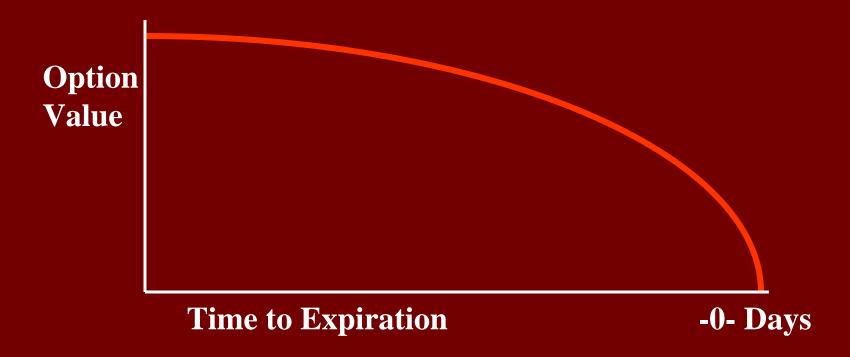
There are two important concepts you must know.

Concept #1 - Delta

Most options do not change in price as much as the underlying changes in price.

Delta is an estimate of the rate of change in an option's price for a one unit change in the price of the underlying assuming all other factors are unchanged.

Concept #2 - Time Decay



Option prices generally do <u>not</u> decrease at the same rate that time passes to expiration.

- OEX on 9/15 500 \rightarrow 510 (in one week, on 9/22)

Summary - Trade the Market

Avoid the risks of trading individual stocks.

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Broad-Based Index Options:

Trade the "Whole Market"

Summary - Trade the Market

Avoid the risks of trading individual stocks.

Broad-Based Index Options:

Trade the "Whole Market"

Narrow-Based Index Options:

Trade the "Sectors You Know"

Thank You for Attending

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