## **RULES FOR OPTIONS**

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1. Long = Buy = Hold  $\rightarrow$  choice ("may")  $\rightarrow$  \$ out / - / DB

Short = Sell = Write → obligation ("must") → \$ in / + / CB

2. Four basic option positions

B/S OPTION

B/S STOCK

↑ LC = Long Call , (may buy stock)

SC = Short Call , (must sell stock)

LP = Long Put , (may sell stock)

↑ SP = Short Put , (must buy stock)

3. "You CALL UP someone to PUT him DOWN"

[Use proverb when setting up LONG position]

4. Side of the Market: Either both UP or both DOWN

If bullish or "worried about" markets going up (1): LC or SP

If bearish or "worried about" markets going down (↓): SC or LP

5. When long an option, you need volatility to make option profitable

When short an option, you need stability to make option profitable

6. Spreads: WED/NUC

 $\underline{D}$ ebit spreads must  $\underline{w}$ iden and be  $\underline{e}$ xercised to be profitable ["When Debbie widens, she should exercise"]

Credit spreads must narrow and remain unexercised to be profitable ["Credit crunch']

7. Straddles:



"Long LOSS between"

"Short Straddle Stability"

8. Max Loss when buying (long) an option = Premium

Max Gain when selling (short) an option = Premium

9. If seeking protection by hedging against

markets going down when you own the stock: SC or LP

markets going up when you sell the stock: LC or SP

e.g. You bought stock (LStock).

To protect yourself against a drop in market value, you write a call (SC).

→ LStock + SC = Covered Call (a.k.a. Hedge)

e.g. You could also do the following combinations:

- LStock + LP
- SStock + LC
- SStock + SP
- → A Hedge always includes a stock and an option

10. Least aggressive strategy = Covered Call Writing

Most aggressive strategy = Uncovered Call Writing

- 11. Intrinsic Value = option is in-the-money [ignore premium!]
  - Call: Market Value > Strike Price
  - Put: Market Value < Strike Price</li>
- 12. Options can never be bought on margin; but they may be bought in a margin account.
- 13. OCC = "God"

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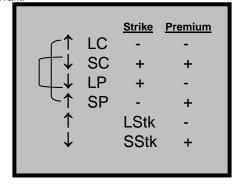
## **Solving Options Problems**

- A. Convert all word problems to short-hand:
  - "Long" or "Short"? → L or S
  - "Call" or "Put" or "Stock"? → C or P or STK
  - Strike Price?
  - Premium or Stock Price?

The result should look like: LC 40 @ 2 or...SP 60 @ 5 or...LStk @ 73

REMEMBER: Market price in an option problem is always irrelevant!

- B. Insert "+" or "-"
  - "+" for money IN or received
  - "-" for money OUT or spent



- C. Then decide which method to use:
  - Use +/- game® if looking for "Maximum Gain", "Maximum Loss" or "Breakeven" [see D below]
  - Use T-Chart (+/- Chart) for all other problems [see E below]
- D. Five Steps to Happiness® (a.k.a. +/- game®)

Step	Options Only (Basic, Spreads, or Straddles)	Hedges (Stock + Option)
1	Identify position as Basic, Spread or Straddle	Identify option as either Call or Put
2	Assign "+" and "-"	Assign "+" and "-"
3	Add premiums	Add Stock Price and Premium
	→ If sum is positive, then Max. Gain (MG)	→ Sum is Breakeven
	→ If sum is negative, then Max. Loss (ML)	
4	Add Strike Price to Subtotal from Step # 3	If PUT, skip to Step # 5
	If SPREAD, use Strike from option with highest Premium (="favorite" option)     → Sum is Breakeven     If STRADDLE, add Strike from each position separately to Step # 3 Subtotal     → Sums will be two Breakevens	If CALL, Step # 3 Subtotal will <u>also</u> be:  → If sum is positive, then Max. Gain → If sum is negative, then Max. Loss  Then add Strike Price to Step # 3 Subtotal to obtain <u>other</u> MG or ML → If sum is positive, then Max. Gain → If sum is negative, then Max. Loss
5	Add Unused Strike Price to Subtotal from Step # 4 (make sure to add both Premiums and both Strike Price into one grand total) → If sum is positive, then Max. Gain → If sum is negative, then Max. Loss → If result conflicts with (MG or ML) from Step # 3, then answer is "unlimited"	If PUT, add Strike Price to Step # 3 Subtotal  → If sum is positive, then Max. Gain  → If sum is negative, then Max. Loss  Remaining unsolved MG or ML is "unlimited"

## E. T-Chart Problems:

- Buy/Sell (Trade or Close Out) OPTION @ Premium
- To "close out" a position means to do the opposite of the original transaction and so premium is entered into the opposite column of the T-chart (i.e. if you started by being "in" money, then you close by being "out" money)
- Buy/Sell (Exercise) STOCK @ Strike or Exercise Price
- F. "Offset" problems:

The answer will be one of the 2 Strike Prices given:

- If "above", select higher Strike
- If "below", select lower Strike