

# RULES FOR OPTIONS

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1. Long = Buy = Hold → choice (“may”) → \$ out / - / DB  
Short = Sell = Write → obligation (“must”) → \$ in / + / CB

2. Four basic option positions

<u>B/S</u> OPTION		<u>B/S</u> STOCK
↑ LC = Long Call	}	( <i>may</i> buy stock)
↓ SC = Short Call		( <i>must</i> sell stock)
↓ LP = Long Put		( <i>may</i> sell stock)
↑ SP = Short Put		( <i>must</i> 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 (↑): 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  
Debit spreads must widen and be exercised 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
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

		<u>Strike</u>	<u>Premium</u>
	LC	-	-
	SC	+	+
	LP	+	-
	SP	-	+
	LStk	-	
	SStk	+	

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 → If sum is positive, then <b>Max. Gain (MG)</b> → If sum is negative, then <b>Max. Loss (ML)</b>	Add <u>Stock</u> Price and Premium → Sum is <b>Breakeven</b>
4	Add Strike Price to Subtotal from Step # 3 • If SPREAD, use Strike from option with highest Premium (“favorite” option) → Sum is <b>Breakeven</b> • If STRADDLE, add Strike from each position separately to Step # 3 Subtotal → Sums will be <u>two</u> <b>Breakevens</b>	If PUT, skip to Step # 5  If CALL, Step # 3 Subtotal will <u>also</u> be: → If sum is positive, then <b>Max. Gain</b> → If sum is negative, then <b>Max. Loss</b>  Then add Strike Price to Step # 3 Subtotal to obtain <u>other</u> <b>MG</b> or <b>ML</b> → If sum is positive, then <b>Max. Gain</b> → If sum is negative, then <b>Max. Loss</b>
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 <b>Max. Gain</b> → If sum is negative, then <b>Max. Loss</b> → If result conflicts with ( <b>MG</b> or <b>ML</b> ) from Step # 3, then answer is “unlimited”	If PUT, add Strike Price to Step # 3 Subtotal → If sum is positive, then <b>Max. Gain</b> → If sum is negative, then <b>Max. Loss</b>  Remaining unsolved <b>MG</b> or <b>ML</b> 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

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