

AMM Math

Consider an AMM

U = USD in AMM

B = Bitcoin in AMM

You sell x BTC to AMM in exchange for a quantity y of dollars.

Result 1: $y = (U * x) / (B+x)$.

After the transaction, there is B+x Bitcoin in the AMM and U-y USD

The product must stay the same so,

$$(B+x)(U-y) = B*U$$

$$U-y = B*U / (B+x)$$

therefore

$$y = U - B*U / (B+x)$$

$$y = (U * x) / (B+x)$$

QED

Example: U = 200,000, B = 10, x=2

$$y = (2 * 200,000) / 12 = 33,333.$$

Result 2: The price transacted is $U / (B+x)$

Proof. The price transacted PT is y / x .

$$= (U * x / (B+x)) / x = U / (B+x)$$

Example as before U = 200,000, B=10, x = 2

$$P2 = 200,000 / 12 = 16,666$$

Result 3: The new price is $B*U / ((B+x)*(B+x))$

Proof. The new price is $(U-y)/(B+x)$

$$= B*U / ((B+x)*(B+x))$$

QED

Example as before $U = 200,000$, $B=10$, $x = 2$

$$P2 = 10* 200,000 / (12*12) = 13,889$$

Result 4: The slippage is x / B

Proof:

$$\text{Old Price} = U / B$$

$$\text{Transacted Price} = U / (B+x) \text{ (from Result 2)}$$

$$\text{Therefore Transacted Price} / \text{Old Price} = (B+ x) / B = 1 + x / B$$

QED

Intuition:

If I sell 10% of the pool in BTC, My price will move by 10%.

Result 5: If you want to sell to bring the new price to a market price PM , you need To sell $\text{Sqrt} ((B*U)/PM) - B$ Bitcoin

$$PM = B*U / (B+x)^2 \text{ (by result 3)}$$

$$\text{Therefore } x = \text{Sqrt} (B*U/PM) - B.$$

QED

Result 6: To arb the market you will get slippage of $\text{Sqrt}(B \cdot U / PM) / B - 1 + \text{FTX} + 0.001$

To move to new price we need to sell

$$X = \text{Sqrt}(B \cdot U / PM) - B$$

And we now slippage is

$$X / B$$

So, replacing

$$\text{Slippage} = \text{Sqrt}(B \cdot U / PM) / B - 1$$

We also need to add slippage of FTX and Fees

$$\text{Net Slippage} = \text{Sqrt}(B \cdot U / PM) / B - 1 + \text{FTX} + 0.001$$

Result 7. You need to send $Y = U \cdot X / (B+x)$ USD to equilibrate

If you sell X BTC, the price transacted is $U / (B+x)$

So you are exchanging $U \cdot X / (B+x)$ USD

Result 8 (with fees). If the fees are f you need to solve the quadratic equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ with

$$a = pm \cdot (1+f)$$

$$b = 2 B \cdot pm \cdot (1+f) - U \cdot f$$

$$c = (1+f) \cdot B \cdot (pm \cdot B - U)$$

Proof

With f

$$y = (u \cdot x) / (B+x) (1+f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} PM &= (u - y)/(b+x) \\ &= ((1+f)(B+x) \cdot U - Ux) / (B+x)^2 (1+ff) \\ &= u \cdot (B+fB-Fx) / (B+x)^2 (1+ff) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } pm (B+x)^2 (1+f) = u B \cdot (1+f) + U f x$$

Bringing all the terms together gives the quadratic formula

QED