Options Fundamentals **Ep 3** Volatility

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Disclaimer

This presentation is for educational purposes only. Nothing in this presentation is intended to be trading or financial advice.



What is Volatility?

- The amount a stock price fluctuates <u>without</u> regard to direction
- Two Types of volatility

Historical Volatility

Implied Volatility

Historical Volatility

- Textbook: The annualized standard deviation of the past stock price movements
- Real-world: The amount a stock fluctuates on daily basis over a year
 - A stock could end the year at the exactly the same price as it started the year and it could still be quite volatile if it moved a lot during the year
- It's helpful to a trader to understand the range so we know what is high and what is low

Historical Volatility Example



Implied Volatility

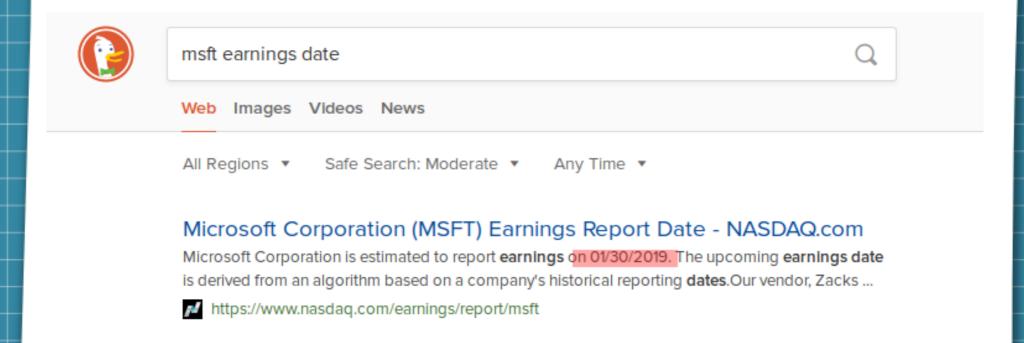
- Implied volatility is a way to express the what the market thinks is going to happen
- It becomes a component of the extrinsic value of an option price.
 - It measures the perceived risk of a stock movement
 - This can sometimes be seen with respect to known events like earnings or a major Fed announcement
- Implied Volatility is how the market tried to price probabilities.

Implied Vol: MSFT

SFT -	▼ 1 MICROSOFT	CORP COM	107.71	59 B: 107.81 NASDA	AQ		
Underlying							
	Last X	Net	Chng	Bid X	As	kX	Size
	107.71 Q		+1.59	107.81 P	107.90	P	1 x 10
Option Chain	Filter: Off Spn	ead: Single _ La	yout: Last X	, Net Change, Įmpl V	ol 🦼		
		CALI	s	*		Strikes: 25	▼
	Last X	Net Chng	Impl Vol	Bid X	Ask X	Exp	Strik
25 JAN 19	(5) 100 (Weekly:						
25,711115	9.75 Q	+2.25		7.65 X	11.35 M	25 IAN 19	ç
	8.77	+1.77		7.20 X	11.00 M	25 JAN 19	98
	8.43 M	+1.78		6.70 N	8.95 H	25 JAN 19	9
	8.05 I	+1.25		6.20 N	10.00 N	25 JAN 19	99
	7.42 C	+1.62		5.70 X	8,30 M	25 JAN 19	10
	6.69 C	+1.19		4.75 X	6.90 A	25 JAN 19	10
	5.70 N	+.95	26.95%	5.75 B	6.05 M	25 JAN 19	10
	4.85 C	+1.50	21.4096	4.70 M	5.05 X	25 JAN 19	10
	3.80 Q	+1.12	22.6296	3.85 H	4.10 X	25 JAN 19	10
	3.05 C	+.98	19.3296	2.87 X	3.15 N	25 JAN 19	10
	2.27 A	+.82	19.6696	2.13 Z	2.31 Z	25 JAN 19	10
	1.60 Q	+.67	21.1296	1.54 Z	1.69 Z	25 JAN 19	10
	1.02 W	+.42	20.0096	.99 Z	1.04 Z	25 JAN 19	10
	.62 P	+.27	19.6796	.57 Z	.63 Z	25 JAN 19	10
	.32 C	+.12	19.59%	.30 Z	.36 X	25 JAN 19	11
	.16 Z	+.10	19.6796	.14 Q	.20 X	25 JAN 19	11
	.05 C	0	19.15%	.06 Q	.08 Q	25 JAN 19	11
	.03 B	0	19.77%	.02 X	.05 ×	25 JAN 19	11
	.02 I	0	19.98%	0 P	.03 Q	25 JAN 19	11
	.02 X	0	23.65%	.01 P	.03 Q	25 JAN 19	11
	.01 X	0	25.3396	0 B	.03 N	25 JAN 19	11
	.02 Q	0	26.5396	0 C	.02 N	25 JAN 19	11
	.02 E	0	30.3196	0 P	.03 N	25 JAN 19	11
	.01 C	0	32.68%	0 P	.03 N	25 JAN 19	11
	.68 N	0	33.3896	0 Z	.02 N	25 JAN 19	12
• 1 FEB 19	(12) 100 (Weekl)						
	9.80 A	+1.55	30.94%	8.25 M	11.65 M	1 FEB 19	9
	8.70 N	0	37.6496	9.20 X	10.15 X	1 FEB 19	98
	7.85 E	+.50	50.67%	8.70 X	10.95 X	1 FEB 19	9
	8.00 Q	+1.00	36.48%	8.35 C	9.15 X	1 FEB 19	99
	8.25 Q	+1.35	32.9196	7.90 X	8.45 X	1 FEB 19	10
	7.15 P	+1.30	32.1096	6.95 M	7.60 M	1 FEB 19	10
	6.70 N	+1.60	36.38%	6.60 Z	6.75 Z	1 FEB 19	10
	5.60 B	+.95	36.5196	5.80 N	6.05 X	1 FEB 19	10
	4.90 P	+.87	36.32%	5.05 Z	5.35 M	1 FEB 19	10
	4.35 N	+.80	35.49%	4.35 Z	4.60 X	1 FEB 19	10
	3.50 Q 3.20 O	+.50	34.3996 33.9296	3.70 Z 3.10 Z	3.85 Z 3.25 Z	1 FEB 19	10
	3.20 Q 2.51 E	+.70 +.51	33.9296	3.10 Z 2.57 H	3.25 Z 2.70 Z	1 FEB 19 1 FEB 19	10
	2.51 E	+.37	33.50%	2.08 Z	2.70 Z 2.22 H	1 FEB 19	10

Implied Vol: MSFT

Why is the implied volatility up so much in 1 week?



- Stock XYZ is sitting at \$50/share
- I buy an \$60 call option 60 days out for \$1.00
- In 30 days, XYZ is now trading at \$55/share
- Excluding all other factors (only volatility), where should my \$60 call be priced?
 - A) \$1.00
 - B) \$1.50
 - C) \$2.00
 - D) \$3.00

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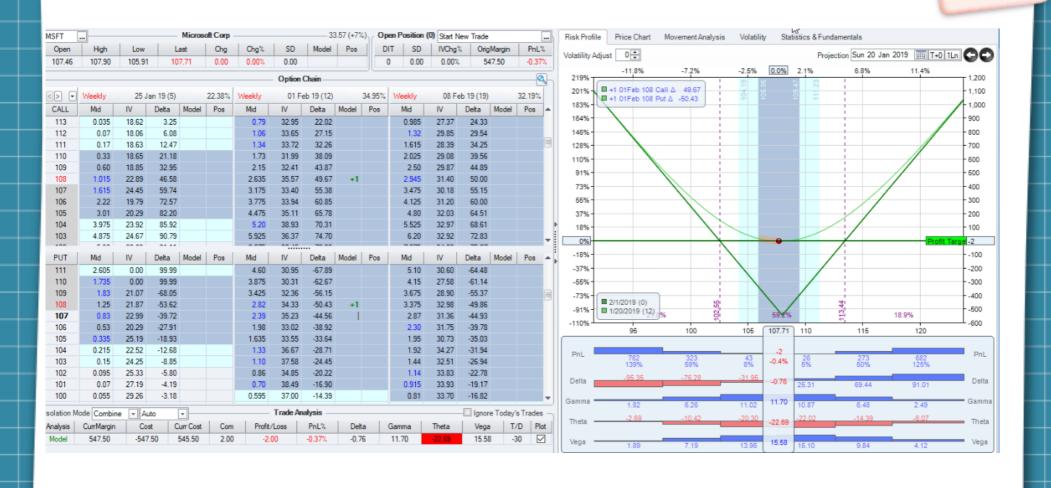
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 - A) \$1.00
- Why? Because the probability hasn't really changed. The priced moved half way there in half the time.
- In reality, it may trade under \$1.00 due to time decay

Expected Move

- Financial media like to talk about the "expected move" of a stock for a given event like earnings.
- This is usually done by looking at the price of an ATM long straddle after but near the event.
 - Buy 1 Call ATM
 - Buy 1 Put ATM

Long Straddle: MSFT



Summary

- Volatility is part of the extrinsic value of an option that represents the probability of the movement of the underlying.
- Historical volatility gives us the range so we know what's high and what's low for the underlying
- Implied volatility is the price associated with the probability of our trade being successful. It's part of the premium paid for the risk being taken

