
ASTROZAP

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1 Derivation

Consider two assets A and B . An xy-k liquidity pool contains the two assets of amounts A_{pool} and B_{pool} , respectively, and a liquidity token with the total supply of L_{total} . A user wishes to enter the pool with A_{user} and B_{user} .

The amount of liquidity tokens that will be minted to the user is calculated as

$$L_{\text{mint}} = L_{\text{total}} \cdot \min \left(\frac{A_{\text{user}}}{A_{\text{pool}}}, \frac{B_{\text{user}}}{B_{\text{pool}}} \right) \quad (1)$$

Without lose of generality, let us assume $A_{\text{user}}/A_{\text{pool}} > B_{\text{user}}/B_{\text{pool}}$. In order to maximize L_{mint} , we need to swap some amounts of A into B . Assume we offer A_{offer} for the swap, then the pre-commission return amount is B_{return} is calculated by

$$A_{\text{pool}}B_{\text{pool}} = (A_{\text{pool}} + A_{\text{offer}})(B_{\text{pool}} - B_{\text{return}}) \quad (2)$$

Assume the commission rate is r ($0 < r < 1$); after the swap, the pool has A'_{pool} , B'_{pool} , and the user has A'_{user} , B'_{user} . The relation of the these variables are described by

$$A'_{\text{pool}} = A_{\text{pool}} + A_{\text{offer}} \quad (3)$$

$$B'_{\text{pool}} = B_{\text{pool}} - (1 - r)B_{\text{return}} \quad (4)$$

$$A'_{\text{user}} = A_{\text{user}} - A_{\text{offer}} \quad (5)$$

$$B'_{\text{user}} = B_{\text{user}} + (1 - r)B_{\text{return}} \quad (6)$$

It is not hard to see that L_{mint} is maximized when

$$\frac{A'_{\text{user}}}{A'_{\text{pool}}} = \frac{B'_{\text{user}}}{B'_{\text{pool}}} \quad (7)$$

Combine (2) – (7), we arrive at the quadratic equation

$$aA_{\text{offer}}^2 + bA_{\text{offer}} + c = 0 \quad (8)$$

where

$$a = B_{\text{pool}} + B_{\text{user}} \quad (9)$$

$$b = 2A_{\text{pool}}(B_{\text{pool}} + B_{\text{user}}) - rB_{\text{pool}}(A_{\text{pool}} + A_{\text{user}}) \quad (10)$$

$$c = A_{\text{pool}}(A_{\text{pool}}B_{\text{user}} - A_{\text{user}}B_{\text{pool}}) \quad (11)$$

In the Astrozap implementation, we use Newton's method to solve the above equation and find A_{offer} .

2 Example

Astroport LUNA-UST pool has 120,911,368,717,323 uUSD and 1,410,005,459,618 uLuna, and a commission rate of 0.3%. User wishes to enter asymmetrically with 100,000,000,000 uUSD.

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 1410005459618 + 0 \\&= 1410005459618 \\b &= 2 \times 120911368717323 \times (1410005459618 + 0) - 0.003 \times 1410005459618 \times (120911368717323 + 100000000000) \\&= 340459499970919150615924540 \\c &= 120911368717323 \times (120911368717323 \times 0 - 100000000000 \times 1410005459618) \\&= -1704856900213104837335626140000000000\end{aligned}$$

Using an online Newton's method calculator,¹ with 0 as the initial guess for A_{offer} , convergence was reached after only 5 iterations with the solution of $A_{\text{offer}} = 50,064,794,338$ uUSD, slightly more than half of the user's deposit.

The return amount, before commission, is²

$$\begin{aligned}B_{\text{return}} &= \text{computeXykSwapOutput}(A_{\text{offer}}, A_{\text{pool}}, B_{\text{pool}}) \\&= \text{computeXykSwapOutput}(50064794338, 120911368717323, 1410005459618) \\&= 583587936 \text{ (uLuna)}\end{aligned}$$

The user's and the pool's asset balances after the swap are

$$\begin{aligned}A'_{\text{pool}} &= 120911368717323 + 50064794338 \\&= 120911952305259 \\B'_{\text{pool}} &= 1410005459618 - (1 - 0.003) \times 583587936 \\&= 1409423622445 \\A'_{\text{user}} &= 100000000000 - 50064794338 \\&= 49935205662 \\B'_{\text{user}} &= 0 + (1 - 0.003) \times 583587936 \\&= 581837173\end{aligned}$$

The user's shares in the pool:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{A'_{\text{user}}}{A'_{\text{pool}}} &= 49935205662 \div 120911952305259 = 0.000412988 \\ \frac{B'_{\text{user}}}{B'_{\text{pool}}} &= 581837173 \div 1409423622445 = 0.000412819\end{aligned}$$

Which are indeed very close (only 0.04% difference.)

¹<https://keisan.casio.com/exec/system/1244946907>

²The function `computeXykSwapOutput` is implemented in TypeScript at <https://github.com/mars-protocol/fields-of-mars/blob/master/scripts/cfmm.ts#L10>