

Automated “Wheel” Options Momentum Strategy Using MACD

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agenda

Options “Wheel” Strategy Definition

- Strategy Research / Explanation
- Selling Options Recap
- Explaining the “Wheel”
- Exploratory Data Analysis

- Backtesting Results
- Metrics of Success
- Optimization
- Conclusion / Questions



What is the options “wheel”?

Understanding the cycle of selling puts and calls



Refresher on Buying Options

Buying a **call option** gives the buyer the right to **buy** an underlying asset at a specified price within a specific time period.

Buying a **put option** gives the buyer the right to **sell** an underlying asset at a specified price within a specific time period.



What does it mean to sell an option?

By selling a **put**, you can collect **premium** from the option buyer. The buyer pays this premium for the right to sell you shares of stock, any time before expiration, at the strike price.

When you sell a **call** (need 100 shares), you're selling the right, but not the obligation, to someone else to purchase the underlying stock at a set price before expiration. You charge a **premium** of a set amount per share.



6:18

TQQQ
Sell Put

★ Discover FEB 18 FEB 25 MAR 4 MAR 11 MAR 18

Buy	Sell	Call	Put
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Breakeven \$56.20	Chance of profit 61.06%		-17.81% Today
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\$57.5 Put		\$1.57 +
Breakeven \$55.93	Chance of profit 63.46%	-17.80% Today

\$57 Put		\$1.36 +
Breakeven \$55.64	Chance of profit 65.95%	-20.47% Today

Share Price: \$56.84

\$56.5 Put		\$1.16 +
Breakeven \$55.34	Chance of profit 68.53%	-24.68% Today

\$56 Put		\$1.00 +
Breakeven \$55.00	Chance of profit 71.09%	-24.24% Today

\$55 Put		\$0.73 +
Breakeven \$54.27	Chance of profit 76.12%	-29.81% Today

\$54 Put		\$0.51 +
Breakeven	Chance of profit	

6:18

TQQQ
Sell Call

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Buy	Sell	Call	Put
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\$58 Call		\$1.09 +
Breakeven \$59.09	Chance of profit 70.29%	-24.83% Today

\$57.5 Call		\$1.34 +
Breakeven \$58.84	Chance of profit 67.55%	-23.86% Today

\$57 Call		\$1.64 +
Breakeven \$58.64	Chance of profit 65.13%	-20.00% Today

Share Price: \$56.84

\$56.5 Call		\$1.91 +
Breakeven \$58.41	Chance of profit 62.90%	-16.96% Today

\$56 Call		\$2.26 +
Breakeven \$58.26	Chance of profit 61.10%	-14.72% Today

\$55 Call		\$2.97 +
Breakeven \$57.97	Chance of profit 58.07%	-12.13% Today

\$54 Call		\$3.75 +
Breakeven	Chance of profit	



Cash-Secured Puts & Covered Calls

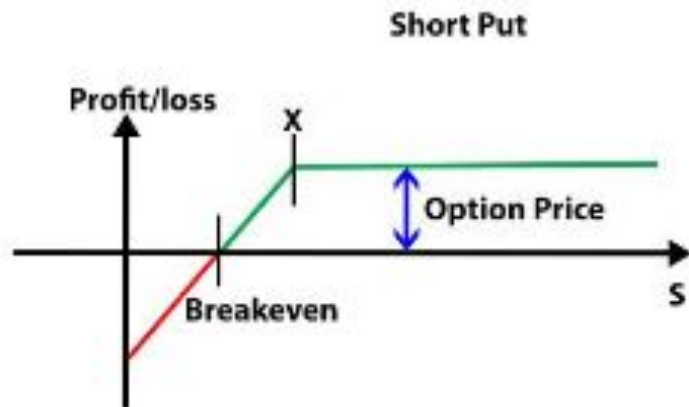
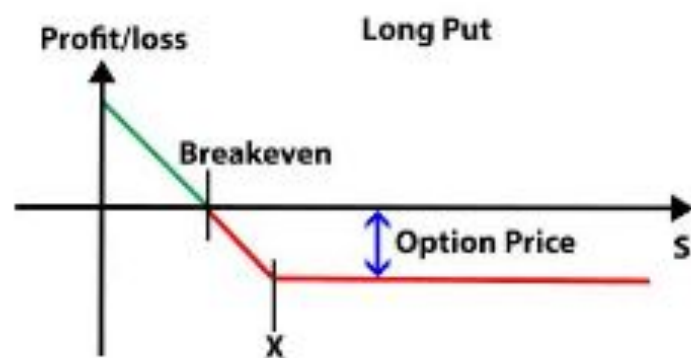
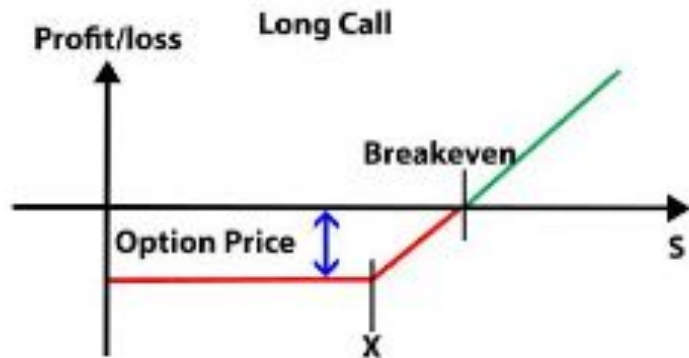
Cash-Secured Puts

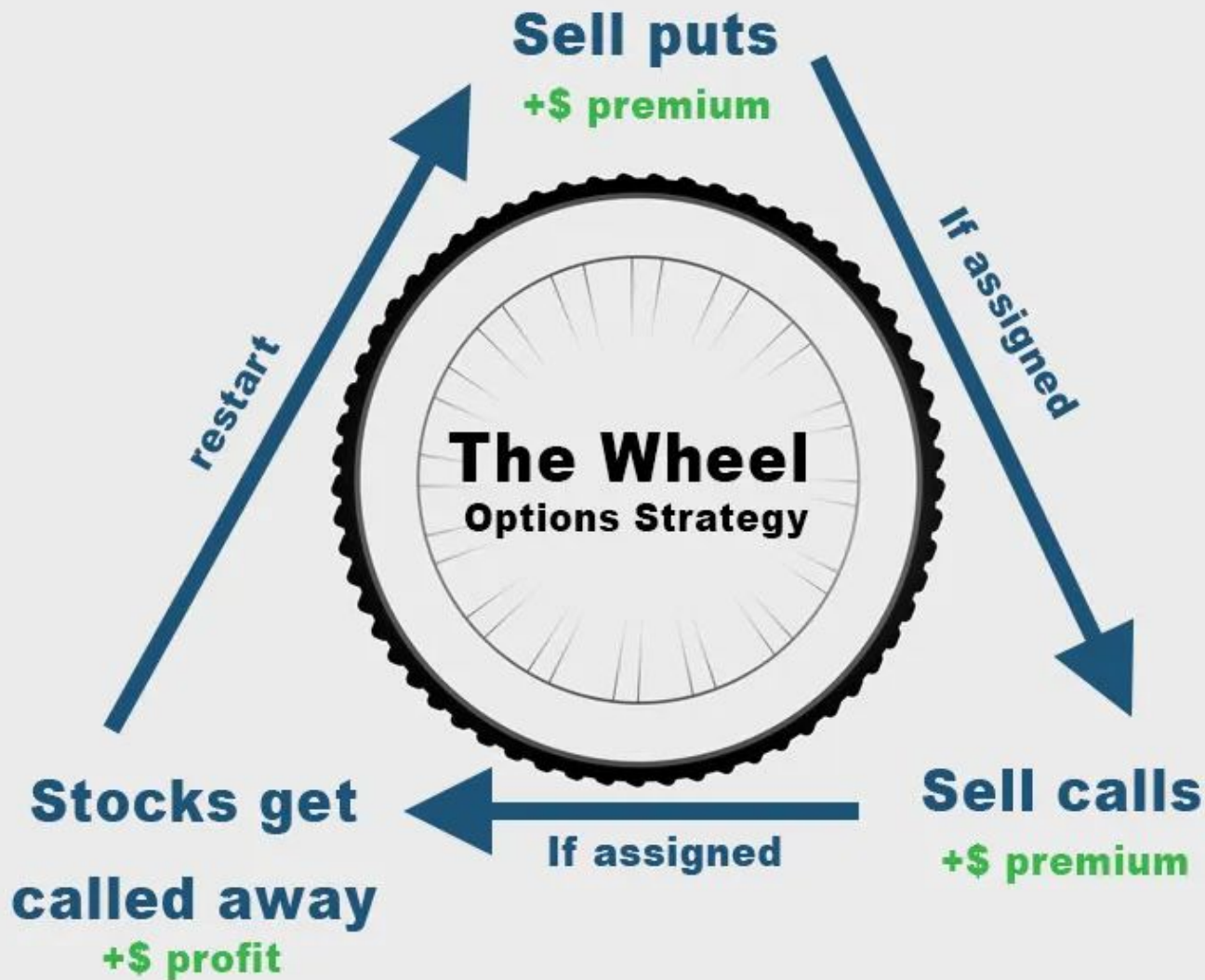
- If price doesn't reach/fall below strike, keep **premium**
- If price reaches or falls below strike, forced to **buy** 100 shares at strike price you chose, still keeping the premium
- Risks: Forced to **buy** at a strike higher than the price of stock (if drops a lot), underlying dropping

Covered Calls

- If price doesn't reach/exceed strike, keep the **premium**
- If price reaches or exceeds strike, you **sell** the 100 shares, profiting both the premium and the profit
- Risks: "Missing out", underlying **dropping**







Strategy Intuition



What is the importance of this?

Two immediate advantages of selling options that come to mind are:

- Selling call options when you expect stock price to go **down**
- Selling put options when you expect stock price to go **up**
 - Hedge your bets / receive **premium**
 - Develop a strategy utilizing these properties



MACD Momentum Strategy

- Using the **MACD** indicator from class, we hope to identify momentum
 - Signal (stock will **rise**), sell a cash-secured **put**
 - Signal (stock will **fall**), sell a covered **call**
 - Only sell call if previously sold a put and hold the 100 shares
- Maintain a zero balance: sell put -> sell call -> sell put, etc



Trading Specifications

- Hope to trade **low volatility** stocks in order to profit on the premium
 - Not get hit too hard when we sell a put and the stock price drops much further below
- Stocks that were too **expensive** lead to massive fluctuations in price
 - Looking to train/test over ~**10** years in **equities** markets



Backtesting

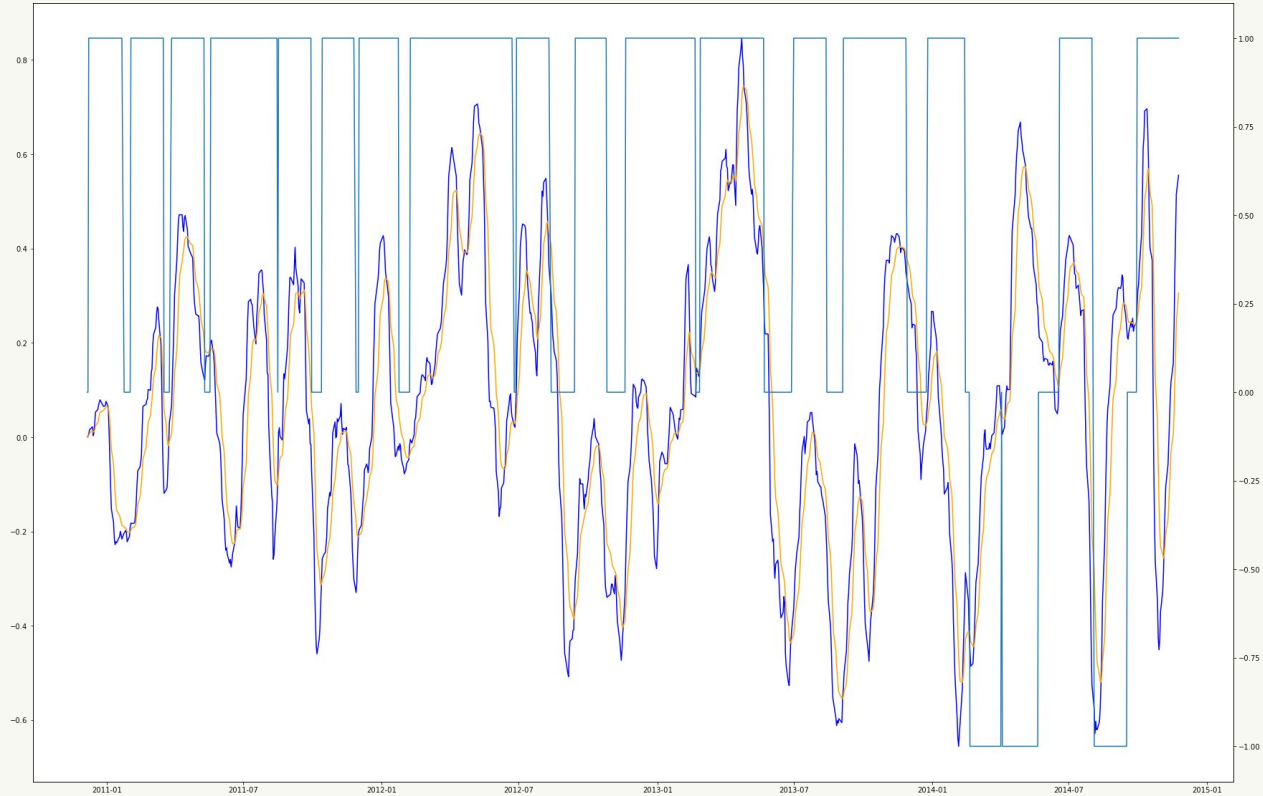


Pseudocode for Strategy

```
if df.loc[date, 'signal'] < df.loc[date, 'MACD'] and  
df.iloc[date_index-1]['signal'] > df.iloc[date_index-1]['MACD']:  
    if can_trade and not own_stock:  
        # sell cash-secured put  
  
elif df.loc[date, 'signal'] > df.loc[date, 'MACD'] and  
df.iloc[date_index-1]['signal'] < df.iloc[date_index-1]['MACD']:  
    if can_trade and own_stock:  
        # sell covered call
```



Signal Visualization

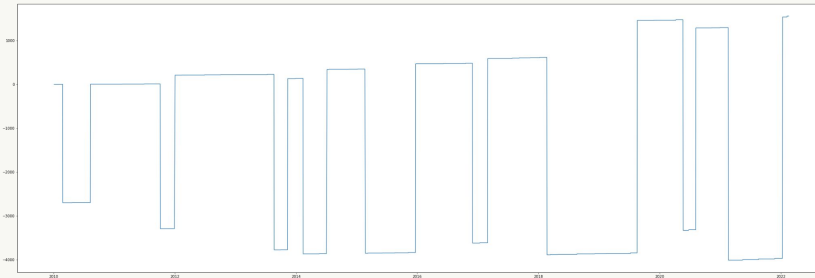
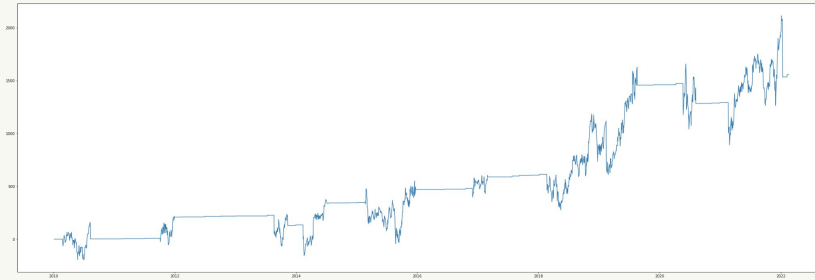


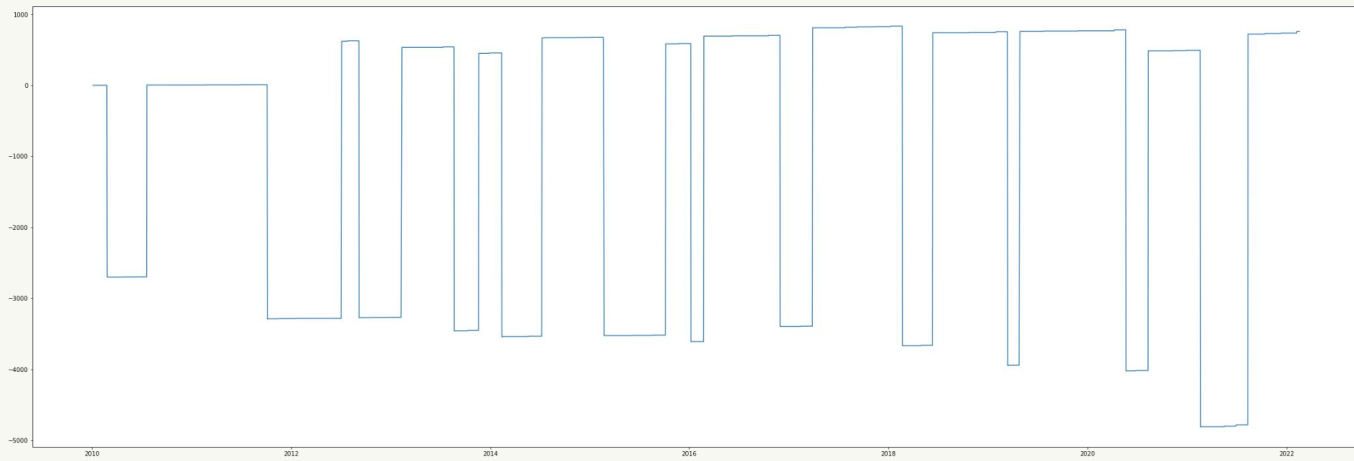
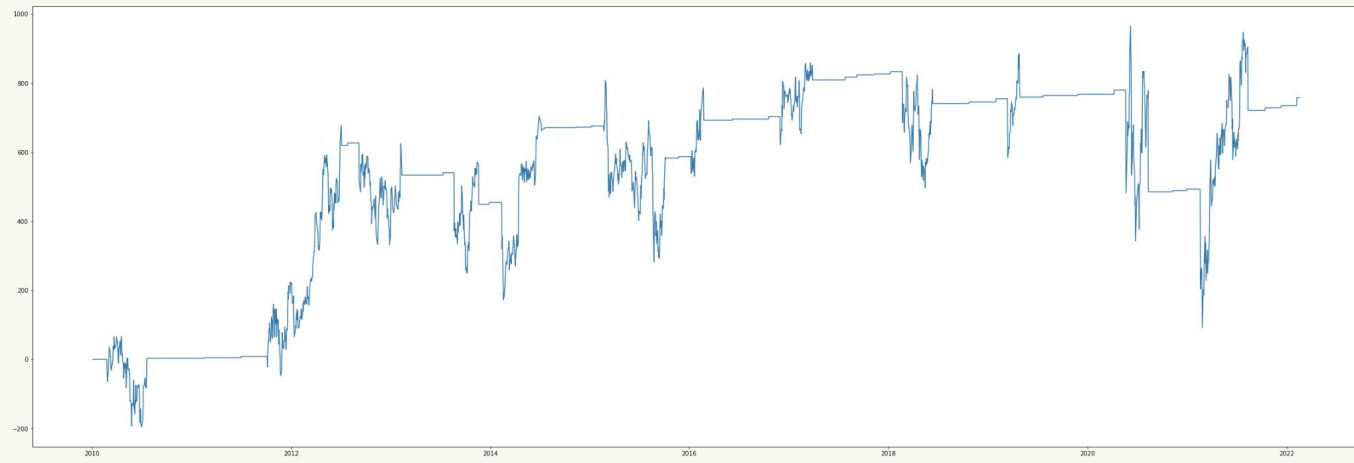
Success Metrics



P&L Metrics + Sharpe Ratio

- When looking at sold puts as losses, Sharpe of approximately **-5**
- When not including sold puts as losses, Sharpe of approximately **27**



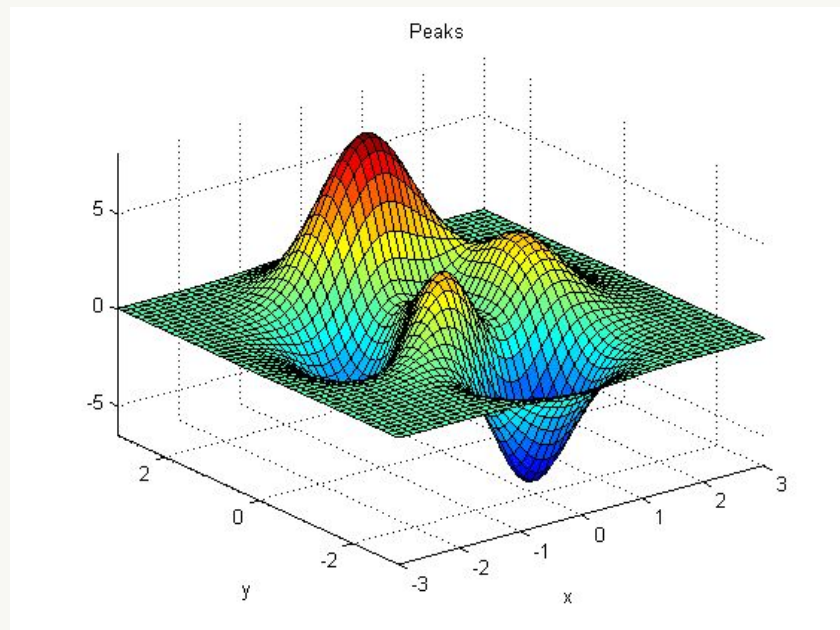


Optimization



Grid Search

```
train_sharpes = []  
    for short in [12, 18]:  
        for long in [26, 38]:  
            for signal in [9, 14]:  
                for expiry in [20, 30]:  
                    df =  
run_strategy(data, short, long, signal,  
             expiry)  
    train_sharpes.append({  
        'short': short,  
        'long': long,  
        'signal': signal,  
        'expiry': expiry,  
        'sharpe':  
get_sharpe(df['P&L'])  
    })
```



Takeaways

- Next time: See the result of **dividends** on the strategy
- More **accurate** options pricing model using real options data over time-frame
 - Difficult to compute **P&L** for options strategy
 - Can't wait to learn more!



Questions?



Bibliography + Contributions

- **Diego:** Coded strategy and pitched strategy optimization/revisions
 - **Emil:** Pitched the idea and developed slides / intuition

Data Source:

- <https://finance.yahoo.com/quote/COKE/>

