

前提

$$x \cdot y = k = L^2$$

$$p = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$(x_r + \frac{L}{\sqrt{p_b}}) \cdot (y_r + L\sqrt{p_a}) = L^2$$

求: 在不同价格区间 $p \leq p_a$,

$p \geq p_b$ 和 $p_a < p < p_b$ 时, x_r , y_r 和 L 的关系

1. 当 $p \leq p_a$ 时, $y_r = 0$.

$$(x_r + \frac{L}{\sqrt{p_b}}) \cdot L\sqrt{p_a} = L^2 \Rightarrow x_r = L \frac{\sqrt{p_b} - \sqrt{p_a}}{\sqrt{p_a} \cdot \sqrt{p_b}}$$

$$L = x_r \frac{\sqrt{p_a} \cdot \sqrt{p_b}}{\sqrt{p_b} - \sqrt{p_a}}$$

2. 当 $p \geq p_b$ 时, $x_r = 0$

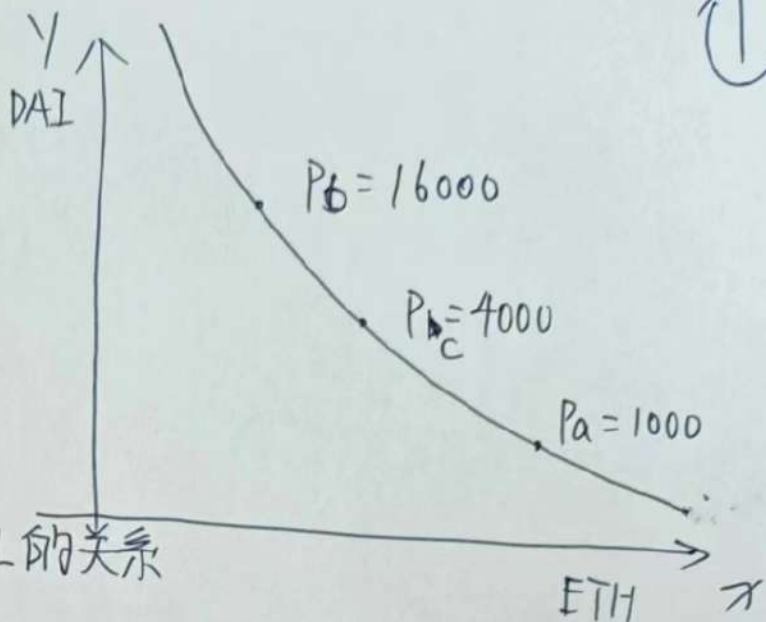
$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{p_b}} (x_r + L\sqrt{p_a}) = L^2 \Rightarrow y_r = L (\sqrt{p_b} - \sqrt{p_a})$$

$$L = \frac{y_r}{\sqrt{p_b} - \sqrt{p_a}}$$

3. 当 $p_a < p < p_b$ 时, 在 (p_a, p) 区间, L 的贡献都由 y_r 来做出
在 (p, p_b) 区间, L 的贡献都由 x_r 来做出.

$$L = \frac{y_r}{\sqrt{p} - \sqrt{p_a}} \Rightarrow y_r = L \cdot (\sqrt{p} - \sqrt{p_a})$$

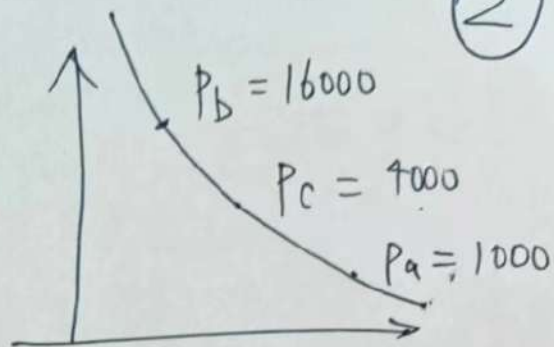
$$L = x_r \frac{\sqrt{p} \cdot \sqrt{p_b}}{\sqrt{p_b} - \sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow x_r = L \frac{\sqrt{p_b} - \sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p} \cdot \sqrt{p_b}}$$



①

已知: $L=20\sqrt{10}$. 求不同价格区间
 x_r, x_v, y_r, y_v 的值.

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1. 当 $P \leq P_a$ 时, $y_r = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x_r &= L \frac{\sqrt{P_b} - \sqrt{P_a}}{\sqrt{P_b} \cdot \sqrt{P_a}} = 20\sqrt{10} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{16000} - \sqrt{1000}}{\sqrt{16000} \cdot \sqrt{1000}} \\ &= 20\sqrt{10} \cdot \frac{40\sqrt{10} - 10\sqrt{10}}{40\sqrt{10} \cdot 10\sqrt{10}} \\ &= \cancel{20} \frac{30\sqrt{10}}{20\sqrt{10}} = 1.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_v = \frac{L}{\sqrt{P_b}} = \frac{20\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{16000}} = \frac{20\sqrt{10}}{40\sqrt{10}} = 0.5$$

$$y_v = L\sqrt{P_a} = 20\sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{1000} = 20 \cdot 100 = 2000$$

$$\begin{cases} x_r: 1.5 \\ x_v: 0.5 \\ y_r: 0 \\ y_v: 2000 \end{cases}$$

2. 当 $P \geq P_b$ 时, $x_r = 0$.

$$y_r = L(\sqrt{P_b} - \sqrt{P_a}) = 20\sqrt{10} \cdot (\sqrt{16000} - \sqrt{1000}) = 20\sqrt{10} \cdot 30\sqrt{10} = 6000$$

$$\begin{cases} x_r: 0 \\ x_v: 0.5 \\ y_r: 6000 \\ y_v: 2000 \end{cases}$$

3. 当 $P_a < P < P_b$ 时, P_c 点.

$$x_r = L \frac{\sqrt{P_b} - \sqrt{P_c}}{\sqrt{P_b} \cdot \sqrt{P_c}} = 20\sqrt{10} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{16000} - \sqrt{4000}}{\sqrt{16000} \cdot \sqrt{4000}} = 20\sqrt{10} \cdot \frac{40\sqrt{10} - 20\sqrt{10}}{40\sqrt{10} \cdot 20\sqrt{10}} = 0.5$$

$$y_r = L(\sqrt{P_c} - \sqrt{P_a}) = 20\sqrt{10} \cdot (\sqrt{4000} - \sqrt{1000}) = 20\sqrt{10} \cdot 10\sqrt{10} = 2000$$

$$\begin{cases} x_r: 0.5 \\ x_v: 0.5 \\ y_r: 2000 \\ y_v: 2000 \end{cases}$$

习题1: 用户有 $x_r = 2 \text{ ETH}$. 在 ETH/DAI 添加流动性.

当前 ETH 价格 $p = 2000$. 目标价格区间 $p_a = 1500$. $p_b = 2500$.

求: 需要多少 y_r ?

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当 p 在 (p_a, p_b) 之间波动. 价格变化对 x_r 和 y_r 的影响?

由 $L = \sqrt{xy}$ 和 $p = \frac{y}{x}$. 可以得出

$$x = \frac{L}{\sqrt{p}}, \quad y = L \cdot \sqrt{p}.$$

$$\text{此时 } x = x_r + x_v, \quad y = y_r + y_v$$

$$x_v, y_v \text{ 不变. } x_r' = x_r + \Delta x, \quad y_r' = y_r + \Delta y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x &= x_r - x_r' = (x_r + x_v) - (x_r' + x_v) \\ &= \frac{L}{\sqrt{p}} - \frac{L}{\sqrt{p'}} = \Delta \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \cdot L \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y &= y_r - y_r' = (y_r + y_v) - (y_r' + y_v) \\ &= L\sqrt{p} - L\sqrt{p'} = L \cdot \Delta \sqrt{p} = \Delta \sqrt{p} \cdot L \end{aligned}$$

习题2: 在习题1的案例中. 当价格变为 $p = 2500$. 此时移除流动性. 用户可以得到多少 ETH 和 DAI?

$$\sqrt{p'} = \frac{L\sqrt{p}}{\Delta x \sqrt{p} + L}$$

$$\sqrt{p'} = \frac{\Delta y}{L} + \sqrt{p_0}$$

习题3: 在上面的流动性中. 用户卖出 1 个 ETH. 可以得到多少 DAI?

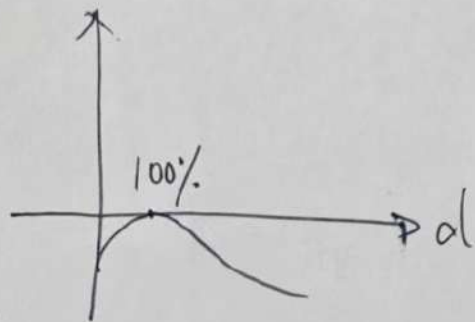
Uniswap V3 里的无常损失

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复习 Uniswap V2.

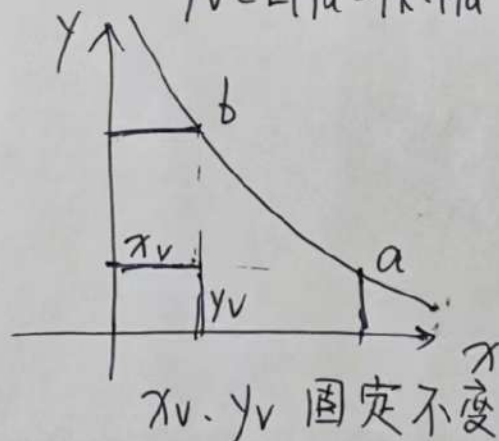
$$x \cdot y = k. \quad p = y/x. \quad P_i = P_{od}.$$

$$IL(d) = \frac{V_i - V_{hold}}{V_{hold}} = \frac{V_i}{V_{hold}} - 1 = \frac{2\sqrt{d}}{d+1} - 1$$



$$x \cdot y = k. \quad p = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= \sqrt{k} / \sqrt{p} \\ y &= \sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{p} \end{aligned} \quad \text{其中} \quad \begin{aligned} x_v &= \frac{L}{\sqrt{p_b}} = \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{p_b}} \\ y_v &= L \sqrt{p_a} = \sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{p_a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_r + x_v \quad \text{起始价格 } p_0 = y_0/x_0 \\ y &= y_r + y_v \quad \text{最终价格 } p_1 = y_1/x_1 \end{aligned}$$



1. 当 $p_a < p_0, p_1 < p_b$

$$t_0 \text{ 时刻: } (x_0, y_0) \quad p_0 = y_0/x_0$$

$$t_1 \text{ 时刻: } (x_1, y_1) \quad p_1 = y_1/x_1$$

$$t_{hold}: (x_0, y_0) \quad p_1 = y_1/x_1$$

$$V_1 = x_r \cdot p_1 + y_r = (x_1 - x_v) \cdot p_1 + (y_1 - y_v)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{p_1}} - \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{p_b}} \right) \cdot p_1 + (\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{p_1} - \sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{p_a})$$

$$= 2\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{p_1} - \sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{p_a} - \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{p_b}} \cdot p_1$$

$$V_{hold} = x_r \cdot p_1 + y_r = (x_0 - x_v) \cdot p_1 + (y_0 - y_v)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{p_0}} - \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{p_b}} \right) \cdot p_1 + (\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{p_0} - \sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{p_a})$$

$$= \sqrt{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_0}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{p_b}} \right) \cdot p_1 + (\sqrt{p_0} - \sqrt{p_a}) \cdot \sqrt{k}$$

$$IL(d) = f(d) = \frac{V_1}{V_{\text{mod}}} - 1 = \frac{2\overline{N_R} \cdot \overline{N_{P1}} - \overline{N_R} \cdot \overline{N_{Pa}} - \frac{\overline{N_R}}{\overline{N_{Pb}}} \cdot P_1}{\overline{N_R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\overline{N_{P0}}} - \frac{1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1 + (\overline{N_{P0}} - \overline{N_{Pa}}) \cdot \overline{N_R}} - 1$$

$$= \frac{2\overline{N_{P1}} - \overline{N_{Pa}} - \frac{P_1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}}{\left(\frac{1}{\overline{N_{P0}}} - \frac{1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1 + \overline{N_{P0}} - \overline{N_{Pa}}} - 1$$

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2. 当 $P_a < P < P_b$, $P_1 < P_a$ 时, $y_r = 0$

$$V_1 = x_r \cdot P_1 + y_r = \left(\frac{\overline{N_R}}{\overline{N_{P1}}} - \frac{\overline{N_R}}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1$$

$$IL(d) = f(d) = \frac{\left(\frac{\overline{N_R}}{\overline{N_{P1}}} - \frac{\overline{N_R}}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1}{\overline{N_R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\overline{N_{P0}}} - \frac{1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1 + (\overline{N_{P0}} - \overline{N_{Pa}}) \cdot \overline{N_R}} - 1$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\overline{N_{P1}}} - \frac{1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1}{\left(\frac{1}{\overline{N_{P0}}} - \frac{1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1 + (\overline{N_{P0}} - \overline{N_{Pa}})} - 1$$

3. 当 $P_a < P < P_b$, $P_1 > P_b$ 时, $x_r = 0$

$$V_1 = x_r \cdot P_1 + y_r = 0 + (\overline{N_R} \cdot \overline{N_{P1}} - \overline{N_R} \cdot \overline{N_{Pa}}) = \overline{N_R} (\overline{N_{P1}} - \overline{N_{Pa}})$$

$$IL(d) = f(d) = \frac{\overline{N_R} \cdot (\overline{N_{P1}} - \overline{N_{Pa}})}{\overline{N_R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\overline{N_{P0}}} - \frac{1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1 + (\overline{N_{P0}} - \overline{N_{Pa}}) \cdot \overline{N_R}} - 1$$

$$= \frac{\overline{N_{P1}} - \overline{N_{Pa}}}{\left(\frac{1}{\overline{N_{P0}}} - \frac{1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1 + (\overline{N_{P0}} - \overline{N_{Pa}})} - 1$$

当 $P_a \rightarrow 0$, $P_b \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$IL(d) = \frac{2\overline{N_{P1}} - \overline{N_{Pa}} - \frac{P_1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}}{\left(\frac{1}{\overline{N_{P0}}} - \frac{1}{\overline{N_{Pb}}}\right) \cdot P_1 + \overline{N_{P0}} - \overline{N_{Pa}}} - 1 = \frac{2\overline{N_{P1}}}{\frac{P_1}{\overline{N_{P0}}} + \overline{N_{P0}}} - 1$$

$$P_1 = P_0 \cdot d, \text{ 则 } IL(d) = \frac{2\overline{N_{P0}} \cdot d}{\frac{P_0 d}{\overline{N_{P0}}} + \overline{N_{P0}}} - 1 = \frac{2\overline{N} d}{d+1} - 1. \text{ 和 } V_2 \text{ 中一致}$$