Log Normal Trading Function Calculations

First, we set up the basic functions we need throughout the notebook.

First are the CDF and inverse CDF (PPF) functions.

```
\Phi[x_{-}] := CDF[NormalDistribution[0,1], x]

\Phi_{inv}[y_{-}] := Quantile[NormalDistribution[0, 1], y]
```

Next let's define some helper functions. These will appear often in calculations.

$$d_{1}[S_{-},K_{-},\sigma_{-},\tau_{-}] := \frac{Log\left[\frac{S}{K}\right] + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}\tau}{\sigma\sqrt{\tau}}$$

$$d_{2}[S_{-},K_{-},\sigma_{-},\tau_{-}] := \frac{Log\left[\frac{S}{K}\right] - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}\tau}{\sigma\sqrt{\tau}}$$

Now let's define functions that are more explicitly used for the DFMM.

These are functions used to get initial liquidity given a token amount and a price.

```
\begin{array}{ll} & L_{X}[x_{-},S_{-},K_{-},\sigma_{-},\tau_{-}] := \frac{x}{1-\Phi[d_{1}[S,K,\sigma,\tau]]} \\ & L_{Y}[y_{-},S_{-},K_{-},\sigma_{-},\tau_{-}] := \frac{y}{K\Phi[d_{2}[S,K,\sigma,\tau]]} \\ & X[y_{-},S_{-},K_{-},\sigma_{-},\tau_{-}] := KL_{Y}[y,S,K,\sigma,\tau] \; (1-\Phi[d_{1}[S,K,\sigma,\tau]]) \\ & Y[x_{-},S_{-},K_{-},\sigma_{-},\tau_{-}] := KL_{X}[x,S,K,\sigma,\tau] \; \Phi[d_{2}[S,K,\sigma,\tau]] \end{array}
```

These are functions that are used to get prices from either a balance in X or a balance in Y.

```
In[48]:= P_X[x_-, L_-, K_-, \sigma_-, \tau_-] := K Exp\left[\Phi_{inv}\left[1 - \frac{x}{L}\right]\sigma - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right]
               P_{Y}[y_{-},L_{-},K_{-},\sigma_{-},\tau_{-}] := K \operatorname{Exp}\left[\Phi_{inv}\left[\frac{y}{KI}\right]\sigma + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{2}\right]
```

Let's initialize a pool with some constants and some liquidity.

First, let's set the parameters for our curve, including the fee parameter γ

```
In[40]:=\{K_0, \sigma_0, \tau_0, \gamma_0\} = \{1, 1, 1, 1\}; Echo[K_0, "K_0 = "]; Echo[\sigma_0, "\sigma_0 = "]; Echo[\tau_0, "\tau_0]\}
```

Now, let's set the initial liquidity by providing an amount of X and a price S.

```
In[41]:= \{x_0, S_0\} = \{1, 1\}; Echo[x_0, "x_0 = "]; Echo[x_0, "S_0 = "];
```

From this, let's see what we will get for the initial amount of Y and L.

```
In[50]:= L_0 = L_X[x_0, S_0, K_0, \sigma_0, \tau_0]; Echo[N[L_0, 18], "L_0 = "];
        y_0 = Y[x_0, S_0, K_0, \sigma_0, \tau_0]; Echo[N[L<sub>0</sub>, 18], "y<sub>0</sub> = "];
   L_0 = 3.24109670456696994
```

Let's check that the prices are correct after the fact.

```
In[52]:= Echo[P_{X}[x_{0},L_{0},K_{0},\sigma_{0},\tau_{0}], "P_{X} = "]; Echo[P_{Y}[y_{0},L_{0},K_{0},\sigma_{0},\tau_{0}], "P_{Y} = "];
   P_X = 1
    P_{Y} = 1
```

Just to verify that we could have done this the other way, and show the flow, let's do that real fast.