

# CRYPTOCURRENCY

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# INTRODUCTION

- ▶ Crypto is obviously a pretty new topic!
- ▶ I'll give a broad overview
- ▶ Note: I'm not an expert on the crypto aspect
- ▶ Disclaimer: I have  $\approx$ \$40 worth of cryptocurrency (discounted transactions)

# WHAT IS CRYPTO?

- ▶ Digital currency
- ▶ Start with a public ledger: you have X, I have Y everybody knows what wallet has what
- ▶ I want to pay you Z: submit transaction to ledger
- ▶ To submit, I give my. password (hard to guess, easy to verify, can be anonymous)
- ▶ A bunch of people see the transaction and compete to solve a puzzle and add it to the ledger (blockchain). If win, get rewarded (proof-of-work). Verify ledger against all others, if agree with 51%, then win.
- ▶ Alternatively, lock up coins, distribute based on stake: verify with others, reward validators

# FEATURES OF CRYPTO

- ▶ Note: not all of these are true for every coin
- ▶ Irreversible
- ▶ Anonymous
- ▶ Instantaneous (compared to ACH)
- ▶ Limited in quantity (good and bad(?))
- ▶ No centralized authority

## VALUES OF ASSETS

- ▶ What's the value of any asset? Take interest rate of  $r$

$$P_t = D_t + \frac{P_{t+1}}{1+r}$$

$$P_t = D_t + \frac{D_{t+1} + \frac{P_{t+2}}{1+r}}{1+r}$$

$$P_t = D_t + \frac{D_{t+1}}{1+r} + \frac{P_{t+2}}{(1+r)^2}$$

$$P_t = \sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_{t+\tau}}{(1+r)^\tau}$$

- ▶ The no-arbitrage price of an asset is the net present value of its dividends
- ▶ What are the dividends of Crypto? (what are dividends of cash(?))

## CONVENIENCE YIELD (AND ISSUE)

- ▶ Bitcoin pays no dividends
- ▶ But it does have a “convenience yield”
- ▶ Ability to easily, anonymously transact
- ▶ But:

$$MV = PY$$

- ▶ Issue is if you want to stay in crypto all the time, or quickly convert  $V$  plays an important role!
- ▶ Also  $M$  plays an important role: even if Bitcoin limited, Bitcoin derivatives, Ethereum, etc. are not
- ▶ Let's talk flavors of coin

## COIN FLAVORS

- ▶ Bitcoin pays no dividends
- ▶ But it does have a “convenience yield”
- ▶ Ability to easily, anonymously transact
- ▶ But:

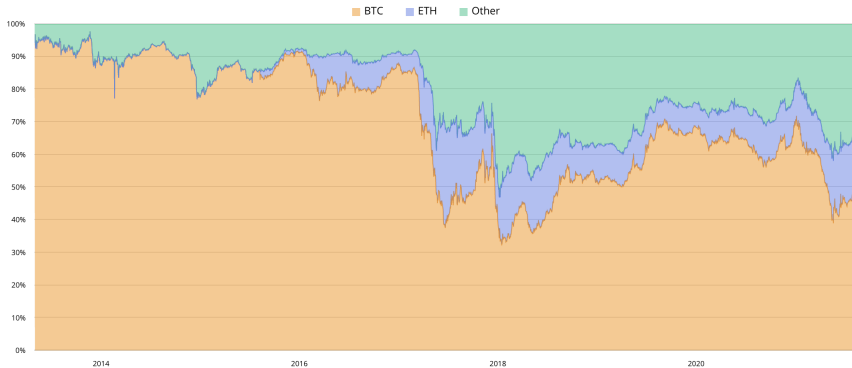
$$MV = PY$$

or:

$$P_B = \frac{Y}{MV}$$

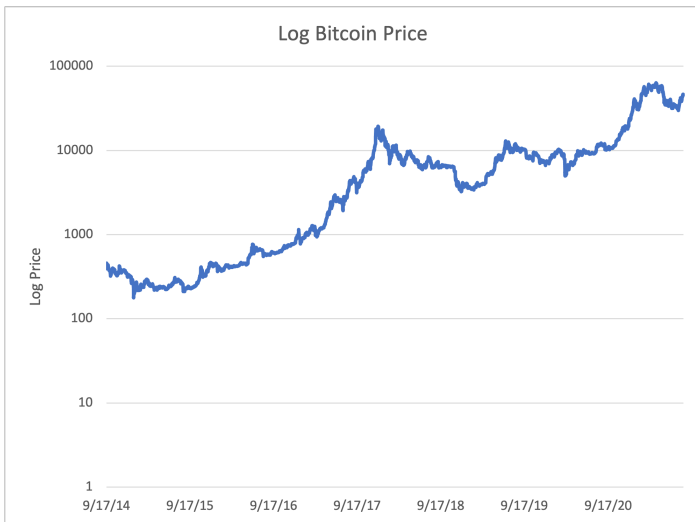
- ▶  $M$  and  $V$  are dangerous for BTC.
  - ▶  $V \uparrow$  if people able to switch in and out for transactions (not hold). Relevant when not speculative (stability could be dangerous for value!)
  - ▶  $M \uparrow$  if other cryptocurrencies enter, hard forks, etc.
- ▶ Cochrane: “Long history of unbacked money suggests the long term value of any unbacked cryptocurrency must be zero”

# BITCOIN DOMINANCE



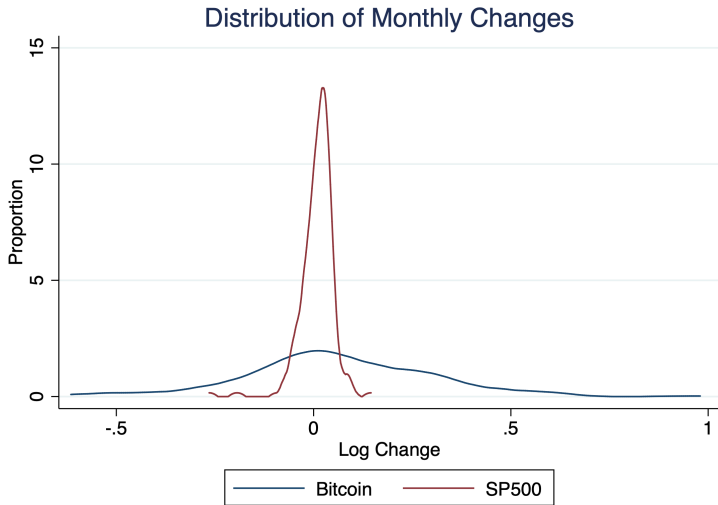


# BITCOIN PRICE



Very volatile! Month-to-month variance is high

# BITCOIN LOG PRICE CHANGE DISTRIBUTION



Very volatile! Year-to-year variance is high

## OTHER COINS

- ▶ Ethereum: like Bitcoin, move toward proof-of-stake, “smart” contracts
- ▶ Bitcoin Cash: “hard fork” of Bitcoin
- ▶ Tether: “stablecoin” theoretically backed by dollar assets
- ▶ Ripple: bank-owned servers (“centralized”)
- ▶ Binance Coin: Ethereum-like, created by an exchange as private currency (create value via fee discount)
- ▶ Monero: “privacy coin,” obscures public ledger, great for illegal transactions

## ECONOMIC LIMITS OF BLOCKCHAIN

- ▶ Budish (2018)
- ▶ Two things are true in proof-of-work
  1. Free entry means zero-profit condition for miners
  2. Must incentivize enough miners to make a “majority attack” impossible *at all times*
- ▶ Together, **flow** payments to miners big compared to **stock** value of bitcoin
- ▶ This is tricky! If all Bitcoin worth \$1 trillion, and could steal \$1 billion with attack, then need to always be paying miners enough that the computational cost is  $> \$1$  billion
- ▶ Natural limit to how valuable the stock can be in proof-of-work
- ▶ Splitting currencies makes attacks easier

# FUTURE OF CRYPTO

- ▶ History of unbacked currencies suggests extreme caution
- ▶ Near-instantaneous, irreversible, anonymous technology offers real convenience yield
- ▶ But economic limits to value,  $V \uparrow$  and  $M \uparrow$  makes hard to see why value shouldn't go to zero in the long run
- ▶ My ideal: security-backed proof-of-stake (anonymity may suffer). “Stocks as money”
- ▶ Coin proliferation, government coins, stablecoins, etc. threaten anonymous coins ( $Y$  is split!)