

BROKERAGE: OPTIONS



Closed captioning is provided to assist with today's webinar. Please be advised that closed captioning may not be a completely accurate transcription due to a variety of reasons including but not limited to:

- Background noise
- Volume and clarity of the speaker's voice
- Speaker's proficiency with the English language
- Lexicons and dialects specific to a geography or community

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Any screenshots, charts, or company trading symbols mentioned, are provided for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered an offer to sell, a solicitation of an offer to buy, or a recommendation for the security.
- Options trading entails significant risk and is not appropriate for all investors. Certain complex options strategies carry additional risk. Before trading options, contact Fidelity Investments by calling 800-544-5115 to receive a copy of *Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options*. Supporting documentation for any claims, if applicable, will be furnished upon request.
- There are additional costs associated with option strategies that call for multiple purchases and sales of options, such as spreads, straddles, and collars, as compared with a single option trade.
- Greeks are mathematical calculations used to determine the effect of various factors on options.
- Technical analysis focuses on market action specifically, volume and price. Technical analysis is only one approach to analyzing stocks. When considering which stocks to buy or sell, you should use the approach that you're most comfortable with. As with all your investments, you must make your own determination as to whether an investment in any particular security or securities is right for you based on your investment objectives, risk tolerance, and financial situation. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
- Any non-Fidelity sources mentioned today are unaffiliated with Fidelity Investments. As such, Fidelity does not endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or assume any responsibility for any such content.





Intermediate Options Trading Webinar Series

Options Pricing

Understand how options are priced and learn how you can help get better returns.

What You Need To Know About Volatility

Understanding the different volatility types and how to formulate and manage an outlook on implied volatility.

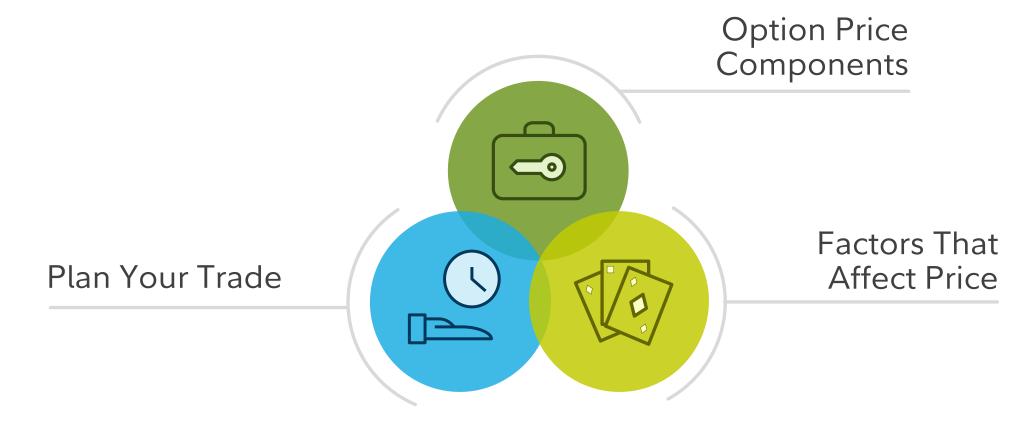
One Leg or Two

Evaluate the pros and cons to more complex options trading strategies (e.g. spreads).

Generating Options Trade Ideas

Get to know the Fidelity suite of resources for options trade idea generation.





Agenda



Option Price Components



Option Pricing Basics



What factors determine an option contract's premium/price?

Option Pricing Factors

- Stock price
- Time to expiration
- Dividends

- Strike price
- Interest rate

Volatility

Option Pricing Model

Option's Theoretical Price

Option Valuations



What factors affect the supply and demand for options?

Stock owners get nervous



Buy options for protection or speculation



Buying pressure raises IV levels

Higher expected move in the security

Higher demand for option contracts

Higher IV levels

Implied Volatility:

Implied Volatility (IV) can be used as a measure of an option's relative value. Supply and demand for option contracts affects IV.

Result: More expensive premiums

Option Valuations



What factors affect the supply and demand for options?

Rising market improves outlook



Sell options for income



Selling pressure lowers IV levels

Lower expected move in the security

Lower demand for options

Lower IV levels

Implied Volatility:

Implied Volatility (IV) can be used as a measure of an option's relative value. Supply and demand for option contracts affects IV.

Result: Less expensive premiums

Review: Premium Components



Premium = Intrinsic Value + Extrinsic Value

An option contract that has intrinsic value is "in the money"

An option contract that has no intrinsic value is "out of the money"



Factors That Affect Price



Factors That Affect Price





Stock Price



Time to Expiration



Underlying Stock's Price

Major factor in the price of options

Higher-priced stocks/ETFs will tend to have higher-priced options

• A \$1000 stock will typically have higher option prices than a \$5 stock



We can measure how movement will affect the option contract's price with the Greeks.*

Delta





Delta can be used to tell you how much your option contract's price will change based on a dollar move in the underlying. It can also give you share equivalency or an approximation of the probability that the option contract will expire in or out of the money.

Example

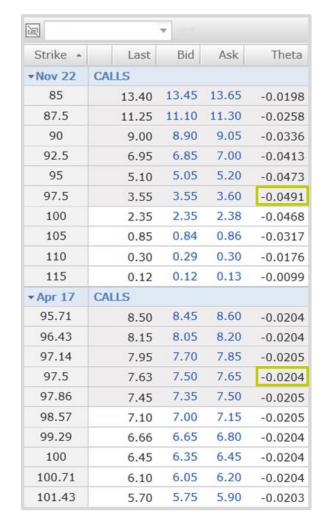
A long call with a 0.50 delta should move approximately \$0.50 with a \$1 move in the underlying:

This is the equivalent of being long 50 shares of the underlying, and has a 50% chance of being in or out of the money at expiration.

Consider Time Decay



Time decay typically accelerates as expiration comes closer, meaning shorter-term options have the highest time decay.



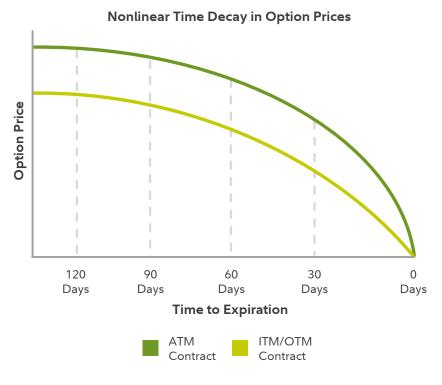


Image is for illustrative purposes only.

Theta





Theta tells you how much the option contract's value should change based on one day's **passage of time.**

Example

If you have a theta of 0.05, your option's price will lose approximately \$0.05 of value for one day's passage of time, all else being equal.

Greeks are not static! \$0.05 loss today could be significantly different next day/week/month. At-the-money options experience nonlinear time decay, and decay accelerates around the last 30–45 days of the contract's life.

What Is Volatility?



Volatility measures the relative price fluctuations of a security.

Measure of uncertainty (risk)

- Low volatility > Less movement > Less risk
- High volatility > More movement > More risk

Measured in annualized percentage terms

• 10% volatility on a \$100 stock means the oneyear expected move is + or (-) \$10

No bias for direction

Historical vs. Implied Volatility



Historical Volatility (HV)

- Uses actual pricing data over the specified period
- Measures realized volatility
- Can be gauged by looking at a price chart
- Based on number of trading days e.g., HV20 includes 20 trading days' worth of data

Implied Volatility (IV)

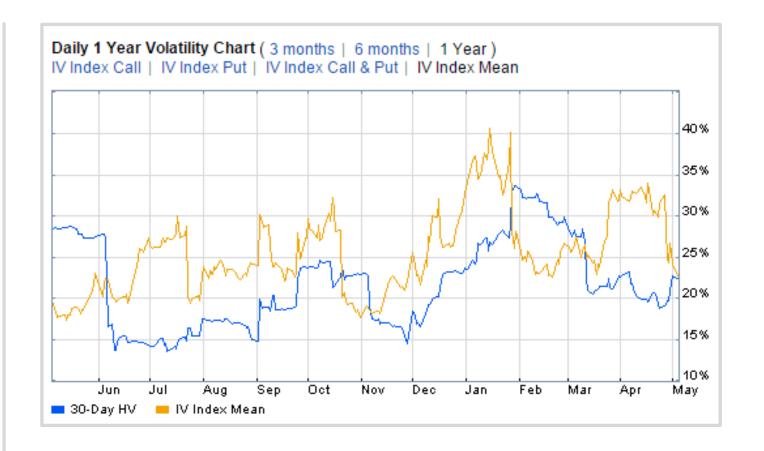
- Derived from the option contract prices on the given security
- Measures expected volatility
- Based on calendar days for a theoretical option

Consider Event Risk



Historical events affect demand—and in turn, impact volatility.

- Earnings reports
- Product releases
- Drug approvals



Each spike in IV on this volatility chart represents an upcoming earnings report.

Image is for illustrative purposes only.

Vega





Vega tells you how much the option contract's value should change based on one-percentage-point change in **Implied Volatility**.

Example

If you have a vega of 0.05, your option's price should gain or lose \$0.05 for a one-percentage-point change in Implied Volatility, all else being equal.

Implied Volatility is the "X factor" in options pricing. If there is more demand for an option, IV should increase and, therefore, so will the option's price. If there is less demand for an option, IV should decrease and thus the option's price should decrease as well. Again, remember that a change in IV should directly affect the option's price, but it will also affect all the Greeks.

Measuring Volatility with Vega



Vega = 0.0535

Theoretically, the option will make \$5/contract with each 1% move up in IV and lose \$5/contract with each 1% move down in IV.

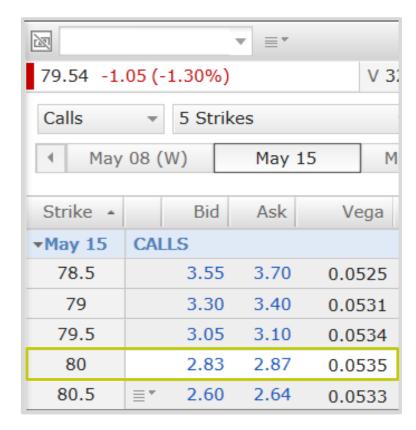


Image is for illustrative purposes only.

Example

You are predicting an 8% drop in IV after an earnings announcement.

 $-8 \times 0.0535 \times 100 = -$42.80/contract$

You are expecting the contract price to go from \$2.83 to \$2.40 (\$2.83 - \$0.428) resulting in a loss of \$42.80 from the 8% IV drop, with everything else remaining constant.







Trade Planning Process

- Reason for Placing the Trade
- Outlook on Price Movement
- Entry Strategy
- Exit Strategy

Reason for Placing the Trade

Is there an event you should consider?

Earnings Report, Product Releases, Drug ApprovalsTrading Implied Volatility or Direction

- Implied Volatility Play: Selling or Buying IV Strategies
 Don't forget that the option market is pricing in its
 expected price movement
- Direction Play: Buying or Selling Strategies
 Don't forget about the IV changes that occur around these events

Technical Events

- Trends can take years to develop versus impacts of time decay
- Support and Resistance
- Breakouts

Fundamentals

- Current business environment
- Individual company metrics



Remember

The reason for placing the trade can help define the exit strategy.

Outlook on Price Movement

Are you bullish, bearish, or neutral?

Bullish

• Positive delta option strategies

Bearish

Negative delta option strategies

Neutral or no directional bias

- Delta close to zero
- Trade is not based on direction, but on time, IV changes, and/or magnitude of price movement



Remember

There is more than one way to trade direction or volatility outlooks.

Entry Strategy



How do you choose a strike price and an expiration date?

Reason for trade will impact the selected time frame

- Shorter Term: High price acceleration, but more time decay
- Longer Term: Less time decay, but less price acceleration

Buyer or Seller?

• Buyer: Typically, option buyers use further out expirations

Time works against long option positions

Further-dated expirations reduce the effects of time decay

More time for outlook to play out

• **Seller:** Typically, option sellers will look for 30–60 days to expiration

Attempt to balance premium being received with exposure to accelerated time decay

Time decay helps short option positions

Remember

Options have a balance of risk and reward.

Keep in mind the amount you are willing to risk relative to the account size. Don't allow trades to get too big.

Exit Strategy



What are your profit and loss targets?

Establish exit strategy before entering trade

Define risk and reward targets

- Dollar or percentage amount
- Technical signal
- Price level

Consider closing when you've reached a specific percentage of max gain

Remember

If your original outlook changes, reassess your exit strategy.

Let Your Outlook Define the Option Strategy



Key takeaways

- Know what you are trying to trade
- Consider your risk/reward balance
- Use volatility analysis to select an option strategy
- Consider the effect of time on the strategy
- Evaluate strategies with option Greeks
- Establish an exit strategy prior to entering a trade
- Reassess if your outlook changes



Visit the Fidelity Learning Center



Learn more about options

Read: Access the Options Strategy Guide

Watch: Check out videos that cover options basics

Attend: Register for monthly webinars

Glossary



Delta

Delta is the sensitivity of an options price to the change in the price of the underlying asset.

Theta

Theta measures the effect that the decrease in time has on an option as it approaches expiration. This is also known as time decay. Theta quantifies how much value is lost on the option due to the passing of time.

Vega

Vega is a measure of an option price's sensitivity for a given change in implied volatility. An increase in the implied volatility (i.e., the expected volatility) of an option will increase the value of both call and put options, and falling implied volatility decreases the value of both types of options.

Glossary



Premium

The price a put or call buyer must pay to a put or call seller (writer) for an option contract. Market supply and demand forces determine the premium.

Volatility

A measure of the fluctuation in the market price of the underlying security. Mathematically, volatility is the annualized standard deviation of returns.

Thank You



Please join us for our upcoming webinars

For more information, please visit

Fidelity.com > News & Research > Options

Questions? Contact a Fidelity representative at 877-907-4429





BROKERAGE: OPTIONS



Closed captioning is provided to assist with today's webinar. Please be advised that closed captioning may not be a completely accurate transcription due to a variety of reasons including but not limited to:

- Background noise
- Volume and clarity of the speaker's voice
- Speaker's proficiency with the English language
- Lexicons and dialects specific to a geography or community

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Any screenshots, charts, or company trading symbols mentioned, are provided for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered an offer to sell, a solicitation of an offer to buy, or a recommendation for the security.
- Options trading entails significant risk and is not appropriate for all investors. Certain complex options strategies carry additional risk. Before trading options, contact Fidelity Investments by calling 800-544-5115 to receive a copy of *Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options*. Supporting documentation for any claims, if applicable, will be furnished upon request.
- There are additional costs associated with option strategies that call for multiple purchases and sales of options, such as spreads, straddles, and collars, as compared with a single option trade.
- Greeks are mathematical calculations used to determine the effect of various factors on options.
- Technical analysis focuses on market action specifically, volume and price. Technical analysis is only one approach to analyzing stocks. When considering which stocks to buy or sell, you should use the approach that you're most comfortable with. As with all your investments, you must make your own determination as to whether an investment in any particular security or securities is right for you based on your investment objectives, risk tolerance, and financial situation. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
- Any non-Fidelity sources mentioned today are unaffiliated with Fidelity Investments. As such, Fidelity does not endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or assume any responsibility for any such content.





Intermediate Options Trading Webinar Series

Options Pricing

Understand how options are priced and learn how you can help get better returns.

What You Need To Know About Volatility

Understanding the different volatility types and how to formulate and manage an outlook on implied volatility.

One Leg or Two

Evaluate the pros and cons to more complex options trading strategies (e.g. spreads).

Generating Options Trade Ideas

Get to know the Fidelity suite of resources for options trade idea generation.





What is on our agenda today?

What is Volatility?

Overview and comparison of Historic vs Implied Volatility (HV/IV)

How does IV affect option pricing?

A deep dive on meaning and interpretation of IV

Using volatility data to make trade decisions

Determining the relative expensiveness of a potential trade

Fidelity resources for volatility analysis

Live demonstration of the Option Chain, Option Statistics and more



What is Volatility?



What is volatility?



Volatility measures the price movement and fluctuation of an underlying security

Measures uncertainty (risk)

- Low volatility Less movement Less Risk
- High volatility More movement More Risk

No bias for direction

Measured in percentage terms

• 10% volatility on \$50 stock = 1 year expected move is + or (-) \$5

Different types of volatility

• Historical vs. Implied Volatility

Historical Volatility vs. Implied Volatility



Historical Volatility (HV)

- Realized, statistical, or actual volatility
- Calculated using past price movement of the security
- HV % tells you the expected range a security should price within over 1 year based on historical movement
 - Considers 1 standard deviation and therefore is expected to capture 68% of price points
- Many technical indicators are based on historical volatility
 - Bollinger Bands, Average True Range (ATR), etc.



Current stock price + or (-) 30.24%

Based on the last 20 trading days, there is a 68% likelihood (or simply 2/3 of the time) that the stock will be within this price range.

Historical Volatility vs. Implied Volatility



Implied Volatility (IV)

- Measures what the market expects volatility of the security to be in the future, based on premiums on option contracts for that security
- Annualized percentage for future expected move
- Dynamic will change with option prices based on supply and demand for contracts



62.35% annualized expected move based on hypothetical 30-day option contracts

Image shows volatility data from the Option Statistics tool in Active Trader Pro

Historical Volatility vs. Implied Volatility



Historical Volatility (HV)

- Uses actual pricing data over the specified period
- Measure of *realized* volatility
- Based on trading days

Implied Volatility (IV)

- Derived from the option contract prices on the given security
- Measure of *expected* movement
- Based on calendar days for a theoretical option



How does IV affect option pricing?



Implied Volatility: Standard Deviations



IV is expressed as a percentage move of the stock price representing a one standard deviation move over the next year

What is a standard deviation??

From a statistical standpoint, at the end of 1 year there is a:

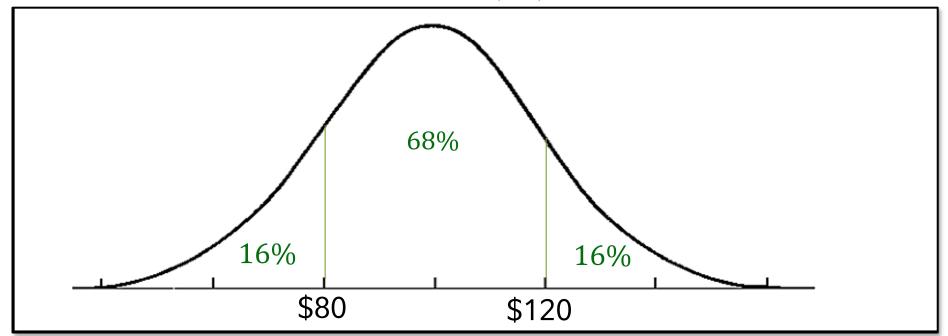
- 68% likelihood the stock will end the period within 1 standard deviation
- 95% likelihood the stock will end the period within 2 standard deviations
- 99% likelihood the stock will end the period within 3 standard deviations

Implied Volatility: Standard Deviations



Example: A stock trading at \$100, with 20% IV has a 68% likelihood at being between \$80 and 120 at the end of one year.

$$$100 \times 20\% = $20$$



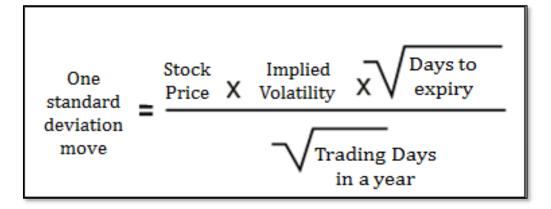
The stock's annual expected range is between \$80 and \$120

Expected Move Calculation



Traders will convert the <u>annualized</u> expected move into <u>daily</u> expected move or expected move until expiration using the following

formula:



Trader's tip

It's helpful to remember that 16% IV results in a 1% daily expected move: $(\$100 \times .16 \times 1) = +/- \1

Our previous example converted to a daily expected move...

- Stock price = \$100
- IV = 20%
- Sq. root of trading days in a year = approx. 16

$$\frac{$100 \times .20 \times 1}{16} = + \text{ or (-) } $1.25$$

Implied Volatility is derived from option pricing



Option pricing components:

- √ Stock price
- √ Strike price
- √ Expiration date
- ✓ Interest rate
- ✓ Dividends
- √ Implied Volatility



IV can be derived by working backwards through the formula since the option price and all other components are known

Pricing models are used to price the initial IV

ATM contracts are generally used to calculate IV because they usually have highest volume and therefore prices are more determined by actual order flow (supply and demand)



Using volatility data to make trade decisions



How the market affects IV levels



IV is considered a **measure of investor fear.** It changes due to market supply and demand.

Stock owners get nervous

Buy options for protection or speculation

Rising market improves outlook

Sell options for lowers IV Levels

Selling pressure lowers IV levels

Impact of supply and demand on IV



Consider an analogy:

Where would you expect sunglasses and snow cones to be more expensive: in Alaska or Florida?

Why?

- Higher probability that the sun will be shining sunglasses for protection, snow cones for relief
- In Alaska there may not even be snow cone shacks because of dismal demand
- More demand = Higher premiums

Now let's apply it to SPX options:

- "Disaster" possibly looming => Investors purchase options to protect existing position(s) or to speculate on a downside move
- Demand increases when SPX falls due to continued downside concern
- SPX goes up => less concern about downside risk
- Selling premium to increase returns = more supply = IV decreases

Volatility Skew



Supply and demand are different for each option series:

When there is a bias resulting in higher implied volatilities for successively lower strike prices it is known as put skew. The opposite is call skew.

Trader's tip-Identify the vertical skew direction to see market's expectation for more volatile moves towards the skew.

Horizontal skew:

When implied volatility levels are different across expiries, this is called horizontal skew.

 This is most prevalent around known upcoming events like earnings announcements where the options expiring soonest, but after the event will tend to have the highest IV levels

But, beware!

IV Skew is not stagnant, it can and does change over time, sometimes rapidly.

~	Strike +	Bid	Ask	IV Mid
+ M	ay 20 (73 da	ys) (CALLS	
	185	1.83	1.86	29.54%
	180	2.80	2.82	30.22%
	175	4.15	4.20	31.12%
	170	5.95	6.05	32.43%
	165	8.25	8.35	33.79%
	160	11.00	11.05	35.43%
	155	14.10	14.20	37.07%
	150	17.60	17.70	38.81%
	145	21.35	21.50	40.62%
	140	25.35	25.50	42.65%

Put Skew

₩.	Strike *	Bid	Ask	IV Mid
- M	ay 18 (71 day	rs) (ALLS	
J	42.5	3.20	3.30	126.51%
	40	3.50	3.70	123.13%
	37.5	3.90	4.10	120.51%
	35	4.40	4.60	115.63%
	32.5	5.00	5.10	111.37%
	30	5.60	5.80	105.84%
1	29	5.90	6.10	102.99%
	28	6.20	6.40	99.96%
	27	6.60	6.80	97.55%
	26	7.00	7.20	94.48%

Call Skew



Fidelity resources for volatility analysis



Expensiveness



IV is a product of supply and demand for option contracts and, therefore, can be a measure of expensiveness

Higher expected move in the security

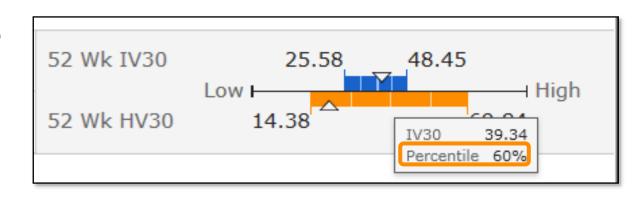
Higher demand for option contracts

Higher implied volatility (IV)

S More expensive premiums \$ premiums \$

How can you determine whether a specific stock's IV is relatively expensive (or inexpensive)?

• IV percentile shows where a specific stock's IV is compared to where it has been in the last 52 weeks



Expensiveness - continued



How can you determine whether a specific stock's IV is relatively expensive (or inexpensive)?

AAPL:Daily 1 Year Volatility Chart (3 months | 6 months | 1 Year)

IV Index Call | IV Index Put | IV Index Call & Put | IV Index Mean



IV index chart

compares
historical volatility
with implied
volatility over the
last year

IV Index chart can be found in the option research section on Fidelity.com

- Helps to compare current volatility data with historical data to identify high or low levels
- Allows traders to identify divergence and convergence between HV and IV
- Quick way to find when volatility measures are at extremes and may likely revert to their mean values

Vega



Vega measures direct impact on option prices due to changes in Implied Volatility (IV)

It represents the amount an option contract's premium will change due to a 1% move in IV



→ Vega = 0.6226

Theoretically, the option will make \$62.26/contract with each 1% move up in IV and lose \$62.26 with each 1% move down in IV.

Example:

You are predicting an 8% drop in IV after an earnings announcement.

- 8 x .6226 x 100 = - \$498.08 / contract You are expecting the contract price to go from 18.15 to 13.17 (18.15 – [.6226 x 8] rounded) resulting in a change of \$498.08 from the 8% IV drop, assuming all else remains constant.

Key Takeaways



Volatility measures the amount a stock fluctuates. It is considered a measure of risk, uncertainty and fear.

Option traders consider 2 types of volatility: Historical volatility (HV) and Implied volatility (IV). HV looks at **past** price movement. IV is the option market's expectation of **future** movement.

IV is expressed as an annualized percentage of the stock price and represents a one standard deviation move. It can be used to calculate future expected move on an annual basis, or for a more specific time period.

IV is a product of supply and demand for specific option contracts. It can be used as a gauge to determine whether options are relatively cheap or expensive.

Fidelity provides the IV percentile, IV index and more for option traders to use to analyze past and present volatility and to formulate an outlook on volatility.

Vega measures how much a 1% move up or down in IV will affect option prices.



Visit the Fidelity Learning Center



Learn more about investing, trading, and personal finance

Read: Learn about a variety of topics with timely articles and viewpoints

Watch: Check out instructional videos to help you perform certain tasks or functions

Attend: Register for monthly webinars

Thank You



Please join us for our upcoming webinars

Download Active Trader Pro for free at

Fidelity.com/ATP

Questions? Call a trading specialist at 800-564-0211







Closed captioning is provided to assist with today's webinar. Please be advised that closed captioning may not be a completely accurate transcription due to a variety of reasons including but not limited to:

- Background noise
- Volume and clarity of the speaker's voice
- Speaker's proficiency with the English language
- Lexicons and dialects specific to a geography or community

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Any screenshots, charts, or company trading symbols mentioned, are provided for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered an offer to sell, a solicitation of an offer to buy, or a recommendation for the security.
- Options trading entails significant risk and is not appropriate for all investors. Certain complex options strategies carry additional risk. Before trading options, contact Fidelity Investments by calling 800-544-5115 to receive a copy of *Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options*. Supporting documentation for any claims, if applicable, will be furnished upon request.
- There are additional costs associated with option strategies that call for multiple purchases and sales of options, such as spreads, straddles, and collars, as compared with a single option trade.
- Greeks are mathematical calculations used to determine the effect of various factors on options.
- Technical analysis focuses on market action specifically, volume and price. Technical analysis is only one approach to analyzing stocks. When considering which stocks to buy or sell, you should use the approach that you're most comfortable with. As with all your investments, you must make your own determination as to whether an investment in any particular security or securities is right for you based on your investment objectives, risk tolerance, and financial situation. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
- Any non-Fidelity sources mentioned today are unaffiliated with Fidelity Investments. As such, Fidelity does not endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or assume any responsibility for any such content.





Intermediate Options Trading Webinar Series

Options Pricing

Understand how options are priced and learn how you can help get better returns.

What You Need To Know About Volatility

Understanding the different volatility types and how to formulate and manage an outlook on implied volatility.

One Leg or Two

Evaluate the pros and cons to more complex options trading strategies (e.g. spreads).

Generating Options Trade Ideas

Get to know the Fidelity suite of resources for options trade idea generation.

Agenda

Options strategies

Considerations

Single leg option strategy

2 legged option strategy

Common pitfalls to avoid



Consider a Bullish Outlook

We'll cover 2 scenarios:

- Trading a breakout
- Trading a long-term trend



Factors to consider:

- Time horizon (Theta)
- Volatility outlook (Implied Volatility)
- Expectations of price movement
- What you're trading
- Probabilities and risk reward



Trading a Breakout

If you have a **short time horizon**, looking for ways to **minimize capital** or expect an **increase in volatility**, then you may want to consider....

A long call option strategy



Trader's Tip

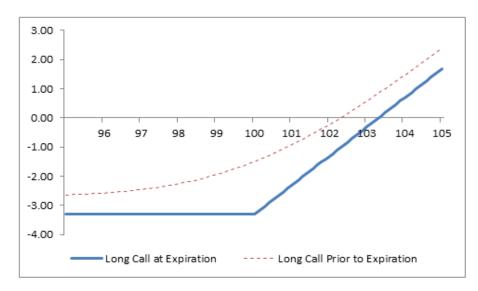
Allow your outlook to define the strategy.

Don't allow your strategy to define your outlook.



Long Call: Single Leg Strategy

Profit/Loss diagram and table: Long 100 Call @ 3.30



Outlook	Bullish
Construction	Buying a call
Max Gain	Unlimited
Max Loss	Call premium paid
Breakeven @ expiration	Strike price + Call premium paid



Trader's Tip

There are several different approaches that can tailor your trade to your risk and trade style.

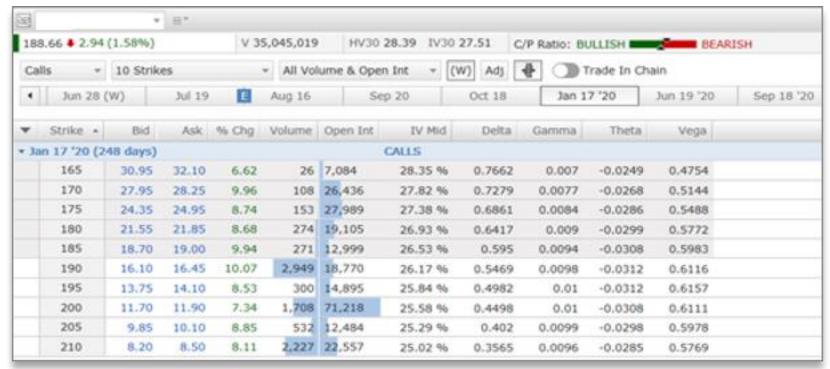
Read more about the <u>long call</u> <u>strategy</u>.



News & Research > Learning Center > Options Strategy Guide



Placing the Trade







Trader's Tip

Account can be selected to pre-fill trade ticket when selected under settings.



Long Call Considerations

- Timeframe of breakout
- Time decay
- In-the-money (ITM)
- Out-of-the-money (OTM)
- Implied volatility

Delta 71.443 | Gamma .0723 | Theta -3.687 | Vega 58.383



Trader's Tip

Delta is used to measure the equivalent long/short share exposure.

Manage your trade:

- Leave alone
- Close out
- Roll out



Trading a Long-Term Trend

If you have a longer term horizon, looking for ways to minimize capital at risk, or concerned with a higher probability trade, then you may want to consider...

A **bull call spread** option strategy



Trader's Tip

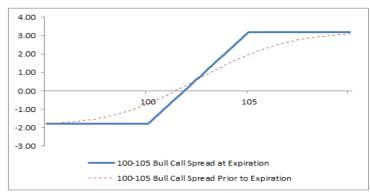
Spread trades are slower to reach max gain/loss when compared to a single leg strategy.



Bull Call Spread: 2 Legged Strategy

Profit/Loss diagram and table: bull call spread

Long 1 100 Call at (3.30) Short 1 105 Call at <u>1.50</u> Net Cost = (1.80)



Outlook	Bullish
Construction	Buying a lower strike call and selling a higher strike call
Max Gain	Difference between the strikes – premium paid
Max Loss	Premium paid
Breakeven @ expiration	Lower strike price + Premium paid



Trader's Tip

Traders will typically buy the lower strike ITM and sell higher strike OTM.

Read more about the <u>bull call</u> <u>spread strategy</u>.

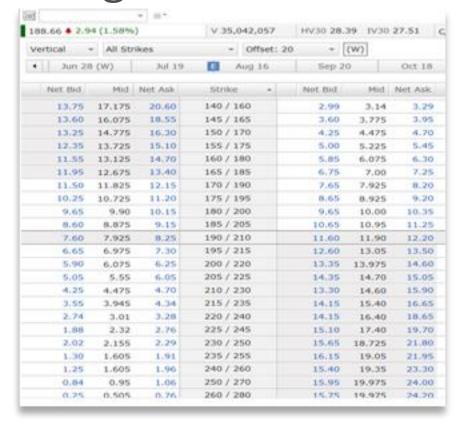


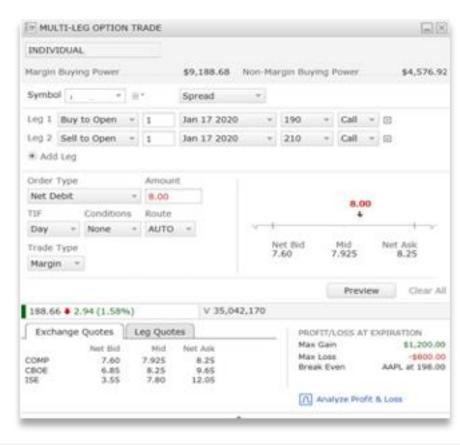
News & Research > Learning Center > Options Strategy Guide

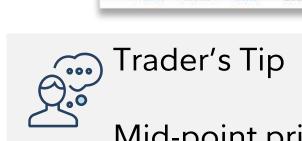




Placing the Trade







Mid-point price is what many traders will try to achieve.



Bull Call Spread Considerations

- Provide sufficient time to allow trade to develop
- Willing to cap gains to offset option centric risks
- Spreads need time to work towards max gain
- Max loss is less compared to outright long call

Delta 18.73 | Gamma .0009 | Theta -.535 | Vega 4.304



Trader's Tip

Spreads help offset IV impacts and time decay.

Manage your trade:

- Leave alone
- Close out
- Roll out



Using the same strategy because it worked before

Common Pitfalls



Selling the additional leg to stop losses on the long leg

No exit strategy needed

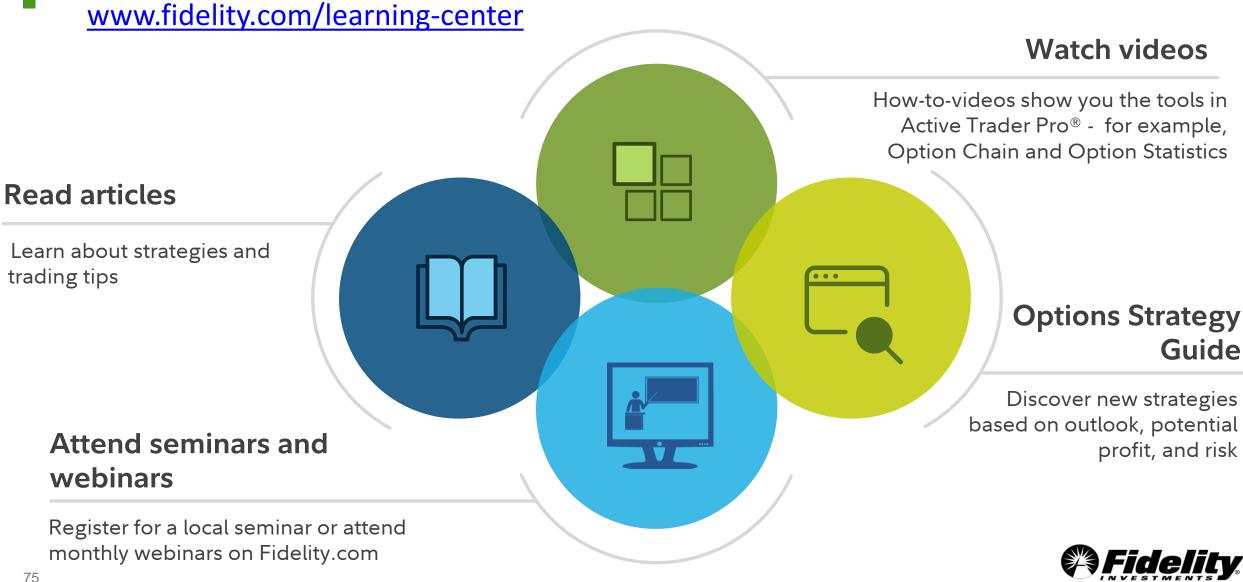


Key Takeaways

- Key factors to analyze include: time horizon, outlook on IV, price move expectancy, reason for trade, and risk/reward balance
- Single and 2 legged option strategies should be considered for different reasons, know the tradeoffs of using one over the other
- Use an option strategy that gives the you a risk/reward balance that matches what you're looking to trade
- Take advantage of the options tools we provide to help analyze these factors and make confident trading decisions



Use the Fidelity Learning Center at home to...



Next Steps

✓ Download Active Trader Pro[®]

✓ Attend a coaching session

✓ Register for an options educational event

fidelity.com/ATP

fidelity.com/coaching

fidelity.com/optionevents





How Fidelity Can Help



Call the Active Trader Strategy Desk 877.907.4429

Better understand how to use our options research and trading tools

Further utilize the Active Trader Pro® trading platform

Create a more effective, overall trading strategy



Generating Options Trading Ideas Using Fidelity's Tools and Resources

BROKERAGE: OPTIONS



Closed captioning is provided to assist with today's webinar. Please be advised that closed captioning may not be a completely accurate transcription due to a variety of reasons including but not limited to:

- Background noise
- Volume and clarity of the speaker's voice
- Speaker's proficiency with the English language
- Lexicons and dialects specific to a geography or community

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Any screenshots, charts, or company trading symbols mentioned, are provided for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered an offer to sell, a solicitation of an offer to buy, or a recommendation for the security.
- Options trading entails significant risk and is not appropriate for all investors. Certain complex options strategies carry additional risk. Before trading options, contact Fidelity Investments by calling 800-544-5115 to receive a copy of *Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options*. Supporting documentation for any claims, if applicable, will be furnished upon request.
- There are additional costs associated with option strategies that call for multiple purchases and sales of options, such as spreads, straddles, and collars, as compared with a single option trade.
- Technical analysis focuses on market action specifically, volume and price. Technical analysis is only one approach to analyzing stocks. When considering which stocks to buy or sell, you should use the approach that you're most comfortable with. As with all your investments, you must make your own determination as to whether an investment in any particular security or securities is right for you based on your investment objectives, risk tolerance, and financial situation. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
- Any non-Fidelity sources mentioned today are unaffiliated with Fidelity Investments. As such, Fidelity does not endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or assume any responsibility for any such content.





Intermediate Options Trading Webinar Series

Options Pricing

Understand how options are priced and learn how you can help get better returns.

What You Need To Know About Volatility

Understanding the different volatility types and how to formulate and manage an outlook on implied volatility.

One Leg or Two

Evaluate the pros and cons to more complex options trading strategies (e.g. spreads).

Generating Options Trade Ideas

Get to know the Fidelity suite of resources for options trade idea generation.

Options Investors Need Powerful Tools



Generate new trading ideas

Generate new trading ideas and validate existing ones with online tools from Fidelity.com

Feel confident in your trading decisions

Access in-depth, high-quality analytical market data and independent expert analysis

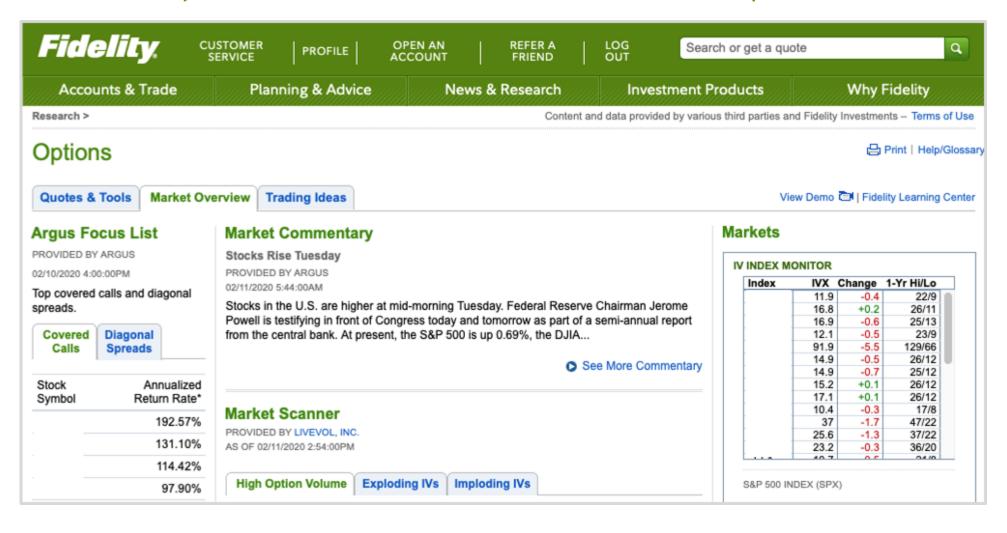
Navigate with ease from page to page

Easily navigate through integrated pages that keep your desired symbol in context

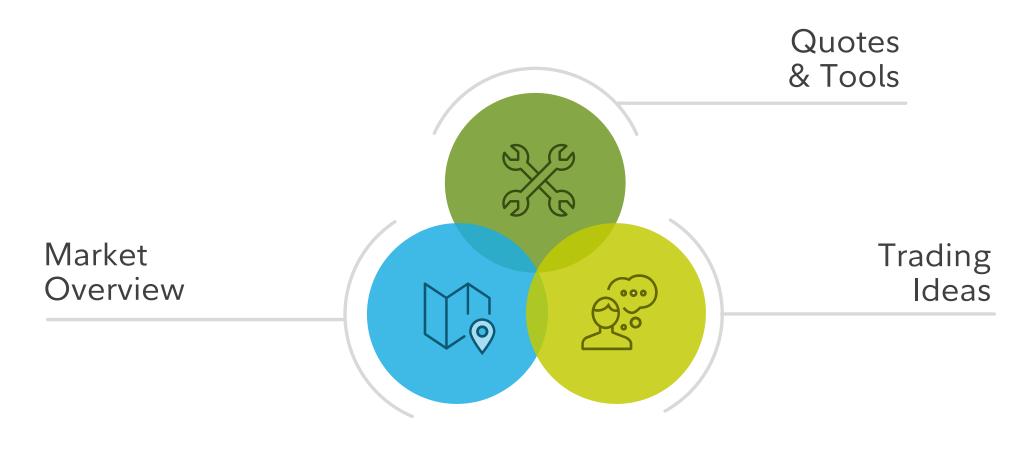
Navigate to Options Research on Fidelity.com



Visit Fidelity.com and click: News & Research > Options.







Agenda







Option Chain

View a list of all the options contracts available for a given security

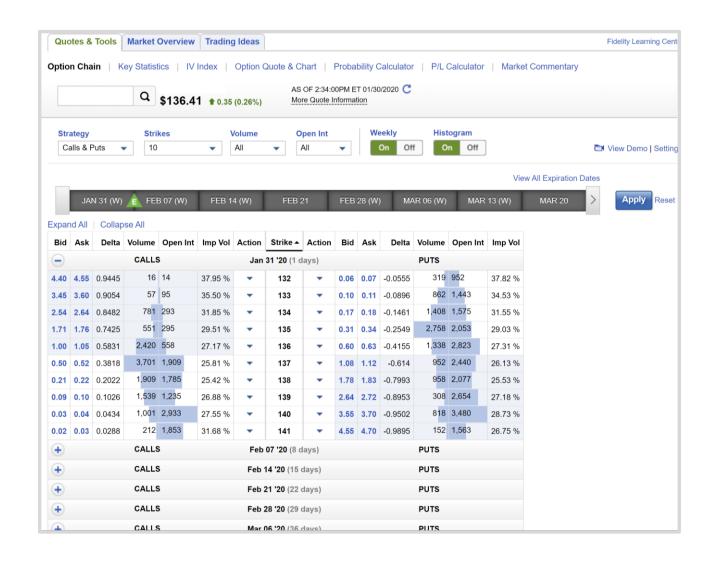
Key Statistics

IV Index

Option Quote & Chart

Probability Calculator

P/L Calculator





Option Chain

Key Statistics

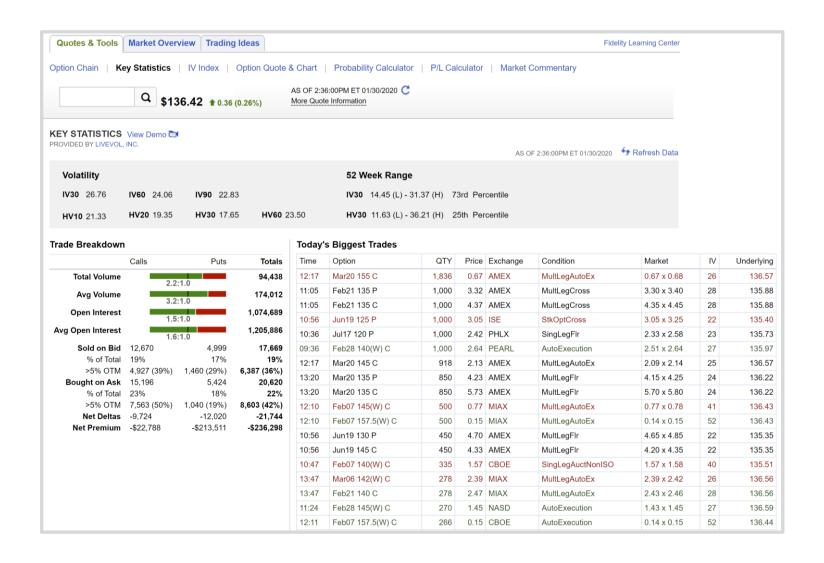
Learn about the overall options volume and volatility for an underlying security

IV Index

Option Quote & Chart

Probability Calculator

P/L Calculator





Option Chain

Key Statistics

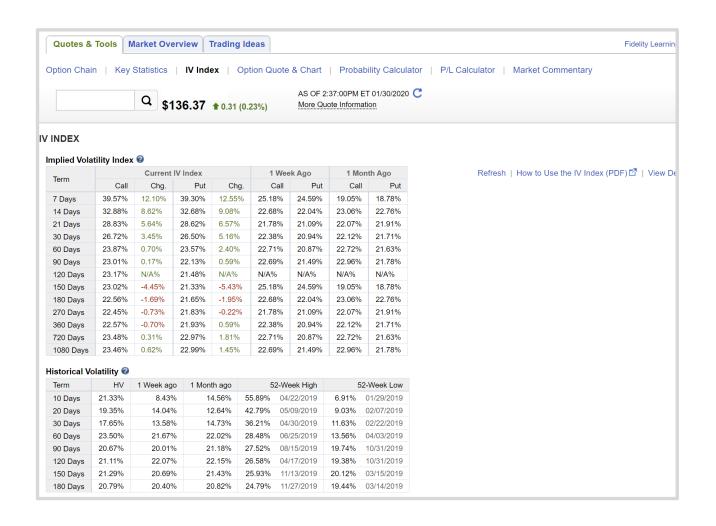
IV Index

Compare the historical volatility of an underlying security with the implied volatility of its options

Option Quote & Chart

Probability Calculator

P/L Calculator





Option Chain

Key Statistics

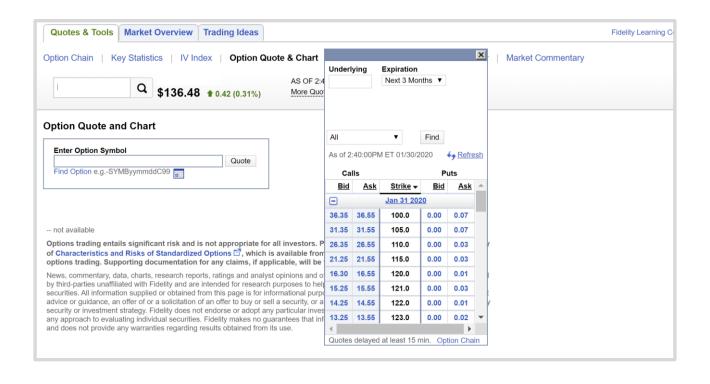
IV Index

Option Quote & Chart

Access detailed quotes and chart individual options contracts

Probability Calculator

P/L Calculator





Option Chain

Key Statistics

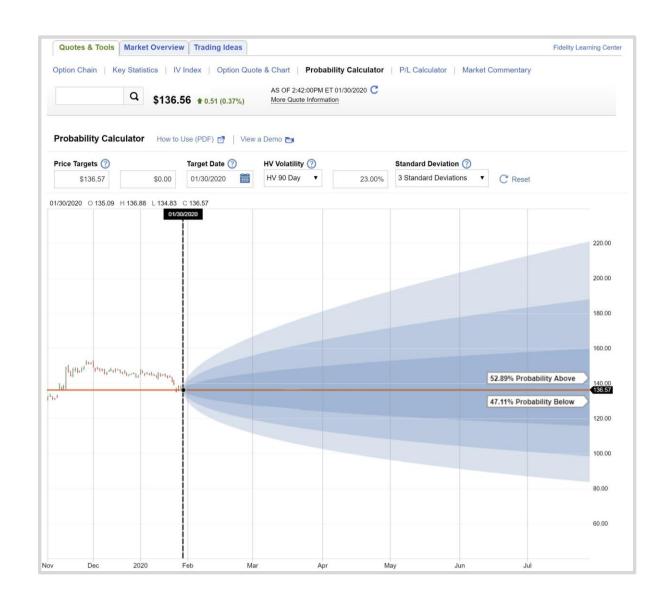
IV Index

Option Quote & Chart

Probability Calculator

Estimate the underlying index or equity trading above, below, or between preselected price targets by a target date

P/L Calculator





Option Chain

Key Statistics

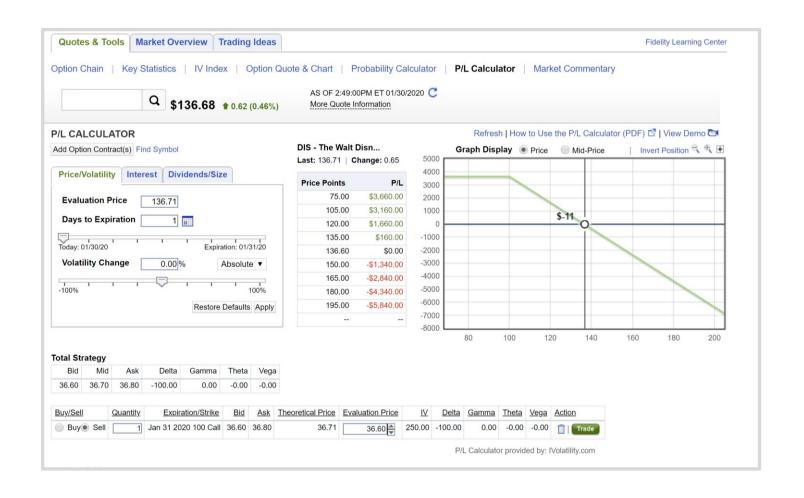
IV Index

Option Quote & Chart

Probability Calculator

P/L Calculator

Chart the profit and loss potential of your trades before you place them





Option Chain

Key Statistics

IV Index

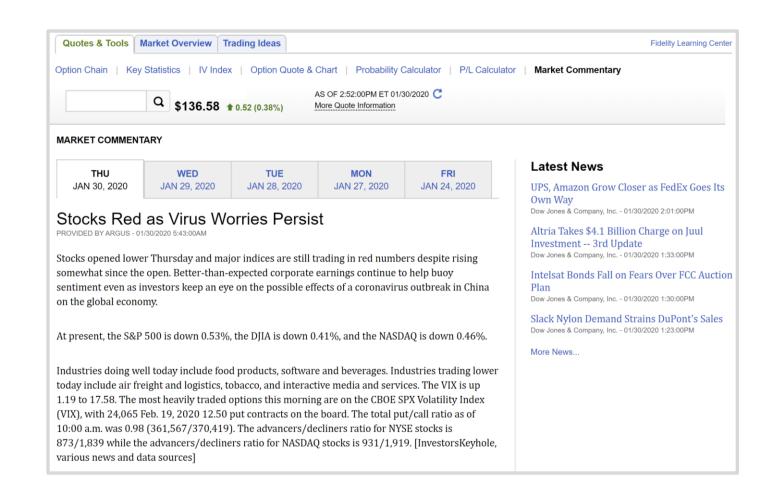
Option Quote & Chart

Probability Calculator

P/L Calculator

Market Commentary

Provides timely intra-day market commentary





Trading Ideas



Trading Ideas > Scans & Screens

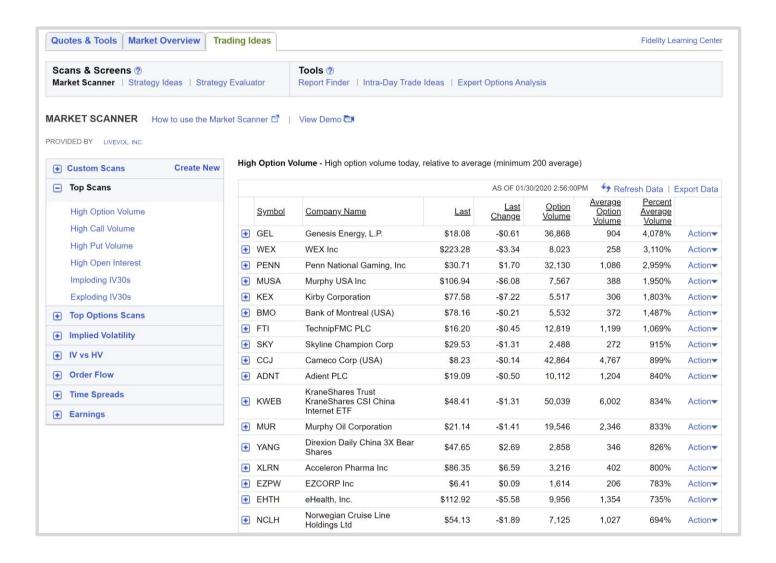


Market Scanner

Search for securities with unique characteristics based on prebuilt or custom scans

Strategy Ideas

Strategy Evaluator



Trading Ideas > Scans & Screens

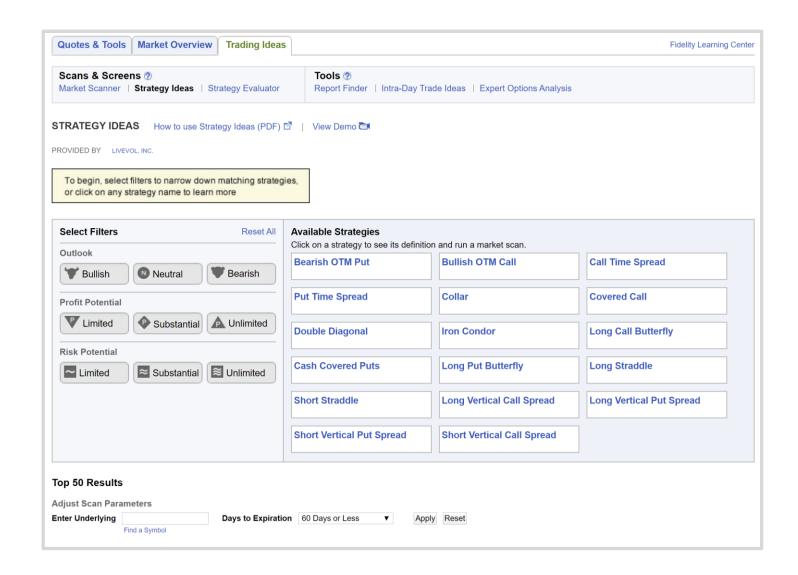


Market Scanner

Strategy Ideas

Generate new trading ideas with your strategy in mind using these easy-to-navigate filters

Strategy Evaluator



Trading Ideas > Scans & Screens

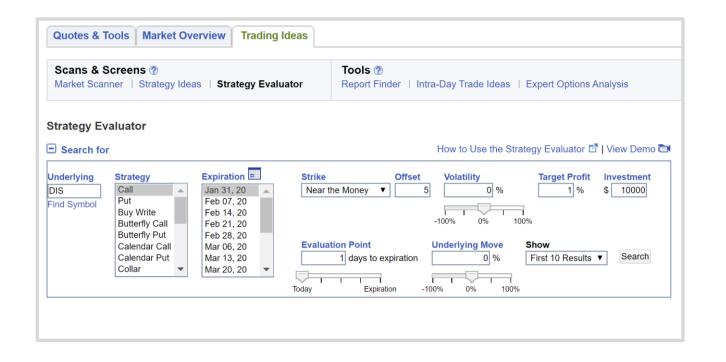


Market Scanner

Strategy Ideas

Strategy Evaluator

Find contracts matching your strategy, and evaluate their gain and loss potential



Trading Ideas > Tools

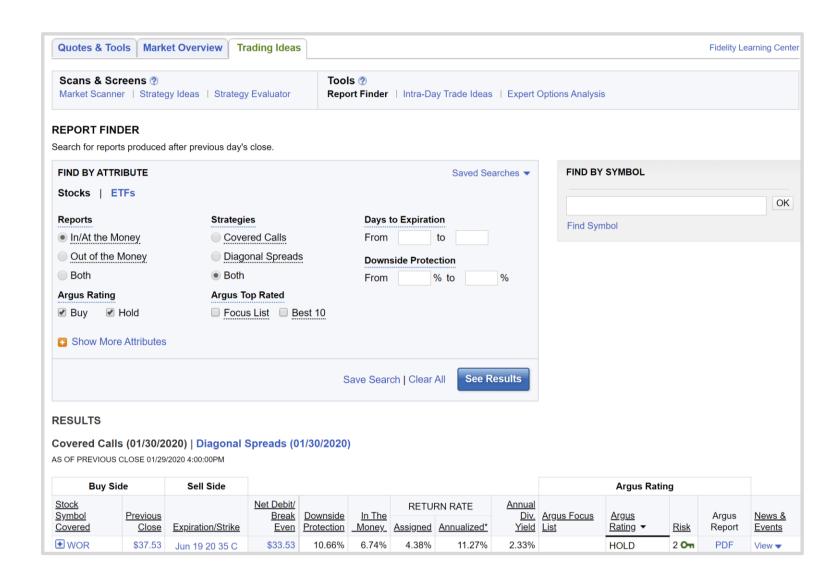


Report Finder

Discover real-time covered call and calendar spread trading ideas

Intra-Day Trade Ideas

Independent Expert Options Analysis



Trading Ideas > Tools

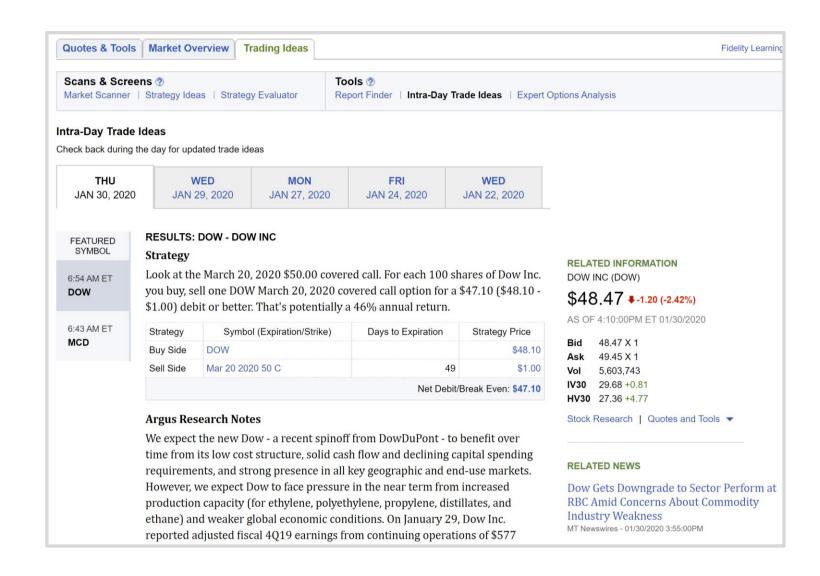


Report Finder

Intra-Day Trade Ideas

Explore intra-day trading ideas generated from current market conditions (by Argus Research)

Independent Expert Options Analysis



Trading Ideas > Tools

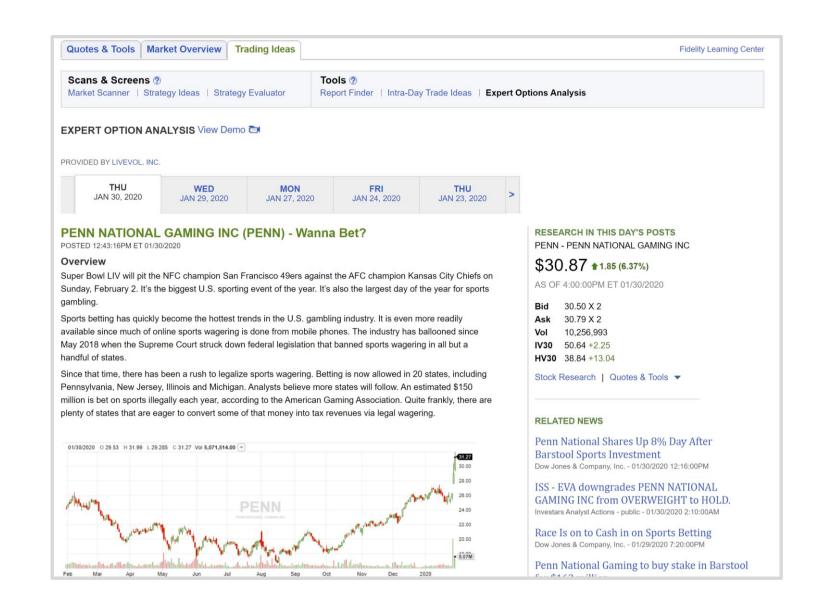


Report Finder

Intra-Day Trade Ideas

Independent Expert Options Analysis

Gain daily insights from analysts at LiveVol





Market Overview



Market Overview



Get a quick look at what's happening in today's option markets

Argus Focus List

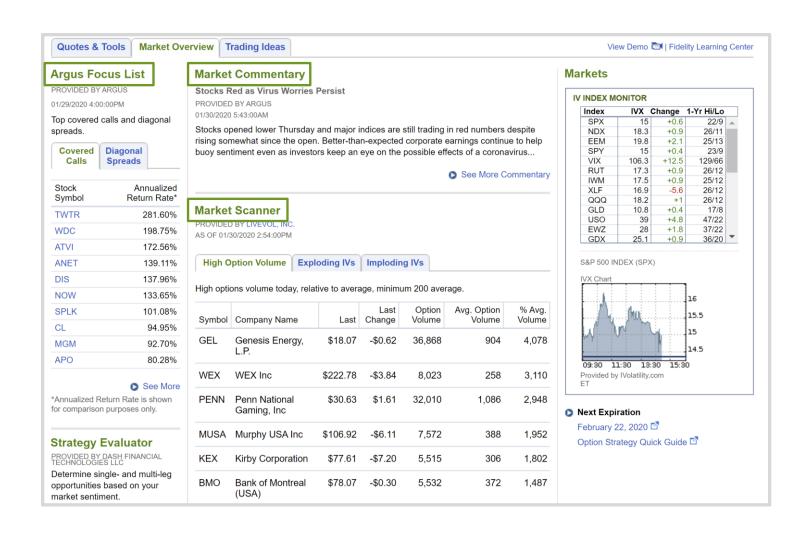
View the day's top covered calls and diagonal spreads

Market Commentary

Read the top headlines from today

Market Scanner

View the day's high option volumes





Visit the Fidelity Learning Center



Learn more about options

Read: Access the Options Strategy Guide

Watch: Check out videos that cover options basics

Attend: Register for monthly webinars

Thank You



Please join us for our upcoming webinars

For more information, please visit

Fidelity.com > News & Research > Options

Questions? Call an options trading specialist 877-907-4429

