### Price Discovery

Robert A. Miller

Trade and Investment Strategy

November 2023

# Taking Stock

#### **Auctions**

- Loosely speaking the course thus far and the preceding lectures have been divided into two parts:
  - auctions.
  - limit order markets.
- Key words and phrases in our analysis of auctions include:
  - types of auctions (FPSB, SPSB, ascending, descending, . . . )
  - probability of winning with higher bid versus net gain conditional on winning with lower bid
  - bidding to beat (expected) highest losing valuation conditional on having highest valuation
  - strategic (same strategy space and payoffs) and revenue (same expected payoffs) equivalence
  - analytic solution in special cases (private value FPSB and SPSB)
  - compensating adjustments to allow for correlated signals about value
  - (dis)advantages from being differentially (un)informed

# Taking Stock

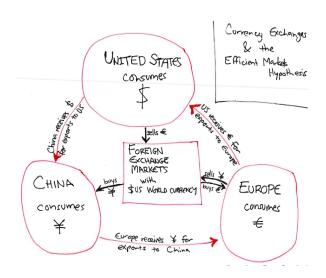
#### Limit order markets

- Key words and phrases in our analysis of limit order markets include
  - the trading mechanism and the limit order book
  - limit orders (shrink the spread) versus market orders (shrink the book)
  - probability of trading versus net gain conditional on trading
  - picking off risk increases with inattention
  - the gains from trading on better (inside) information
  - front running by specialists
  - risk free trading
  - exploiting information about the future spread
  - APT links securities with the distribution over same payoff
  - inequalities rather than equalities when markets not perfectly liquid
  - APT specializes to EMH when traders are risk neutral
  - competitive equilibrium and perfectly lliquid markets

### A hypothetical world

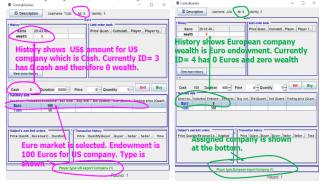
- Suppose US export companies sporadically receive euro injections from sales in the EU.
- Similarly European (Chinese) exporters earn yuan (dollars) for sales in China (the US).
- Export firms can also on the foreign exchange market between date 0 and T, but at date T all export companies are liquidated and no further value is placed on holding foreign currency.
- We assume the US dollar is a dominant currency, meaning all currency prices are quoted in dollars.
- We assume each export firm maximizes its expected accumulated domestic reserves before the liquidation date T.

A flow chart



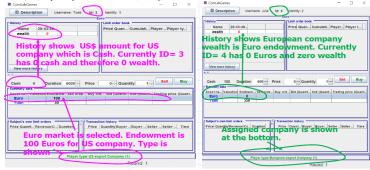
#### Trading window

- 1. To trade in a specific market like "Euro", click on that market .
- 2. The selected market is highlighted in blue in "Summary data".
- 3. US export company's wealth is cash (i.e. US \$), for European company wealth is Euro, and for Chinese wealth is Yuan.

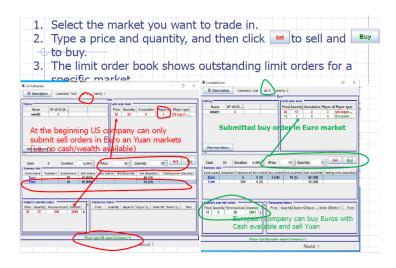


#### Trading window

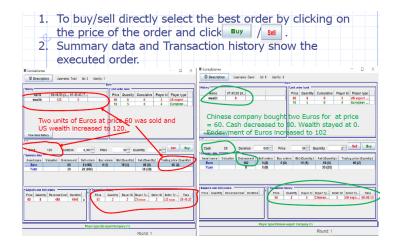
- 1. To trade in a specific market like "Euro", click on that market .
- 2. The selected market is highlighted in blue in "Summary data".
- 3. US export company's wealth is cash (i.e. US \$), for European company wealth is Euro, and for Chinese wealth is Yuan.



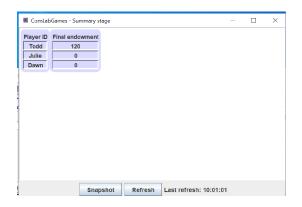
Submitting a price & quantity in a specific market



#### Transactions



### Summary page



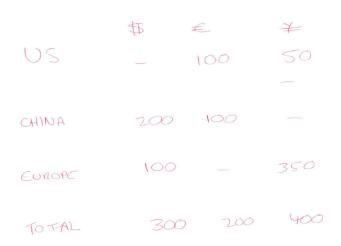
#### Competitive equilibrium as a tool for price discovery

- In a multimarket setting, it is quite problematic to intuit where prices will settle.
- The concept of *competitive equilibrium* is a useful tool for predicting what prices will emerge.
- From your courses in microeconomics, a competitive equilibrium (CE):
  - is a price vector, one for every market but one (the numeraire)
  - where suppliers and demanders optimally pick quantities to trade given the price vector
  - so that markets clear.
- That is aggregate supply equals aggregate demand in each market:
  - There are no unanticipated *orders* unfilled or unwanted *inventory*
- In a CE all potential gains from trade are realized:
  - a CE allocates resources efficiently.

### Competitive equilibrium defined for this game

- In this model of international trade there are technically six markets
  - three export commodities plus three currencies.
- However matching supply to demand in this CE is trivial because:
  - aggregate demand for each export commodity comes from just one currency area.
  - each exporting firm only values its own currency.
- It follows that in CF:
  - US buys all of the 300 dollars supplied
  - EU buys all the 200 Euros supplied
  - China buys all the 400 yen supplied
- Therefore solving for the CE amounts to finding an US dollar exchange rate for both Euros and Yen to equate the supply and demand in the currency markets.

Supply of foreign exchange



#### Competitive equilibrium

Using competitive aquilibrium analysis:

$$P_{0S} = P_{4} 50 + P_{6} 100 = 300$$

$$P_{1}^{2} P_{0} = 200 + P_{6} 100 = P_{6} 400$$

$$P_{1}^{2} P_{0} = 100 + P_{4} 350 = P_{6} 200$$

$$P_{2}^{2} P_{1} = 100 + P_{4} 350 = P_{6} 200$$

$$P_{2}^{2} P_{2} = 100 + P_{6} 300 - P_{6} 400$$

$$P_{2}^{2} P_{3} = 100 + P_{6} 300 = 100$$

$$P_{3}^{2} P_{4} = 100 + P_{6} 300 = 100$$

$$P_{6}^{2} P_{6} = 100 + P_{7} 350$$

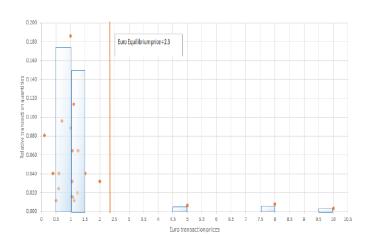
$$P_{6}^{2} = 100 + P_{7} 350$$

$$P_{6}^{2} = 100 + P_{7} 350$$

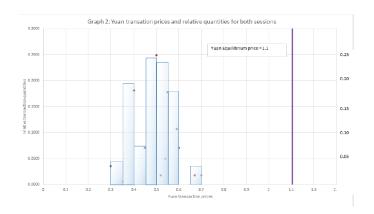
$$P_{6}^{2} = 100 + P_{7} 350$$

$$P_{7}^{2} = 100 + P_{7} 350$$

### Transaction prices in Euro market



### Transaction prices in Yuan market



### Efficiency of Limit Order Markets

	US\$	EU	Yuan
US Export company	0.30	0.11	0.04
European Export Company	0.39	0.55	0.28
Chinese export company	0.31	0.34	0.68
	1	1	1