

Decentralized Finance

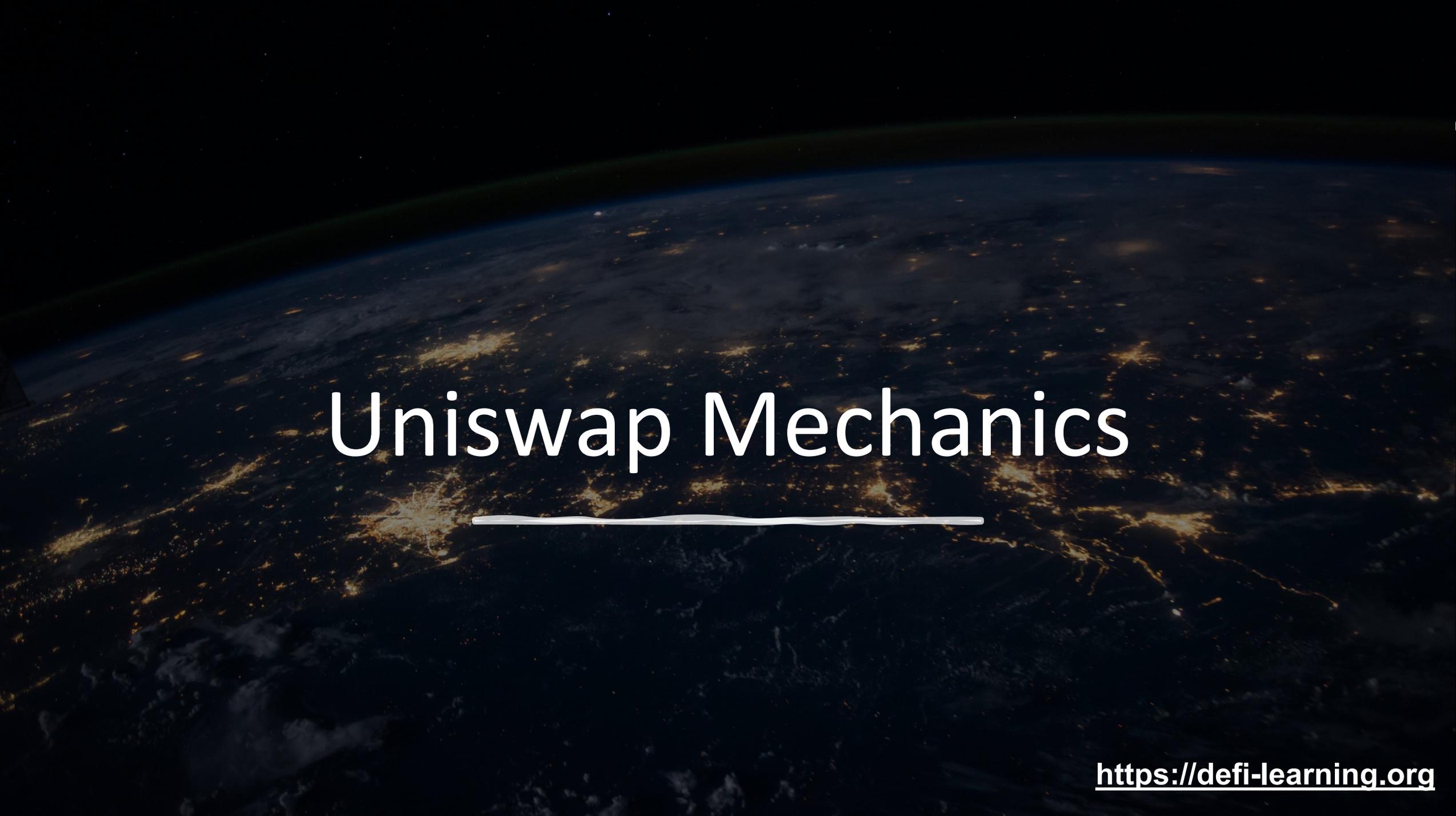
Case Study: Uniswap

Guest Lecture: **Dan Robinson** (Paradigm)



Uniswap

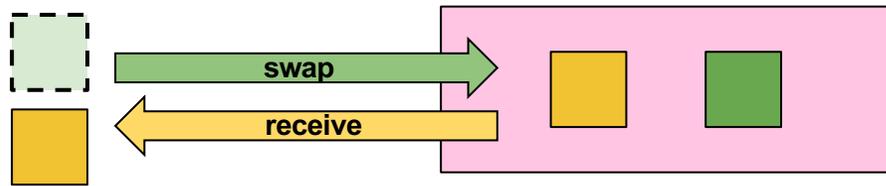
- Decentralized exchange on Ethereum
 - >\$10 billion volume per week, >\$6 billion of tokens used as liquidity
- Permissionless
 - Anyone can create a trading pair for any two ERC-20 tokens
- Non-custodial
 - Nobody can shut it down or steal funds (unless the blockchain is compromised or the smart contracts have a bug)
- Censorship-resistant
 - Anyone who can send transactions on Ethereum can use it



Uniswap Mechanics

Uniswap Mechanics: Trading

Alice **Pool contract**



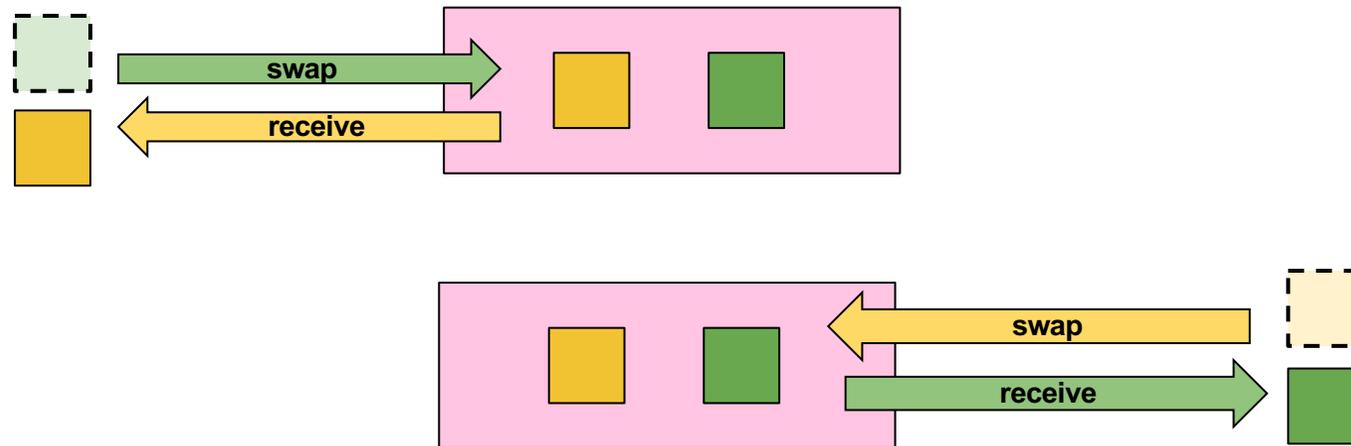
```
function swap(uint amount0out, uint amount1out, address to, bytes calldata data) external;
```

Uniswap Mechanics: Trading

Alice

Pool contract

Bob



```
function swap(uint amount0out, uint amount1out, address to, bytes calldata data) external;
```

Uniswap Mechanics: Trading

The screenshot displays the Uniswap Swap interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Swap (selected), Pool, Vote, and Charts. A 'Connect to a wallet' button is visible in the top right corner. The main swap area shows the following details:

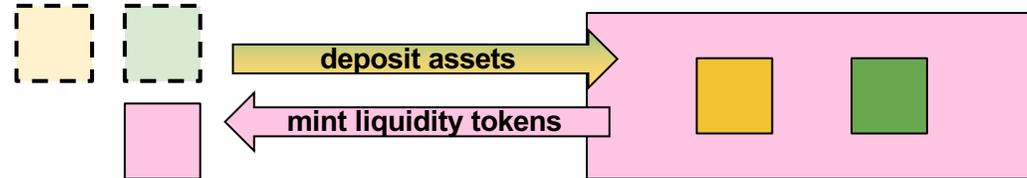
- Swap** (with a gear icon)
- Input:** ETH (with a dropdown arrow), amount: 1, value: ~\$ 3,287.04
- Output:** USDC (with a dropdown arrow), amount: 3310.47, value: ~\$ 3,310.47 (0.713%)
- Rate:** V3, 1 USDC = 0.0003021 ETH (with an info icon)
- Action:** Connect Wallet button

A small green dot and the number 13217760 are visible in the bottom right corner of the interface.

Uniswap Mechanics: Adding Liquidity

Liquidity
provider

Pool contract

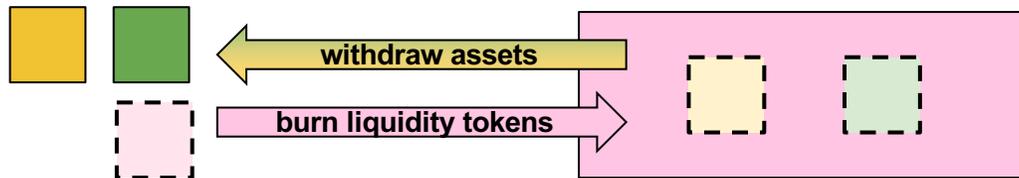


```
function mint(address to) external returns (uint liquidity);
```

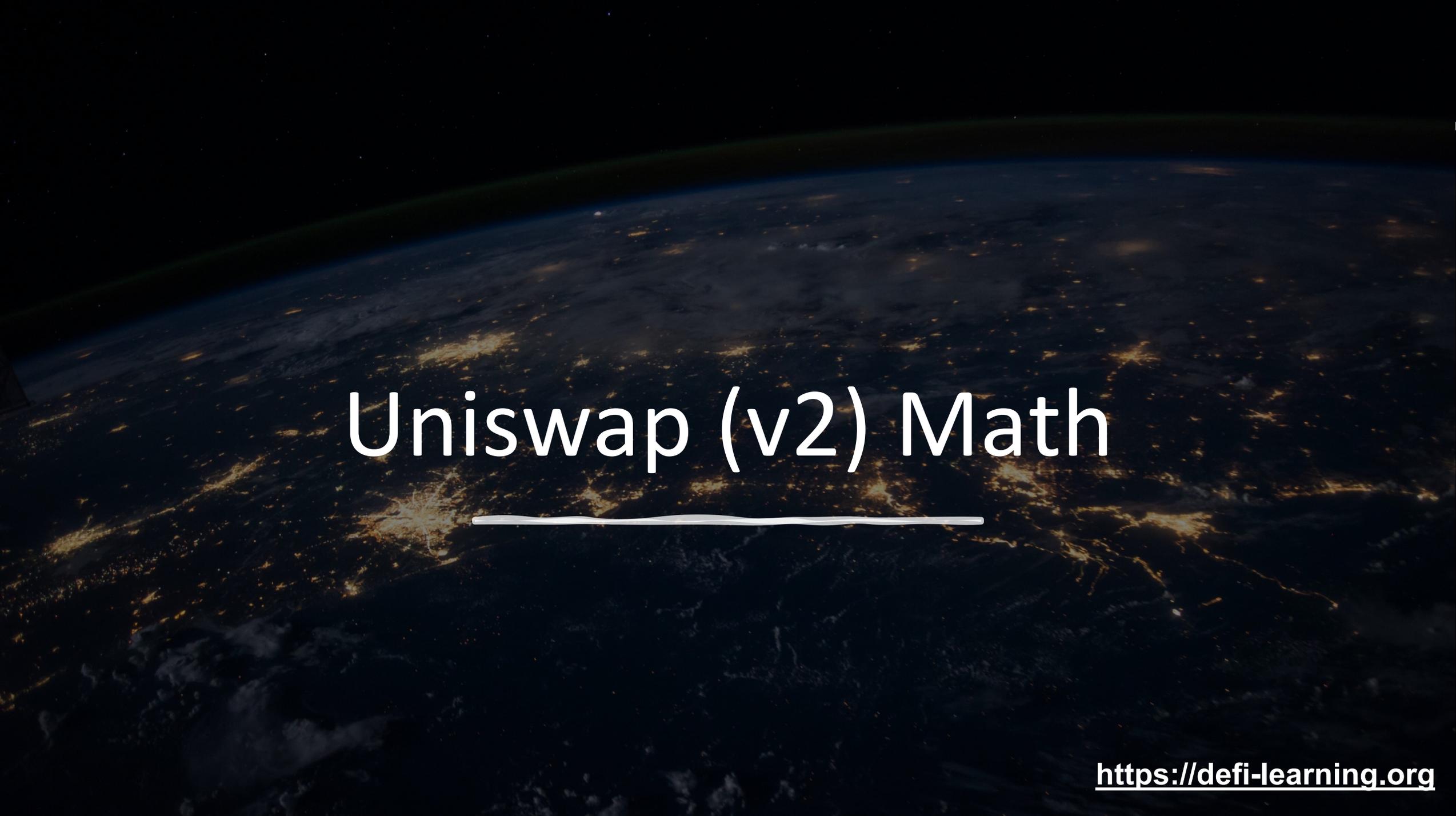
Uniswap Mechanics: Removing Liquidity

Liquidity provider

Pool contract

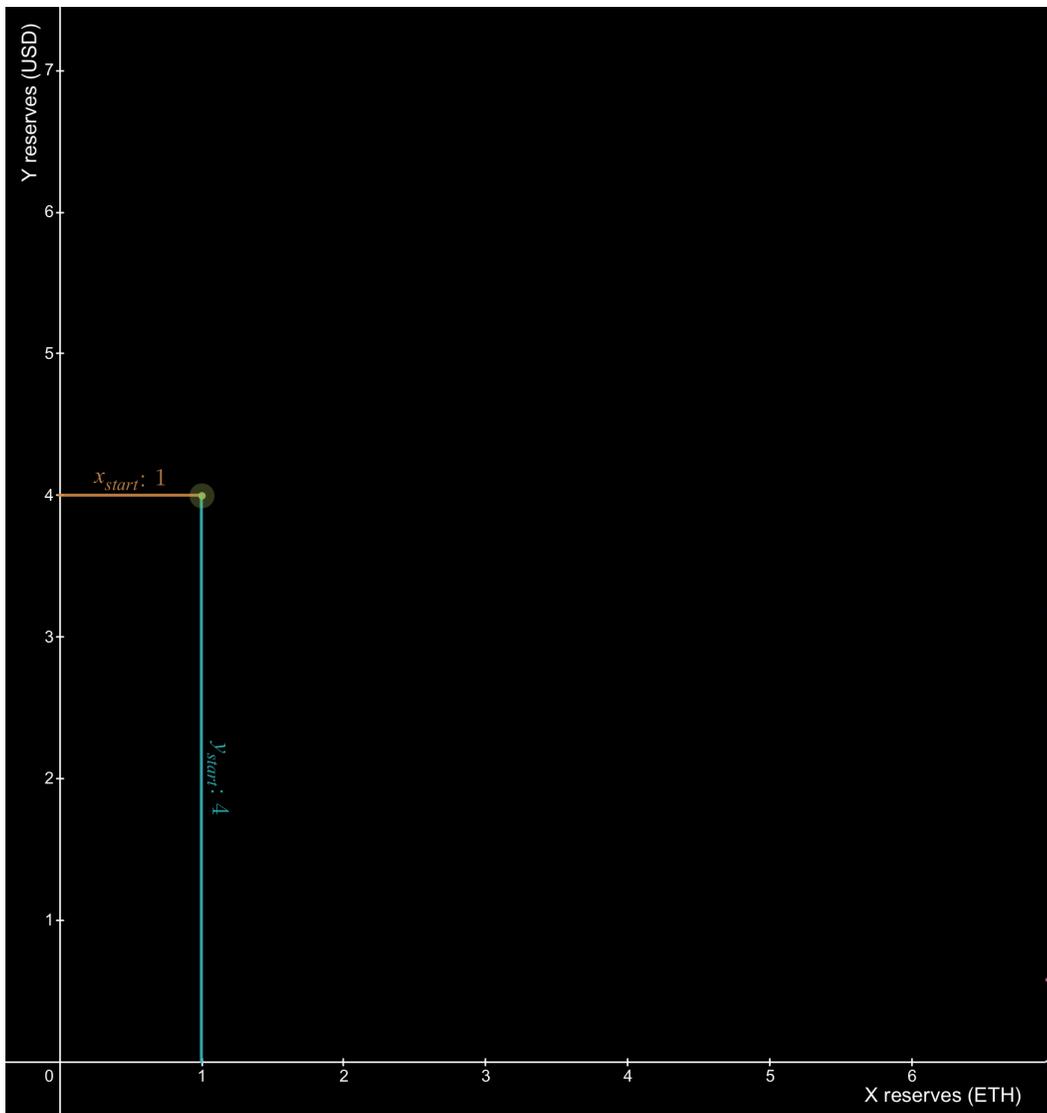


```
function burn(address to) external returns (uint amount0, uint amount1);
```



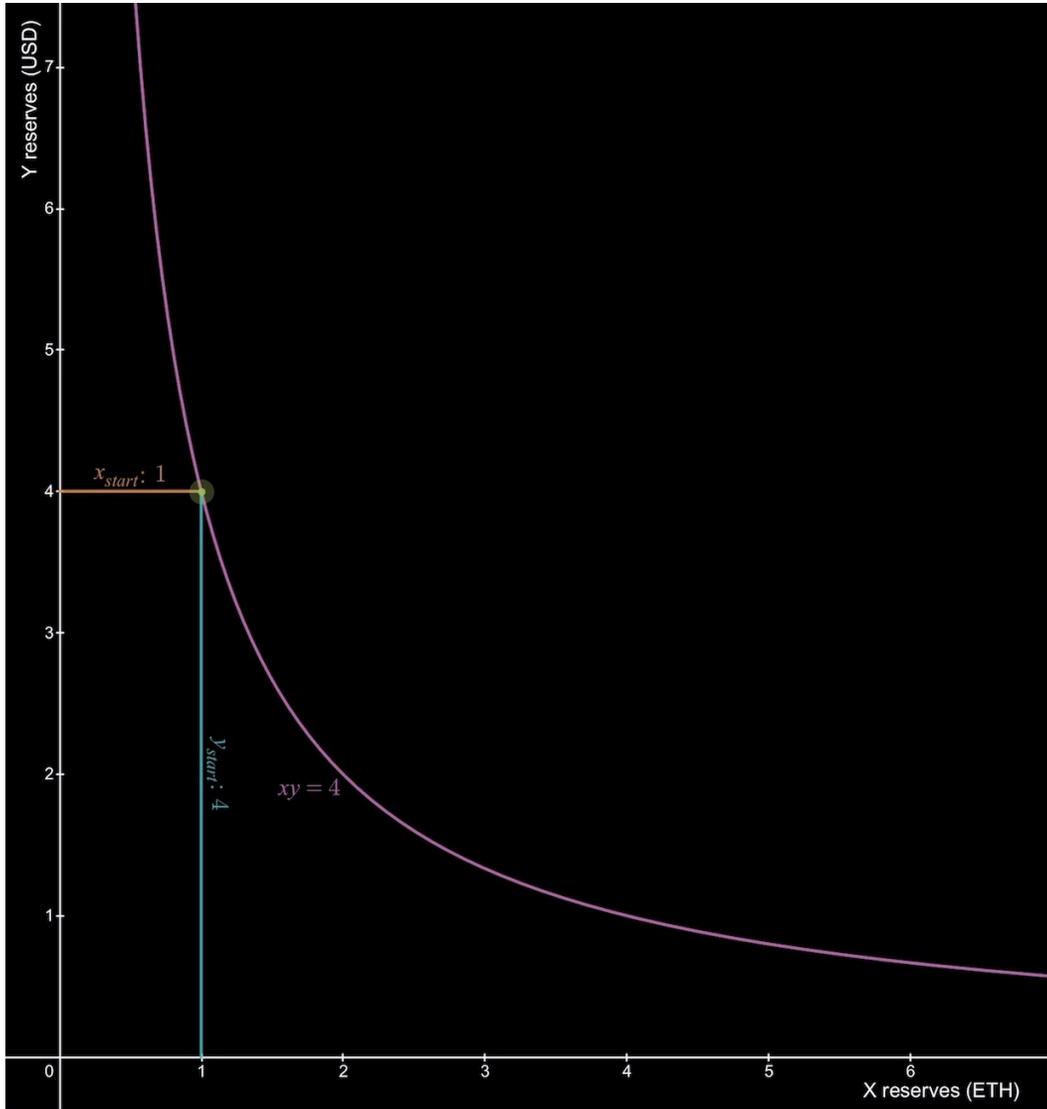
Uniswap (v2) Math

Uniswap (v2) Math



- Pool holds reserves x of one asset (say, ETH), y of another (say, USD)

Uniswap (v2) Math

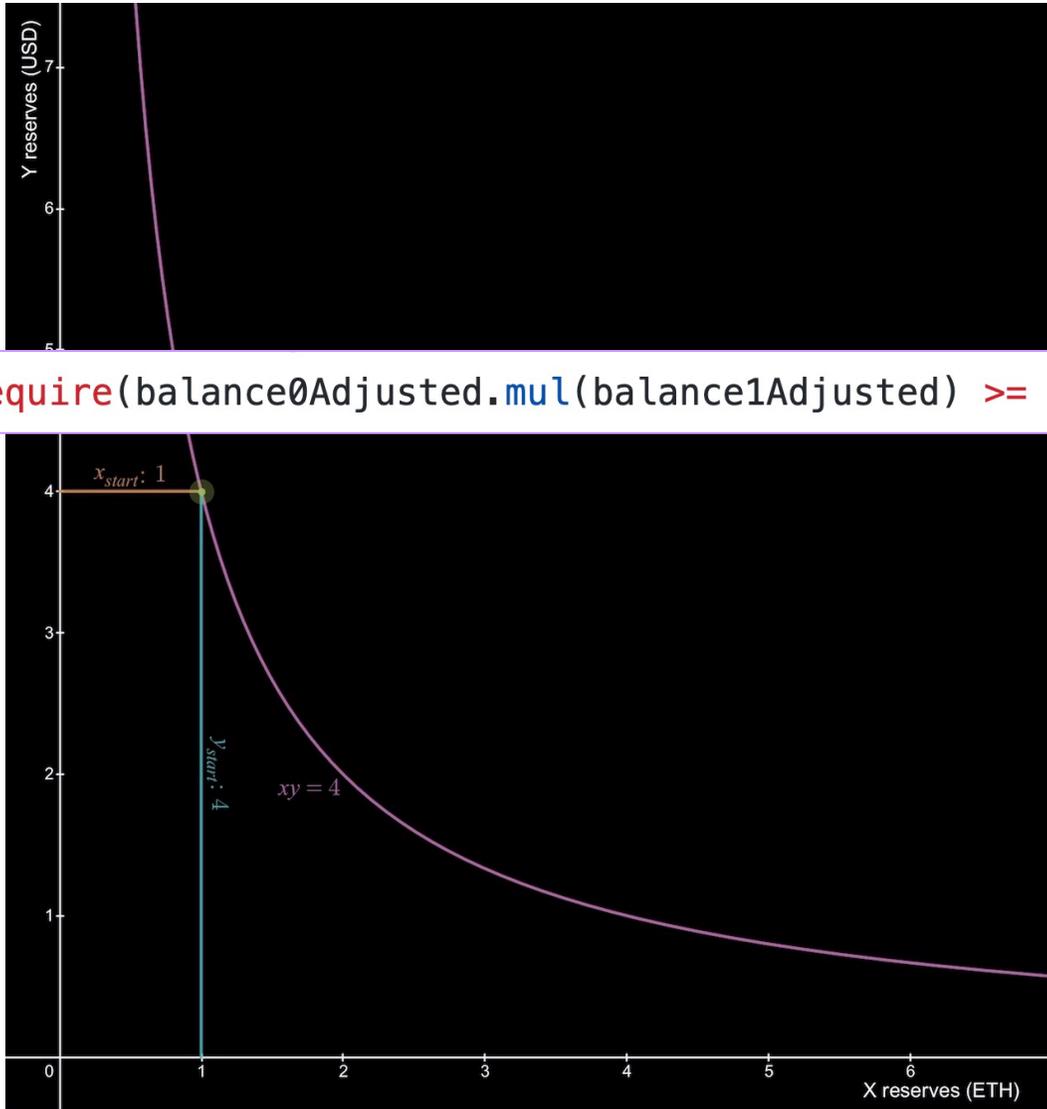


- Pool holds reserves x of one asset (say, ETH), y of another (say, USD)
- Trades preserve the invariant $xy = k$

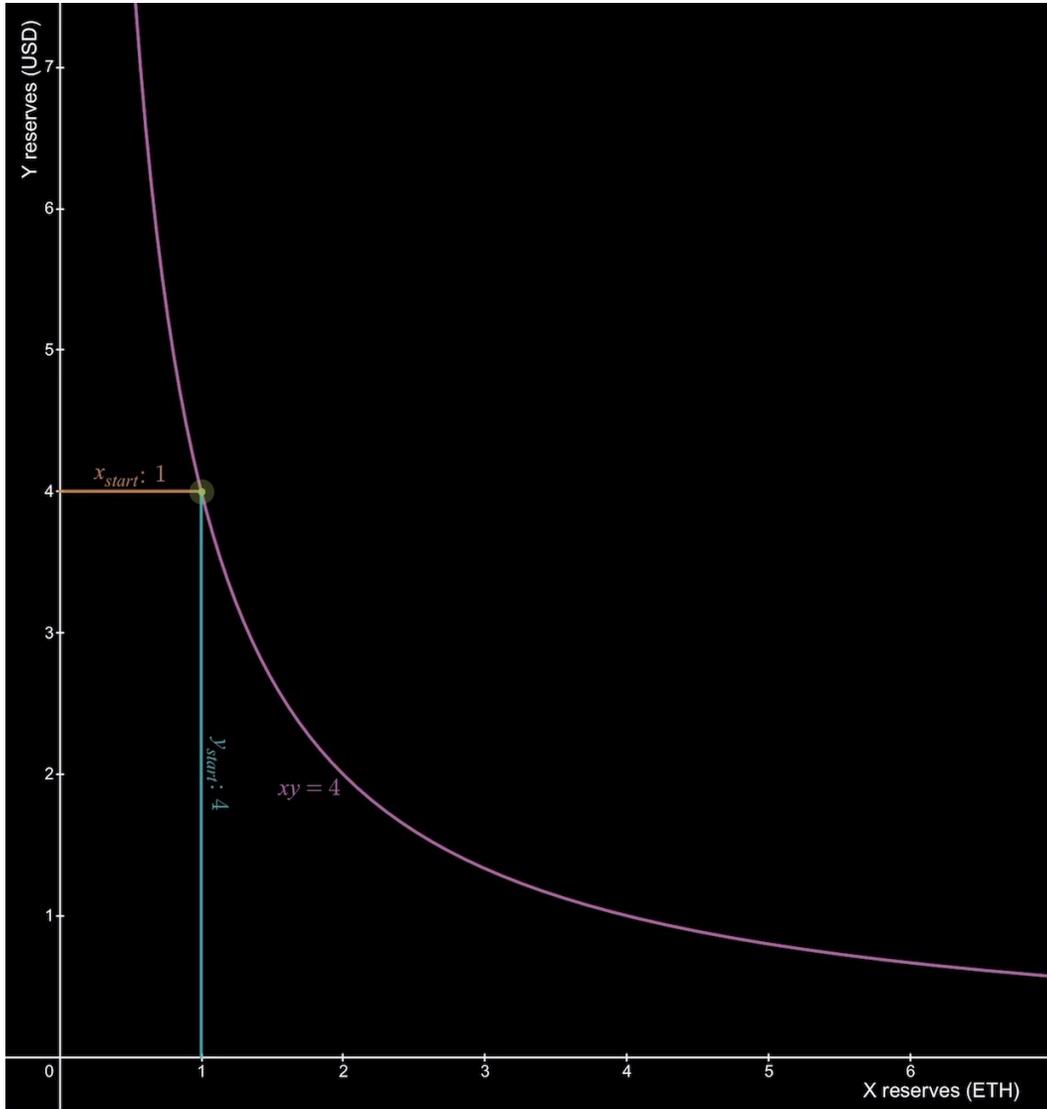
Uniswap (v2) Math

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```
require(balance0Adjusted.mul(balance1Adjusted) >= uint(_reserve0).mul(_reserve1).mul(1000**2), 'UniswapV2: K');
```

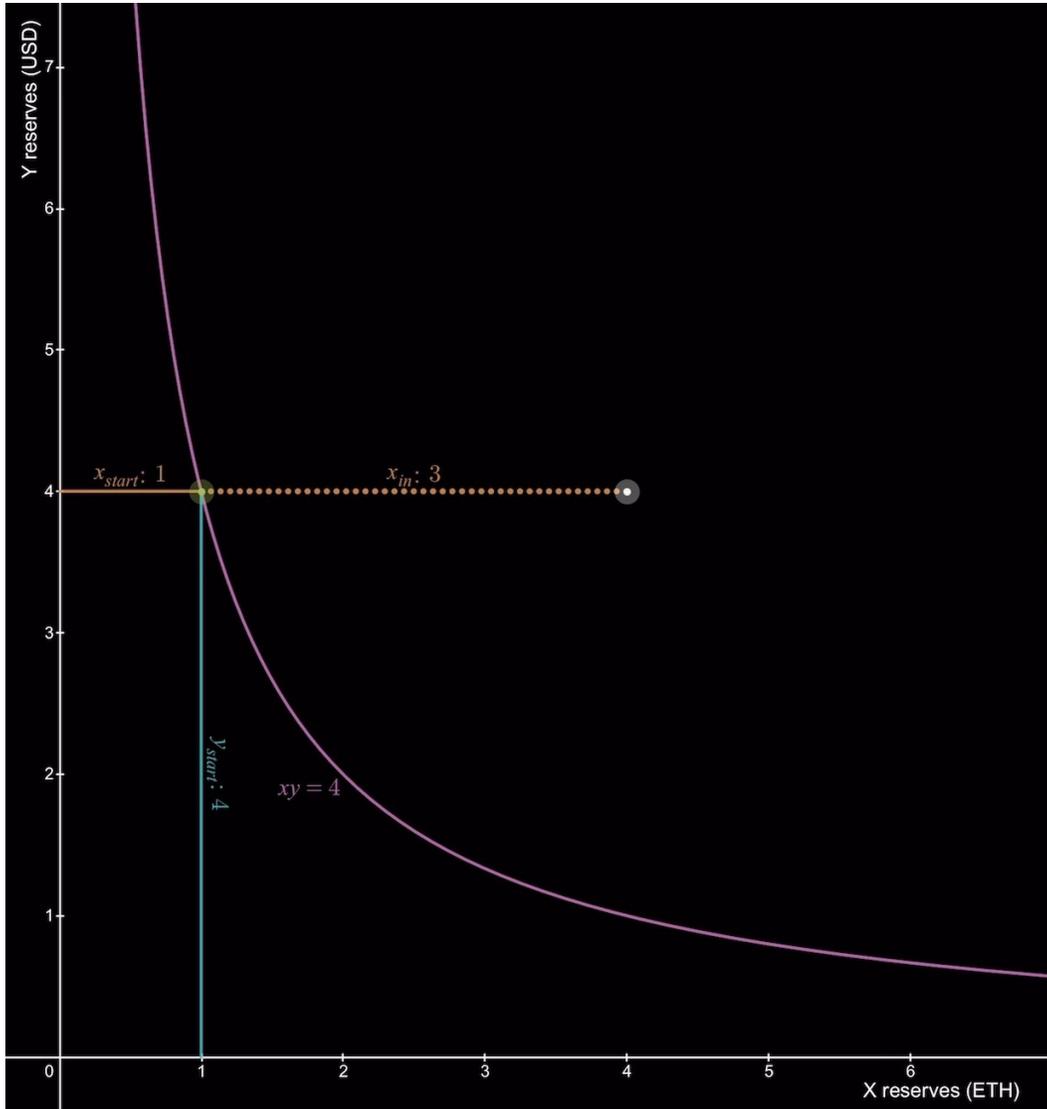


Uniswap (v2) Math



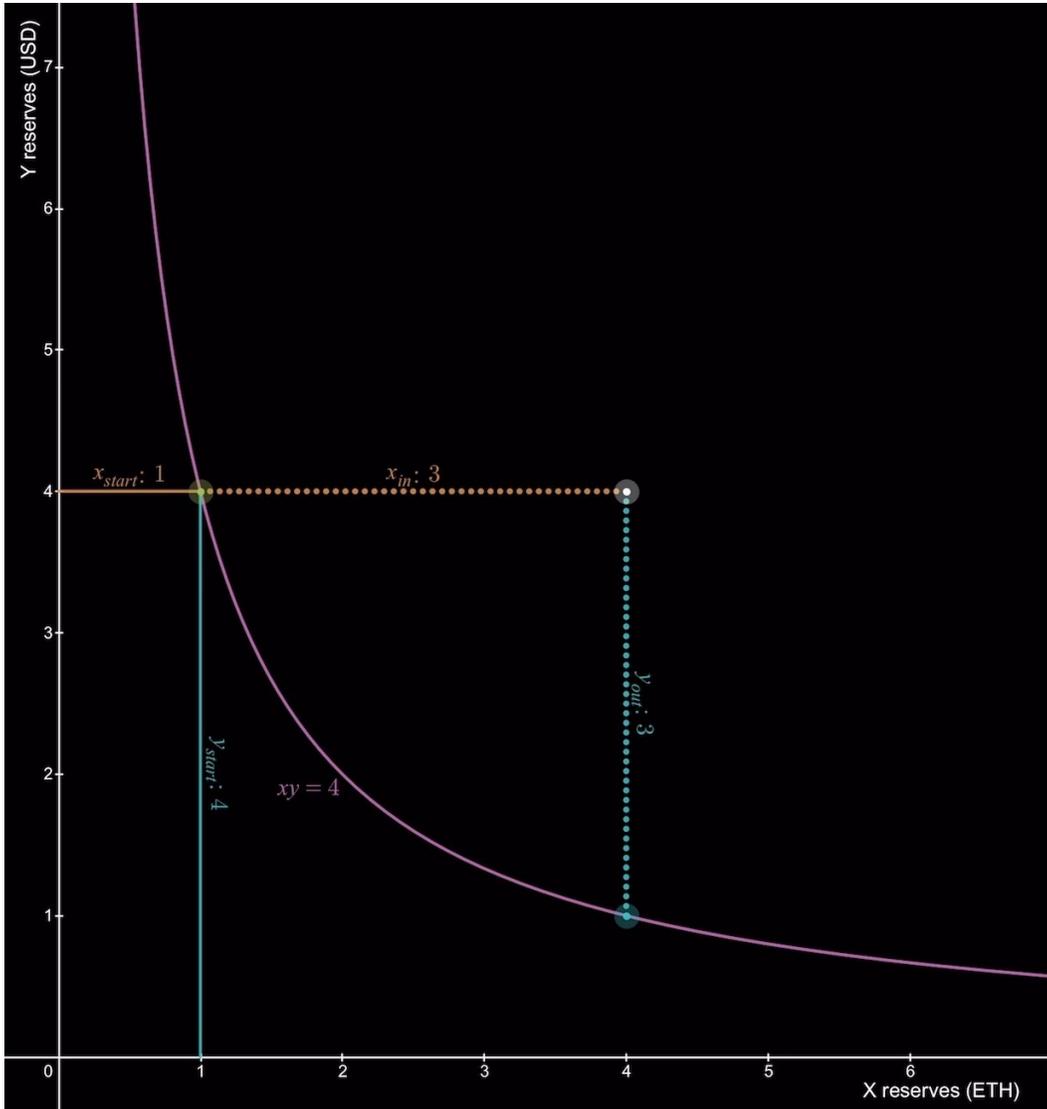
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Uniswap (v2) Math



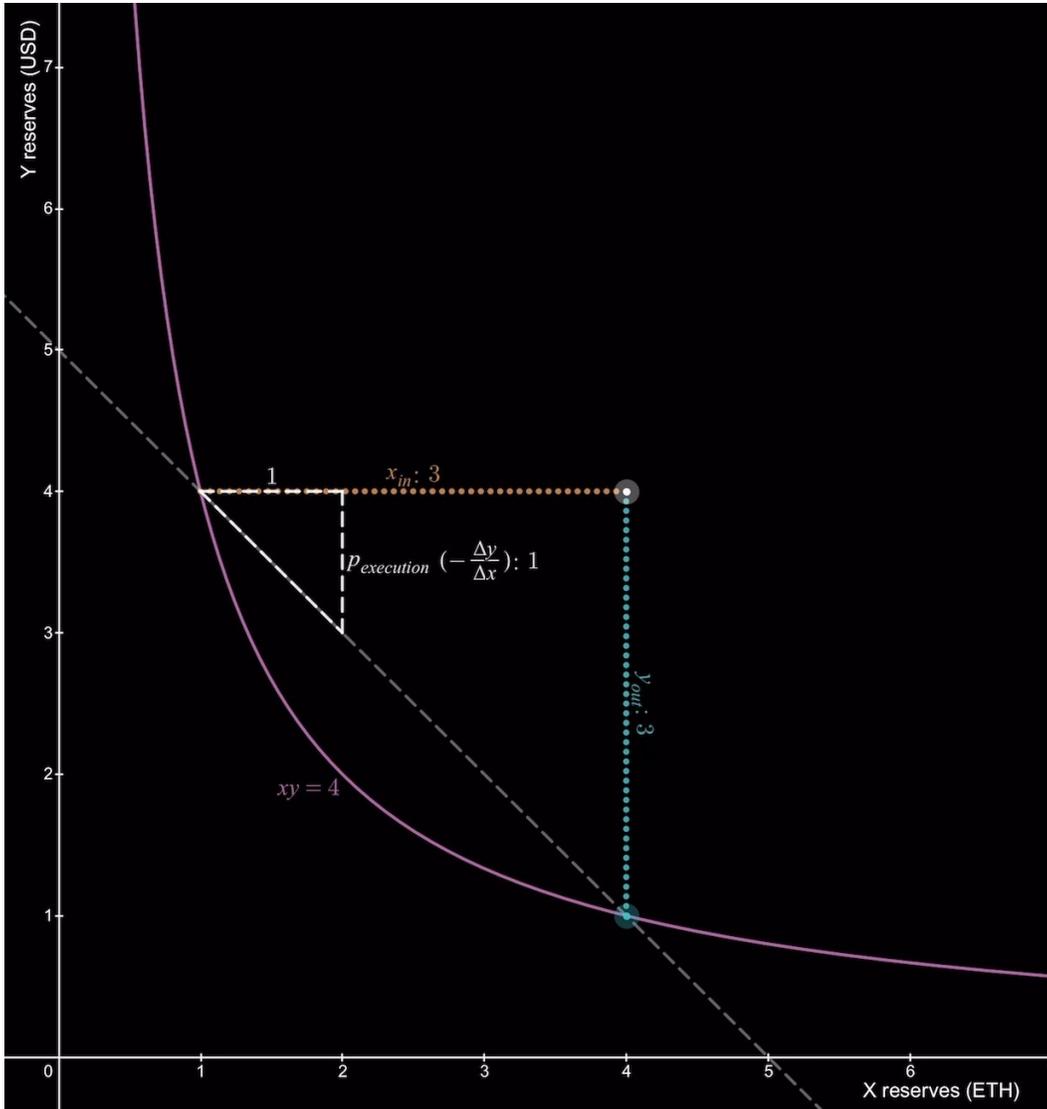
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- Trader sends in some ETH

Uniswap (v2) Math



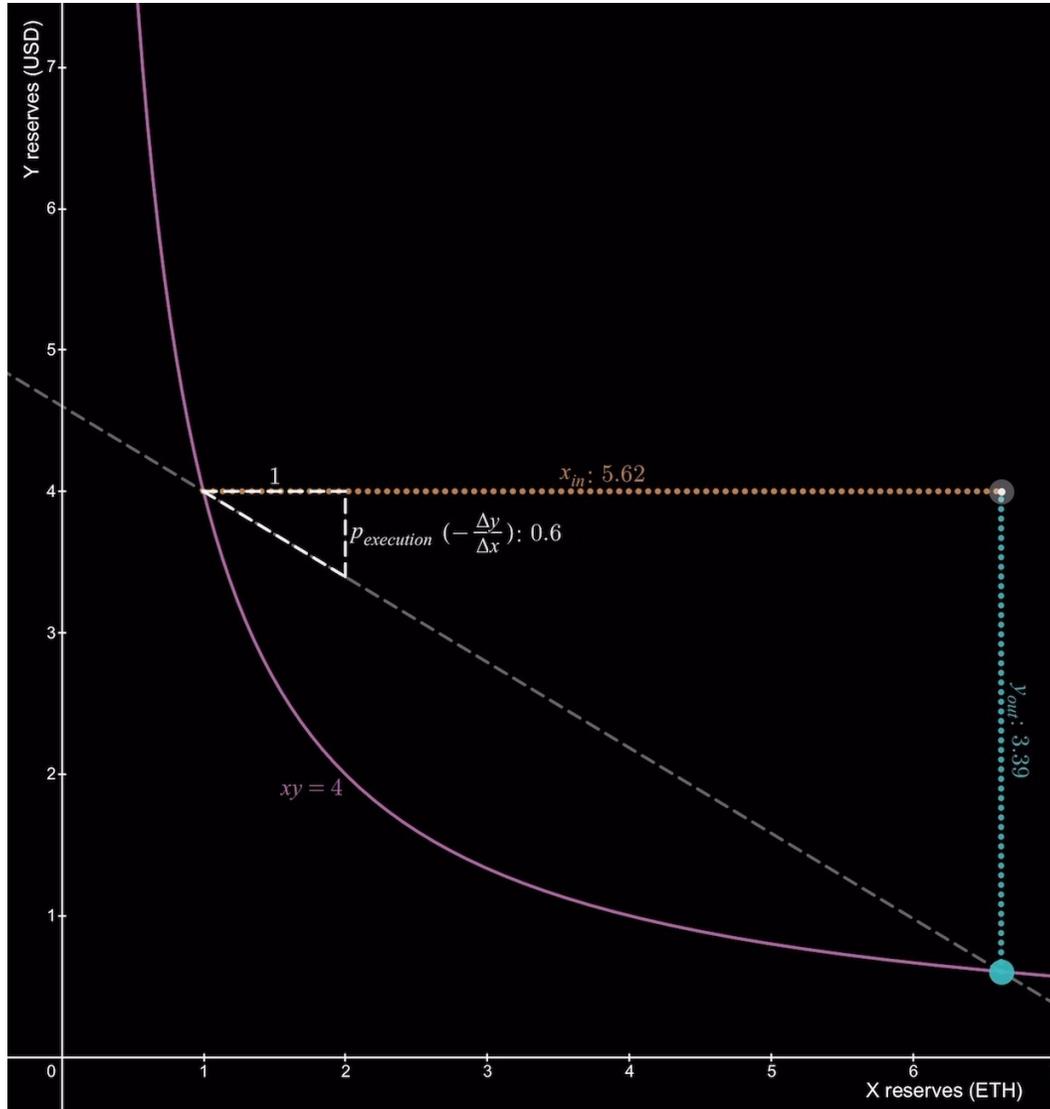
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- Pool sends out as much USD as needed to return to the curve

Uniswap (v2) Math



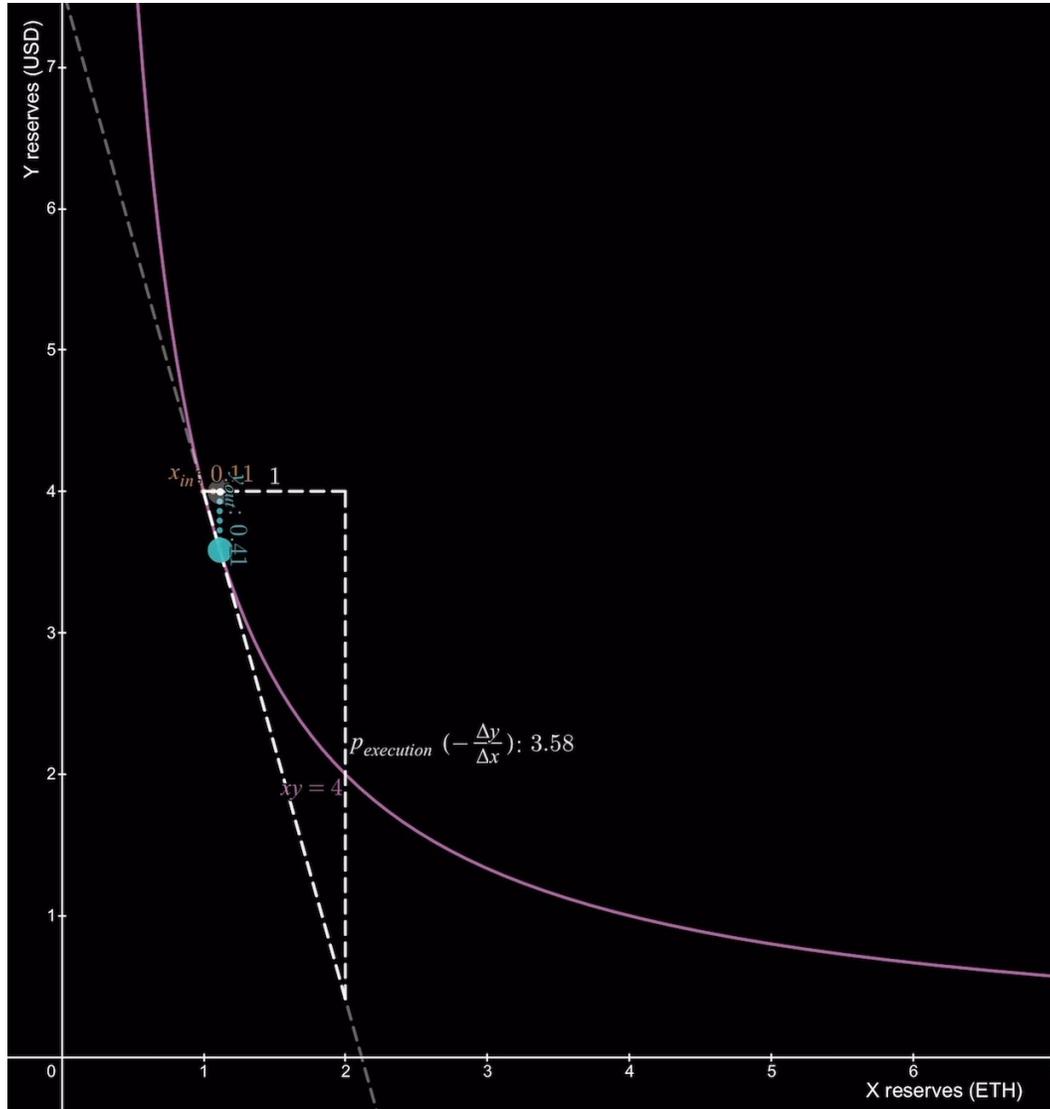
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- The slope of the line between these points is the **execution price** of the trade

Uniswap (v2) Math



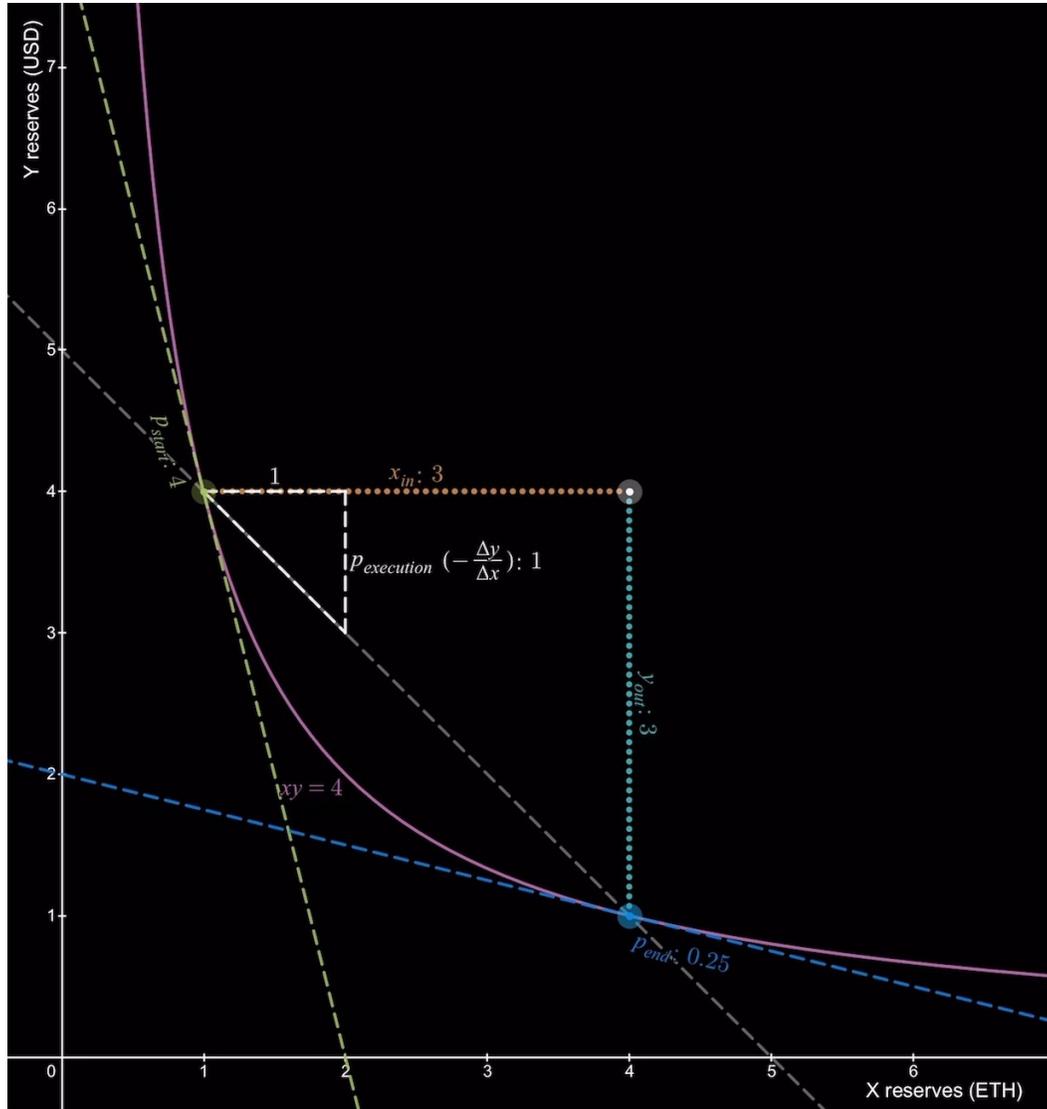
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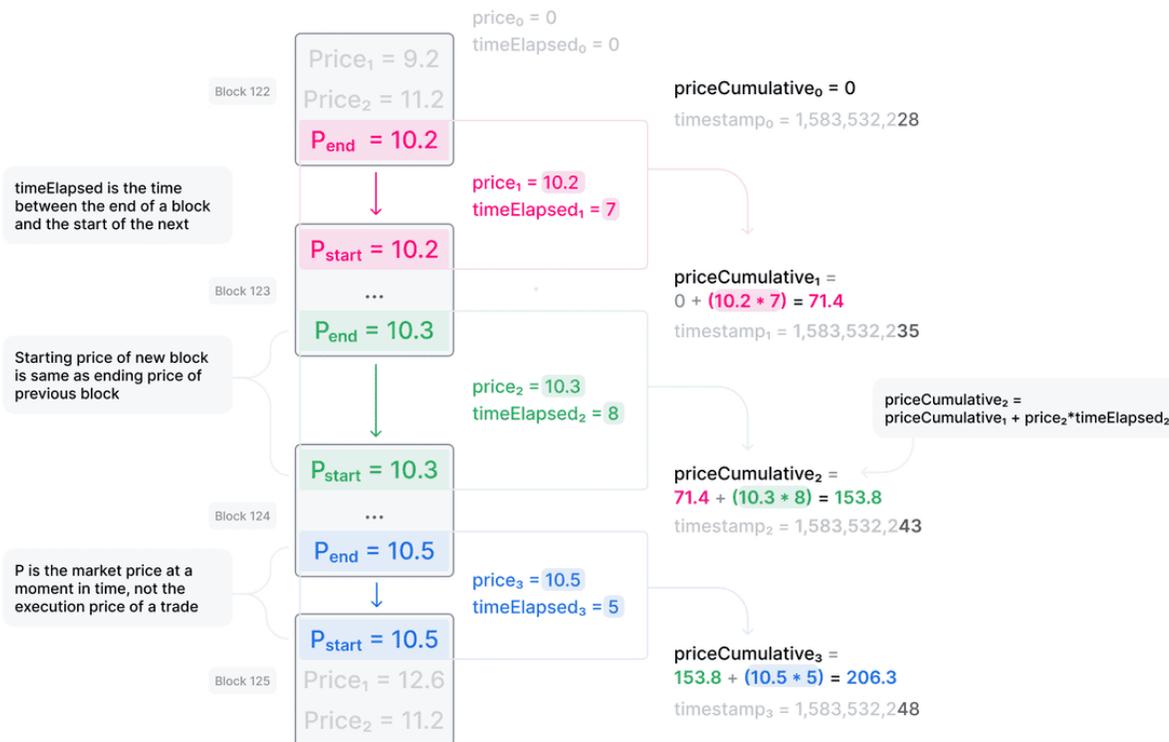


Uniswap Price Oracle

Uniswap Mechanics: Price Oracle

Uniswap V2

Storing Cumulative Price Data On-Chain

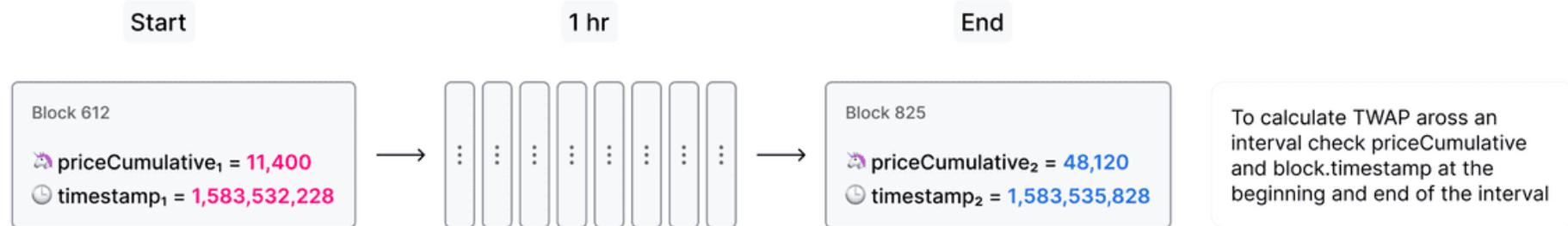


- Many DeFi applications (like synthetics and lending protocols) depend on **price oracles**
- Uniswap can be used as this price oracle for ERC-20 tokens
- But just using the current price is vulnerable to a **sandwich attack**
- To mitigate this, Uniswap v2 and v3 track an accumulator that allows computation of a **time-weighted average price (TWAP)** over many blocks

Uniswap Mechanics: Price Oracle (v2)

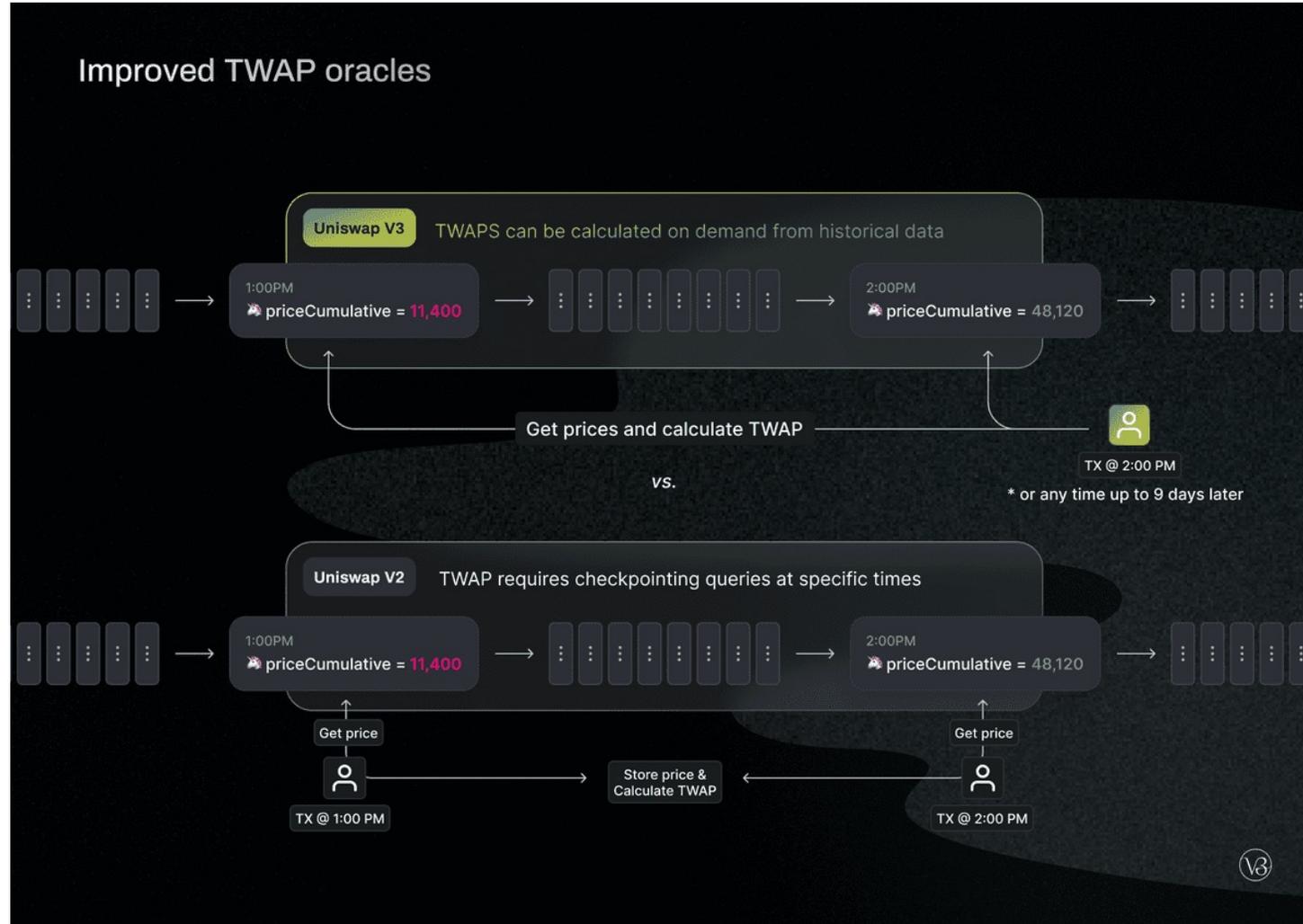
Uniswap V2

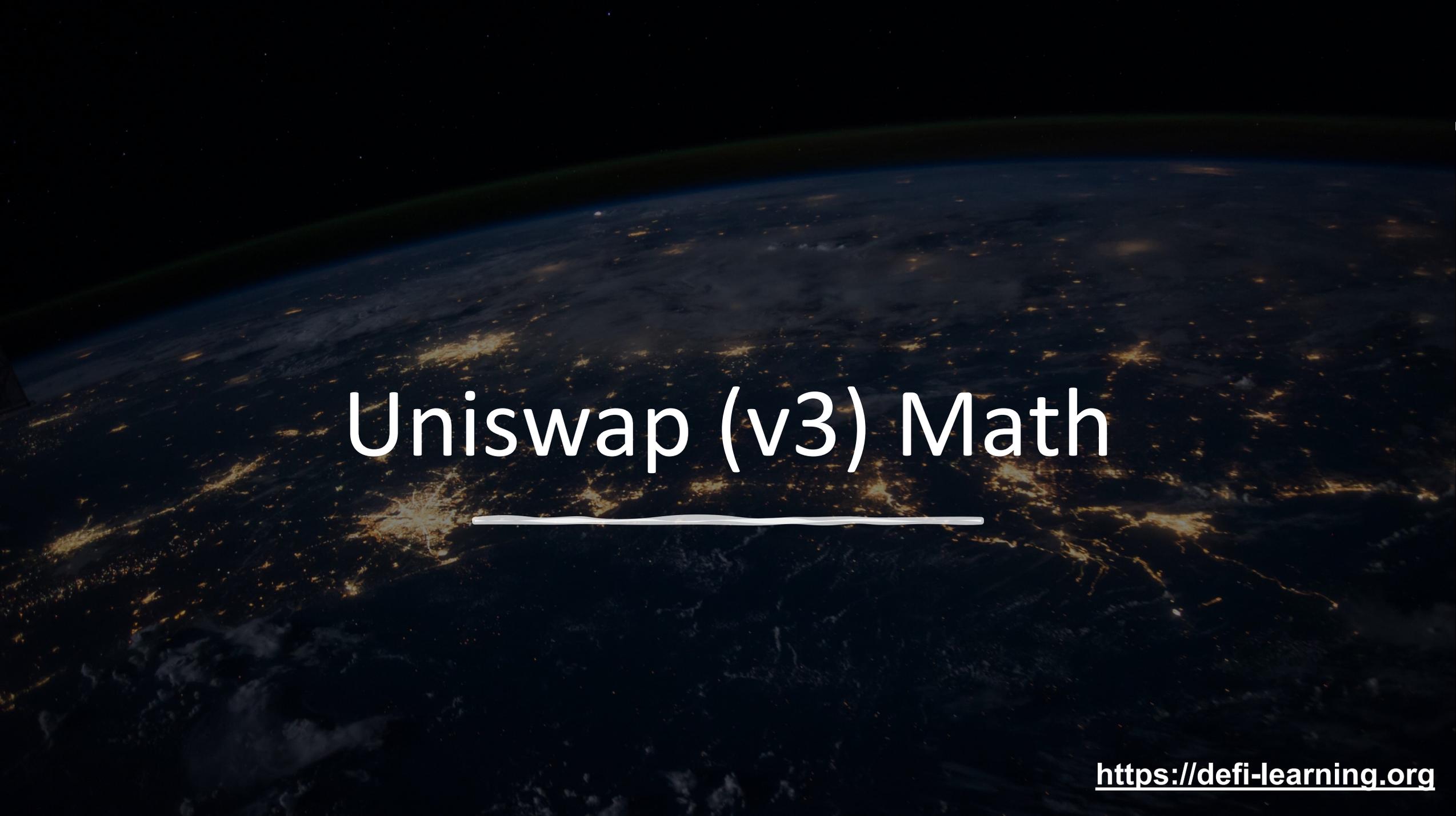
Time-Weighted Average Price using Uniswap V2



$$\text{TWAP} = \frac{\text{priceCumulative}_2 - \text{priceCumulative}_1}{\text{timestamp}_2 - \text{timestamp}_1} = \frac{48,120 - 11,400}{1,583,535,828 - 1,583,532,228} = 10.2$$

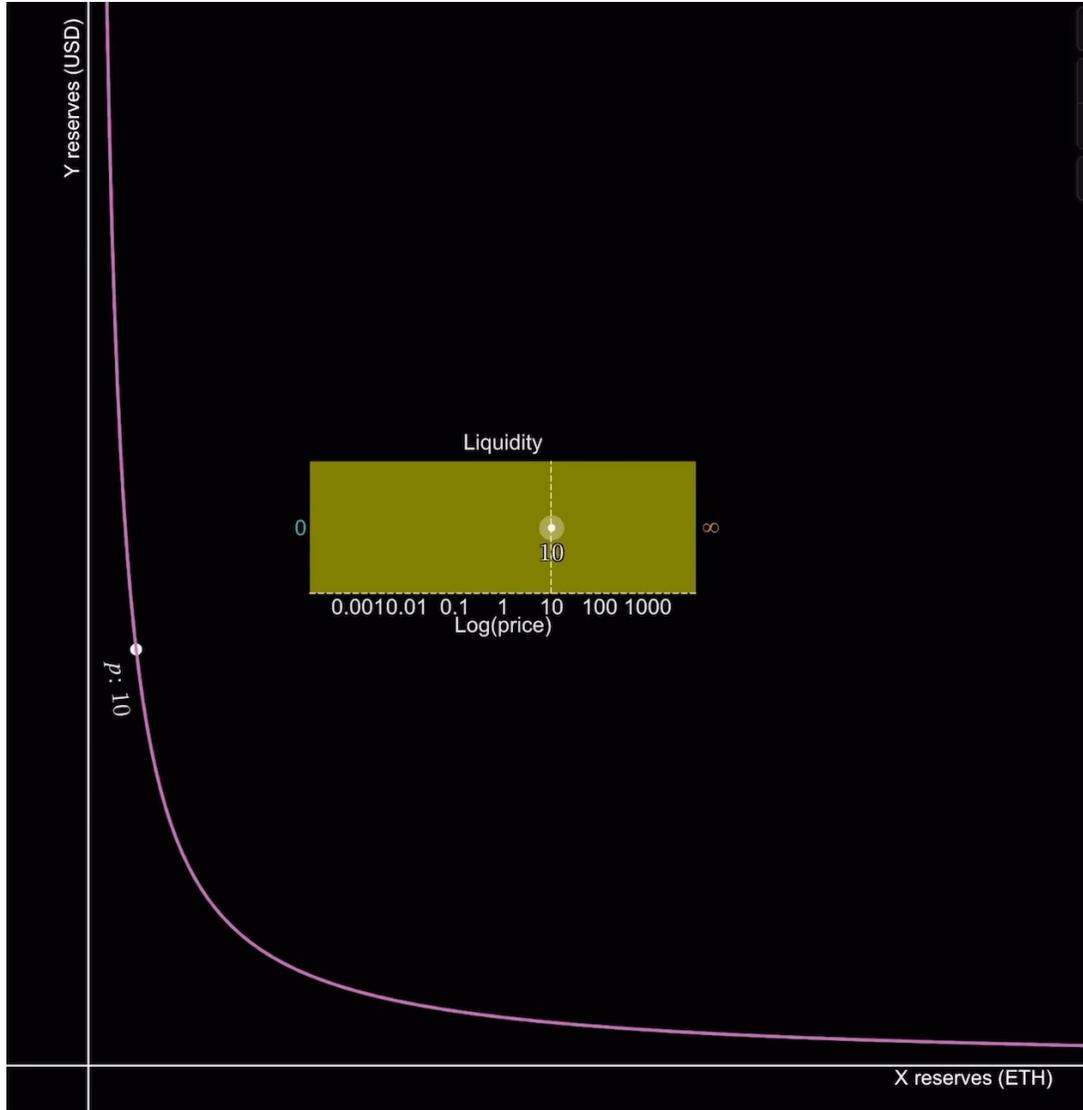
Uniswap Mechanics: Price Oracle (v3)





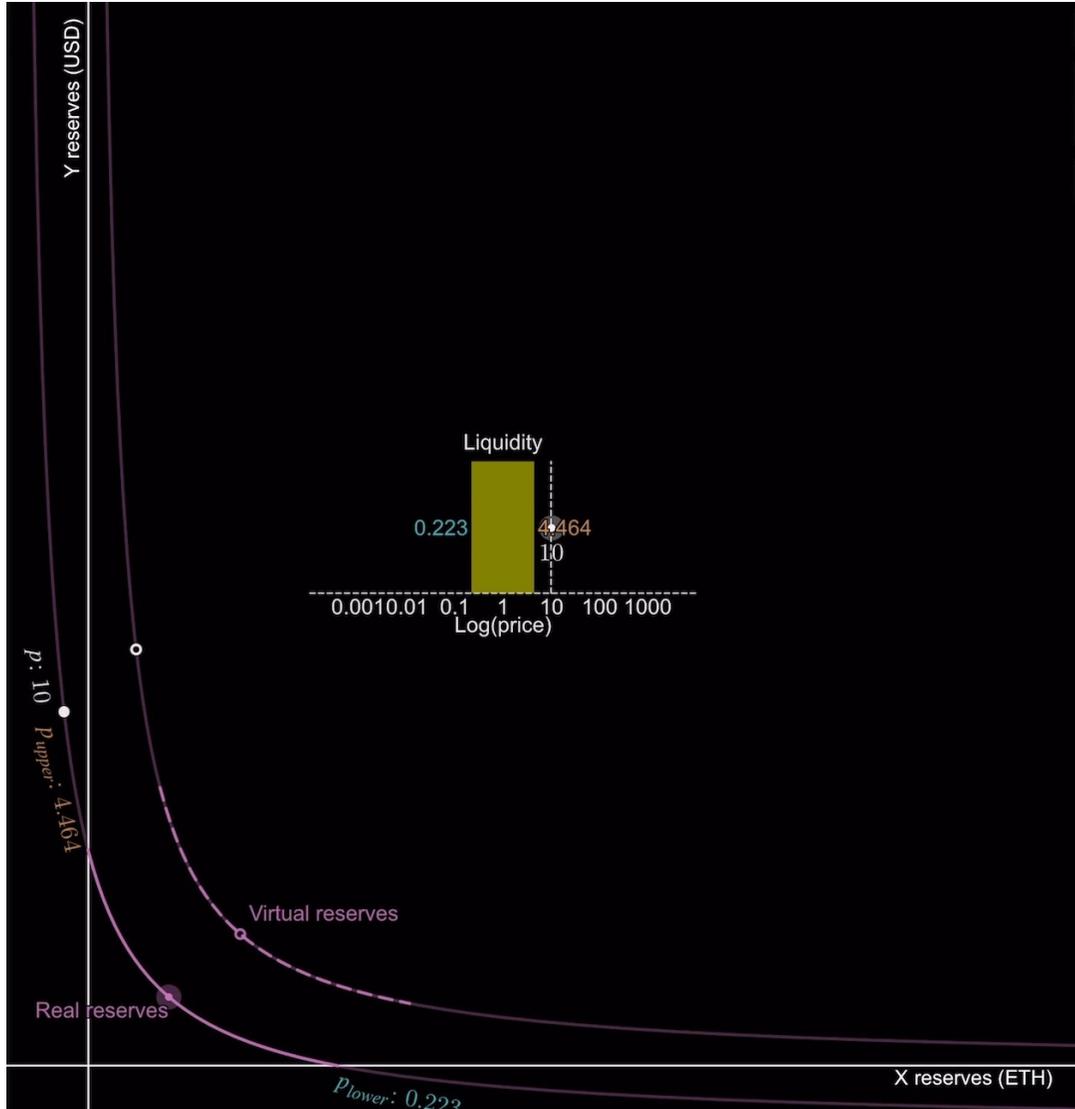
Uniswap (v3) Math

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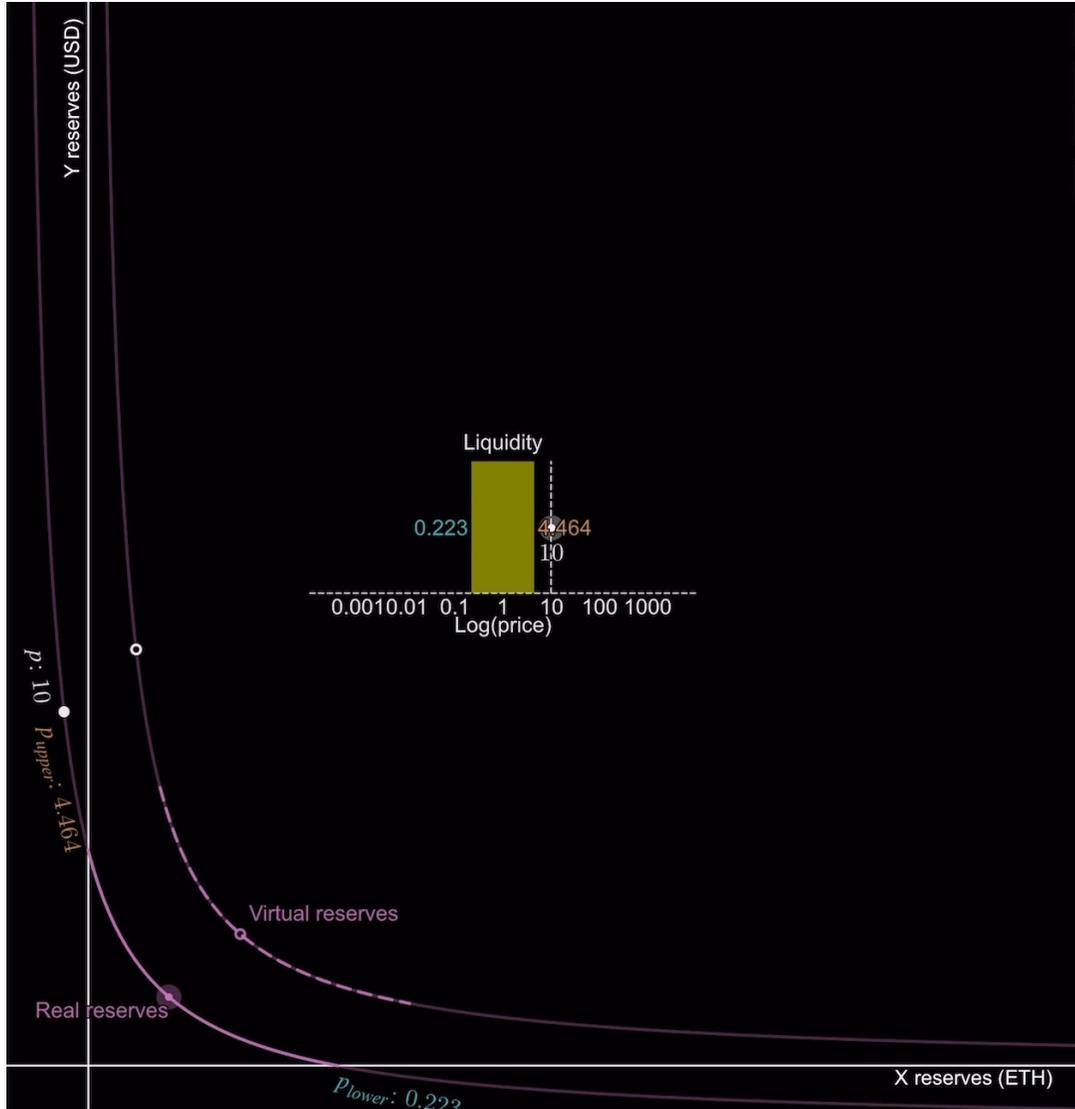
- In Uniswap v2, some reserves are saved for all possible prices, which is capital inefficient

Uniswap (v3) Math



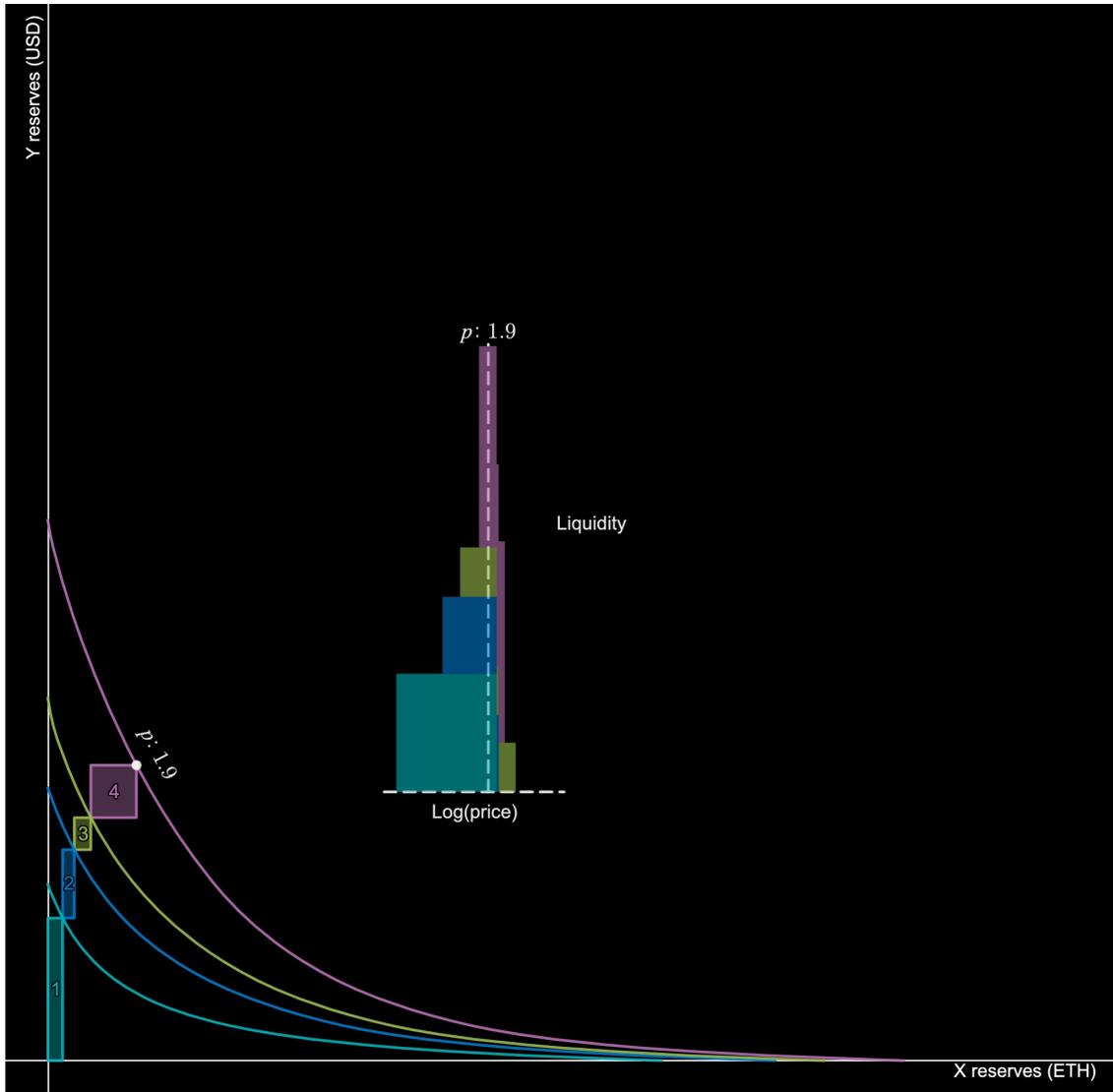
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- Uniswap v3 allows liquidity providers to add **concentrated liquidity** within a specific price range

Uniswap (v3) Math



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- Uniswap v3 allows liquidity providers to add **concentrated liquidity** within a specific price range
- This is equivalent to translating the $xy = k$ curve down and to the left

Uniswap (v3) Math

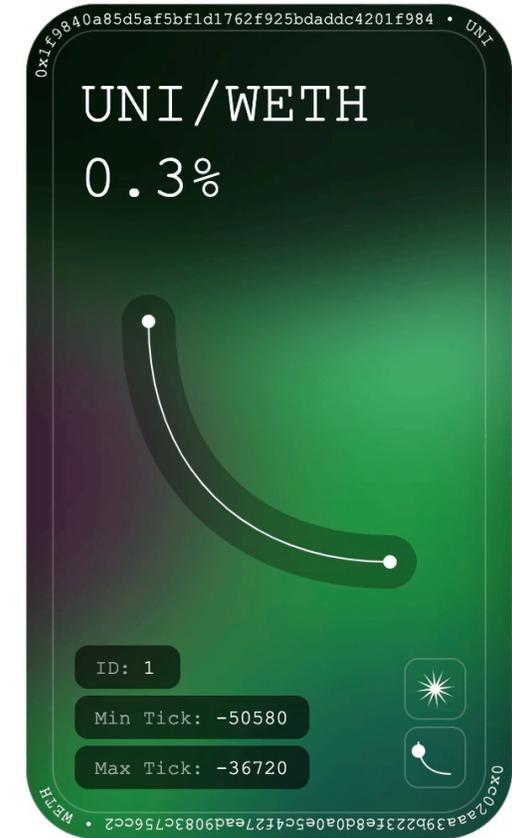
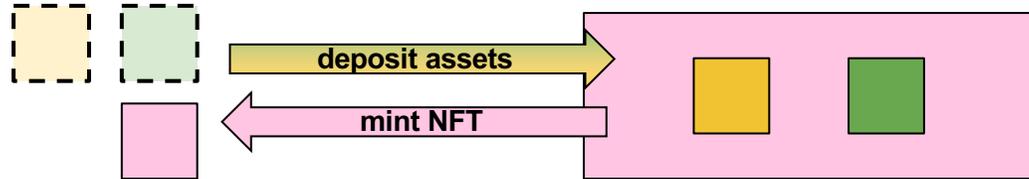


- In Uniswap v2, some reserves are saved for all possible prices, which is capital inefficient
- Uniswap v3 allows liquidity providers to add **concentrated liquidity** within a specific price range
- This is equivalent to translating the $xy = k$ curve down and to the left
- Different liquidity providers can provide liquidity in custom ranges, which is all aggregated together into the same pool

Uniswap (v3) Mechanics: Adding Liquidity

Liquidity provider

Pool contract



Links

- Uniswap v2 Whitepaper
 - <https://uniswap.org/whitepaper.pdf>
- Uniswap v3 Whitepaper
 - <https://uniswap.org/whitepaper-v3.pdf>
- The graphs above are interactive visualizations on Desmos
 - <https://docs.uniswap.org/protocol/concepts/advanced/resources>

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