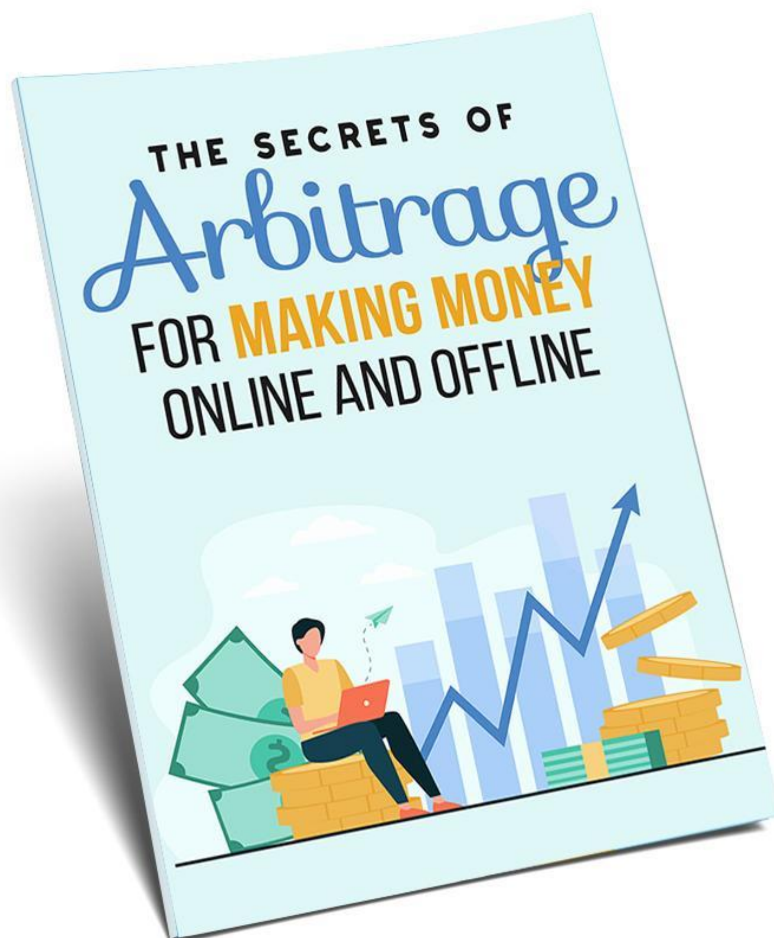
The Secrets of Arbitrage for Making Money Online and Offline



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Introduction

Arbitrage is the simultaneous or “near simultaneous” purchase and sale of an asset with the intention of profit. Arbitrageurs typically profit by taking advantage of price discrepancies between two different markets.

Here’s the idea. You buy something for $50 one place then you turn around and sell it for $100 in another place. In this way, arbitrage is a strategy employed by investors and traders to take advantage of price discrepancies between markets.

The term is derived from the French word *arbitrer*, meaning "to judge" or "to arbitrate." The goal of arbitrage is to exploit opportunities to make money by simultaneously buying and selling products, services or securities in different markets.

Arbitrage is a lucrative and often overlooked investment strategy. It can be a great way to make money when the markets are volatile and to take advantage of price discrepancies between different markets. Arbitrageurs can make a lot of money by taking advantage of different market opportunities. This report will discuss some of the best opportunities, risks, challenges, and better prospects in pursuing an arbitrage opportunity.

What is an arbitrage opportunity?

Arbitrage opportunities are opportunities to take advantage of discrepancies in pricing between two or more markets. For example, arbitrageurs may purchase a stock that is

selling for less than the market price of another stock and then sell the stock that they originally purchased for more than the market price.

Arbitrageurs in the stock market generally have large amounts of capital available to them in order to take advantage of these opportunities. But, arbitrage works for “Mom and Pop” entrepreneurs too. For example, some people simply buy products on sale from retail stores then they list those products online at a marketplace like eBay, Amazon or Facebook Marketplace for full retail price or even with a large markup.

This is simple, but it works like crazy, and countless people have made this their full-time job.

What are some arbitrage opportunities across different markets?

Remember, arbitrage is the practice of taking advantage of price differences between markets to achieve gain. Arbitrage opportunities are generally found when there is a gap between the prices of the same product (or stock). For example, if the price of a stock on one exchange is higher than the price of the same stock on another exchange, an arbitrageur may purchase the security on the higher-priced exchange and sell it on the lower-priced exchange, making money in the process. The discrepancy might be small but with huge amounts of capital, those pennies add up.

Arbitrage opportunities can be found across all markets and sectors and can be extremely profitable. There are countless arbitrage opportunities available, but some of the most lucrative are those that involve the stock market, commodities, forex, and the bond market. Of course, it can be physical goods too, as mundane as toys and clothes.

When looking for arbitrage opportunities, it is important first to identify the market that is being exploited. For example, a stock market arbitrage opportunity might involve buying an undervalued stock and selling it at a higher price, thereby earning a profit. This can happen because of “hidden” information or legal confusion. The key is some kind of asymmetry.

Once the market has been identified, it is necessary to identify the price difference between the two markets. This difference can be found by looking at historical data, market movements, or technical indicators. Or, keeping it simple, look at prices in places like eBay and compare that to prices on Amazon.

Once the price difference has been identified, it is time to execute the arbitrage. This can be done by buying the undervalued stock in the market and selling the overvalued stock in the market a short while later. Or, using the example above, buy a product on eBay (*low cost*) and sell it on Amazon (*high price*).

Arbitrage opportunities are always available, and if players are aware of them, they can make a lot of money. It is important to stay alert for opportunities and to use a variety of analytical tools to help identify them.

What are some of the benefits of arbitrage?

One of the most common benefits of arbitrage is *risk diversification*. Arbitrageurs allow investors to place their money in several asset classes, reducing the overall risk they are taking. This can lead to more consistent returns and the potential for increased returns if the assets the arbitrageur is trading in perform better than expected. In addition, arbitrageurs can help to stabilize markets. When prices are out of balance, arbitrage can help to restore balance by taking advantage of the price difference.

Arbitrage also has a positive impact on the markets in which it occurs. When arbitrageurs buy and sell assets, they *create liquidity* in the markets. This enhances the ability of investors to trade assets and can lead to increased prices. In addition, arbitrageurs can help to keep markets efficient by removing excess supply from certain markets.

Finally, arbitrage can offer a *low-cost way to invest*. Because arbitrageurs can decide to test by using a small amount of capital to trade assets, they offer a low-cost way for investors to gain exposure to different markets. This can be valuable for investors who want to gain exposure to a variety of markets but don't have the funds to invest in multiple assets. This works with the stock market and for entrepreneurs, of course.

What are the risks associated with pursuing arbitrage opportunities?

The first risk is *market risk*. This refers to the risk that the prices of the assets in the arbitrage portfolio will not match the prices of the underlying assets in the two markets. This can happen for a number of reasons, including unpredictable price movements, institutional activity, and news events.

The second risk is *time risk*. This refers to the risk that the arbitrage opportunity will not be available when needed. If the arbitrage opportunity is available, but the trade is not executed, the risk is that the opportunity will be lost.

The third risk is *liquidity risk*. This refers to the risk that the assets in the arbitrage portfolio will not be easily convertible into cash. If the assets in the arbitrage portfolio are not liquid, this could limit the potential profits that could be realized.

In short, the big risk is that the arbitrage opportunity evaporates due to rapid changes between the markets. Sometimes there are also issues getting the product or stock and then getting it up for sale on another market (e.g., slow delivery, slow technology).

What are some of the biggest challenges when arbitrating assets?

The first challenge is always **identifying good opportunities**. Arbitrageurs must identify undervalued assets that can be traded at a markup. They must also be vigilant in monitoring market conditions so they can adjust their arbitrage efforts quickly should the opportunity present itself.

Another challenge arbitrageurs face is knowing **when to pull the trigger** on an investment. They must weigh the potential benefits of an investment against the potential risks. Too often arbitrageurs overreact to small changes in the market and end up losing money.

Finally, arbitrageurs must be able to withstand **volatility**. The markets can move quickly and unpredictably, making it difficult to earn consistent profits.

What are some of the most common mistakes that arbitrageurs make?

Arbitrageurs are often thought to be skilled traders who react quickly to market changes. However, arbitrageurs are also susceptible to making mistakes that can lead to losses. This section will discuss some of the most common arbitrage mistakes and how to avoid them.

One of the most common arbitrage mistakes is *overreacting to news events*. When a news event occurs, arbitrageurs will often sell assets that are price inflated due to the news and buy assets that are price-depressed due to the news. This type of speculation can quickly lead to losses.

Another common arbitrage mistake is *trading on emotion rather than facts*. Many arbitrageurs are drawn to trading opportunities that seem like a good deal at the moment. However, this type of trading is often based on emotions rather than facts, which can lead to losses.

Arbitrageurs also often make the mistake of *trading too much*. When arbitrageurs trade too much, they often buy and sell too quickly, which can lead to losses. Arbitrageurs should trade only when they believe that they have a good opportunity to make a profit. Also, they need to understand that markets can move extremely fast, wiping out profits. This is especially deadly for entrepreneurs who must wait for products to be physically delivered because there is wait time. If the market changes the opportunity could then evaporate. That could mean a big loss.

Finally, arbitrageurs also make the mistake of *not diversifying their portfolios*. When arbitrageurs only trade one type of instrument, they are more likely to experience losses if the market turns against them. Arbitrageurs should also invest in several different types of assets in order to increase their chances of making a profit. This applies to businesses who operate online and offline, too.

What are the best strategies to arbitrage successfully?

In order to arbitrage successfully, an arbitrageur must be able to recognize an opportunity and act quickly to capitalize on it.

There are a number of strategies an arbitrageur can use to arbitrage successfully. One common strategy is called **market making**. Market-making arbitrageurs purchase assets in the market and hold them until they are sold, thereby maintaining the appearance of market equilibrium. This allows them to benefit from any price discrepancies that may occur. This is only possible with large sums of cash and some level of control of the situation. But, it certainly works.

Another common strategy is **arbitrage buying**. Arbitrage buyers purchase assets in the market and then sell them immediately, thereby taking advantage of the opportunity to purchase the assets at a lower price and sell the assets at a higher price. Arbitrage buying can be very profitable if the market price discrepancy is big enough. For example, some software tools allow entrepreneurs to buy in one online marketplace like eBay and simultaneously sell on another online marketplace like Amazon.

Another strategy is **arbitrage selling**. Arbitrage sellers sell assets in the market and then buy them back immediately, thereby taking advantage of the opportunity to sell the assets at a higher price and purchase the assets at a lower price. Arbitrage selling can be very profitable if the market price discrepancy is big enough.

There are a few key things to keep in mind when arbitraging:

- Arbitrage opportunities typically exist when there is a price difference between two markets unrelated to the underlying asset. For example, a company may sell a product for $100 in one market but sell the same product for $120 in another. The price difference is due to location, competition, or other factors, *not because the product is worth more or less*. This is a key.

- Arbitrage opportunities can sometimes be fleeting, and it is important to stay focused and make timely decisions. Speed is critical.

- Arbitrage opportunities can be large, but they can also be small. It is important to be aware of both the potential rewards and the potential risks involved in arbitrage trading. These discrepancies are everywhere when you have more than one market for the same goods and services.

What are some of the tools to use to arbitrage?

The tools for arbitrage can be classified into three categories: financial, technical and human. Financial tools include options and futures, which allow investors to speculate on price movements. Technical tools include technical analysis, which looks at charts and indicators to predict future movements. Human tools include social media, which can be used to find information about companies before they are publicly announced.

Human tools, such as social media, are particularly valuable for arbitrageurs because they allow them to find information that is not available to the general public. Social media can be used to find information about companies before they are publicly announced, which allows arbitrageurs to make an initial investment before the rest of the market has a chance to react.

Other human tools that are useful for arbitrage include market analysis and trend analysis. The market analysis looks at past price movements to determine which stocks are over or undervalued. Trend analysis looks at past price movements to determine which stocks are in a rising or falling trend.

Financial tools, such as options and futures, are also useful for arbitrageurs. This option allows arbitrageurs to buy a stock at a lower price and sell it at a higher price, making money on the difference. Futures allow arbitrageurs to speculate on future price movements, making money on the difference between the future price and the current market price.

Technical tools, such as technical analysis, are also useful for arbitrageurs. Technical analysis looks at charts and indicators to predict future movements. An example of an indicator that is often used for technical analysis is the Bollinger Band. The Bollinger Band is a 20-period moving average that is used to predict short-term price movements.

Technical tools can also be used to arbitrage between different markets. For example, a trader might use technical tools to determine which market is in a rising trend and trade in that market rather than trading in both markets.

What are the best methods for hedging arbitrage risks?

When arbitrageurs are able to identify arbitrage opportunities, they can make profits by buying an asset in one market and selling it in another market, with the goal of locking in a profit while the price is still above the market-clearing level. In order to trade arbitrages profitably, arbitrageurs must be aware of the risks involved in the trade. Arbitrageurs use a variety of methods to mitigate their risk, including hedging arbitrage.

There are many different types of hedging arbitrage. One common hedging strategy is **futures arbitrage**. Futures arbitrageurs buy and sell futures contracts to capture price differences between two markets. They then use the gains or losses from these transactions to offset their risk. Of course, this mostly applies to stock traders.

Another common hedging strategy is **option arbitrage**. Option arbitrageurs buy and sell options to capture price differences between two markets. They then use the gains or losses from these transactions to offset their risk. Again, this is great for stock traders.

Arbitrageurs use a variety of other hedging strategies as well. Another example is **cross-section arbitrage**. Cross-section arbitrageurs trade stocks and options in different markets to capture price differences between different parts of the stock market. Obviously, these kinds of hedging tactics are far more advanced, but they certainly work well, especially for stock traders.

Hedging arbitrage is an important strategy for arbitrageurs. It helps them to mitigate their risk while they are trading. It also helps arbitrageurs to enter and exit markets quickly and efficiently.

What are the long-term prospects for arbitrage opportunities?

Arbitrage opportunities are always available, but they are not always easy to exploit.

There are a few key things you need to know in order to find and capitalize on arbitrage opportunities:

1. **The market is never stable -** conditions can change at any time, which can lead to arbitrage opportunities disappearing.

2. **Arbitrage opportunities usually depend on small differences between two markets -** if one market is too far away from the other, there may not be any arbitrage opportunities available.

3. **Arbitrage opportunities are usually short-term in nature -** if the conditions change, the arbitrage opportunity will likely disappear.

4. **Arbitrage opportunities can be difficult to find -** you need to have a good sense of what's going on in the market.

5. **Arbitrage opportunities can be risky -** if you get them wrong, you can lose a lot of money.

6. **Arbitrage opportunities are often time-sensitive -** if you wait too long, the opportunity may disappear.

7. **Arbitrage opportunities can be difficult to execute -** you need to be able to quickly react to changes in the market.

8. **Arbitrage opportunities can be difficult to track -** you need to be able to track the prices of both markets.

9. **Arbitrage opportunities can be difficult to understand -** you need to be able to understand the underlying markets.

10. **Arbitrage opportunities can be difficult to exploit -** if you are not careful, you can get caught in the arbitrage and lose your investment.

What are the investment requirements associated with arbitrage opportunities?

Arbitrage opportunities abound in the market, with stocks, bonds, and currencies all offering the potential for profits. However, before taking any arbitrage opportunity, investors must first understand the investment requirements associated with each.

When trading stocks, for example, an investor must have an understanding of both the company's performance and the stock's price. In order to make money from a stock purchase, the stock should be above its fair value, which is the price at which the company is actually worth. In order to determine the fair value, an investor must know the company's earnings per share, its anticipated future growth, and the prevailing stock market conditions. Basically, buy low and sell high.

Smart investors perform a thorough analysis of the company. This analysis will involve looking at the company's financial statements, as well as its prospects. If an investor is not comfortable performing such a detailed analysis then they should not buy. There is likely no good opportunity. *Ignorance destroys stock portfolios.*

When trading bonds, an investor must also understand the underlying company's finances and the potential for repayment. Bonds are debt instruments and repayment is critical. An investor can make money from a bond purchase by buying the bond below its price of redemption, or by waiting until the bond appears to be undervalued. This is very much like stock investing, of course.

When trading currencies, an investor must also be aware of the potential for capital gains and losses. A currency may be worth more when exchanged outside of the country of origin, due to fluctuations in the exchange rate. In order to make money from a currency purchase, an investor must be able to identify trends in the market, as well as the potential for capital gains. This is high risk but currency trading is the ultimate in arbitrage, and it’s always available.

What factors are used to determine whether an arbitrage opportunity is worth pursuing?

Arbitrage opportunities are worth pursuing if the potential profit is high enough. There are a number of factors that can be used to determine whether an arbitrage opportunity is worth pursuing. Some of the most important factors include:

- The size of the potential difference between the prices of the two assets
- The likelihood of successful execution
- The risk associated with the investment

There are a number of ways to determine the potential difference between the prices of two assets. One way is to look at the price differences daily, weekly, or monthly.

Another way is to compare the implied volatilities of the assets. Implied volatility is a statistic that shows how much the price of a security will change over a certain period of time. A higher implied volatility means that the price of the security will be more volatile over a period of time.

Another factor that can be used to determine the potential for arbitrage is the likelihood of successful execution. The likelihood of a successful execution is a measure of how difficult it will be to buy the asset and sell the asset at the same price. A high likelihood of a successful execution means that the arbitrageur has a higher chance of making a profit.

The risk associated with an arbitrage investment is also important. Risk can be categorized into three categories: *operational risk*, *market risk*, and *credit risk*.

- **Operational risk** is the risk of an asset not being able to be accessed or used as intended.

- **Market risk** is the risk of fluctuations in the price of security due to changes in the market.

- **Credit risk** is the risk of not being able to repay a loan.

There isn’t one single factor to know if there’s a lack of opportunity or too much risk. It’s often true that stock traders and entrepreneurs need time to learn how to do well.

How do you determine the value of an individual company or asset?

There are many things to consider when determining the value of an individual company or asset. In this part of the report, we will discuss some of the key factors to consider when valuing a company or asset.

When discussing the valuation of a company, there are a few key factors to consider. These factors include industry, *profitability*, *management*, and *future cash flow*.

One of the most important factors to consider when valuing a company is its industry. This is because the industry in which a company operates can impact its future performance. For example, a company that operates in a rapidly-growing industry is likely to have high future profits. Conversely, a company that operates in a declining industry is likely to have low future profits.

Another important factor to consider when valuing a company is its **profitabilit**y. This is because high profitability companies are likely to be worth more than low profitability companies. For example, a company that has achieved annual profits of $1 million over the past five years is likely to be worth more than a company that has achieved annual profits of $100,000 over the past five years.

Another important factor to consider when valuing a company is its **management**. This is because good management can lead to high future performance. Conversely, poor management can lead to low future performance. For example, a company with good management is likely to have high future performance. In contrast, a company with poor management is likely to have low future performance. This seems so basic, but it’s often often overlooked.

Another important factor to consider when valuing a company is its **future cash flow**. This is because high future cash flow companies are likely to be worth more than low future cash flow companies. For example, a company that expects to generate $10 million in future cash flow over the next five years is likely to be worth more than a company that expects to generate $1 million in future cash flow over the next five years.

There are many other factors to consider when valuing a company. These factors include the company's history, its competitive environment, and its future prospects. But, those can be considered after the factors just discussed.

How do you assess whether an arbitrage opportunity is real or fake?

When assessing whether or not an arbitrage opportunity is real or fake, it is important to understand the concept of arbitrage. There are many factors that can lead to a price difference, and arbitrageurs use these factors to identify arbitrage opportunities.

There are a few ways to assess whether an arbitrage opportunity is real or fake. The most important thing to remember is always to exercise caution when trading because *there is always the risk of losing your money*.

One way to assess the legitimacy of an arbitrage opportunity is to **look at the underlying assets**. If the assets are real, then the arbitrage opportunity should be real as well.

Another way to assess the legitimacy of an arbitrage opportunity is to **look at the market conditions**. The arbitrage opportunity should be real if the market conditions are normal.

Another way to assess the legitimacy of an arbitrage opportunity is to **look at the historical data**. If the arbitrage opportunity has been successful in the past, then the opportunity is likely real.

How do you determine whether an arbitrage opportunity is profitable?

Arbitrage opportunities can be quite lucrative if the right conditions are in place. Typically, arbitrageurs interested in pursuing arbitrage opportunities will use a number of factors to determine whether an opportunity is worth taking on. These factors can include the price differential between two underlying assets, the potential for gain, and the potential for loss.

One of the most important factors arbitrageurs will consider when assessing an arbitrage opportunity is the risk. Different arbitrage opportunities carry different levels of risk, and it is important for arbitrageurs to carefully weigh the risks and benefits of taking on each opportunity before making a decision.

For example, an arbitrage opportunity involving stock and a futures contract may carry a greater risk of loss than an opportunity involving stock and a bond. That’s usually the case. So, the opportunity for more gains is far outweighed by the underlying risks. But,

yet again, this also applies to entrepreneurs who take on too much risk without the appropriate profit potential.

Arbitrage opportunities can also be profitable if the correct conditions are in place. For example, an arbitrage opportunity involving stock and a futures contract may be profitable if the underlying stock is undervalued and the futures contract has a short delivery date. In addition, arbitrageurs may also be successful if they are able to take advantage of market inefficiencies. For example, arbitrageurs may be able to profit from discrepancies between the bid and ask prices of a security.

What do you do if you find an arbitrage opportunity that is not profitable?

Arbitrage opportunities can be very profitable if you are able to find them. However, it is important to be aware of the risks involved in arbitrage trading. If you are not careful, you could lose all of your investment. Here are some tips to help you identify arbitrage opportunities:

- **Look for markets where there is a large discrepancy in prices.** This means that there is a lot of room for arbitrageurs to make a profit.

- **Check the historical data to see if the market has ever been wrong before.** If the market has been consistent for a long period of time, there is likely no arbitrage opportunity available.

- **Look for markets that are relatively liquid.** This means that there is a lot of trading going on, and arbitrageurs have plenty of opportunities to make a profit.

- **Consider the risks involved in the arbitrage opportunity.** If the market is volatile, there is a greater chance that you could lose your investment.

- **Communicate with other arbitrageurs to get their opinion on the opportunity.** Sharing information and comparing notes can help you make the most informed decision.

Arbitrage opportunities are a risky investment, but if you are able to identify them and take the needed precautions, trading can be very profitable.

What are the techniques to monitor arbitrage opportunities in order to ensure that you are making the most informed decisions?

Arbitrage opportunities are a key part of any successful financial trading strategy. By monitoring arbitrage opportunities, you can ensure that you are making the most informed decisions. Here are four techniques you can use to monitor arbitrage opportunities:

1. **Research the market conditions -** By understanding the current market conditions, you can more easily detect arbitrage opportunities. For example, if the market is trending upwards, expect to see more arbitrage opportunities in stocks. Conversely, if the market is trending downwards, you may be able to find more arbitrage opportunities in commodities.

2. **Analyze price movements -** By analyzing price movements, you can better understand the arbitrage opportunities available. For example, if a product is selling for $10 but you see it selling for $11 somewhere else, you may be able to arbitrage the buying and selling. By understanding the dynamics of the market, you can make informed decisions about arbitrage opportunities.

3. **Check for arbitrage opportunities -** One of the most important ways to monitor arbitrage opportunities is to check for them. By constantly monitoring the market, you can quickly identify arbitrage opportunities. Awareness is essential. Always have the antenna up and operational. Sniff out the opportunities.

4. **Trade proactively -** One of the most important aspects of any successful arbitrage trading strategy is to be proactive. Buy and sell ahead of the market by getting on top of trends very early. This means bigger gaps because of greater mispricing of products. Create your own luck this way.

How can you determine the appropriate size for an arbitrage portfolio?

There are a number of factors to consider when sizing an arbitrage portfolio. The first is the *expected return*. Arbitrageurs typically expect a higher return than the market average in order to offset the risk.

The second are the *risk factors*. Arbitrageurs typically take on higher risk in order to generate a higher return. The risk can be mitigated by using a well-diversified arbitrage portfolio.

The third is the *time required* to exploit the opportunity. Arbitrage opportunities can be fleeting, so it is important to have a shorter time horizon when sizing the portfolio.

The final factor to consider is the *capital required* to execute the arbitrage. The capital can vary depending on the size of the opportunity and the risk involved.

All of these factors must be weighed when sizing an arbitrage portfolio. Ultimately, the decision of the appropriate size for an arbitrage portfolio is based on the expected return, risk, and time required to exploit the opportunity.

How do you calculate your losses and profits on arbitrage opportunities?

Arbitrage opportunities are a great way to make money on big or small price movements. As a reminder, the basic premise is to buy an asset (or a group of assets) and sell it immediately at a higher price than you paid. Then, as the price falls, you buy back the asset(s) at the lower price and sell them again at the higher price, making your total profit. You can do this over and over.

There are a few things you need to know to calculate your losses and profits on arbitrage opportunities:

1. The price at which you bought the asset(s) and sold them.

2. The price at which you bought the asset(s) back.

3. The difference between the two prices.

Here’s an example in the stock market to help you understand how it works. Suppose you buy 1,000 shares of Company X stock at $20 per share and sell them immediately for $25 per share. You make a $5,000 profit. The math is that simple.

Arbitrage opportunities can be great ways to make money on small price movements. Just be sure to calculate your losses and profits before you go ahead and make any trades.

What strategies do you use to stay ahead of the competition in arbitrage?

One strategy is to *be constantly scanning* the markets for arbitrage opportunities. Arbitrageurs look for discrepancies between the prices of assets that they think are likely to move in opposite directions. They may buy an asset that is selling at a lower price and sell an asset that is selling at a higher price, hoping to profit from the difference in price.

Another strategy is to use *arbitrage baskets*. Arbitrageurs create arbitrage baskets made up of a number of different securities. This allows them to track the performance of the individual securities in the basket and find arbitrage opportunities.

Trend-following is a good strategy because it allows arbitrageurs to take advantage of short-term trends in the market. This strategy is also good because it is riskless, which means that arbitrageurs can use it to make money even when the market is volatile.

Another strategy is to use *limit orders*. Arbitrageurs place limit orders to buy or sell assets at a specific price. This limits the risk that they will be forced to sell an asset at a price that is lower than their desired price.

Conclusion

Arbitrage is the practice of buying and selling an asset in order to profit from the difference in its price. The asset can be stocks, commodities, currencies, etc.

Fundamentally, arbitrageurs make money in two ways: by buying an asset at a lower price and then reselling it at a higher price or by buying an asset and holding on to it until it reaches its goal price and then selling it. These two approaches are especially true for stock traders but they also apply to entrepreneurs.

Most arbitrageurs use several different strategies in order to get the best deal. They may look for specific products or services that are in short supply or that are being discounted. They may also use arbitrage to hedge their bets or to make small profits from otherwise risk-free investments. In other words, there’s no one “perfect” way to make money with arbitrage.

While arbitrage opportunities can be fleeting, arbitrageurs believe that the potential for additional arbitrage opportunities exists and will continue to exist in the future. That’s likely true since markets are constantly in motion. New products are always launching.

People continue to value and re-value products. There is a constant flux in many markets and that means arbitrage will thrive. In short, *the future is bright for arbitrage*.