

The (In)Finite Money Glitch

Co-Pierre Georg

CAAW, 6 March 2026

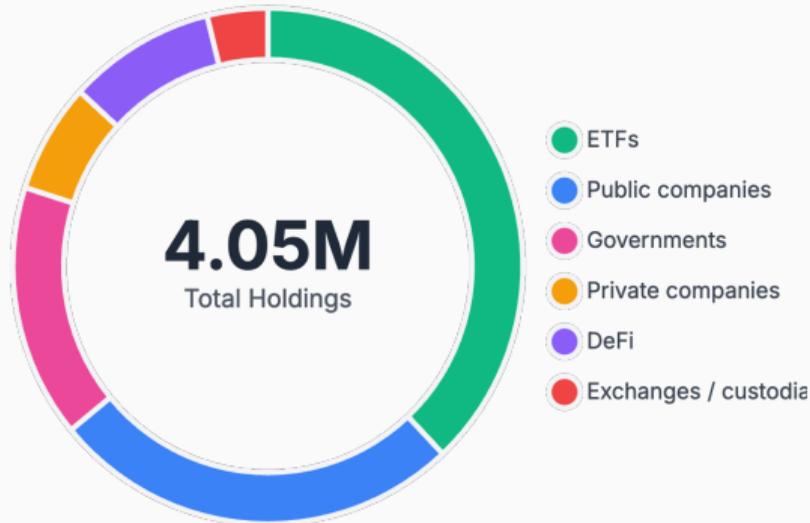
The infinite money glitch

The "*Infinite Money Glitch*" is a self-reinforcing capital-markets loop in which MicroStrategy repeatedly raises money (mainly via convertibles and other equity-linked deals), uses the proceeds to buy more Bitcoin, and—because those buys raise the stock's volatility/premium and the value of new conversion options—can sell yet more paper on favorable terms to buy still more Bitcoin. (FT Alphaville)

The cycle works until market conditions (e.g., lower BTC, lower volatility, or tighter financing) break it and conversions fail, at which point cash repayment and potential BTC liquidation become risks.

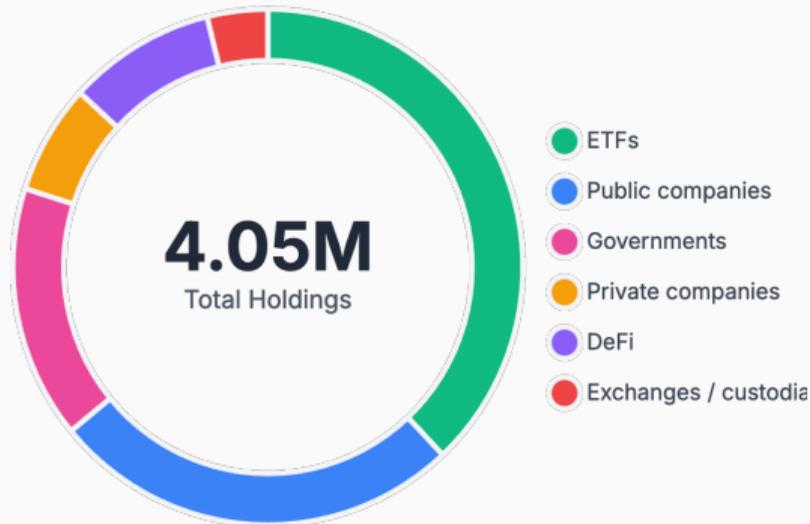
Motivation

- Narrow business model: Issue debt to buy crypto assets (mostly BTC)
- MSTR holds about 720k BTC (\$49.25bn) and is part of the Nasdaq-100 / MSCI World
- **Why do we care?**
Systemic and individual risk



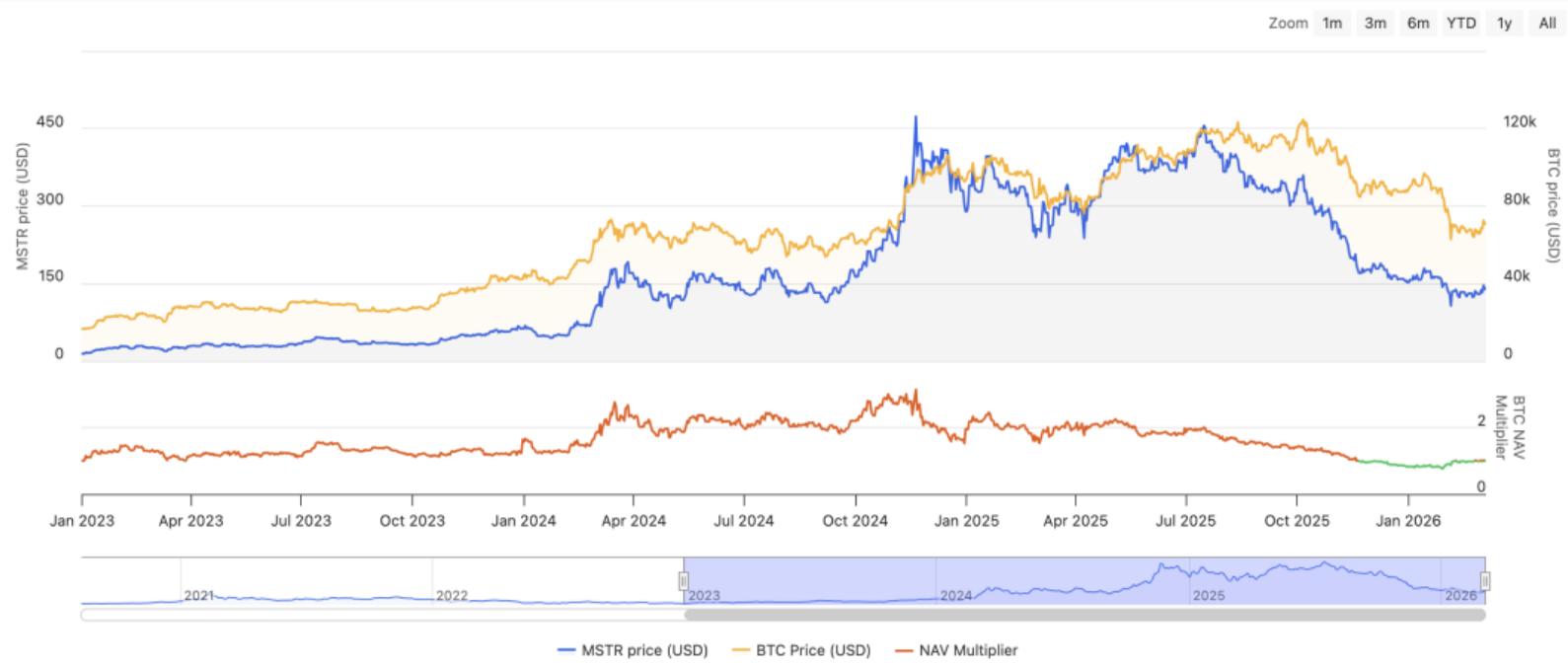
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⇒ **Question:** Under what conditions does the infinite money glitch break down?

Motivation



The Infinite Money Glitch



$$\mathbb{E}[\Pi_{0,1}^H | \mathcal{F}] \approx \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma_{0,0}^{CB} F_0) (\sigma_{S,0}^2 - \sigma_{S,0}^{2,imp}) > 0$$

$$S_0 > 0$$

$$\Delta P_{B,1} = \mu_B P_{B,0} + \kappa_B \frac{B_0}{B_0^f} + \varepsilon_1 > 0$$



$$\mathbb{E}[\Pi_{1,2}^H | \mathcal{F}] \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{\tau \leq 1} \Gamma_{1,\tau}^{CB} F_\tau \right) (\sigma_{S,1}^2 - \sigma_{S,1}^{2,imp}) > 0$$

$$\Delta S_1 = A_1 (\beta \Delta P_{B,1} + \eta_1) > 0$$

$$\Delta P_{B,2} = \mu_B P_{B,1} + \kappa_B \frac{B_1}{B_1^f} + \varepsilon_2 > 0$$



$$\mathbb{E}[\Pi_{t,t+1}^H | \mathcal{F}] \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{\tau \leq t} \Gamma_{t,\tau}^{CB} F_\tau \right) (\sigma_{S,t}^2 - \sigma_{S,t}^{2,imp}) \geq 0$$

$$\Delta S_t = A_1 (\beta \Delta P_{B,t} + \eta_t) \geq 0$$

$$\Delta P_{B,t+1} = \mu_B P_{B,t} + \kappa_B \frac{B_t}{B_t^f} + \varepsilon_{t+1} \geq 0$$

Model: Core Mechanics

- **Convertible issuance:** Firm issues zero-coupon convertibles with fixed conversion premium $\pi \approx 0.3\text{--}0.4$:

$$K_T = (1 + \pi) S_T, \quad c_T = \frac{1}{K_T}$$

- **BTC purchases:** Proceeds B_t buy Bitcoin: $\Delta H_t = \frac{B_t}{P_{B,t}}$

- **Price impact:** Firm purchases drive BTC prices higher:

$$\Delta P_{B,t+1} = P_{B,t} \mu_B + \kappa_B \frac{B_t}{B_t^f} + \varepsilon_{t+1}$$

- **Equity amplification:** Higher BTC volatility + hedging feedback amplifies equity moves via amplifier $A_t = 1/(1 - \psi_t)$:

$$\sigma_{S,t}^2 = A_t^2 (\beta^2 \sigma_{B,t}^2 + \sigma_\eta^2)$$

Model: Hedge Fund Financing the Loop

- **HF financing:** Hedge fund shorts convertibles to fund firm's purchases. Delta and gamma per \$/face:

$$Q_t^{\text{short}} = \sum_{\tau \leq t} \Delta_{t,\tau}^{\text{CB}} F_\tau$$

- **HF reheding:** HF rebalances short dynamically; realized P&L depends on realized vs. implied volatility:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\Pi_{t,t+1}^H \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{\tau \leq t} \Gamma_{t,\tau}^{\text{CB}} F_\tau \right) (\sigma_{S,t}^2 - \sigma_{S,t}^{2,\text{imp}})$$

- **Market clearing:** At issuance, three constraints bind:

$$\text{Capital: } B_t \leq K_t^{\text{HF}}, \quad \text{Borrowing: } \Delta_{t,t}^{\text{CB}} F_t \leq L_t, \quad \text{Stability: } 0 \leq \psi_t < 1$$

Model: Sustainability & Default

- **Net asset value:** $NAV_t = H_t P_{B,t} - \sum_{\tau=0}^t V_{t,\tau} F_\tau$
- **Coupon servicing:** Recent bonds carry coupons; cash paid reduces BTC purchases:

$$\Delta H_1 = \frac{B_1 - C_0}{P_{B,1}}, \quad C_0 = q_0 F_0$$

When $B_1 < C_0$, firm must **sell BTC**.

- **Conversion & insolvency at $t = 2$:** Each tranche converts if $S_2 \geq K_\tau$; otherwise requires cash. Default occurs if:

$$H_2 P_{B,2} < \sum_{\tau \in \{0,1\}} F_\tau \mathbf{1}\{S_2 < K_\tau\}$$

- **Loop breaks if:** HF capital exhausted, borrowing constraints bind, stability fails ($\psi_t \rightarrow 1$), or HF sees negative P&L at $t = 1$.

Definition (Equilibrium)

Given parameters $\Omega = (\Omega^c, \Omega^{fi}, \Omega^{fr})$, a three-date equilibrium consists of issuance decisions $\{B_0, B_1\}$, pricing variances $\{\sigma_{S,0}^{2,imp}, \sigma_{S,1}^{2,imp}\}$, price paths $\{P_{B,t}, S_t\}_{t=0}^2$, holdings $\{H_t\}_{t=0}^2$, and convertible Greeks $\{\Delta_{t,\tau}^{CB}, \Gamma_{t,\tau}^{CB}\}$ such that:

- (i) *Issuance & BTC purchases*: Proceeds B_t buy BTC: $\Delta H_t = B_t / P_{B,t}$.
- (ii) *BTC price impact*: $\Delta P_{B,t+1} = P_{B,t} \mu_B + \kappa_B B_t / B_t^f + \varepsilon_{t+1}$.
- (iii) *Equity dynamics & amplification*: Hedging feedback ψ_t drives amplifier $A_t = 1 / (1 - \psi_t)$, generating variance $\sigma_{S,t}^2 = A_t^2 (\beta^2 \sigma_{B,t}^2 + \sigma_\eta^2)$.
- (iv) *HF breakeven & market clearing*: At each $t \in \{0, 1\}$ with $B_t > 0$, implied variance satisfies $\sigma_{S,t}^{2,imp} = \sigma_{S,t}^2$, capital and borrowing constraints bind, and stability holds: $0 \leq \psi_t < 1$. Otherwise $B_t = 0$.
- (v) *Settlement at $t = 2$* : Tranche τ converts if $S_2 \geq K_\tau = (1 + \pi) S_\tau$; otherwise requires cash F_τ . Default if $H_2 P_{B,2} < \sum_\tau F_\tau \mathbf{1}\{S_2 < K_\tau\}$.

Algorithm 1: Equilibrium computation.

Input: $\Omega^c, \Omega^{fi}, \Omega^{fr}$; Seed

Output: Endogenous model variables

Issuance at $t = 0$: Bisection on $B_0 \in [0, K_0^{HF}]$ with inner fixed point to obtain $(F_0, \Psi_0, A_0, \sigma_{S,0}^2)$;
Coupon dollars $C_0 = q_0 F_0$.

Propagate $[0 \rightarrow 1]$: Draw $\varepsilon_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_{B,0}^2)$ and $\eta_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_\eta^2)$; compute (P_1^B, S_1) using B_0 and A_0 .

Issuance at $t = 1$: Bisection on $B_1 \in [0, K_1^{HF}]$ (existing tranche priced ex-coupon) to obtain
 $(F_1, \Psi_1, A_1, \sigma_{S,1}^2)$. Net dollars to BTC: $B_1^{\text{net}} = B_1 - C_0$.

Propagate $[1 \rightarrow 2]$ (pre-liquidation): Draw ε_2 and η_2 ; compute $(P_2^{B,\text{pre}}, S_2^{\text{pre}})$ using B_1^{net} and A_1 .

Compute holdings: $H_2^{\text{pre}} = B_0 / P_0^B + B_1^{\text{net}} / P_1^B$.

Liquidation & settlement at $t = 2$: Compute L by the threshold logic above; cap by

$L_{\max} = H_2^{\text{pre}} P_2^{B,\text{pre}}$; apply within-period impact to obtain (P_2^B, S_2) , H_2^{post} ; evaluate conversion
and cash due at S_2 ; compute shortfall and N_2 .

Write outputs.

Results – Calibration

Calibrated

N_0	1.6968125×10^7	shares	Shares outstanding at $t = 0$.
S_0	433.7997	USD/share	Stock price anchor (VWAP window for Nov 19, 2024).
$P_{B,0}$	92,362.09	USD/BTC	BTC reference near the same window.
π_0	0.55		Conversion premia for CB issued at $t = 0$.
B_0^f	1.43×10^7	BTC	Effective BTC free float at $t = 0$.
$\sigma_{B,0}^2$	7.5×10^6	USD ²	BTC dollar variance at $t = 0$.
λ_c	0.02		Credit hazard.
q	0.00		Borrow/dividend yield.
H_0	100,000	BTC	Initial BTC reserve amount.

Fixed model parameters

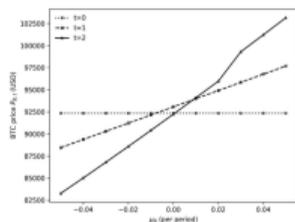
κ_B^+	5.0		Flow-to-price slope for positive B_t .
λ	2.0×10^{-6}	USD/share	Linear equity price impact per net share.
β	4.5×10^{-2}	USD/USD	Stock dollar change per \$1 BTC move (pre-amplifier).
K_0^{HF}	3.0×10^9	USD	HF capital capacity at $t = 0$.
L_0	1.0×10^8	shares	Borrowable shares available to short in $t = 0$

Results – Calibration

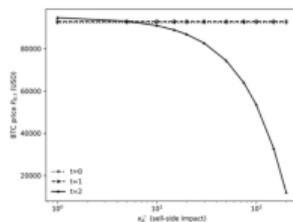
Free model parameters

μ_B	0.00		Baseline BTC drift.
κ_B^-	10.0		Flow-to-price slope for negative B_t .
π_1	0.55		Conversion premia for CB issued at $t = 1$.
B_1^f	1.43×10^7	BTC	Effective BTC free float at $t = 1$.
$\sigma_{B,1}^2$	7.5×10^6	USD ²	BTC dollar variance at $t = 1$.
σ_η^2	1.0×10^4	USD ²	Idiosyncratic stock variance.
q_0	0.02		Coupon payment for $t = 0$ convertible bond.
K_1^{HF}	1.5×10^9	USD	HF capital capacity at $t = 1$.
L_1	5.0×10^6	shares	Borrowable shares available to short in $t = 1$.

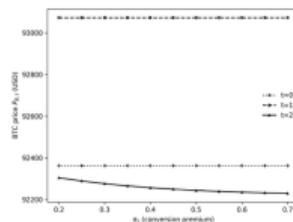
Results – Bitcoin price



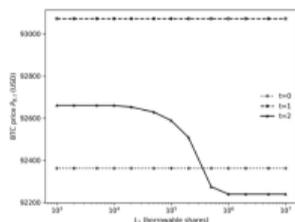
(a) μ_B (drift)



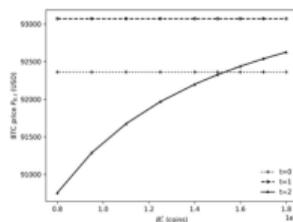
(b) κ_B^- (sell impact)



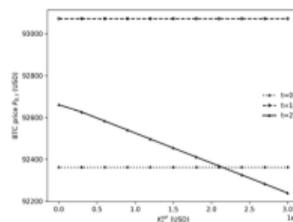
(c) π_1 (conversion premium)



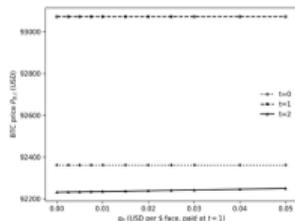
(d) L_1 (borrow cap)



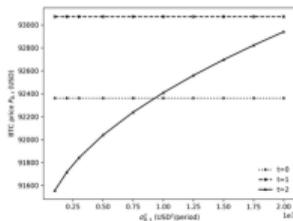
(e) B_1^f (float)



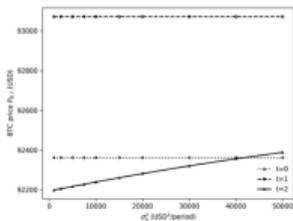
(f) K_1^{HF} (capital)



(g) q_0 (coupon at $t=1$)

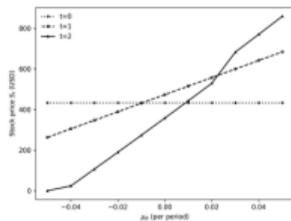


(h) $\sigma_{B,1}^2$ (BTC variance)

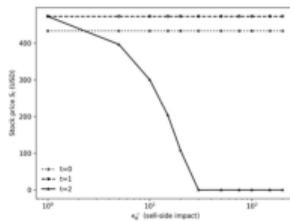


(i) σ_η^2 (equity variance)

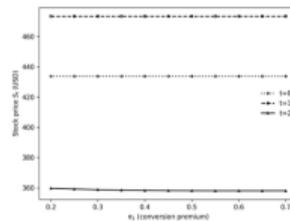
Results – Stock price



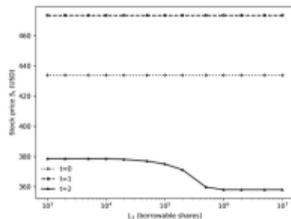
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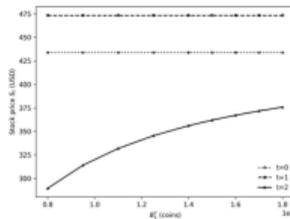
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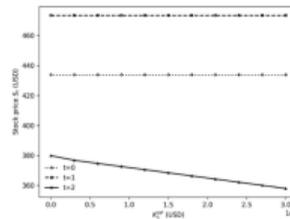
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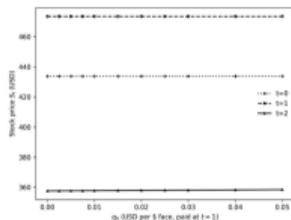
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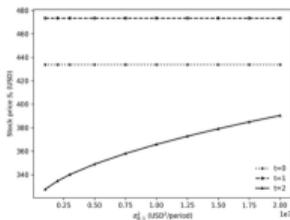
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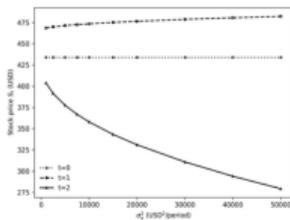
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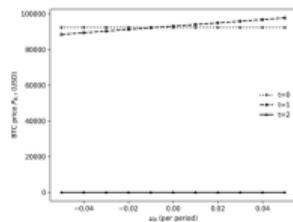


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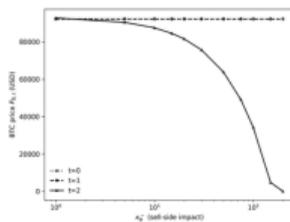


(i) σ_η^2 (equity variance)

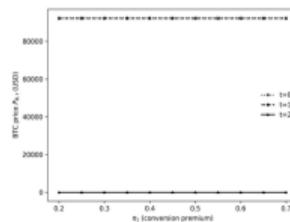
Results – Bitcoin price (crisis calibration)



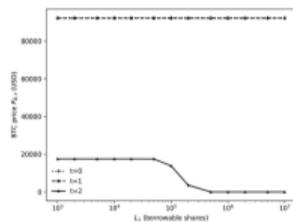
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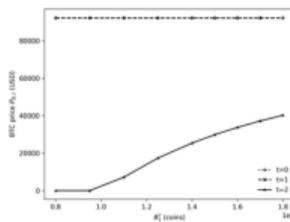
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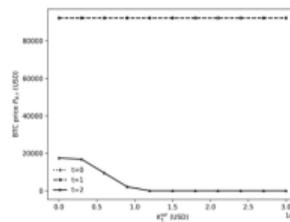
(c) π_1 (conversion premium)



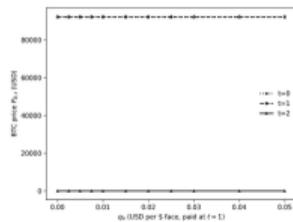
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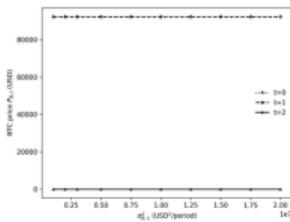
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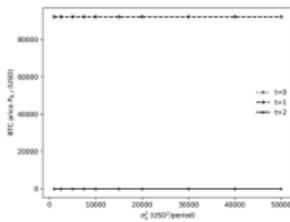
(f) K_1^{HF} (capital)



(g) q_0 (coupon at $t=1$)



(h) $\sigma_{B,1}^2$ (BTC variance)



(i) σ_η^2 (equity variance)

Results – Bitcoin price (parameter sweep)

	Lower Range	Upper Range	Average	PB_1 Bot. 5%	PB_2 Bot. 5%	PB_2 Bot. 1%	PB_2 Top 5%
$P_{B,1}$			93,071.26	88,684.92	92,451.02	92,717.54	97,089.77
$P_{B,2}$			67,038.38	58,646.33	17,876.74	2,097.14	101,838.92
S_1			473.32	273.62	445.09	457.22	656.31
S_2			91.83	0.55	0.00	0.00	798.06
μ_B	-0.05	0.05	0.00	-0.05 (0.000)	-0.01 (0.000)	0.00 (0.000)	0.04 (0.000)
κ_B^-	1.00	200.00	100.53	100.55 (0.841)	173.49 (0.000)	179.70 (0.000)	64.25 (0.000)
B_1^f	8.00×10^6	1.80×10^7	1.30×10^7	1.30×10^7 (0.845)	9.95×10^6 (0.000)	9.23×10^6 (0.000)	1.33×10^7 (0.000)
$\sigma_{B,1}^2$	1.00×10^6	2.00×10^7	8.00×10^6	8.00×10^6 (0.358)	7.54×10^6 (0.000)	7.35×10^6 (0.000)	8.99×10^6 (0.000)
π_1	0.20	0.70	0.50	0.50 (0.896)	0.53 (0.000)	0.55 (0.000)	0.43 (0.000)
q_0	0.00	0.2	0.10	0.10 (0.292)	0.09 (0.000)	0.09 (0.000)	0.08 (0.000)
K_1^{HF}	0.00	3.00×10^9	1.50×10^9	1.50×10^9 (0.442)	1.97×10^9 (0.000)	2.34×10^9 (0.000)	1.41×10^9 (0.000)
L_1	1.0×10^3	1.00×10^7	1.09×10^6	1.08×10^6 (0.184)	2.23×10^6 (0.000)	2.90×10^6 (0.000)	934,551.80 (0.000)

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S_1			473.32	273.62	445.09	457.22	656.31
S_2			91.83	0.55	0.00	0.00	798.06
μ_B	-0.05	0.05	0.00	-0.05 (0.000)	-0.01 (0.000)	0.00 (0.000)	0.04 (0.000)
κ_B^-	1.00	200.00	100.53	100.55 (0.841)	173.49 (0.000)	179.70 (0.000)	64.25 (0.000)
B_1^f	8.00×10^6	1.80×10^7	1.30×10^7	1.30×10^7 (0.845)	9.95×10^6 (0.000)	9.23×10^6 (0.000)	1.33×10^7 (0.000)
$\sigma_{B,1}^2$	1.00×10^6	2.00×10^7	8.00×10^6	8.00×10^6 (0.358)	7.54×10^6 (0.000)	7.35×10^6 (0.000)	8.99×10^6 (0.000)
π_1	0.20	0.70	0.50	0.50 (0.896)	0.53 (0.000)	0.55 (0.000)	0.43 (0.000)
q_0	0.00	0.2	0.10	0.10 (0.292)	0.09 (0.000)	0.09 (0.000)	0.08 (0.000)
K_1^{HF}	0.00	3.00×10^9	1.50×10^9	1.50×10^9 (0.442)	1.97×10^9 (0.000)	2.34×10^9 (0.000)	1.41×10^9 (0.000)
L_1	1.0×10^3	1.00×10^7	1.09×10^6	1.08×10^6 (0.184)	2.23×10^6 (0.000)	2.90×10^6 (0.000)	934,551.80 (0.000)

Conclusion – Where are we?

Company	Ticker	Decline from ATH	Company	Ticker	Decline from ATH
Bit Digital Inc.	BTBT	> 90%	The Blockchain Group	ALTBG.PA	70.7%
Cango Inc.	CANG	> 90%	Bitfarms Limited	BITF	> 70%
Genius Group Ltd.	GNS	> 90%	Cipher Mining	CIFR	> 70%
Meitu Inc.	1357.HK	> 90%	Semler Scientific	SMLR	> 70%
Microcloud Hologram	HOLO	> 90%	Block Inc.	SQ	~ 65%
The Smarter Web Co.	SWC:AQSE	83.6%	CleanSpark Inc.	CLSK	> 60%
Hive Digital Tech	HIVE	> 80%	Galaxy Digital Holdings	GLXY.TO	> 60%
MARA Holdings	MARA	> 80%	Trump Media & Tech	DJT	> 60%
Riot Platforms Inc.	RIOT	> 80%	Metaplanet Inc.	3350.T	58.6%
MicroStrategy Inc.	MSTR	77%	Coinbase Global Inc.	COIN	~ 58%
Next Technology Holding	NXTT	73%	Tesla Inc.	TSLA	~ 51%

Note: Data as of March 2026.

Conclusion – Where are we?

Investing.com

MicroStrategy's denial of S&P500 inclusion is a blow to crypto treasuries: JPM

Sam Boughedda

September 11, 2025 • 1 min read



Conclusion – Where are we?

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cryptonews

Retail Investors Lose \$17B as Bitcoin Treasury Stocks Collapse, 10x Research Says

The firm said the losses stem from share premiums that once priced these companies far above the value of their Bitcoin holdings.

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