

Supponiamo di avere

[77]

- un bond con scadenza  $T_2$ ;
- un derivato sul bond, con scadenza  $T_1 < T_2$  e strike price  $R$ .

(opzione europea)  $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} C_t : \varphi_{T_1}(P(t, T_2)) = (P(T_1, T_2) - R)^+ \\ P_t : \varphi_{T_1}(P(t, T_2)) = -(P(T_1, T_2) - R)^+ \end{cases}$$

(P-TMM APT)  $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} C_t = \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_{u,0} du} (P(T_1, T_2) - R)^+ \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] & (*) \\ P_t = \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_{u,0} du} (R - P(T_1, T_2))^+ \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] \end{cases}$$

Dunque:  $f = f^+ - f^- \Rightarrow f^+ = f + f^-$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f^+ = \max(f, 0) \\ f^- = \max(-f, 0) \end{array} \right.$

$$(P(T_1, T_2) - R)^+ = (R - P(T_1, T_2))^+ - R + P(T_1, T_2)$$

$$= (R - P(T_1, T_2))^+ - R \cdot \underbrace{P(T_2, T_1)} + P(T_1, T_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_{u,0} du} (P(T_1, T_2) - R)^+ \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] =$$

$$= \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_{u,0} du} (R - P(T_1, T_2))^+ \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] - R \cdot \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_{u,0} du} P(T_1, T_1) \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] + \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_{u,0} du} P(T_1, T_2) \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow C_t = P_t - R \cdot P(t, T_1) + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_{u,0} du} P(T_1, T_2) \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right]}_{(A)}$$

Per quel che riguarda (A), avremo

(79)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_s ds} p(T_1, T_2) \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] &= \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_s ds} \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_{T_1}^{T_2} r_s ds} \mid \mathcal{F}_{T_1} \right] \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_s ds} e^{-\int_{T_1}^{T_2} r_s ds} \mid \mathcal{F}_{T_1} \right] \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_2} r_s ds} \mid \mathcal{F}_{T_1} \right] \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ e^{-\int_t^{T_2} r_s ds} \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] = p(t, T_2) \end{aligned}$$

Dunque, si ha

$$C_t = P_t - R \cdot p(t, T_1) + p(t, T_2)$$

↳ PUT-CALL PARITY nel caso di derivati sui tassi (quando il sottostante è un bond).

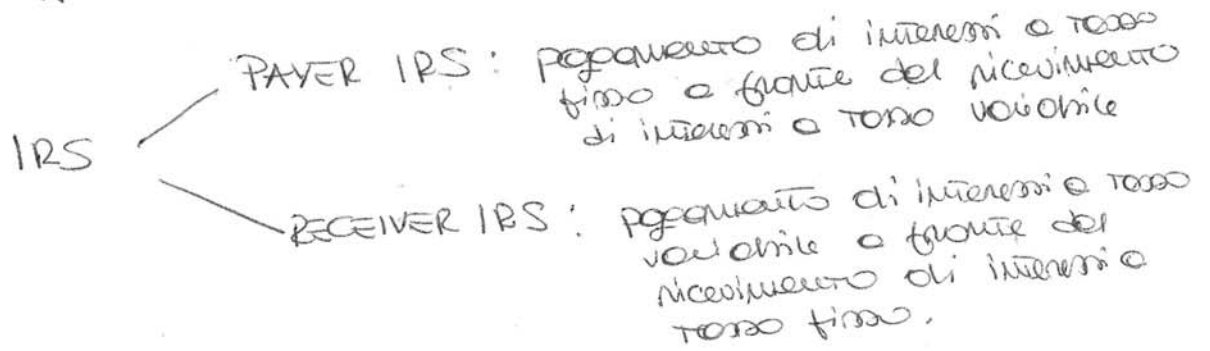
## 2) INTEREST RATE SWAPS

8

IRS = contratto in cui i tassi variabili vengono scambiati con un unico tasso fisso e viceversa. (PTF di FIRA)

(Grandette in gioco sono le somme di CAP/FLOOR)

NOTA:  $\nabla$  ricominci di denaro!



$$\text{Swap}_k^{(H)} = \begin{cases} NT_k [L_k(T_{k-1}) - i_{\text{swap}}] & \text{(PFS)} \text{ Payer Forward Swap} \\ NT_k [i_{\text{swap}} - L_k(T_{k-1})] & \text{(RFS)} \end{cases}$$

↓  
↳ primo cash-flow

Quindi (PFS):

alla generica scadenza  $T_k$  paghiamo  $\frac{NT_k i_{\text{swap}}}{\downarrow \text{FIXED LEG}}$   
e riceviamo  $\frac{NT_k L_k(T_{k-1})}{\downarrow \text{FLOATING LEG}}$

DOMANDA: Come mi valuta IRS? E cosa vuol dire?

(i) determinare  $\text{Swap}_k$ , dato il tasso fisso (UPFONT)

(ii) determinare  $i_{\text{swap}}$  che rende equo il contratto int

↖ SWAP RATE

(N=1) FLOATING. (86)

$$\Rightarrow \pi_k(t) = P(t, T_k) \mathbb{E}^Q [T_k L_k(T_{k-1}) | \mathcal{F}_t]$$

Prezzo del floating leg in  $(T_{k-1}, T_k)$  (MG)

$$= T_k P(t, T_k) L_k(t)$$

$L_k(t) = L_k(t, T_{k-1}, T_k) = \frac{1}{T_k} \left( \frac{P(t, T_{k-1})}{P(t, T_k)} - 1 \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_k(t) = P(t, T_{k-1}) - P(t, T_k), \quad \forall k$$

↳ prezzo del floating leg in  $(T_{k-1}, T_k)$

$$\Rightarrow \pi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^M \pi_k(t) = \sum_{k=1}^M (P(t, T_{k-1}) - P(t, T_k))$$

$$= P(t, T_0) - P(t, T_M)$$

↳ prezzo del floating leg in  $(0, T)$

Analogamente:

FIXED

$$\psi_k(t) := T_k P(t, T_k) \cdot i_{swep} \quad \forall k$$

↳ prezzo del fixed leg in  $(T_{k-1}, T_k)$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^M T_k P(t, T_k) i_{swep} = i_{swep} \sum_{k=1}^M T_k P(t, T_k)$$

↳ prezzo del fixed leg in  $(0, T)$

$$\Rightarrow PFS(t) = \pi(t) - \psi(t)$$

$$= P(t, T_0) - P(t, T) - i_{swep} \sum_{k=1}^M T_k P(t, T_k)$$

= BPV(t) (basis point value)

NOTA:

- $PFS(t) > 0 \longrightarrow$  vantaggio per chi stipula il contratto
- $PFS(t) < 0 \longrightarrow$  svantaggio
- $PFS(t) = 0 \longrightarrow$  Equità

$\Rightarrow$  come si calcola lo swap rate?

$$PFS(t) = 0 \Rightarrow i_{\text{swap}} = \frac{P(t, T_0) - P(t, T)}{\sum_{k=1}^M \tau_k P(t, T_k)}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  BASIS POINT VALUE (BPV)  
 = valore di un PTF di bond  
 $\Rightarrow$  è un titolo di mercato!

# CAP-FLOOR PARITY

Window the legs of  
FLOOR, IRS.

$$Cap(t) = Floor(t) + PFS(t)$$

NE:  $R = i_{CAP} = i_{FLOOR}$

PROOF:

$$f = f^+ - f^- = f^+ - f + f^-$$

$\forall k=1, \dots, M,$

$$Coplex_k(t) = \tau_k p(t, T_k) \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ (L(T_{k-1}, T_k) - R)^+ | \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

$$= \tau_k p(t, T_k) \left[ \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ (R - L(T_{k-1}, T_k))^+ | \mathcal{F}_t \right] - R + \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ L(T_{k-1}, T_k) | \mathcal{F}_t \right] \right]$$

$$= \tau_k p(t, T_k) \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ (R - L(T_{k-1}, T_k))^+ | \mathcal{F}_t \right] - R \tau_k p(t, T_k) + \tau_k p(t, T_k) \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ L(T_{k-1}, T_k) | \mathcal{F}_t \right]$$

$$\stackrel{(L \in MG)}{=} \tau_k p(t, T_k) \mathbb{E}^Q \left[ (R - L(T_{k-1}, T_k))^+ | \mathcal{F}_t \right] - R \tau_k p(t, T_k) + \tau_k p(t, T_k) L(t, T_k)$$

$$\stackrel{(\text{Def. Floorlet } r = \text{det. } L.)}{=} \text{Floorlet}_{T_k}(t) - R \tau_k p(t, T_k) + \tau_k p(t, T_k) \cdot \frac{1}{\tau_k} \left( \frac{p(t, T_{k-1})}{p(t, T_k)} - 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow Coplex_k(t) = \text{Floorlet}_{T_k}(t) - R \tau_k p(t, T_k) + p(t, T_{k-1}) - p(t, T_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow Cap(t) = Floor(t) - R \sum_{k=1}^M \tau_k p(t, T_k) + \sum_{k=1}^M [p(t, T_{k-1}) - p(t, T_k)]$$

$$= Floor(t) - R \cdot PV(t) + p(t, T_0) - p(t, T)$$

$$= Floor(t) + PFS(t) \quad \square$$