

Lemone 13
Modelli barati multitempo LIBOR

$$0 \leq T_0 < T_1 < \dots < T_N \quad \alpha_i = T_i - T_{i-1}$$

$$B_i(\tau) = B(\tau, T_i) \quad L_i(\tau) = L(\tau, T_{i-1}, T_i)$$

$$\boxed{\alpha_i L_i(\tau) = \frac{B_{i-1}(\tau)}{B_i(\tau)} - 1} \quad \text{Caplet } [T_{i-1}, T_i]$$

$$\alpha_i \cdot (L(T_{i-1}, T_i) - R)^+ \quad \text{da data } T_i$$

Black 76

$$\text{Caplet}_i^B(\tau) = \alpha_i B_i(\tau) \left[L_i(\tau) \Phi(d_1) - R \Phi(d_2) \right]$$

$$d_{1,2} = \frac{\log\left(\frac{L_i(\tau)}{R}\right) \pm \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i^2 (T_i - \tau)}{\sigma_i \sqrt{T_i - \tau}} \quad \begin{matrix} \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N \\ \text{volatilità jump} \\ \text{di Black} \end{matrix}$$

spot σ_i : $\text{Caplet}_i^m(0) = \text{Caplet}_i^B(0, \tau_i) \leftarrow$

flat σ_i^* : $\text{Cap}_K^m(0) = \sum_{i=1}^K \text{Caplet}_i^B(0, \sigma_i^*) \leftarrow$

Le formule Black 76 non può essere usate
 Vanicek HoLee Hull-White C.I.R.

Modello di mercato

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}) \quad \mathcal{T} = [0, T_N] \quad L_i(\tau) \quad i=1, \dots, N$$

$$\exists \mathbb{P}^N \quad W_t^N \quad \text{(d-dim)}$$

$$dL_N(\tau) = L_N(\tau) \sigma_N(\tau) dW_t^N \quad \text{deterministico}$$

inoltre $\frac{B_i(\tau)}{B_N(\tau)}$ è un \mathbb{P}^N -martingala

$$\frac{dP^i}{d\mathbb{P}^N} \Big|_{\mathcal{F}_\tau} = \frac{B_j(\tau)}{B_N(\tau)} \cdot \frac{B_N(\tau)}{B_i(\tau)}$$

$$dL_i(\tau) = L_i(\tau) \sigma_i(\tau) dW_t^i$$

Formule caplet

$$\text{Caplet}_i(\tau) = \alpha_i B_i(\tau) \left[L_i(\tau) \Phi(d_1) - R \Phi(d_2) \right]$$

$$d_{1,2} = \frac{\log\left(\frac{L_i(\tau)}{R}\right) \pm \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_i^2(\tau, T_{i-1})}{\sqrt{\Sigma_i^2(\tau, T_{i-1})}}$$

$$\Sigma_i^2(\tau, T_{i-1}) = \int_{\tau}^{T_{i-1}} \|\sigma_i(s)\|^2 ds$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_i^2 \cdot T_i = \int_0^{T_i} \|\sigma_i(s)\|^2 ds$$

il modello termina in T_{i-1}

l'operazione è esecutata al tempo T_i

indicare all'individuo

$$\mathbb{P}^N \quad dL_N(\tau) = L_N(\tau) \sigma_N(\tau) dW_t^N$$

$$dL_i(\tau) = L_i(\tau) \left[\mu_i(\tau, L_{i+1}(\tau), \dots, L_N(\tau)) d\tau + \sigma_i(\tau) dW_t^N \right]$$

$\mu_{N-1}, \dots, \mu_2, \mu_1$ sono da determinare

$$\frac{dP^i}{d\mathbb{P}^N} \Big|_{\mathcal{F}_\tau} = \frac{B_i(\tau)}{B_{i+1}(\tau)} \cdot \frac{B_{i+1}(\tau)}{B_i(\tau)} = Q_{i+1} \left(1 + \alpha_{i+1} L_{i+1}(\tau) \right) = \Gamma_{i+1}^i$$

$$d\Gamma_{i+1}^i = \Gamma_{i+1}^i \dots dW_t^{i+1}$$

$$dW_t^i = dW_t^{i+1} - \frac{\alpha_{i+1} L_{i+1}(\tau)}{1 + \alpha_{i+1} L_{i+1}(\tau)} \sigma_{i+1}(\tau) d\tau =$$

$$= dW_t^N - \sum_{k=i+1}^N \frac{\alpha_k L_k(\tau)}{1 + \alpha_k L_k(\tau)} \sigma_k(\tau) d\tau$$

$$dL_t^i = L_t^i \sigma_i(\tau) dW_t^i$$

Come si calcolano le rate di un mutuo?

C n = numero rate r = interesse sulle rate

$$3,2\% \text{ annuo} \quad r = \frac{0,032}{12}$$

rate D (sempre eguale)

$$C = \frac{D}{1+r} + \frac{D}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{D}{(1+r)^n} =$$

$$= D \left(\frac{1}{1+r} + \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^n \right)$$

rate ramosavabile?

- capitale renduto C^*
- $(n-k)$ rate
- (r_{k+1}) - interesse sulle rate succedute.