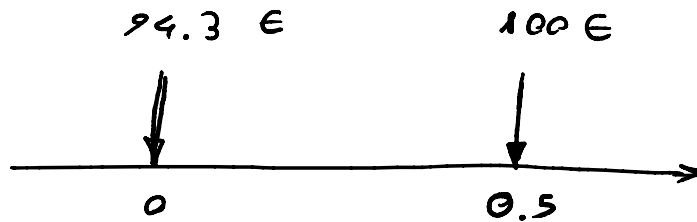


EX26: consider a zero coupon bond (ZCB) that is quoted 94.3, ending in 6 months, nominal value (rembursamento value) 100.



interest rate = ?

$$W(t) = W(0) (1 + i)^t$$

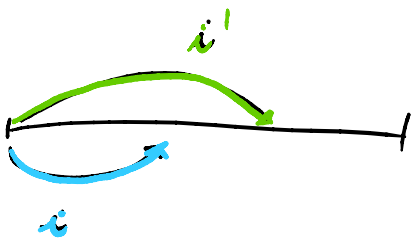
$$100 \text{ €} = 94.3 \text{ €} (1 + i)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{100}{94.3} = \sqrt{1 + i}$$

$$\left(\frac{100}{94.3}\right)^2 = 1 + i$$

$$i = \left(\frac{100}{94.3}\right)^2 - 1 = 0.1245$$

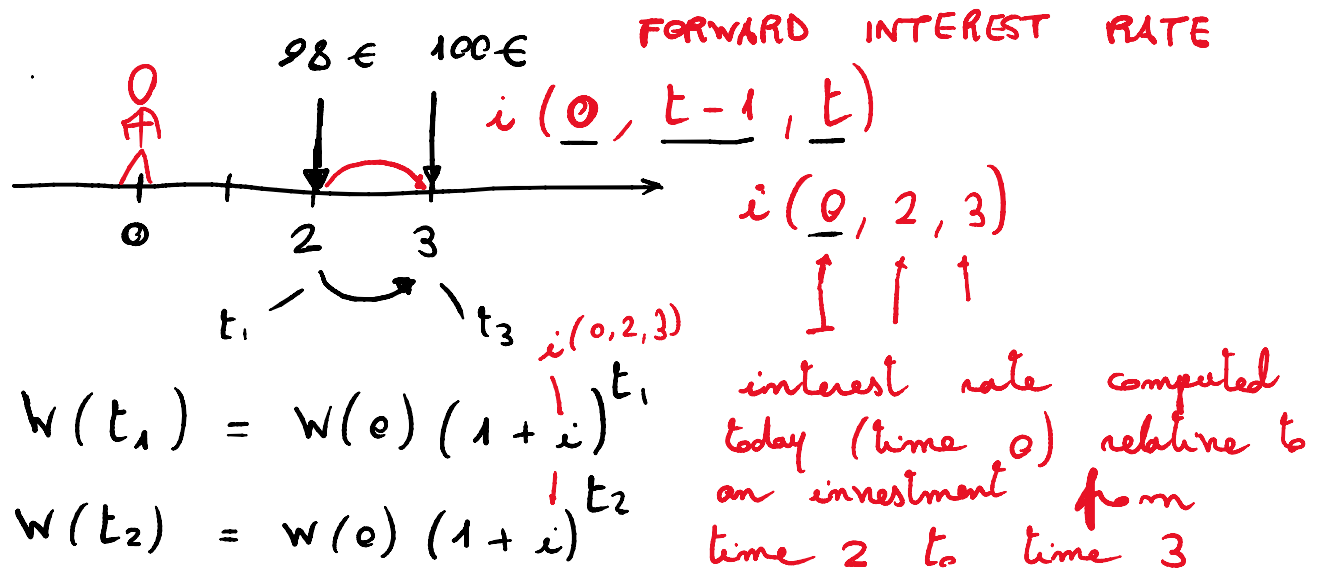
SPOT INTEREST RATES



The interest rate can vary in time

$i(0, t)$: the interest rate from time 0 to time t

EX28: today we sign a contract to buy a ZCB at time $t=2$ (years) at price 98 whose deadline is time $t=3$ (nominal reimbursement value is 100).



$$W(t_1) = W(0) (1 + i)^{t_1}$$

$$W(t_2) = W(0) (1 + i)^{t_2}$$

$$\frac{W(t_2)}{W(t_1)} = \frac{\cancel{W(0)} (1 + i)^{t_2}}{\cancel{W(0)} (1 + i)^{t_1}}$$

$$\frac{W(t_2)}{W(t_1)} = (1 + i)^{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$W(t_2) = W(t_1) (1 + i)^{t_2 - t_1}$$

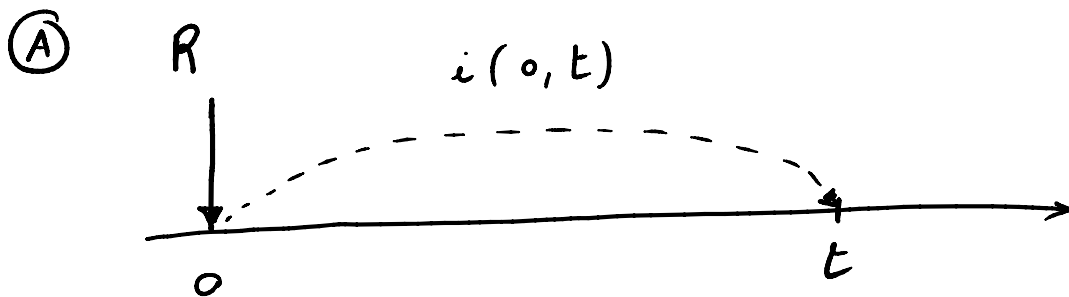
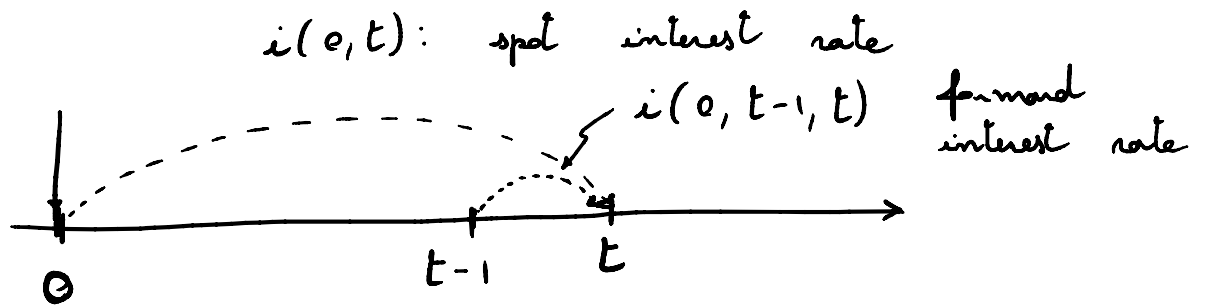
$$W(3) = W(2) (1 + i)^{3 - 2} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$100 \text{ €} = 98 \text{ €} (1 + i)^1$$

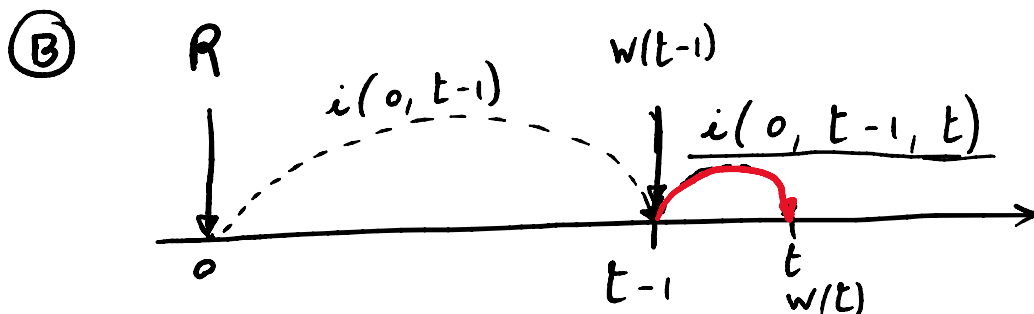
$$\frac{100}{98} = 1 + i$$

$$i = \frac{100}{98} - 1 = 0.0204$$

∞



$$w(t) = R (1 + i(o, t))^t$$



$$w(t) = \overbrace{w(t-1)}^{R (1 + i(o, t-1))^{t-1}} (1 + i(o, t-1, t))^1 \leftarrow$$

$$w(t) = \underbrace{R (1 + i(o, t-1))^{t-1}}_{\text{green arrow}} (1 + i(o, t-1, t))$$

$$\cancel{R (1 + i(o, t))^t} = \cancel{R (1 + i(o, t-1))^{t-1}} (1 + i(o, t-1, t))$$

$$\cancel{R} (1 + i(0, t))^t = \cancel{R} (1 + i(0, t-1)) (1 + i(0, t-1, t))$$

$$\frac{(1 + i(0, t))^t}{(1 + i(0, t-1))^{t-1}} = \frac{(1 + i(0, t-1))^{t-1} (1 + i(0, t-1, t))}{(1 + i(0, t-1))^{t-1}}$$

$$i(0, t-1, t) = \frac{(1 + i(0, t))^t}{(1 + i(0, t-1))^{t-1}} - 1$$

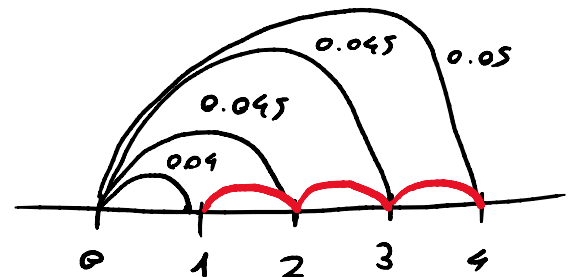
EX29: Suppose the spot rates of interest for investment horizons of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years are, respectively, 4%, 4.5%, 4.5%, and 5%. Calculate the forward rates of interest for $t = 1, 2, 3$ and 4.

$$i(0, 1) = 0.04$$

$$i(0, 2) = 0.045$$

$$i(0, 3) = 0.045$$

$$i(0, 4) = 0.05$$



$$i(0, t-1, t) = \frac{(1 + i(0, t))^t}{(1 + i(0, t-1))^{t-1}} - 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } t = 2 \\ i(0, 1, 2) &= \frac{(1 + i(0, 2))^2}{(1 + i(0, 1))} - 1 = \frac{(1 + 0.045)^2}{1 + 0.04} - 1 = \\ &= \frac{1.045^2}{1.04} - 1 = 5.0024\% \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 3$$

$$i(0, 2, 3) = \frac{(1 + i(0, 3))^3}{(1 + i(0, 2))^2} - 1 = \frac{1.045^3}{1.045^2} - 1 =$$

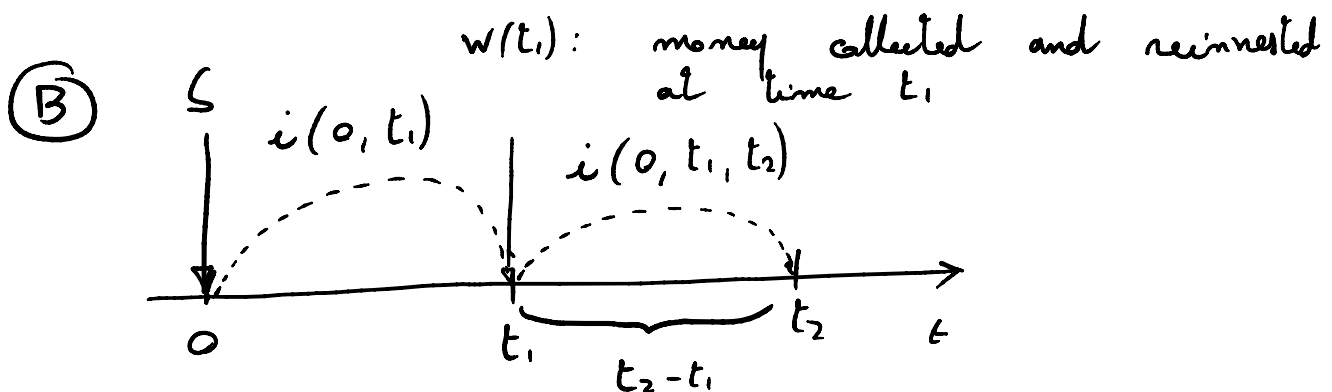
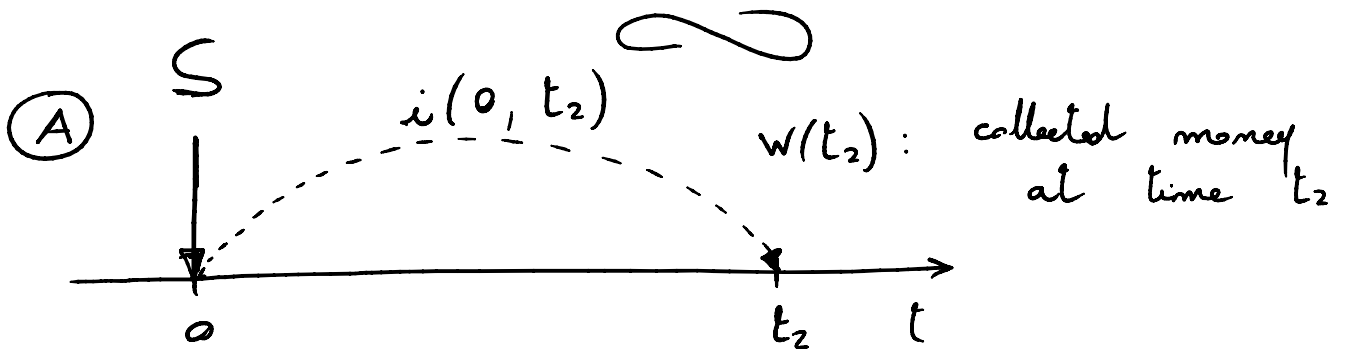
$$= 0.045 = 4.5\%$$

$$i(0, t-1, t) = \frac{(1 + i(0, t))^t}{(1 + i(0, t-1))^{t-1}} - 1$$

$$t = 4$$

$$i(0, 3, 4) = \frac{(1 + i(0, 4))^4}{(1 + i(0, 3))^3} - 1 = \frac{1.05^4}{1.045^3} - 1 \approx$$

$$\approx 6.5\%$$



(A)

$$w(t_2) = S (1 + i(0, t_2))^{t_2}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad w(t_2) = S (1 + i(0, t_2))^{-}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad w(t_2) = w(t_1) (1 + i(0, t_1, t_2))^{t_2 - t_1} = \\ = S (1 + i(0, t_1))^{t_1} (1 + i(0, t_1, t_2))^{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$\cancel{S} (1 + i(0, t_2))^{t_2} = \cancel{S} \underbrace{(1 + i(0, t_1))^{t_1}} \underbrace{(1 + i(0, t_1, t_2))^{t_2 - t_1}}$$

$$\frac{(1 + i(0, t_2))^{t_2}}{(1 + i(0, t_1))^{t_1}} = (1 + i(0, t_1, t_2))^{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$(\dots) = x^3$$

$$(\dots)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\dots} = x$$

$$\left[\frac{(1 + i(0, t_2))^{t_2}}{(1 + i(0, t_1))^{t_1}} \right]^{\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}} = (1 + i(0, t_1, t_2))^{\frac{t_2 - t_1}{t_2 - t_1}}$$

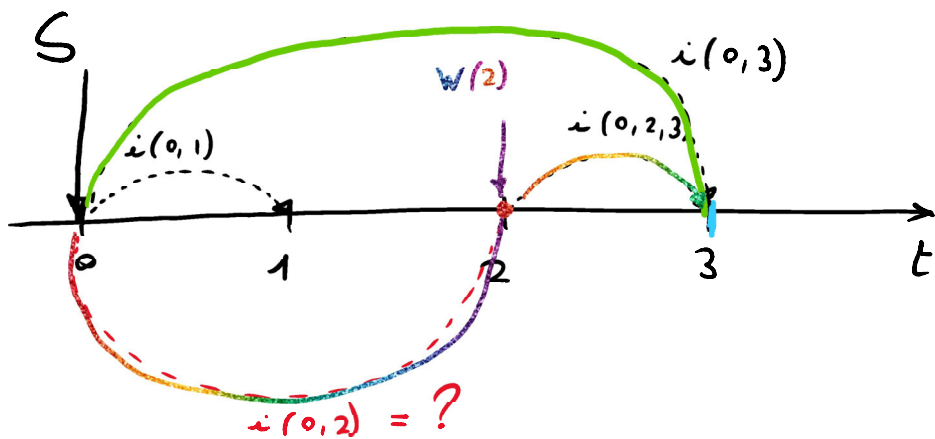
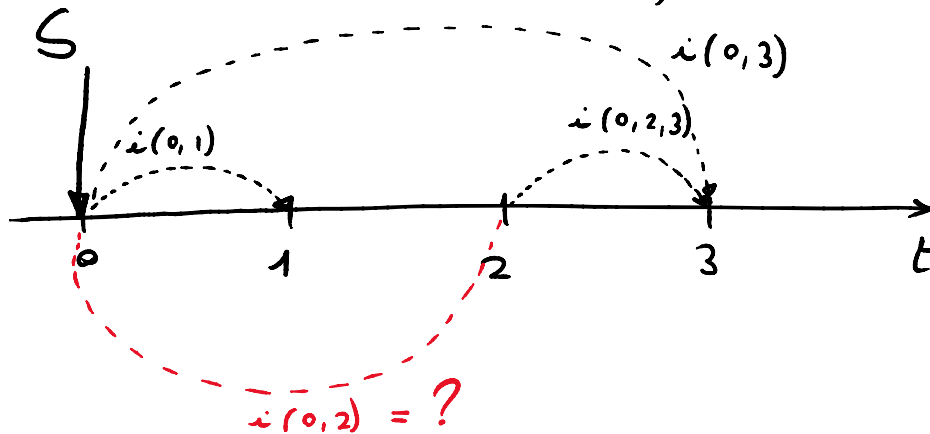
$$i(0, t_1, t_2) = \left[\frac{(1 + i(0, t_2))^{t_2}}{(1 + i(0, t_1))^{t_1}} \right]^{\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}}$$

multi-period forward rate

EX30: Let be given $i(0,1)=0.075$, $i(0,2,3)=0.035$, $i(0,3)=0.05$.

The term structure of the spot rates of interest can be obtained.

Compute : $i(0,1,3)$, $i(0,1,2)$,
and $i(0,2)$



$$W(3) = S (1 + i(0,3))^3$$

$$W(3) = W(2) (1 + i(0,2,3))^{3-2} =$$

$$= S (1 + i(0,1))^1 (1 + i(0,2,3))^{3-1}$$

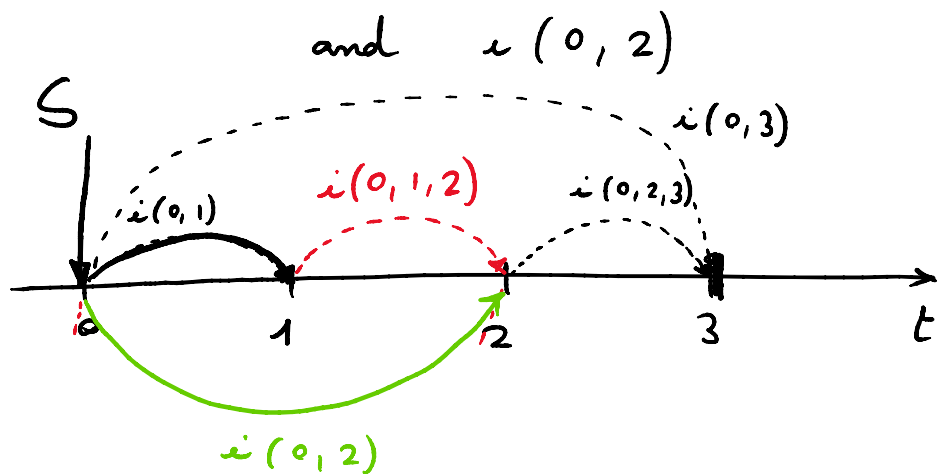
$$= \zeta \left(1 + \underbrace{i(0, 2)} \right)^2 (1 + i(0, 2, 3))$$

$$\cancel{\zeta} (1 + i(0, 3))^3 = \cancel{\zeta} (1 + i(0, 2))^2 (1 + i(0, 2, 3))$$

$$1.05^3 = (1 + i(0, 2))^2 1.035$$

$$(1 + i(0, 2))^2 = \frac{1.05^3}{1.035}$$

$$i(0, 2) = \sqrt{\frac{1.05^3}{1.035}} - 1 \cong 0.057$$



$$w(2) = \zeta (1 + i(0, 2))^2$$

$$w(2) = \zeta (1 + i(0, 1))^1 (1 + \underline{i(0, 1, 2)})^1$$

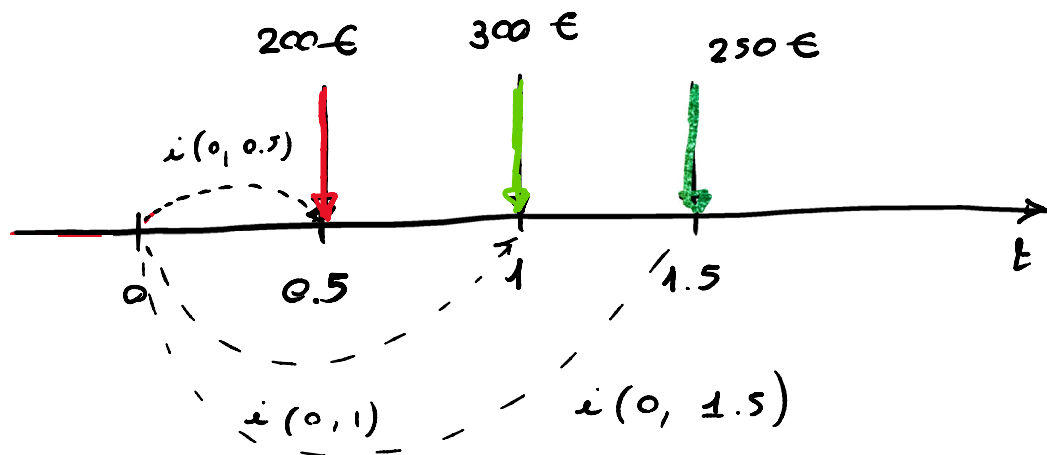
or

$$w(3) = \zeta (1 + i(0, 3))^3$$

$$W(3) = \sum (1 + i(0, 3))^3$$

$$W(3) = \sum (1 + \underset{\checkmark}{i(0, 1)})^1 (1 + \underline{i(0, 1, 2)})^1 (1 + \underset{\checkmark}{i(0, 2, 3)})^1$$

EX31: let $i(0, 0.5) = 0.04$, $i(0, 1) = 0.045$ and $i(0, 1.5) = 0.05$, and recall that these are annual interest rates. Consider the following payments: 200 euro in 6 months, 300 euro in one year, 250 euro in 3 semesters. Then the present value of the cash flow is given by:



$$W(t) = W(0)(1 + i)^t$$

$$W(0) = W(t)(1 + i)^{-t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W(0) &= \sum = 200 \text{ €} (1 + i(0, 0.5))^{-0.5} + \\ &\quad + 300 \text{ €} (1 + i(0, 1))^{-1} + \\ &\quad + 250 \text{ €} (1 + i(0, 1.5))^{-1.5} = \\ &= 200 \text{ €} 1.04^{-0.5} + 300 \text{ €} 1.045^{-1} + \\ &\quad + 250 \text{ €} 1.05^{-1.5} \cong 715.56 \text{ €} \end{aligned}$$