

$$OF = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m)\}$$

We assume $x_k \geq 0 \quad \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$

$$D = \frac{x_1 (1+i(0, t_1))^{-t_1} \cdot t_1 + x_2 (1+i(0, t_2))^{-t_2} t_2 + \dots + x_m (1+i(0, t_m))^{-t_m} t_m}{x_1 (1+i(0, t_1))^{-t_1} + x_2 (1+i(0, t_2))^{-t_2} + \dots + x_m (1+i(0, t_m))^{-t_m}}$$

EX32: Consider the following cash flow

$$OF1 = \{(1, 1, 1, 100); (1, 2, 3, 4)\}$$

and the following term structure of spot interest rates

$$i(0, 1) = 0.07, i(0, 2) = 0.075, i(0, 3) = 0.065, i(0, 4) = 0.08.$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= x_1 (1+i(0, t_1))^{-t_1} = \\ &= 1 (1+0.07)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

ecc...

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{V1} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{V2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+3 \\ 2+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

multiplication by a scalar (i.e., a number)

$$2 \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{V1} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{V3} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_5 = [-1, 1, 3, 4, 6]$$

"house"
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-1	1	3	4	6
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1 2 3 4 5

"civic number"

index

In position 1 there is -1

-1	1	3	4	6
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→ 1 2 3 4 5

-	3	4	6
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1 2 3 4

3	4
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1 2

$$V_5 = [2 \quad 3 \quad [3 \mid 4] \quad -1]$$

$$V_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (1} \times \text{5 vector)} - 1 \text{ (1} \times \text{1 vector)}$$

From a mathematical point of view this operation is not possible because the two "vectors" are not compatible.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

casting

But in Matlab, this operation is possible and it means to subtract 1 to each element of the array.

When all the t of an array undergo the same operation, we talk about **ELEMENT-WISE OPERATION**.

$$V_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Suppose we want to compute the square of each element and save the result into a new array, say V_6

$$V_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 1^2 & 2^2 & 2^2 & 3^2 & (-2)^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 & 9 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_6 = v_5 \cdot 2$$

↑ element-wise operation

$$y = x^2 \quad \text{parabola}$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f(-2) = (-2)^2 = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} f([-1, 0, -2]) &= [(-1)^2, 0^2, (-2)^2] = \\ &= [1, 0, 4] \end{aligned}$$