

Spread

第一种，折现法，教材

- 有风险时，未来收到 1 块钱
 - $(1 - PD) \times 1 + PD \times RR = (1 - PD) \times 1 + PD \times RR \times 1 = 1 - EL$
 - 无风险折现到现在 $\frac{1-EL}{1+r}$
 - 回收的 recover rate 是基于未来值(本金加利息)的
- 补偿风险，加上风险溢价，未来收到 1 块，现值是
 - $\frac{1}{1+y}$
- 等式
 - $\frac{1}{1+y} = \frac{1-EL}{1+r} \rightarrow z = y - r = \frac{EL}{1+y}$

第二种，未来值

- 现值本金 1 块
- 无风险时，按照自然利率 $FV = 1 + r$
- 有风险时
 - $FV = (1 - PD) \times (1 + y) + PD \times RR = (1 - PD) \times (1 + y) + PD \times RR \times 1$
 - 回收的 recover rate 是基于本金的
- 等式
 - $1 + r = (1 - PD) \times (1 + y) + PD \times RR$
 - $\rightarrow 1 + r = 1 - PD + y \times (1 - PD) + PD \times RR$
 - $\rightarrow r = y \times (1 - PD) - PD \times LGD = y \times (1 - PD) - EL$
 - $\rightarrow y = \frac{r+EL}{1-PD}$
 - $\rightarrow z = y - r = \frac{r \times PD + EL}{1-PD}$
- Application
 - Bond face value and recovery rate?

2017 Practice Q43

Explanation: This can be calculated by using the formula which equates the future value of a risky bond with yield (y) and default probability (p) to a risk free asset with yield (r). That is,

$$1 + r = (1 - \pi) * (1 + y) + \pi R$$

where π = Probability of default and R = Recovery rate