## Hull White Simulation 로직

1. 이론적 기초

HW 1Factor Process를 다음과 같이 가정한다.

$$d\mathbf{r}_{t} = [\theta_{t} - \kappa r_{t}]dt + \sigma_{t}dW$$

2. 
$$e^{\kappa t} \cdot r_t$$
에 대하여  $d(e^{\kappa t} \cdot r_t) = \kappa e^{\kappa t} r_t dt + e^{\kappa t} dr_t = \kappa e^{\kappa t} r_t dt + e^{\kappa t} [(\theta_t - \kappa r_t) dt + \sigma_t dW]$ 

$$= \kappa e^{\kappa t} r_t dt + e^{\kappa t} (\theta_t - \kappa r_t) + \sigma_t e^{\kappa t} dW = e^{\kappa t} \theta_t dt + \sigma_t e^{\kappa t} dW$$

양 변을 T1에서 T2까지 적분하면

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{e}^{\kappa T_{2}} \times r_{T_{2}} - \mathrm{e}^{\kappa T_{1}} \times r_{T_{1}} &= \int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \theta_{t} e^{\kappa t} dt + \int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \sigma_{t} e^{\kappa t} dW \\ \mathrm{r}_{T_{2}} &= \frac{e^{\kappa T_{1}}}{e^{\kappa T_{2}}} r_{T_{1}} + \int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \theta_{t} e^{\kappa (t - T_{2})} dt + \int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \sigma_{t} e^{\kappa (t - T_{2})} dW \end{split}$$

해당 모듈은  $\theta_t = 0$ 을 가정합니다.

$$\mathbf{r}_{T_2} = e^{-\kappa (T_2 - T_1)} \times r_{T_1} + \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sigma_t e^{\kappa (t - T_2)} \, dW$$

3. 따라서,

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{t})|\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{s}) &\sim N\left(e^{\kappa(t-s)}r(s), \int_{s}^{t} e^{-2\kappa(t-u)}du\right) \\ \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{t}_{i+1}) &= \mathrm{XA}(\mathbf{t}_{i}) \cdot r(t_{i}) + \mathit{XV}(t_{i}) \cdot \epsilon_{i} \\ \\ \mathrm{XA}(\mathbf{t}_{i}) &= e^{-\kappa(t_{i+1}-t_{i})}, \qquad \mathrm{XV}(\mathbf{t}_{i}) = \left(\int_{t_{i}}^{t_{i+1}} e^{-2\kappa(t_{i+1}-t_{i})}\sigma^{2}(\tau)d\tau\right)^{0.5} \end{split}$$

4. 
$$P_{HW}(0,t,T) = \frac{P(0,T)}{P(0,t)} \exp\left(-r_{i+1} \times B(t,T) + \frac{1}{2}QVTerm(t,T)\right)$$
$$B(t,T) = \frac{\left(1 - \exp\left(-\kappa(T-t)\right)\right)}{\kappa}$$
$$QVTerm(t,T) = \int_{0}^{t} \sigma^{2}[B(s,t)^{2} - B(s,T)^{2}]ds$$

5. XA, XV, B(t,T), QVTerm(t,T)는 시뮬레이션 전에 미리 Generate 해놓고 epsilon을 시뮬레

이션을 통해 산출하여 Short-Rate path 시뮬레이션한다.

6. 이후 기초금리를 계산한다.

$$R_{HW}(0,t,T) = \frac{1 - P_{HW}(0,t,T_N)}{\sum_{1}^{N} [\Delta T_i \times P_{HW}(0,t,T_i)]}$$

예를 들어 2년 만기 스왑금리를 기초금리라고 가정한다면,

1년 뒤의 시뮬레이션된 금리 산출과정은 다음과 같다.

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,1.25) &= \frac{P(0,1.25)}{P(0,1)} \exp\left(-r_1 \times B(1,1.25) + \frac{1}{2} \mathit{QVTerm}(1,1.25)\right) \\ \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,5) &= \frac{P(0,1.5)}{P(0,1)} \exp\left(-r_1 \times B(1,5) + \frac{1}{2} \mathit{QVTerm}(1,5)\right) \\ \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,1.75) &= \frac{P(0,1.75)}{P(0,1)} \exp\left(-r_1 \times B(1,1.75) + \frac{1}{2} \mathit{QVTerm}(1,1.75)\right) \\ \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,2) &= \frac{P(0,2)}{P(0,1)} \exp\left(-r_1 \times B(1,2) + \frac{1}{2} \mathit{QVTerm}(1,2)\right) \\ \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,2.25) &= \frac{P(0,2.25)}{P(0,1)} \exp\left(-r_1 \times B(1,2.25) + \frac{1}{2} \mathit{QVTerm}(1,2.25)\right) \\ \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,2.5) &= \frac{P(0,2.5)}{P(0,1)} \exp\left(-r_1 \times B(1,2.5) + \frac{1}{2} \mathit{QVTerm}(1,2.5)\right) \\ \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,2.75) &= \frac{P(0,2.75)}{P(0,1)} \exp\left(-r_1 \times B(1,2.75) + \frac{1}{2} \mathit{QVTerm}(1,2.75)\right) \\ \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,3) &= \frac{P(0,3)}{P(0,1)} \exp\left(-r_1 \times B(1,3) + \frac{1}{2} \mathit{QVTerm}(1,3)\right) \\ \mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{HW}}^{\mathsf{Swap}}(0,1,3) &= \frac{1 - P_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,3)}{\sum_{1}^{8} [\Delta T_i \times P_{\mathsf{HW}}(0,1,T_i)]} \end{split}$$