## **Interest Rate Derivatives**

Bond prices:

In the Cox-Ingersoll-Ross model, the risk-neutral process of short rate is given by

$$\Delta r_t = a(b - r_t) \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{r_t} \sqrt{\Delta t} \epsilon(0, 1)$$

where a, b,  $\sigma$ , and  $r_0$  are constant parameters. Interest rate derivatives are considered to be function over this stochastic variable for which current value of derivatives can be determined through risk-neutral expectation of discounted payoff at maturity. Use Monte-Carlo simulation to estimate the risk-neutral pricing of pure discount bond with maturity at T given by

$$P_0(T) = (\$1) \widehat{E} \left( e^{-\int_0^T r_t \, dt} \mid r_0 \right)$$

where  $\{a, b, \sigma, r_0\}$  are taken to be input parameters.

(1) As control variate in the simulation, consider the analytic solution from the Vasicek model written as

$$P_{0, \, Vasicek}(T) = (\$1) \, exp \left( \frac{(\, B(T) - T\,) \left(\, a^2b - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\,\right)}{a^2} - \frac{\sigma^2 B(T)^2}{4a} \right) e^{-B(T)\, r_0} \ , \ B(T) = \frac{(1 - e^{-aT})}{a} e^{-B(T)\, r_0} + \frac{1}{a} e^{-B(T)\, r_0}$$

In this model, short rate follows instead the risk-neutral process given by

$$\Delta r_t^{vasicek} = a(b - r_t^{vasicek}) \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t} \, \epsilon(0, 1)$$

with the same parameters. The Monte-Carlo pricng of the discount bond then becomes

$$P_0(T) = P_{0,Vasicek}(T) + \widehat{E}\left(e^{-\int_0^T r_t dt} (\$1) - e^{-\int_0^T r_t^{vasicek} dt} (\$1) \mid r_0\right)$$

(2) For the antithetic variate method, the Monte-Carlo pricng of the discount bond is given by

$$P_0(T) = \widehat{E}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(e^{-\int_0^T r_t \, dt} \, \left(\$1\right) + e^{-\int_0^T r_t^a \, dt} \, \left(\$1\right)\right) \mid r_0\right)$$

Note: We can estimate the discount path as

$$\int_0^T r_t dt \cong (r_{t_0} + r_{t_1} + \dots + r_{t_{N-1}}) \Delta t \quad \text{, where } t_i = i \Delta t \quad \text{, } \Delta t = \frac{T}{N}$$

or 
$$\int_0^T r_t dt \cong \frac{1}{3} (r_{t_0} + 4r_{t_1} + 2r_{t_2} + 4r_{t_3} + \dots + 4r_{t_{N-1}} + r_{t_N}) \Delta t$$
 (Simpson's rule with even N)

 $CMC\_CIRZeroCouponBondPrice(a, b, \sigma, r_0, T, par, N, n, f_0, error)$ 

# define the size of time interval

$$\Delta t = T / N$$

# zeroize the sample sum and squared sum

$$sum = 0$$
,  $sum 2 = 0$ 

For( 
$$L_s = 1$$
 to  $n$ )

# initialize the short rates and discount paths

ReSampling: 
$$r = r_0$$
,  $y = r\Delta t$   
 $r_c = r_0$ ,  $y_c = r_c \Delta t$ 

# generate the short rates at each intermediate time and accumulate the discount paths

For 
$$(i = 1 \text{ to } N - 1)$$
 {  $\varepsilon = \text{StdNormNum}()$  }  $\Delta r = a(b - r) \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{r} \sqrt{\Delta t} \varepsilon$  }  $r = r + \Delta r$  If  $(r \le 0)$  goto  $ReSampling$   $y = y + r\Delta t$ 

$$\Delta r = a(b - r_c) \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t} \varepsilon$$

$$r_c = r_c + \Delta r$$
If  $(r_c \le 0)$  goto ReSampling
$$y_c = y_c + r_c \Delta t$$

# evaluate the payoff function

$$PV = e^{-y} par - e^{-y_c} par$$

# accumulate the sample sum and squared sum

$$sum = sum + PV$$
  
$$sum2 = sum2 + PV^{2}$$

# evaluate the estimates of mean and variance

$$m = sum / n$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \ sum2 - \frac{n}{n-1} m^2}$$

# return the estimation of option price and standard error

$$f_0 = m + VasicekZeroCouponBondPrice(r_0, a, b, \sigma, T)$$

$$error = s / \sqrt{n}$$

 $AMC\_CIRZeroCouponBondPrice(a, b, \sigma, r_0, T, par, N, n, f_0, error)$ 

# define the size of time interval

$$\Delta t = T / N$$

# zeroize the sample sum and squared sum

$$sum = 0$$
,  $sum 2 = 0$ 

For(
$$L_s = 1 \text{ to } n$$
)

# initialize the short rates and discount paths

ReSampling: 
$$r = r_0$$
,  $y = r\Delta t$   
 $r_a = r_0$ ,  $y_a = r_a \Delta t$ 

# generate the short rates at each intermediate time and accumulate the discount paths

For( 
$$i=1$$
 to  $N-1$ ){  $\varepsilon = \operatorname{StdNormNum}(\ )$   
 $\Delta r = a(\ b-r\ )\ \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{r} \sqrt{\Delta t}\ \varepsilon$   
 $r = r + \Delta r$   
If(  $r \le 0$  ) goto  $ReSampling$   
 $y = y + r\Delta t$   
 $\Delta r = a(\ b-r_a\ )\ \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{r_a}\ \sqrt{\Delta t}\ (-\varepsilon)$   
 $r_a = r_a + \Delta r$   
If(  $r_a \le 0$  ) goto  $ReSampling$   
 $y_a = y_a + r_a \Delta t$  }

# evaluate the payoff function

$$PV = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-y} par + e^{-y_a} par)$$

# accumulate the sample sum and squared sum

$$sum = sum + PV$$
  
$$sum2 = sum2 + PV^{2}$$
 }

# evaluate the estimates of mean and variance

$$m = sum / n$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \ sum2 - \frac{n}{n-1} m^2}$$

# return the estimation of option price and standard error

$$f_0 = m$$

$$error = s / \sqrt{n}$$

## Bond option prices:

Use Monte-Carlo simulation to estimate the risk-neutral pricing of a call option, with maturity at T and strike K, written on a zero coupon bond with maturity at  $T^*$  and face value L.

$$c_0(T) = \widehat{E}\left(e^{-\int_0^T r_s \, ds} \, \max\{\, B_T\left(T^*, \, r_T\right) - K, \, 0\} \, | \, r_0\right)$$

It is convenient to use the antithetic variate method and consider the pricing given by

$$c_0(T) = \widehat{E}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(e^{-\int_0^T r_s \, ds} \, \max\{\, B_T\left(T^*, \, r_T\right) - K, \, 0\} + e^{-\int_0^T r_s^a \, ds} \, \max\{\, B_T\left(T^*, \, r_T^a\right)\right) \, | \, r_0\right)$$

 $AMC\_CIRBondCallPrice(a, b, \sigma, r_0, T, K, T^*, par, N, n, f_0, error)$ 

# define the size of time interval and the number steps from T to  $T^*$ 

$$\Delta t = T / N$$
,  $M = CINT \left( N \left( \frac{T^* - T}{T} \right) \right)$ 

# zeroize the sample sum and squared sum

$$sum = 0$$
,  $sum2 = 0$ 

For( 
$$L_s = 1$$
 to  $n$ )

# initialize the short rates and discount paths

ReSampling: 
$$r = r_0$$
,  $y = r\Delta t$   
 $r_a = r_0$ ,  $y_a = r_a \Delta t$ 

# generate the short rates at each intermediate time and accumulate the discount paths

For( 
$$i=1$$
 to  $N$ ) {  $\varepsilon = \operatorname{StdNormNum}(\ )$   $\Delta r = a(\ b-r\ )\ \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{r}\ \sqrt{\Delta}t\ \varepsilon$   $r = r + \Delta r$  If(  $r \le 0$  ) goto  $ReSampling$   $y = y + r\Delta t$  
$$\Delta r = a(\ b-r_a\ )\ \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{r_a}\ \sqrt{\Delta}t\ (-\varepsilon)$$
  $r_a = r_a + \Delta r$  If(  $r_a \le 0$  ) goto  $ReSampling$   $y_a = y_a + r_a \Delta t$  }

# evaluate the payoff function

Call 
$$AMC\_CIRZeroCouponBondPrice(a, b, \sigma, r, T^* - T, par, M, n, B, PFerror)$$
  
Call  $AMC\_CIRZeroCouponBondPrice(a, b, \sigma, r_a, T^* - T, par, M, n, B_a, PFerror)$   
 $PV = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-y}max\{B - K, 0\} + e^{-y_a}max\{B_a - K, 0\})$ 

# accumulate the sample sum and squared sum

$$sum = sum + PV$$
  
$$sum2 = sum2 + PV^{2}$$

# evaluate the estimates of mean and variance

$$m = sum / n$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \ sum2 - \frac{n}{n-1} m^2}$$

# return the estimation of option price and standard error

$$f_0 = m$$

$$error = s / \sqrt{n}$$