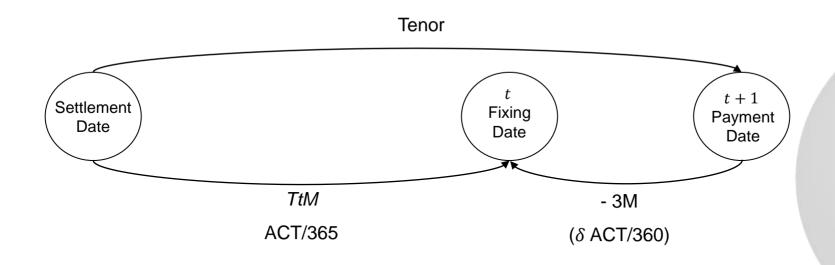




## Caplet volatility surface bootstrap:

- ✓ Mid-term volatility interpolation on fixing dates and not on payment dates
- ✓ Bachelier pricer: (t, t+1)-caplet fixes in advance, therefore time to maturity refers to t







#### Managing caplet volatility surface:

✓ Interpolation rules: <u>linear on fixing dates, cubic spline on strikes</u>

Example: consider  $\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial K}$  that is the derivative of caplet spot volatility with respect to the strike. Would you prefer a linear or spline interpolation?

✓ Extrapolation rules: <u>flat on fixing dates and strikes</u>

Example: consider a floating rate loan Libor 3m + spol (i.e. 3%) with a global floor:

$$max\{L^{3m} + 3\%; 0\%\} = L^{3m} + 3\% + max\{-3\% - L^{3m}; 0\%\}$$

So that in the payoff there is an embedded floor option with -3% strike. In order to price this option, would you prefer a linear or a flat extrapolation rule considering the market data of the current assignment?





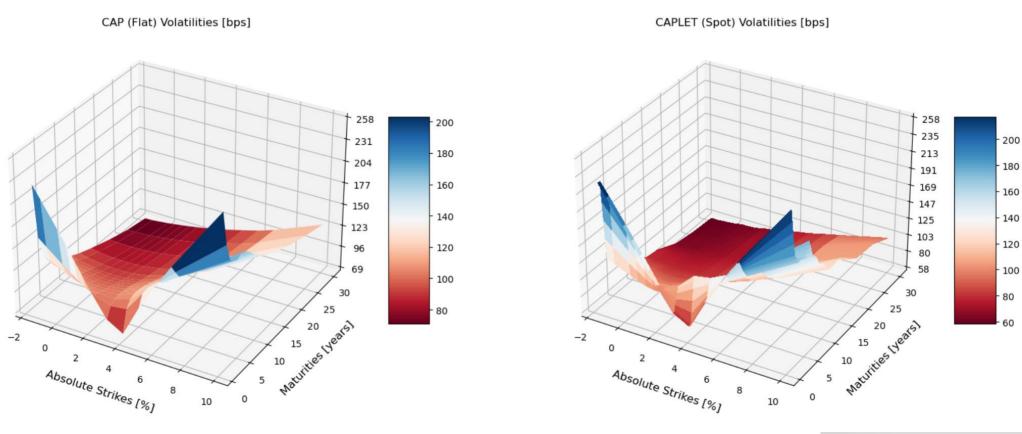
Algorithm to boostrap spot volatility surface:

Given  $\{L(T_0, T_i, T_{i+1}), \delta(T_i, T_{i+1}), ttm(T_i, T_{i+1})\}$  for each i+1 quarterly payment date, repeat the following procedure for each quoted strike K:

```
For each m in maturities:  cap_m = \sum_i caplet_i \left( L(T_0, T_i, T_{i+1}), K, ttm(T_i, T_{i+1}), \sigma_m^{flat} \right)  if m == "1y":  \sigma_i^{spot} = \sigma_{1y}^{flat} \text{ for } i \leq 1y  else:  define \ \sigma_i^{spot} \ as \ a \ linear \ interpolation \ in \ terms \ of \ ttm(T_i, T_{i+1})  between previous terminal \sigma_{m-1}^{spot} and unknown terminal \sigma_m^{spot} define \Delta cap = \sum_{i>m-1}^m caplet_i \left( L(T_0, T_i, T_{i+1}), K, ttm(T_i, T_{i+1}), \sigma_i^{spot} \right)  solve via Newton imposing \Delta cap = cap_m - cap_{m-1}
```







How do the two interpolations methods (i.e. linear or cubic spline) take into account volatility skew for each fixed maturity?

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$$d_{i} = \frac{L(T_{0}, T_{i}, T_{i+1}) - K}{\sigma_{i} \sqrt{T_{i+1} - T_{i}}}$$

$$caplet_{i}(\sigma_{i}) = B(T_{0}, T_{i+1}) \cdot \delta(T_{i}, T_{i+1}) \cdot \left[ (L(T_{0}, T_{i}, T_{i+1}) - K) \cdot N(d_{i}) + \sigma_{i} \sqrt{T_{i+1} - T_{i}} \cdot \phi(d_{i}) \right]$$

$$vega_i(\sigma_i) = B(T_0, T_{i+1}) \cdot \delta(T_i, T_{i+1}) \cdot \left[ \sqrt{T_{i+1} - T_i} \cdot \phi(d_i) \right] \cdot 1bp$$

In order to compute the total vega sensitivity, what would you prefer?

- Use the closed formula that relies on (interpolated) spot volatilities, which results in 56.7 k€ sensitivity
  - Use the numerical finite difference method via 1bp-parallel shift of flat volatility surface and subsequent boostrap, which results in 55.8 k€ sensitivity





In order to hedge the bucketed delta (vega) risk via coarse grained technique, you should take into account the following quantities:

- ❖ The coarse grained bucketed weights  $\{\beta_i, i = 2y, 5y, 10y, 15y\}$
- Fixed the i year, compute the delta (vega) risk  $r_j^i$  of each hedging instrument whose maturity is  $j \ge i, j \in \{2y, 5y, 10y, 15y\}$ . Therefore, bumping 10y par instrument does not have any effect on 2y and 5y instruments
- Invert the upper triangolar matrix to detect the notional  $\{\omega_i, i = 2y, 5y, 10y, 15y\}$

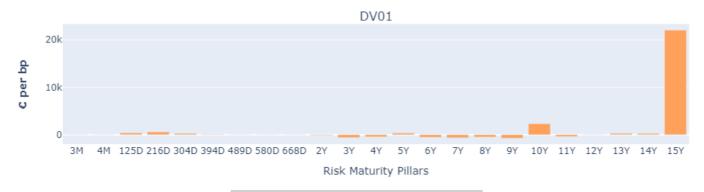
$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_{2y} \cdot r_{2y}^{2y} + \omega_{5y} \cdot r_{5y}^{2y} + \omega_{10y} \cdot r_{10y}^{2y} + \omega_{15y} \cdot r_{15y}^{2y} = \beta_{2y} \\ \omega_{5y} \cdot r_{5y}^{5y} + \omega_{10y} \cdot r_{10y}^{5y} + \omega_{15y} \cdot r_{15y}^{5y} = \beta_{5y} \\ \omega_{10y} \cdot r_{10y}^{10y} + \omega_{15y} \cdot r_{15y}^{10y} = \beta_{10y} \\ \omega_{15y} \cdot r_{15y}^{15y} = \beta_{15y} \end{bmatrix}$$





# DV01 sensitivity





	2y	5y	10y	15y	
Coarse Grained Sensitivity	0.6 k€	-1.3 k€	0.9 k€	22.3 k€	Tota
Hedging Swap Notional	3.1 Mio	2.9 Mio	1 Mio	18.4 Mio	IUla
Hedging Swap Type	Receiver	Payer	Receiver	Receiver	

Total Delta = 22.6 k€ per 1bp





# Vega sensitivity





