Computationally Efficient Zero Coupon Swap Formulae

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In this short paper, we outline computationally efficient formulae for zero coupon swap pricing.

Zero coupon rates are defined as,

Zero Coupon Rate,
$$Z_n = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 + r_i \tau_i) - 1$$
 (1)

We note that discount factors can be calculated using simple compounding as below,

$$DF(t_n) = \frac{1}{(1 + r_1 \tau_1)(1 + r_2 \tau_2) \dots (1 + r_n \tau_n)} = \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 + r_i \tau_i)}$$
(2)

An alternative formula for the zero coupon rate that is **computationally efficient** can be derived by substituting (2) into (1),

Zero Coupon Rate,
$$Z_n = \left(\frac{1}{DF_n}\right) - 1$$
 (3)

Therefore the PV of a zero coupon swap leg can be calculated as follows,

$$PV(Zero\ Coupon\ Leg) = N\ Z_n\ DF_n$$

$$= N\left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+r_i\ \tau_i) - 1\right] DF_n$$

$$= N\left[\left(\frac{1}{DF_n}\right) - 1\right] DF_n$$

$$= N\left(1 - DF_n\right)$$
(4)

where N denotes the trade notional, Z the zero coupon rate, r_i the fixing rate (or reset), τ_i the fixing year fraction and DF the discount factor.

¹ Typically for swaps PV(Coupon) = N r τ DF, but here the zero rate Z_n explicitly incorporates the fixing year fraction term, τ .

For zero coupon rates with historical fixings equation (1) becomes,

Zero Coupon Rate,
$$Z_n = \prod_{\{i < t\}} (1 + r_i \tau_i) \prod_{\{i \ge t\}} (1 + r_i \tau_i) - 1$$
Accrued Projected (5)

where t denotes today, {i<t} the set of known historical fixings and {i≥t} the projected fixings in the future.

Likewise the computationally efficient zero rate with historical fixings from equation (3) becomes,

Zero Coupon Rate,
$$Z_n = \prod_{\{i < t\}} (1 + r_i \tau_i) \left(\frac{1}{DF_n}\right) - 1$$
 (6)
Fixings

Finally the PV of a zero coupon swap leg with historical fixings can be calculated as,

$$PV(Zero\ Coupon\ Leg) = N\ Z_n\ DF_n$$

$$= N\left[\prod_{\{i < t\}} (1 + r_i\ \tau_i) \prod_{\{i \ge t\}} (1 + r_i\ \tau_i) - 1\right] DF_n$$

$$= N\left[\prod_{\{i < t\}} (1 + r_i\ \tau_i) \left(\frac{1}{DF_n}\right) - 1\right] DF_n$$

$$= N\left[\prod_{\{i < t\}} (1 + r_i\ \tau_i) - DF_n\right] DF_n$$

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