# FINANCIAL ENGINEERING IME611A

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### SESSION OBJECTIVES

- The Short rate
- Relationship between Short rate and forward rate
- Useful formulation for present value

#### SHORT RATES

• Short rates: these are <u>forward rates spanning</u> a single time period.

$$(1+s_k)^k = (1+r_0)(1+r_1)(1+r_2)...(1+r_{k-1})$$

- All forward rates can be found from the short rates in similar way,

$$(1 + f_{i,j})^{j-i} = (1 + r_i) (1 + r_{i+1}) ... (1 + r_{j-1})$$

# FORWARD RATES, SHORT RATES: AN EXAMPLE

• Given current spot rate curve, **construct forecast** curve for next year.

	s <sub>1</sub>	$s_2$	$S_3$	S <sub>4</sub>	<b>S</b> <sub>5</sub>	S <sub>6</sub>	s <sub>7</sub>
Current	6.00	6.45	6.80	7.10	7.36	7.56	7.77

## FORWARD RATES

	S <sub>1</sub>	$s_2$	$S_3$	S <sub>4</sub>	<b>S</b> <sub>5</sub>	S <sub>6</sub>	S <sub>7</sub>
Current	6.00	6.45	6.80	7.10	7.36	7.56	7.77

t <sub>1</sub>	t <sub>2</sub>	$t_3$	t <sub>4</sub>	<b>t</b> <sub>5</sub>	t <sub>6</sub>	t <sub>7</sub>
6.00	6.45	6.80	7.10	7.36	7.56	7.77
6.90	7.20	7.47	7.70	7.88	8.06	
7.50	7.75	7.97	8.12			
8.00	8.20	8.33				
8.40	8.50	8.67				
8.60	8.80					
9.00						

# SHORT RATES

	s <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	$S_3$	S <sub>4</sub>	<b>S</b> <sub>5</sub>	S <sub>6</sub>	s <sub>7</sub>
Current	6.00	6.45	6.80	7.10	7.36	7.56	7.77

t <sub>1</sub>	t <sub>2</sub>	t <sub>3</sub>	t <sub>4</sub>	<b>t</b> <sub>5</sub>	<b>t</b> <sub>6</sub>	<b>t</b> <sub>7</sub>
6.00	6.90	7.50	8.00	8.40	8.60	9.00
6.90	7.50	8.00	8.40	8.60	9.00	
7.50	8.00	8.40	8.60	9.00		
8.00	8.40	8.60	9.00			
8.40	8.60	9.00				
8.60	9.00					
9.00						

# PRESENT VALUE IN TERM STRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

• We know, for a cashflow stream,  $(x_0, x_1, ..., x_n)$ 

$$PV(0) = x_0 + d_1x_1 + d_2x_2 + \dots + d_nx_n$$

Alternatively,

$$PV(0) = x_0 + d_1[x_1 + (d_2/d_1)x_2 + ... + (d_n/d_1)x_n]$$

• Now,  $\left(\frac{d_k}{d_1}\right)$  for k = 2, 3, ..., n are **discount factors 1 year from now** under an assumption of expectation dynamics

$$PV(0) = x_0 + d_1 PV(1)$$

#### IMPORTANT RESULT

• Present value updating: The running present values satisfy the recursion

$$PV(k) = x_k + d_{k,k+1}PV(k+1)$$

where ,  $d_{k,k+1} = 1/(1 + f_{k,k+1})$  is the discount factor for the short rate at k.

Practice Example 4.6, 4.7

### DISCLAIMER

 The information in this presentation has been compiled from the following textbook which has been mentioned as a reference text for this course on **Financial Engineering**.

- Reference Text:
  - Investment Science, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Oxford University Press, David G. Luenberger