# YieldCurve研修の補修

目標:全体像の雰囲気をつかむこと

DiscountCurve  $D:[0,T] \to \mathbb{R}$  は以下を満たす。

- 0 < D
- $D_0 = 1$

DiscountCurveの使い道

Call.PV = 
$$D_t \mathbb{E}_0^t \left[ (S_t - K)^+ \right]$$

DiscountCurveを求めたい!

…どうやって? → マーケットに合わせる

マーケットに合わせる

DiscountCurve自体はマーケットで観測できない... が、一部金利商品のquoteは観測できる。

Deposit-rate, SwapRate, SwapSpread, FRA-rate, FuturesPrice ...

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\_id=2219548

モデル的には、これらはDiscountCurveの(汎)関数

➡ marketQuoteはDiscountCurveの制約式

#### THREE-MONTH SOFR FUTURES - QUOTES

AUTO-REFRESH IS OFF Last Updated 27 Jun 2022 09:59:13 AM CT. Market data is delayed by at least 10 minu

MONTH	OPTIONS	CHART	LAST	CHANGE	PRIOR SETTLE	OPEN	нібн	LOW	VOLUME	UPDATED
JUN 2022 SR3M2	ОРТ	all	98.1075	-0.01 (-0.01%)	98.1175	98.1175	98.1225	98.1025	16,972	09:48:21 CT 27 Jun 2022
SEP 2022 SR3U2	ОРТ	all	96.99	-0.015 (-0.02%)	97.005	96.995	97.02	96.955	97,357	09:49:03 CT 27 Jun 2022
DEC 2022 SR3Z2	ОРТ	all	96.61	-0.005 (-0.01%)	96.615	96.62	96.635	96.55	95,407	09:49:03 CT 27 Jun 2022
MAR 2023 SR3H3	ОРТ	at	96.52	-0.005 (-0.01%)	96.525	96.525	96.545	96.44	104,690	09:49:11 CT 27 Jun 2022
JUN 2023 SR3M3	CPT	all	96.635	+0.005 (+0.01%)	96.63	96.63	96.64	96.535	77,397	09:49:03 CT 27 Jun 2022
050 0000										

ottps://www.cmegroup.com/markets/interest-rates/stirs/three-month-sofr quotes htm

Ex) SwapRate = 
$$\frac{D_{t_0} - D_T}{\sum_i D_{t_i} \tau_i}$$

DiscountCurve  $D:[0,T] \to \mathbb{R}$  は以下を満たす。(qiltamarketQuote)

- 0 < D
- $D_0 = 1$
- $f_i(D; q_i) = 0$  (i = 1, ..., n)

中島さんの Lecture

VENUE: GLOBEX

DiscountCurve  $D:[0,T] \to \mathbb{R}$  は以下を満たす。(qiはmarket quote)

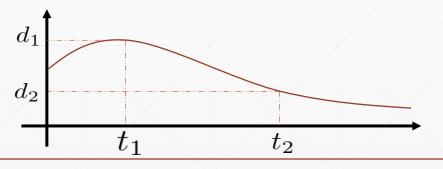
- 0 < D
- $D_0 = 1$
- $f_i(D; q_i) = 0$  (i = 1, ..., n)

#### marketQuoteは有限個

DiscountCurveは連続無限個くらいのパラメータがあってきまらない...

→ 何かしら仮定が必要。例えば、次を仮定する。

$$D_t = \text{Interpolation}(t; (t_i, d_i)_{i=1,...,n}; \text{ Scheme})$$



どのように 補間するか

### 問題設定

 $D_t = \text{Interpolation}(t; (t_i, d_i)_{i=1,...,n}; \text{ Scheme})$ 

で、以下を満たすものを構築する (di/tn 自由度のモデルパラメータ、qi/tsmarketQuote)

- 0 < D
- $D_0 = 1$
- $f_i(D; q_i) = 0$  (i = 1, ..., n)

これを解くことを、「カーブを引く」と言ったりします。

# 2. 解き方例

# 2. 解き方例1:線形代数的なBootStrap

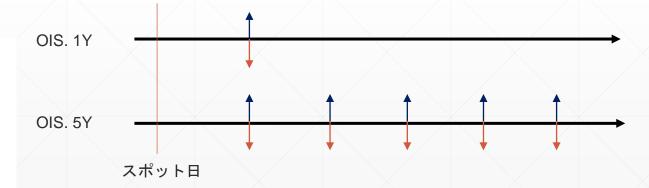
中島さんの Lecture

Deposit, SwapRate, SwapSpreadの定める制約式が
DiscountFactor (DiscountCurveの点)の線形結合で書けることを利用して、
逐次的に解く

紐を1か所ずつ逐次的に 外すイメージ

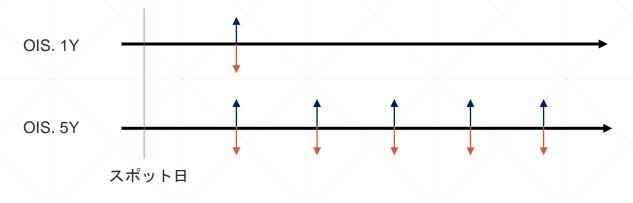
良い点: 簡単。(たぶん)速い。

微妙?な点: 本当に解けます...?



# 2. 解き方例2: 球根法的なBootStrap

適切な仮定の下で、(例えば)1次元Newton法を使う







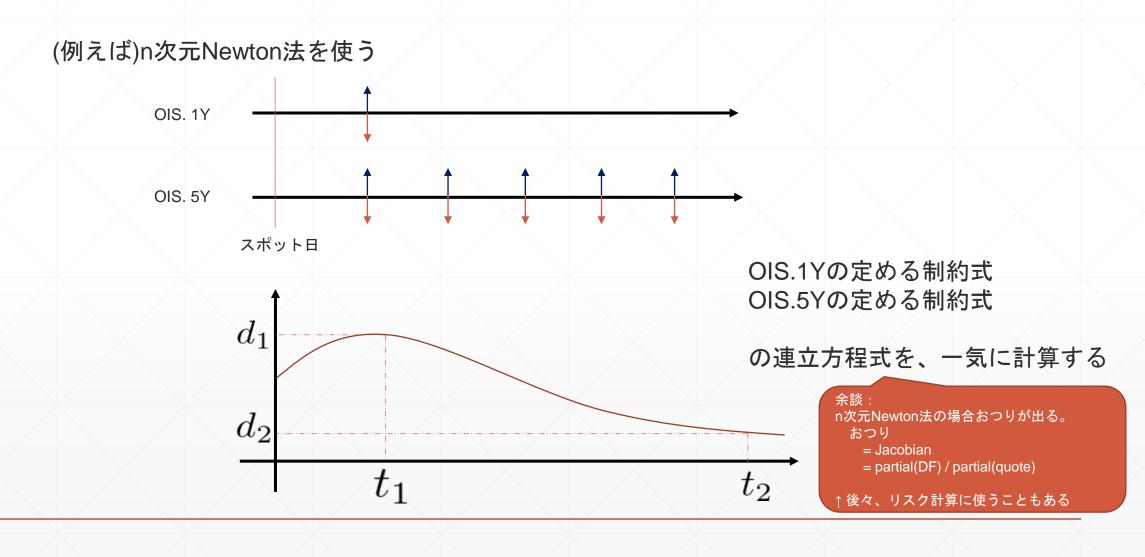


OIS.1Yを使ってd1を計算



OIS.5Yを使ってd2を計算

### 2. 解き方例3:全部一度に求めさせる



### 問題設定

 $D_t = \text{Interpolation}(t; (t_i, d_i)_{i=1,...,n}; \text{ Scheme})$ 

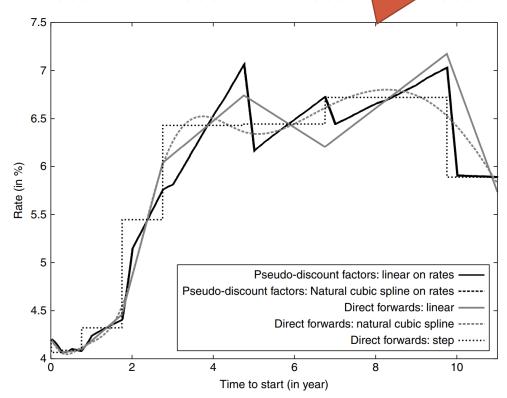
で、以下を満たすものを構築する (diはパラメータ、n 自由度、qilはmarketQuote)

- 0 < D
- $D_0 = 1$
- $f_i(D; q_i) = 0$  (i = 1, ..., n)

40個のinstrumentsを使って40年分のDiscountCurveを引いた場合、40個のデータで40×365日分のデータを補間で作っていることになる... (ほぼ補間説...)

➡ 補間って大事なのでは?

3M.Forward のカーブ



**Figure 3.2** Forward lbor three months rates computed using pseudo-discount factors (in black) and direct forward rate curve (in grey) with natural cubic spline interpolation. The dashed lines are using linear interpolation and the dotted line a step function.

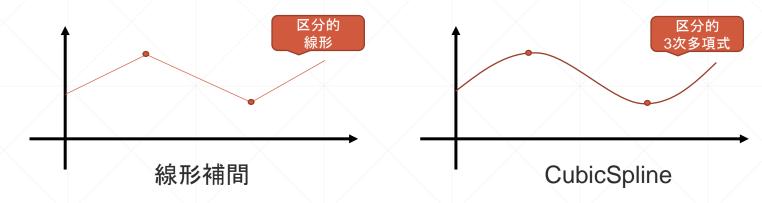
補間方法によっては左のように、 (見方によっては)ガタガタなカーブが出来上がる。 補間方法には大きく分けて、

- 誰を
- どの方法で

補間するのか、というパラメータがある。

https://link.springer.com/book/10.1057/9781137374660

補間方法



補間対象

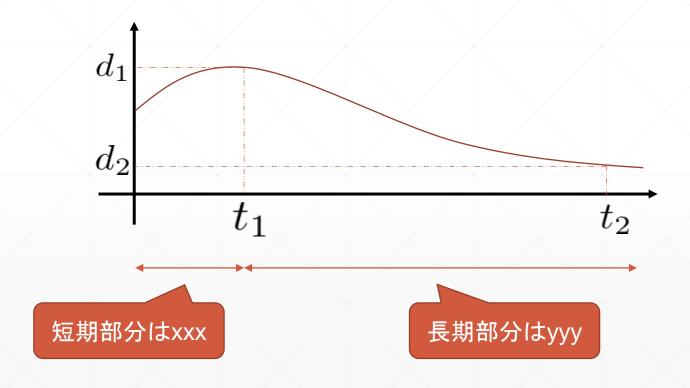
$$D_t$$

DiscountCurve自体

$$\log D_t$$

$$-\frac{d}{dt}\log D_t$$

他にも、Hybrid的な補間方法を考えることもできる...。



各補間方法の、「望ましい」とされ る性質の充足具合の一覧

Table 1: A synopsis of the comparison between methods.

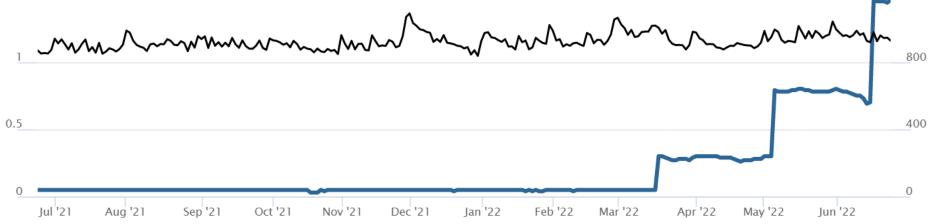
Forwards positive? Forward smoothnes		Method local?	Forwards stable?	Bump hedges local?	
no	not continuous	excellent	excellent	very good	
no	not continuous	excellent	excellent	very good	
yes	not continuous	excellent	excellent	very good	
no	not continuous	excellent	excellent	very good	
no	continuous	poor	very poor	very poor	
no	continuous	poor	very poor	very poor	
no	smooth	poor	good	poor	
no	smooth	very good	good	poor	
no	smooth	poor	good	poor	
no	smooth	poor	good	poor	
no	smooth	very good	good	poor	
no	continuous	very good	good	good	
no	smooth	poor	very poor	very poor	
ed) yes	continuous	very good	good	good	
yes	continuous	good	good	good	
no	continuous	poor	good	very poor	
	no yes no	no not continuous no not continuous yes not continuous no not continuous no continuous no continuous no smooth no smooth no smooth no smooth no continuous smooth no smooth smooth smooth no smooth no continuous no continuous continuous continuous no continuous no continuous no continuous	no not continuous excellent no not continuous excellent yes not continuous excellent no not continuous excellent no continuous poor no continuous poor no smooth poor no smooth very good no smooth poor no smooth poor no smooth poor no smooth very good no continuous very good no smooth very good yes continuous very good yes continuous yery good yes continuous good	no not continuous excellent excellent no not continuous excellent excellent yes not continuous excellent excellent no not continuous excellent excellent no not continuous excellent excellent no continuous poor very poor no continuous poor yery poor no smooth poor good no smooth very good good no smooth poor good no smooth poor good no smooth very good good no smooth poor very poor ed) yes continuous very good good	no not continuous excellent excellent very good no not continuous excellent excellent very good yes not continuous excellent excellent very good no not continuous excellent excellent very good no not continuous excellent excellent very good no continuous poor very poor very poor no continuous poor very poor very poor no smooth poor good poor no smooth very good good poor no smooth poor good poor no smooth very good good poor no smooth very good good good poor no smooth very good good good good yes continuous very good good good good yes continuous very good good good good yes continuous very good good good good

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228463045 Methods for constructing a yield curve

### どうもSOFRは こう動くらしい…?

#### SECURED OVERNIGHT FINANCING RATE CHART





https://www.newyorkfed.org/markets/reference-rates/sofr