Inflation Modelling Seminar Talk

Máté Győry

Morgan Stanley

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• Two-factor Hull-White model:

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- Two-factor Hull-White model:
  - inflation

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- Two-factor Hull-White model:
  - inflation
  - nominal interest rate

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- Two-factor Hull-White model:
  - inflation
  - nominal interest rate
- Jarrow-Yildirim model:

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- Two-factor Hull-White model:
  - inflation
  - nominal interest rate
- Jarrow-Yildirim model:
  - forward nominal interest rate

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  - forward nominal interest rate
  - forward real interest rate

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  - inflation
  - nominal interest rate
- Jarrow-Yildirim model:
  - forward nominal interest rate
  - forward real interest rate
  - price index

Inflation:

$$d_{t}i(t) = \kappa_{i}\left(\theta_{i}(t) - i(t)\right)dt + \sigma_{i}d_{t}W_{i}$$

Wiener-processes  $W_i$  and  $W_r$  have a constant  $\rho$  correlation;

Inflation:

$$d_{t}i(t) = \kappa_{i}\left(\theta_{i}(t) - i(t)\right)dt + \sigma_{i}d_{t}W_{i},$$

Interest rate:

$$d_{t}r(t) = \kappa_{r}\left(\theta_{r}(t) - r(t)\right)dt + \sigma_{r}d_{t}W_{r}$$

Wiener-processes  $W_i$  and  $W_r$  have a constant  $\rho$  correlation;

FX-analogy

• Forward nominal interest rate:

$$d_{t}f_{n}(t,T) = \mu_{n}(t,T) dt + \sigma_{n}(t,T) d_{t}W^{P},$$

### $W^P$ is a multi-dimensional Wiener-process;

Máté Győry (Morgan Stanley)

### Jarrow-Yildirim model FX-analogy

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### Jarrow-Yildirim model FX-analogy

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Index:

$$\frac{d_{t}I(t)}{I(t)}=\mu_{I}(t)\,dt+\sigma_{I}(t)\,d_{t}W^{P},$$

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$$\sigma_n(t, T) = \sigma_n \exp(a_n(T-t)),$$
  

$$\sigma_r(t, T) = \sigma_r \exp(a_r(T-t)),$$
  

$$\sigma_I(t) = \sigma_I,$$

 $W^P$  is a multi-dimensional Wiener-process;

#### Jarrow-Yildirim model Implied dynamics 1.

• n(t) denotes the instantaneous nominal interest rate:

$$n(t)=f_{n}(t,t)$$
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• *n*(*t*) denotes the **instantaneous nominal interest rate**:

$$n\left( t
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• *B*(*t*) is the **nominal money market account** (the numeraire of the spot measure *Q*):

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$$B\left( t
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ight) ds
ight)$$
 ,

•  $B_r(t)$  denotes the real money market account in real units:

$$B_{r}(t) = \exp\left(\int_{0}^{t} r(s) ds\right),$$

Implied dynamics 2.

•  $P_n(t, T)$  stands for the price of a **bond paying** 1 at time T:

$$P_n(t, T) = \exp\left(-\int_t^T f_n(t, u) du\right),$$

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#### Jarrow-Yildirim model Implied dynamics 2.

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$$P_{r}(t, T) = \exp\left(-\int_{t}^{T} f_{r}(t, u) du\right),$$

•  $P_{I}(t, T)$  is the price of an **index-linked bond** paying the value I(T) at time T:

$$P_{I}(t, T) = E_{t}\left[I(T) \cdot \frac{B(t)}{B(T)}\right],$$

#### Jarrow-Yildirim model Implied dynamics 2.

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$$P_{I}(t,T) = E_{t}\left[I(T) \cdot \frac{B(t)}{B(T)}\right],$$

•  $\hat{l}(t, T)$  denotes the **forward index** for time T:

$$\hat{I}(t,T) = \frac{P_{I}(t,T)}{P_{n}(t,T)}.$$

Nominal dynamics 1.

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$$Z^{(n)}(t) = \frac{P_n(0,t)}{B_n(t)}$$
  
=  $\exp\left(-\int_0^t n(s) \, ds - \int_t^T f_n(t,s) \, ds\right)$ 

needs to be a martingale.

Nominal dynamics 1.

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needs to be a martingale.

So

$$\frac{dP_n(t,T)}{P_n(t,T)} = \left( n(t) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_t^T \sigma_n(t,u) \, du \right)^2 - \int_t^T \mu_n(t,u) \, du \right) dt - \left( \int_t^T \sigma_n(t,u) \, du \right) dt W.$$

Image: A matrix

#### Jarrow-Yildirim model Nominal dynamics 2.

• Whence

$$\mu_n(t, T) = \sigma_n(t, T) \cdot \int_t^T \sigma_n(t, u) \, du.$$

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#### Jarrow-Yildirim model Nominal dynamics 2.

• Whence

$$\mu_{n}(t,T) = \sigma_{n}(t,T) \cdot \int_{t}^{T} \sigma_{n}(t,u) \, du.$$

• Thus

$$d_{t}f_{n}(t,T) = \left(\sigma_{n}(t,T)\int_{t}^{T}\sigma_{n}(t,u)\,du\right)dt + \sigma_{n}(t,T)\,d_{t}W$$

and

$$\frac{dP_{n}(t,T)}{P_{n}(t,T)}=n(t)\,dt-\left(\int_{t}^{T}\sigma_{n}(t,u)\,du\right)d_{t}W.$$

Nominal dynamics 3.

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$$f_{n}(t, T) = f_{n}(t_{0}, T) + \int_{t_{0}}^{T} \left( \sigma_{n}(s, T) \int_{s}^{T} \sigma_{n}(s, u) du \right) ds$$
$$+ \int_{t_{0}}^{T} \sigma_{n}(s, T) d_{s}W,$$

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Nominal dynamics 3.

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$$f_{n}(t, T) = f_{n}(t_{0}, T) + \int_{t_{0}}^{T} \left( \sigma_{n}(s, T) \int_{s}^{T} \sigma_{n}(s, u) du \right) ds$$
$$+ \int_{t_{0}}^{T} \sigma_{n}(s, T) d_{s}W,$$

#### hence

$$n(t) = f_n(t_0, t) + \int_{t_0}^t \left( \sigma_n(s, t) \int_s^t \sigma_n(s, u) \, du \right) ds + \int_{t_0}^t \sigma_n(s, t) \, d_s W$$

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#### hence

$$n(t) = f_n(t_0, t) + \int_{t_0}^t \left( \sigma_n(s, t) \int_s^t \sigma_n(s, u) \, du \right) ds + \int_{t_0}^t \sigma_n(s, t) \, d_s W$$

• Thus

$$d_{t}n(t) = a_{n}\left[\left(\frac{\partial_{2}f_{n}(0,t)}{a_{n}} + f_{n}(0,t) + \frac{\sigma_{n}^{2}}{2a_{n}^{2}}(1 - e^{-2a_{n}t})\right) - n(t)\right]dt + \sigma_{n}d_{t}W_{n}.$$

Index dynamics

$$Z^{(I)}(t) = \frac{I(t) \cdot B_{r}(t)}{B_{n}(t)}$$
  
=  $I(t) \cdot \exp\left(\int_{0}^{t} r(s) ds - \int_{0}^{t} n(s) ds\right)$ 

needs to be a martingale. Hence

$$\frac{d_{t}I(t)}{I(t)} = (n(t) - r(t)) dt + \sigma_{I}d_{t}W_{I}.$$

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Real dynamics 1.

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$$Z^{(r)}(t) = \frac{I(t) \cdot P_r(0, t)}{B_r(t)}$$
  
=  $I(t) \cdot \exp\left(-\int_t^T f_r(t, s) \, ds - \int_0^t r(s) \, ds\right).$ 

needs to be a martingale.

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Real dynamics 1.

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$$Z^{(r)}(t) = \frac{I(t) \cdot P_r(0, t)}{B_r(t)}$$
  
=  $I(t) \cdot \exp\left(-\int_t^T f_r(t, s) \, ds - \int_0^t r(s) \, ds\right)$ 

needs to be a martingale.

• Similarly as in the nominal case, we derive

$$\frac{dP_r(t,T)}{P_r(t,T)} = \left(r(t) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\int_t^T \sigma_r(t,u) \, du\right)^2 - \int_t^T \mu_r(t,u) \, du\right) dt$$
$$- \left(\int_t^T \sigma_r(t,u) \, du\right) d_t W_r,$$

Real dynamics 2.

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$$\mu_{r}(t,T) = \sigma_{r}(t,T) \left( \int_{t}^{T} \sigma_{r}(t,u) du - \sigma_{I}(t) \right),$$

Image: A matrix and a matrix

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#### Jarrow-Yildirim model Real dynamics 2.

 $\mu_{r}(t, T) = \sigma_{r}(t, T) \left( \int_{t}^{T} \sigma_{r}(t, u) du - \sigma_{I}(t) \right),$  $d_{t}f_{r}(t, T) = \sigma_{r}(t, T) \left( \int_{t}^{T} \sigma_{r}(t, u) du - \sigma_{I}(t) \right) dt + \sigma_{r}(t, T) d_{t}W_{r}.$ 

#### Jarrow-Yildirim model Real dynamics 2.

 $\mu_{r}(t,T) = \sigma_{r}(t,T) \left( \int_{t}^{T} \sigma_{r}(t,u) du - \sigma_{I}(t) \right),$  $d_{t}f_{r}(t,T) = \sigma_{r}(t,T) \left( \int_{t}^{T} \sigma_{r}(t,u) du - \sigma_{I}(t) \right) dt + \sigma_{r}(t,T) d_{t}W_{r}.$ 

$$\frac{dP_{r}(t,T)}{P_{r}(t,T)} = \left(r(t) + \sigma_{I}(t)\int_{t}^{T}\sigma_{r}(t,u) du\right) dt - \left(\int_{t}^{T}\sigma_{r}(t,u) du\right) d_{t}W_{r},$$

#### Jarrow-Yildirim model Real dynamics 3.

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$$r(t) = f_r(t_0, t) + \int_{t_0}^t \left( \sigma_r(s, t) \int_s^t \sigma_r(s, u) \, du - \sigma_I(s) \right) ds$$
$$+ \int_{t_0}^t \sigma_r(s, t) \, d_s W_r.$$

Image: A matrix and a matrix

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# Jarrow-Yildirim model Real dynamics 3.

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$$r(t) = f_r(t_0, t) + \int_{t_0}^t \left( \sigma_r(s, t) \int_s^t \sigma_r(s, u) \, du - \sigma_I(s) \right) \, ds$$
$$+ \int_{t_0}^t \sigma_r(s, t) \, d_s W_r.$$

• Thus

$$d_{t}r(t) = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial_{2}f_{r}(0,t)}{a_{r}} + f_{r}(0,t) \\ + \frac{\sigma_{r}^{2}(1-e^{-2a_{r}t})}{2a_{r}^{2}} - \rho_{r,I}\sigma_{I}\sigma_{r} \end{pmatrix} - r(t) \right] dt$$
$$+ \sigma_{r}d_{t}W_{r}.$$

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# Jarrow-Yildirim model

Zero couopon inflation swaps with delayed payment

$$\begin{aligned} & V_{ZCS}^{\inf}\left(t; T, T_{pay}\right) \\ &= E_t \left[ \left( \frac{I\left(T\right)}{I\left(T_0\right)} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{B\left(t\right)}{B\left(T_{pay}\right)} \right] \\ &= \frac{B\left(t\right)}{I\left(T_0\right)} E_t \left[ e^{\log \frac{I\left(T\right)}{B\left(T\right)} + \log \frac{1}{B\left(T_{pay}\right)} - \log \frac{1}{B\left(T\right)}} \right] - P_n\left(t, T_{pay}\right) \\ &= P_n\left(t, T_{pay}\right) \cdot \frac{\hat{I}\left(t, T\right)}{I\left(T_0\right)} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp \left[ \int_t^T \left( \sigma_{\hat{I}(t, T)}\left(s\right) \int_T^{T_{pay}} \sigma_n\left(s, u\right) du \right) ds \right] \\ &\quad - P_n\left(t, T_{pay}\right). \end{aligned}$$

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## Jarrow-Yildirim model Monte Carlo simulation for the index 1.

• Let 
$$a = \frac{Cov_t(\log I(T), \log B(T))}{D_t[\log I(T)]}$$
 and  
 $R_{I(T),B(T)} = \begin{pmatrix} D_t \left[\log I(T)\right] & 0\\ a & \sqrt{D_t^2 \left[\log B(T)\right] - a^2} \end{pmatrix}.$ 

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## Jarrow-Yildirim model Monte Carlo simulation for the index 1.

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$$a = \frac{Cov_t(\log I(T), \log B(T))}{D_t[\log I(T)]}$$
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 $R_{I(T),B(T)} = \begin{pmatrix} D_t [\log I(T)] & 0\\ a & \sqrt{D_t^2 [\log B(T)] - a^2} \end{pmatrix}$ 

 Let ξ be 2-dimensional standard normal random variable, and let X and Y be random variables such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = R_{I(T),B(T)} \cdot \xi.$$

# Jarrow-Yildirim model Monte Carlo simulation for the index 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B\left(t\right)}{B\left(T\right)} \cdot I\left(T\right) &\sim &\exp\left(X - Y\right) \cdot P_{I}\left(t, T\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{D_{t}^{2}\left[\log I\left(T\right)\right]}{2}\right) \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{D_{t}^{2}\left[\log B\left(T\right)\right]}{2} + Cov_{t}\left(\log I\left(T\right), \log B\left(T\right)\right)\right) \\ \frac{B\left(t\right)}{B\left(T\right)} &\sim &\exp\left(-Y\right) \cdot P_{n}\left(t, T\right) \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{D_{t}^{2}\left[\log B\left(T\right)\right]}{2}\right), \\ I\left(T\right) &\sim &\exp\left(X\right) \cdot \hat{I}\left(t, T\right) \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{D_{t}^{2}\left[\log I\left(T\right)\right]}{2} + Cov_{t}\left(\log I\left(T\right), \log B\left(T\right)\right)\right). \end{aligned}$$

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# Jarrow-Yildirim model Monte Carlo simulation for the index 3.

$$D_{t}^{2}\left[\log I\left(T\right)\right] = \int_{t}^{T} \left(\int_{s}^{T} \left(\sigma_{n}\left(s,u\right) - \sigma_{r}\left(s,u\right)\right) du + \sigma_{I}\left(s\right)\right)^{2} ds,$$
  
$$D_{t}^{2}\left[\log B\left(T\right)\right] = \int_{t}^{T} \left(\int_{s}^{T} \sigma_{n}\left(s,u\right) du\right)^{2} ds,$$

$$Cov_{t} (\log I(T) , \log B(T)) = \int_{t}^{T} \left( \int_{s}^{T} \sigma_{n}(s, u) du - \int_{s}^{T} \sigma_{r}(s, u) du + \sigma_{I}(s) \right) \left( \int_{s}^{T} \sigma_{n}(s, u) du \right)$$

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# 2-factor model

Compounding effect 1.

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$$d_{t}i(t) = \kappa_{i}\left(\theta_{i}(t) - i(t)\right)dt + \sigma_{i}d_{t}W_{i}$$

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# 2-factor model

Compounding effect 1.

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 $d_{t}i(t) = \kappa_{i}\left(\theta_{i}(t) - i(t)\right)dt + \sigma_{i}d_{t}W_{i},$ 

$$d_{t}r(t) = \kappa_{r}\left(\theta_{r}(t) - r(t)\right)dt + \sigma_{r}d_{t}W_{r}.$$

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Image: A matrix

# 2-factor model

Compounding effect 1.

$$d_t i(t) = \kappa_i \left(\theta_i(t) - i(t)\right) dt + \sigma_i d_t W_i,$$
  

$$d_t r(t) = \kappa_r \left(\theta_r(t) - r(t)\right) dt + \sigma_r d_t W_r.$$
  
• Now log  $B(T) = \int_0^t r(s) ds$  and log  $I(T) = \int_0^t i(s) ds$  are normally distributed, and  

$$\log E_t \left[\frac{I(T)}{I(t)}\right] = -\log I(t) + E_t \left[\log I(T)\right] + \frac{D_t^2 \left[\log I(T)\right]}{2}$$
  

$$= -\log I(t) + E_t \left[\log \frac{I(T)}{B(T)}\right]$$

 $-E_t \left[ \log \frac{1}{B(T)} \right] + \frac{D_t^2 \left[ \log I(T) \right]}{2}$ 

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$$= -\log I(t) + \left(\log E_t \left[\frac{I(T)}{B(T)}\right] - \frac{D_t^2 \left[\log \frac{I(T)}{B(T)}\right]}{2}\right)$$
$$- \left(\log E_t \left[\frac{1}{B(T)}\right] - \frac{D_t^2 \left[\log \frac{1}{B(T)}\right]}{2}\right)$$
$$+ \frac{D_t^2 \left[\log I(T)\right]}{2}$$
$$= -\log I(t) + \log P_I(t, T)$$
$$- \log P(t, T) + Cov_t \left(\log I(T), \log B(T)\right)$$

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$$= \log \hat{l}(t, T) - \log l(t) + Cov_t \left(\log l(T), \log B(T)\right)$$
  
$$= \log \hat{l}(t, T) - \log l(t)$$
  
$$+ \frac{\rho \sigma_i \sigma_r}{\kappa_i \kappa_r} \begin{pmatrix} T - t + \frac{1 - e^{-(\kappa_i + \kappa_r)(T - t)}}{\kappa_i - \frac{1 - e^{-\kappa_i(T - t)}}{\kappa_i}} \\ - \frac{1 - e^{-\kappa_i(T - t)}}{\kappa_i} - \frac{1 - e^{-\kappa_r(T - t)}}{\kappa_r} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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# Thank you for your attention

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