

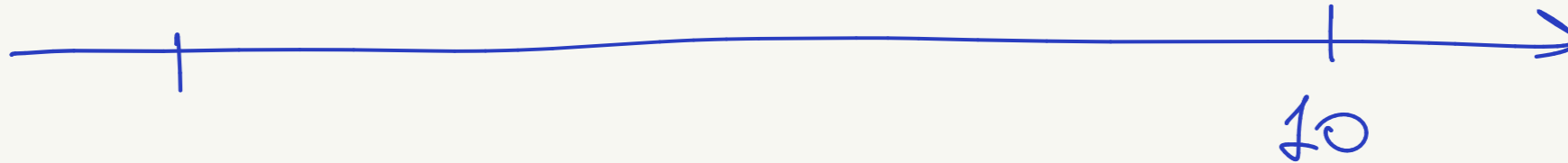
TITOLO

- scadenza
- poste
- struttura

10%

100

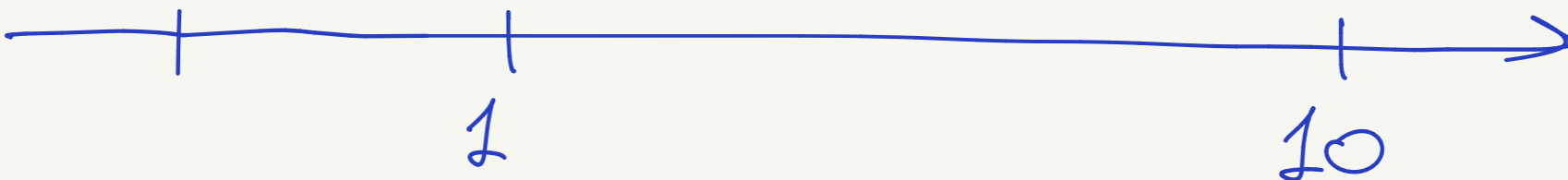
$$100 \cdot 1,1^{10} = 259,37$$



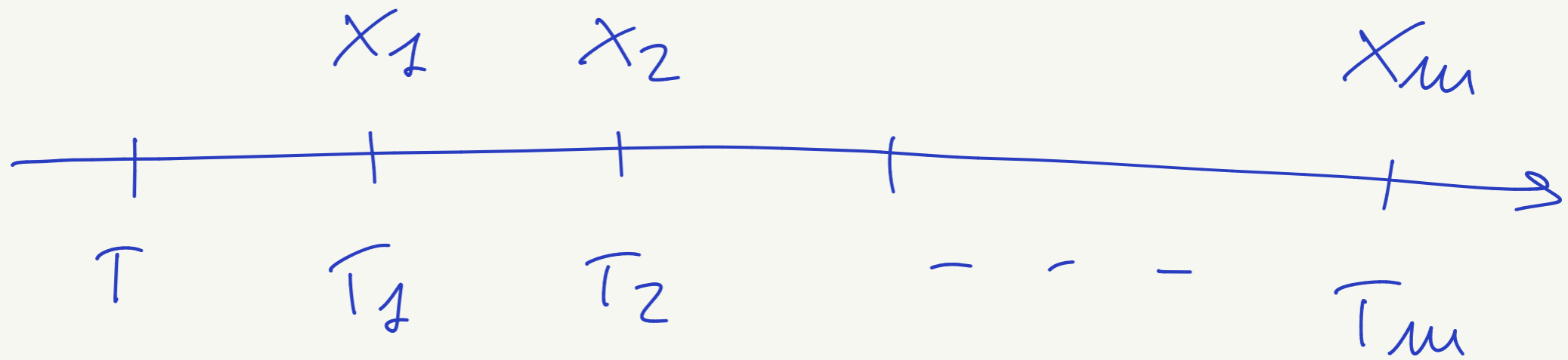
100

100

23,60



i due titoli hanno la stessa vita e scadenza, ma il primo è più "rischioso" del secondo



$dV(T, T_k)$   $k = 1, \dots, n$

$$dur(T, X) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (T_k - T) X_k dV(T, T_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k dV(T, T_k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(T_1 - T) X_1 dV(T, T_1) + \dots + (T_n - T) X_n dV(T, T_n)}{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k dV(T, T_k)}$$

$$\frac{(T_1 - T) X_1 \gamma(T, T_1)}{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \gamma(T, T_k)} + \dots + \frac{(T_m - T) X_m \gamma(T, T_m)}{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \gamma(T, T_k)} =$$

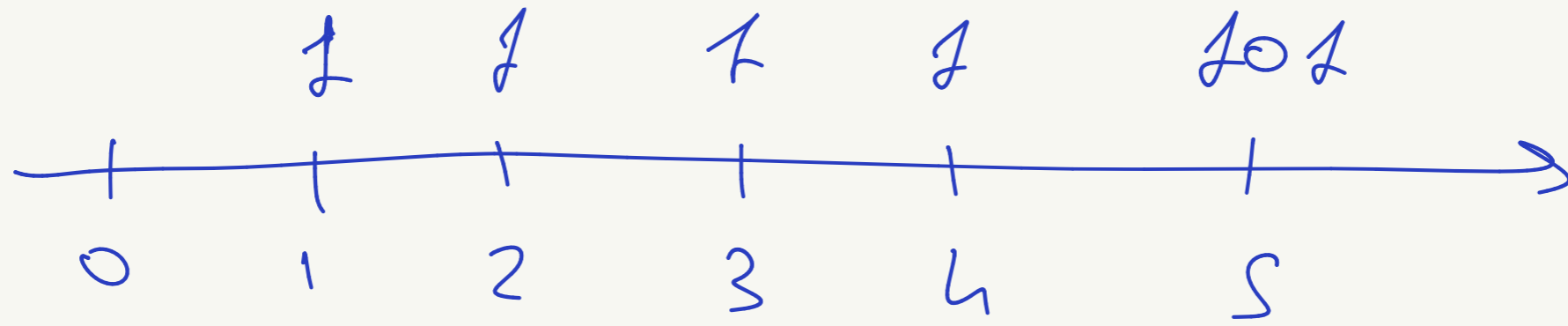
$$= (T_1 - T) \frac{X_1 \gamma(T, T_1)}{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \gamma(T, T_k)} + \dots + (T_m - T) \frac{X_m \gamma(T, T_m)}{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \gamma(T, T_k)}$$

$$p_k = \frac{X_k \gamma(T, T_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \gamma(T, T_k)}$$

PESI

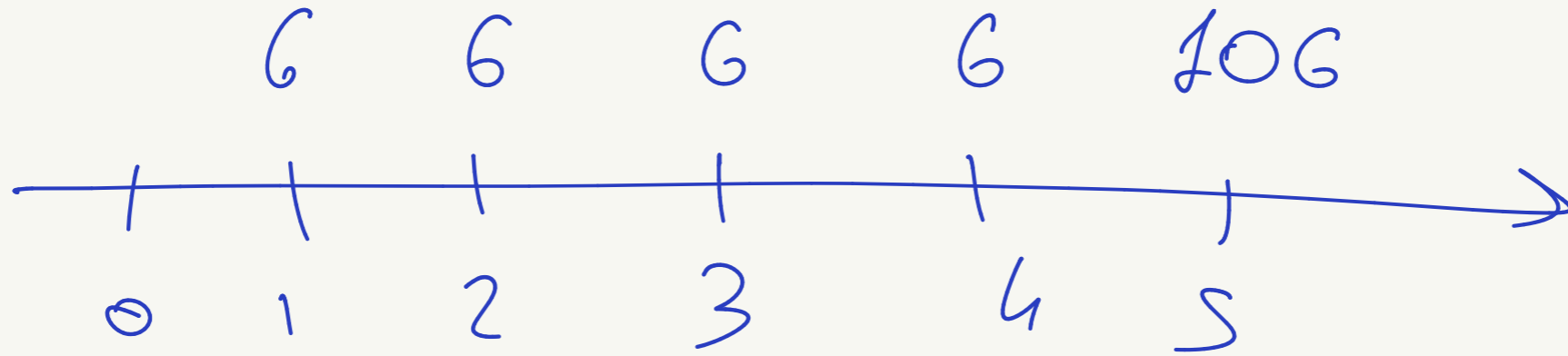
$$\begin{aligned} \text{dur}(T, \pm) &= (T_1 - T) p_1 + \dots + (T_m - T) p_m \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (T_k - T) p_k \end{aligned}$$

$$j = 1\%$$



SOTTO  
LA PARI

$$j = 6\%$$



SOPRA LA  
PARI

dur  
4,48

$$i(0,1) = 4,9958\%$$

$$i(0,2) = 4,8666\%$$

$$i(0,3) = 4,7336\%$$

$$i(0,4) = 4,6028\%$$

$$i(0,5) = 4,4721\%$$

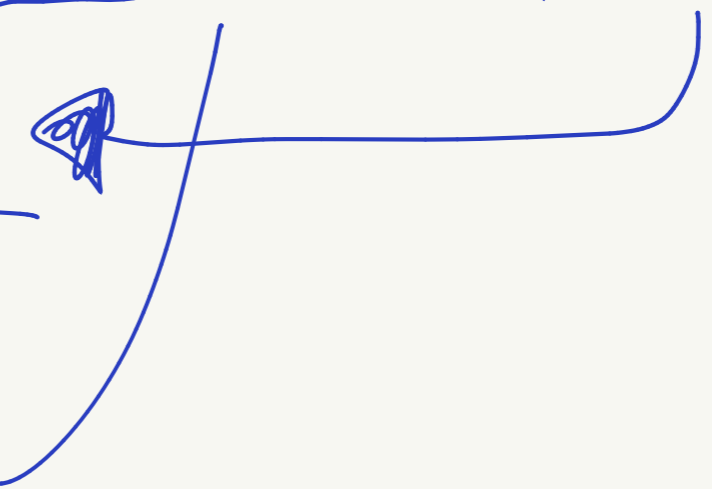
$T_k$	$X_k$	$i(0, T_k)$	$v(0, T_k)$	$X_k v(0, T_k)$	$T_k X_k v(0, T_k)$
0					
1	6	4,9958%	0,9524	5,7164	5,7164
2	6	4,8646%	0,9094	5,4564	10,9128
3	6	4,7336%	0,8704	5,2224	15,6672
4	6	4,6028%	0,8353	5,0118	20,0472
5	106	4,4721%	0,8035	85,171	425,855

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$$\frac{\sum (T_k - T) X_k v(T, T_k)}{\sum X_k v(T, T_k)}$$

$$\sum X_k v(T, T_k)$$



$$dur(T, X) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m (T_k - T) X_k \gamma(T, T_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^m X_k \gamma(T, T_k)}$$

structure plate - flat duration

$$dur(T, X) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m (T_k - T) X_k (1+i)^{-(T_k - T)}}{\sum_{k=1}^m X_k (1+i)^{-(T_k - T)}}$$

$$dur(T, x) = \frac{(T_m - T) x_m v(T, T_m)}{x_m v(T, T_m)} = (T_m - T)$$

La duration di un titolo a cedola nulla coincide con la vita o scadenza



Vogliamo ora studiare quanto il prezzo di un titolo è sensibile e variazioni del tasso di interesse

$$dur(0, X) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m T_k X_k (1+i)^{-T_k}}{\sum_{k=1}^m X_k (1+i)^{-T_k}}$$

Tasso di  
interesse

$$dur(0, X) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m T_k X_k e^{-\delta T_k}}{\sum_{k=1}^m X_k e^{-\delta T_k}}$$

intensità  
istanzanea

Calcoliamo le derivate prima  
rispetto al tasso di interesse

$$V(i) = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k (1+i)^{-T_k} \quad V(\delta) = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k e^{-\delta T_k}$$

$$V(i) > 0 \quad V(0) = \sum X_k \quad V'(i) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-T_k) X_k (1+i)^{-T_k-1}$$

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} V(i) = 0$$

$$= - \sum_{k=1}^n T_k X_k (1+i)^{-T_k-1} \quad \text{derivate}$$

○ Deriviamo:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V'(i)}{V(i)} &= \frac{-\sum_{k=1}^m T_k X_k (1+i)^{-T_k-1}}{\sum_{k=1}^m X_k (1+i)^{-T_k}} = \frac{-\sum_{k=1}^m T_k X_k (1+i)^{-T_k} (1+i)^{-1}}{\sum_{k=1}^m X_k (1+i)^{-T_k}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(1+i)} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m T_k X_k (1+i)^{-T_k}}{\sum_{k=1}^m X_k (1+i)^{-T_k}} = -\frac{1}{(1+i)} D(0, \underline{x}) \end{aligned}$$

modified duration

Rispetto a  $\delta$  otteniamo

$$V'(\delta) = \sum_{k=1}^m (-T_k) X_k e^{-\delta T_k} = - \sum_{k=1}^m T_k X_k e^{-\delta T_k}$$

da cui

$$\frac{V'(\delta)}{V(\delta)} = \frac{- \sum_{k=1}^m T_k X_k e^{-\delta T_k}}{\sum_{k=1}^m X_k e^{-\delta T_k}} = - \text{dur}(0, \underline{x})$$

$$\frac{V'(i)}{V(i)} = - \frac{1}{(1+i)} D(0, \underline{x})$$

rapporto  
incrementale

$$\frac{1}{1+i} \approx 1 \quad D(0, \underline{x}) = - \frac{V'(i)}{V(i)} \approx \frac{\Delta V}{V \Delta i}$$

$$D(0, \underline{x}) \approx - \frac{\Delta V}{V \Delta i}$$

$$\Delta i = 1\% = 0,01 = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta i} = 100$$

$$D(0, \underline{x}) = -100 \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

$K$	$X_k$	$i(0, T_k)$	$X_k \gamma(0, T_k)$	$T_k X_k \gamma(0, T_k)$
0				
0.5	12	11.25%	11,3771	5,6885
1	12	11.5%	10,7623	10,7623
1.5	12	12.05%	10,1173	15,1759
2	112	12.7%	88,18	176,36
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			120,4367	207,9867

$$dur(0, X) = \frac{207,9867}{120,4367} = 1,7269$$

$$dur(T, \underline{x}) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m (\bar{T}_k - T) x_k v(T, \bar{T}_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^m x_k v(T, \bar{T}_k)} =$$

## Duration di portafoglio

$n$  titoli

$$T = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_m\}$$

$$\underline{x}_j = \{x_{j1}, x_{j2}, \dots, x_{jm}\} \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

m colonne dati

$n$  righe titoli

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{nm} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha_j$  del  $j$ -esimo titolo (quantità del  $j$ -esimo titolo)

$\underline{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m)$  (flusso del portafoglio)

$$\alpha_k = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j x_{jk}$$
 fissato la data  $t$

$$V(T, \underline{\alpha}) = \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k r(T, T_k) = \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j x_{jk} \right) r(T, T_k)$$

$$\stackrel{11}{=} \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j \left( \sum_{k=1}^m x_{jk} r(T, T_k) \right) = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j V(T, x_j)$$

$V(T, x_j)$



$$\text{dur}(T, \underline{z}) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m (T_k - T) z_k r(T, T_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^m z_k r(T, T_k)} \rightarrow V(T, \underline{z}) \quad \neq (\otimes)$$

$$\text{dur}(T, \underline{x}_j) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m (T_k - T) x_{jk} r(T, T_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^m x_{jk} r(T, T_k)} \rightarrow V(T, \underline{x}_j)$$

$$(\otimes) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m (T_k - T) \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j x_{jk} r(T, T_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^m x_{jk} r(T, T_k)} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \sum_{k=1}^m (T_k - T) x_{jk} r(T, T_k)}{V(T, \underline{z})} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n$$

$$\frac{\alpha_j \sum_{k=1}^m (T_k - T) x_{jk} r(T, T_k)}{V(T, z)} =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^m$$

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m (T_k - T) x_{jk} r(T, T_k)}{V(T, x_j)}$$

$$\frac{V(T, x_j)}{V(T, z)} =$$

dur(T, x<sub>j</sub>)

$$= \sum_{j=1}^m$$

$$\frac{\alpha_j V(T, x_j)}{V(T, z)} \text{dur}(T, x_j)$$

duration di PORTAFOLIO

peso del j-esimo titolo rispetto al portafoglio

BOT 0.5 100

BTP 1.5 100

TAN 4%

$$i(0, 0.5) = 3.4\%$$

$$i(0, 1) = 3.6\%$$

$$i(0, 1.5) = 3.7\%$$

2 BOT + 1 BTP