

Interest Rates: More on Numeraires, and the Ho Lee Model

BRUNO DUPIRE *Bloomberg LP*

Notation

- $B_{t,T} \equiv P_t(T)$
- $D_T \equiv B_{0,T}$
- Money Market Account: $\beta_t = e^{\int_0^t r_s ds}$
- If interest rates are deterministic: $\beta_t = 1/D_t$
- Forward Rates: $B_{t,T} = e^{-\int_t^T f_{t,s} ds}$
- Solving for f: $f_{t,T} = -\frac{\partial \ln B_{t,T}}{\partial T}$

The Forward Martingale Measure

- Numeraire: $Z_T \equiv B_{t,T}$
- Corresponding risk neutral measure: \mathbb{Q}_T .
- Forward rate is a \mathbb{Q}_T -martingale:

$$f_{t,T} = \lim_{\delta T \rightarrow 0} \frac{B_{t,T} - B_{t,T+\delta T}}{B_{t,T}\delta T}$$

- For the short rate, we then have:

$$\mathbb{E}_t^{\mathbb{Q}_T}[r_T] = \mathbb{E}_t^{\mathbb{Q}_T}[f_{T,T}] = f_{t,T}$$

- Conclusion: Under the forward measure, the expected value of the short rates is the initial forward curve.

The Money Market Measure

- Numeraire: $\beta_T \equiv e^{\int_0^T r_s ds}$
- Corresponding risk neutral measure: \mathbb{Q}_β .
- For any tradeable X :

$$X_0 = \frac{X_0}{\beta_0} = \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{Q}_\beta} \left[\frac{X_T}{\beta_T} \right]$$

- Under this measure, the discount factor doesn't "come out":

$$\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{Q}_\beta} [X_T e^{-\int_0^T r_s ds}] \neq Z_T(0) \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{Q}_\beta} [X_T]$$

- Conclusion: bond prices aren't martingales under this measure.
- We have a **convexity bias**: higher interest rates are discounted at higher rates.

The Ho Lee Model

- The SDE for the short rate: $dr = \sigma dW_t$.
- From above considerations, we need: $\mathbb{E}^{Q_T}[r_t] = f_{0,t}$.
- Get $r_t = f_{0,t} + \sigma W_t$.
- Under Q_β ,

$$dr_t = \frac{\partial f_{0,t}}{\partial t} dt + \sigma^2 t dt + \sigma dW^\beta$$

- Can be obtained from the HJM result for the forward rates:

$$df_{t,T} = \sigma_{t,T} \left(\int_t^T \sigma_{t,T} ds \right) dt + \sigma_{t,T} dW^\beta$$

- Combine $r_T = f_{T,T}$, with the constant volatility in the model, which implies:

$$df_{t,T} = \sigma^2(T - t)dt + \sigma dW^\beta$$

.

- Get:

$$r_T = f_{0,T} + \sigma^2 \int_0^T (T - s)ds + \sigma W_T^\beta$$

- Which gives the SDE we had:

$$dr_t = \frac{\partial f_{0,t}}{\partial t} dt + \sigma^2 t dt + \sigma dW^\beta$$