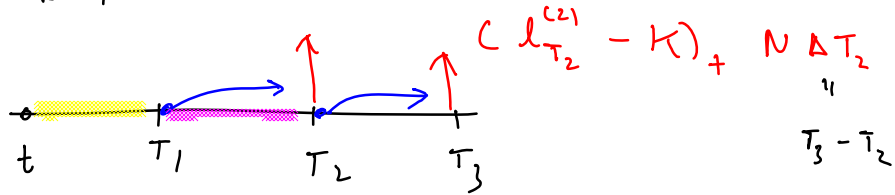


A Cap is a collection of caplets:

$$Cp_t^{(N)} = \sum_{k=1}^N Cpl_t^{(k)} \quad \text{cap of mat } T_N$$



$$Cpl_t^{(k)} = P_t^{(k+1)} (L_t^{(k)} \Phi(d_+) - K \Phi(d_-))$$

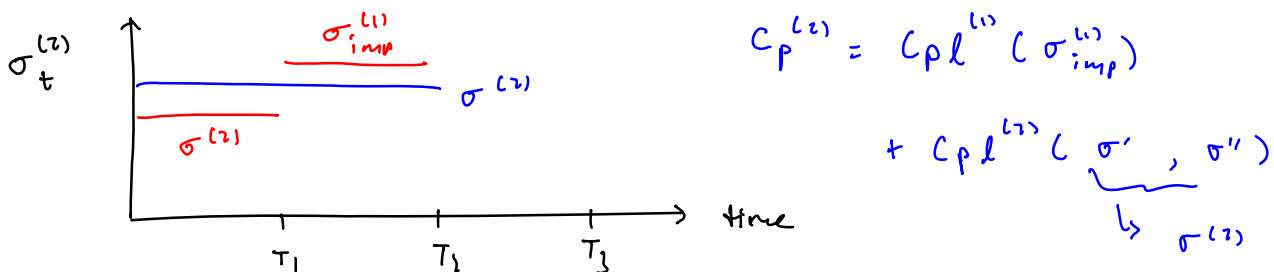
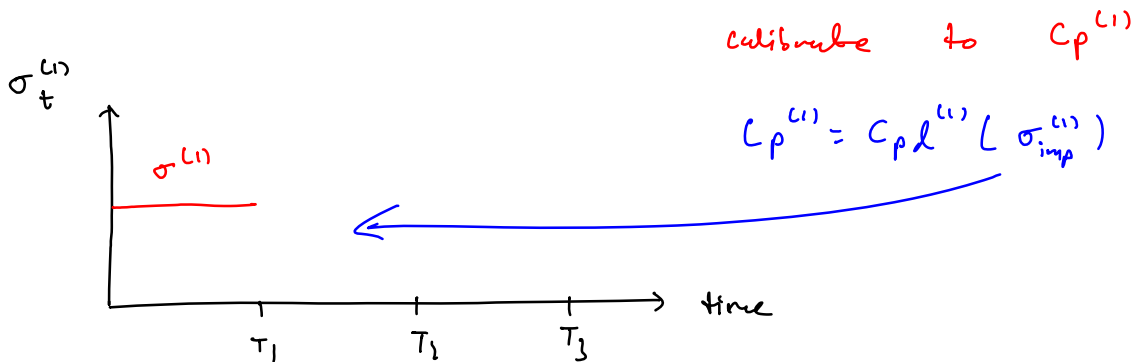
$$d_{\pm} = \frac{\ln(L_t^{(k)} / K) \pm \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{eff}^2}{\sigma_{eff}}$$

$$\sigma_{eff}^2 = \int_t^{T_k} (\sigma_s^{(k)})^2 ds$$

need

$$\int_0^{T_1} (\sigma_s^{(1)})^2 ds \quad \text{For } Cpl^{(1)}$$

$$\int_0^{T_2} (\sigma_s^{(2)})^2 ds \quad \text{For } Cpl^{(2)}$$

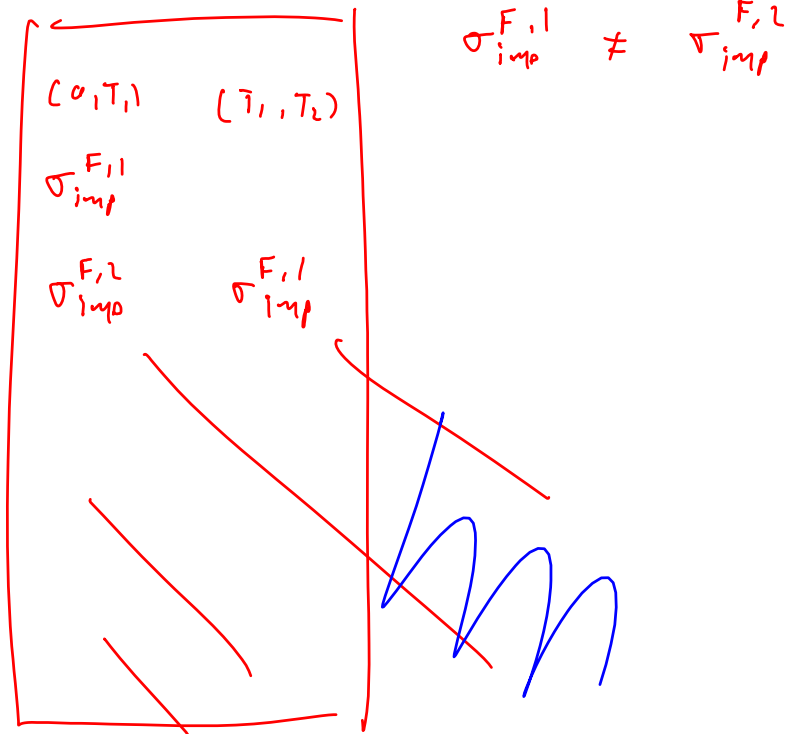


	$[0, T_1]$	$(T_1, T_2]$	$(T_2, T_3]$	...
$l^{(1)}$	$\sigma^{(1)}$	-	-	$\rightarrow \sigma^{(1)}_{imp}$
$l^{(2)}$	$\sigma^{(2)}$	$\sigma^{(1)}$	-	$\sigma^{(2)}_{imp}$
$l^{(3)}$	$\sigma^{(3)}$	$\sigma^{(2)}$	$\sigma^{(1)}$	$\sigma^{(3)}_{imp}$
$l^{(4)}$	$\sigma^{(4)}$	$\sigma^{(3)}$	$\sigma^{(2)}$	

1. Calib LFM

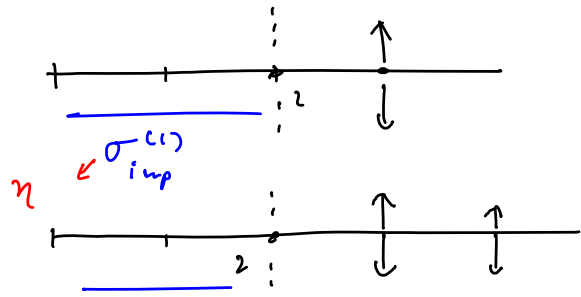
2. Sim LFM  $\rightarrow$  swaption price = LSM ( $\sigma^F$ )  
price  $\downarrow$   $\sigma_{imp}^F$

$\uparrow$   
"true"



$S_{sup}^{(N)}$  :

$S_{sup}^{(1)}$

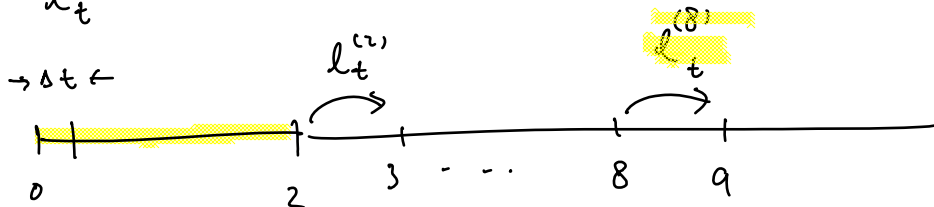


$$\frac{dF_t^{(N)}}{F_t^{(N)}} = \overset{\eta}{\uparrow} \sigma_t^{(N)} dW_t^A$$

⌊ must these to be consistent with prices from LFM sim.

~~$$S_{sup LFM}^{(k)} = S_{sup LSM}^{(k)} \left( \underset{\downarrow \eta}{\sigma_{imp}^{(k)}} \right)$$~~

$$\frac{d l_t^{(k)}}{l_t^{(k)}} = \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{(\cdot)(l_t^{(n)})}{(\cdot)(l_t^{(n)})} dt + \sigma_t^{(k)} dW_t^{(2)}$$



$$\frac{d l_t^{(2)}}{l_t^{(2)}} = \underbrace{\frac{(\cdot)(l_t^{(2)})}{(\cdot)(l_t^{(2)})}}_{\mu_t^{(2)}} dt + \sigma_t^{(2)} dW_t^{(2)}$$

assume constant on  $(t, t + \Delta t]$

$$l_{t+\Delta t}^{(2)} = l_t^{(2)} + \mu_t^{(2)} \Delta t l_t^{(2)} + \sigma_t^{(2)} l_t^{(2)} \sqrt{\Delta t} Z$$

$Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$   
 $Z \sim \mathcal{Q}^{(2)}$

$$= l_t^{(2)} \exp \left\{ \left( \mu_t^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_t^{(2)})^2 \right) \Delta t + \sqrt{\Delta t} \sigma_t^{(2)} Z \right\}$$

→

$$d_2^{(2)}, d_2^{(3)}, \dots, d_2^{(9)} \quad @ T=2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_2^{(3)} &= (1 + \Delta T d_2^{(2)})^{-1} \\ P_2^{(4)} &= P_2^{(3)} (1 + \Delta T d_2^{(3)})^{-1} \\ &\vdots \\ P_2^{(10)} & \end{aligned} \right\} @ T=2$$

$$F_2 = \frac{P_2^{(2)} - P_2^{(10)}}{\Delta T \sum_{n=3}^{10} P_2^{(n)}}$$

$$Q = (F_2 - K)_+ \cdot N \cdot \Delta T \cdot \sum_{n=3}^{10} P_2^{(n)}$$

$$\frac{V_t}{P_t^{(2)}} = \mathbb{E}^{Q^{(2)}} \left[ \frac{Q}{P_2^{(2)}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = P_0^{(2)} \mathbb{E}^{Q^{(2)}} [Q]$$

$$\sim P_0^{(2)} \sum_{N=1}^M Q_N$$

$$\frac{d l_t^{(k)}}{l_t^{(k)}} = \sigma_t^{(k)} dW_t^{(k+1)}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_t^{(k)} dW_t^{(k+1)} + a_t (dN_t - \lambda dt)$$

Poisson  $\lambda^{(k+1)}$  - hazard rate

$$\rightarrow \sigma_t^{(k)} dW_t^{(k+1)} + a_t (dL_t - \lambda \mathbb{E}[L_t] dt)$$

↑  
compound Poisson