



2. Show that the yield curve  $\bar{r}(t)$  is a nondecreasing function of  $t$  if and only if

$$P(\alpha t) \geq (P(t))^\alpha \text{ for all } 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, t \geq 0. \text{ Recall } P(t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t r(s) ds\right).$$

( $\Rightarrow$ ) Suppose  $\bar{r}(t)$  is a nondecreasing function of  $t$ .

this means:  $\forall t_1, t_2$ : If  $t_1 \geq t_2$  then  $\bar{r}(t_1) \geq \bar{r}(t_2)$

Now, note that  $\bar{r}(t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t r(s) ds$ . Note that since

$\alpha \in [0, 1]$ ,  $t \geq \alpha t$ . It follows:

$\bar{r}(t) \geq \bar{r}(\alpha t)$ , Moreover,  $e^x$  is an increasing function.

hence,  $e^{\bar{r}(t)} \geq e^{\bar{r}(\alpha t)}$ . But we can write

$$e^{\bar{r}(t)} = e^{\frac{1}{t} \int_0^t r(s) ds} = \left[ e^{-\frac{1}{t} \int_0^t r(s) ds} \right]^\alpha \times [P(t)]^\alpha$$

$$e^{\bar{r}(\alpha t)} = e^{\frac{1}{\alpha t} \int_0^{\alpha t} r(s) ds} = e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha t} \int_0^{\alpha t} r(s) ds} = P(\alpha t)$$

Therefore,  $P(\alpha t) \geq (P(t))^\alpha$ , which follows because  $e^{-x}$  is decreasing for  $x \geq 0$ .

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Note that this direction follows

just from reading the previous proof

from bottom to top.

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