## **Compound Interest**

Finite Math

17 February 2017

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#### Compound Interest (Anything but continuously compounded)

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$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^n$$

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A = future value,

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A = future value, P =

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$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^n$$

A = future value, P = principal,

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A = future value, P = principal, r =

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$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^n$$

A = future value, P = principal, r = annual nominal interest rate,

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**Continuously Compounded Interest** 

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

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**Continuously Compounded Interest** 

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

A, P, and r are the same as above and t is time measured in years.

Section 3.2 - Compound and Continuous Compound Interest

## **Continuous Compound Interest**

#### Example

If \$1,000 is invested at 6% interest compounded continuously, what is the value of the investment after 8 years? Round answers to the nearest cent.

#### Example

If \$2,000 is invested at 7% compounded (a) daily, (b) continuously, what is the amount after 5 years? How much interest is accrued in each case? Round answers to the nearest cent. (Assume 365 days in a year.)

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#### Example

If \$2,000 is invested at 7% compounded (a) daily, (b) continuously, what is the amount after 5 years? How much interest is accrued in each case? Round answers to the nearest cent. (Assume 365 days in a year.)

#### **Solution**

- (a) \$2838.04 with \$838.04 in interest.
- (b) \$2838.14 with \$838.14 in interest.

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## **Compound Interest**

As before, we can use these compound interest models to figure out how much we should invest now to achieve a desired future value.

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#### Example

New parents are looking at a college savings account which gives 8% interest. If they are looking to have \$80,000 when their child is ready to go to college in 17 years, how much should they invest now if interest is compounded (a) semiannually, (b) continuously? Round answers to the nearest cent.

#### Example

You are looking at a retirement account which pays 2% interest. If you are looking to have \$1,000,000 in the account by the time you retire in 50 years how much should you invest now if interest is compounded (a) quarterly, (b) continuously? Round answers to the nearest cent.

#### Example

You are looking at a retirement account which pays 2% interest. If you are looking to have \$1,000,000 in the account by the time you retire in 50 years how much should you invest now if interest is compounded (a) quarterly, (b) continuously? Round answers to the nearest cent.

# Solution (a) \$368,797.23 (b) \$367,879.44

## **Compound Interest**

#### Example

How long will it take \$10,000 to grow to \$25,000 if it is invested at 8% compounded quarterly?

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Image: A matrix

#### Example

How long will it take money to triple if it is invested at (a) 5% compounded daily? (b) 6% compounded continuously?

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How long will it take money to triple if it is invested at (a) 5% compounded daily? (b) 6% compounded continuously?

#### Solution

(a) 8,021 days (about 21.975 years)

(b) 18.310 years

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