Annuities and Sinking Funds

Finite Math

22 February 2017



Quiz

What is the purpose of the APY?



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Annuities

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At this point, we have only discussed investments where there was one initial deposit and a final payoff. But what if you make regular equal payments into an account? An *annuity* is a sequence of equal periodic payments. If payments are made at the end of each time interval, then the annuity if called an *ordinary annuity*. Our goal will be to find the future value of an annuity.

Future Value of an Annuity

Example

Suppose you decide to deposit \$100 every 6 months into a savings account which pays 6% compounded semiannually. If you make 6 deposits, one at the end of each interest payment period over the course of 3 years, how much money will be in the account after the last deposit is made?

We can visualize the value of each of those \$100 deposits in a table.

Deposit	Term	# of times	Future
	Deposited	Compounded	Value

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\$100			

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Deposit	Term	# of times	Future
	Deposited	Compounded	Value
\$100	1		

Deposit	Term	# of times	Future
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\$100	1	5	

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\$100	2		

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\$100	6	0	$100 \left(1 + \frac{0.06}{2}\right)^0 = 100$

So adding up the future values of all these will give us the amount of money in the account

$$B = \$100(1.03)^5 + \$100(1.03)^4 + \$100(1.03)^3 + \$100(1.03)^2 + \$100(1.03) + \$100$$
$$= \$646.84$$

Definition (Future Value of an Ordinary Annuity)

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Note that the payments are made at the end of each period.

Example

What is the value of an annuity at the end of 10 years if \$1,000 is deposited every 3 months into an account earning 8% compounded quarterly. How much of this value is interest?

Now You Try It!

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If \$1,000 is deposited at the end of each year for 5 years into an ordinary annuity earning 8.32% compounded annually, what will be the value of the annuity at the end of the 5 years?

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Solution

\$5,904.15

We can turn the annuities picture around and ask how much we would need to deposit into an account each period in order to get the desired final value.

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Definition (Sinking Funds)

$$PMT = FV \frac{r/m}{\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^n - 1}$$

where all the variables have the same meaning as for annuities.

Example

Let's revisit those new parents who are trying to save for their child's college and examine the more likely case that they will make payments into a savings account. They still want to save up \$80,000 in 17 years and they have found an account that will pay 8% compounded quarterly. How much will they have to deposit every quarter in order to have a value of \$80,000?

Now You Try It!

Example

A bond issue is approved for building a marina in a city. The city is required to make regular payments every 3 months into a sinking fund paying 5.4% compounded quarterly. At the end of 10 years, the bond obligation will be retired with a cost of \$5,000,000. How much will the city have to pay each quarter?

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Solution

\$95,094.67