Review for Final – Financial Math

Finite Math

8 May 2017

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Definition (Future Value – Simple Interest)

$$A = P(1 + rt)$$

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$$A = P(1 + rt)$$

where A = future value,

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where A = future value, P = principal/present value,

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Definition (Future Value – Simple Interest)

$$A = P(1 + rt)$$

where A = future value, P = principal/present value, r = annual simple interest rate,

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Definition (Future Value – Simple Interest)

$$A = P(1 + rt)$$

where A = future value, P = principal/present value, r = annual simple interest rate, t =time in years.

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Example

If an investor wants to earn an annual interest rate of 6.4% on a 26-week T-bill with a maturity value of \$5,000, how much should the investor pay for the T-bill

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Compound Interest

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Definition (Compound Interest)

$$A = P(1+i)^n$$
, where $i = \frac{r}{m}$

The variables in this equation are

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• A = future value after n compounding periods

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- A = future value after n compounding periods
- P = principal

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- A = future value after n compounding periods
- P = principal
- r = annual nominal rate

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Image: A math a math

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The variables in this equation are

- A = future value after n compounding periods
- P = principal
- r = annual nominal rate
- *m* = number of compounding periods per year

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- A = future value after n compounding periods
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- *m* = number of compounding periods per year
- *i* = rate per compounding period

Image: A math a math

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- P = principal
- r = annual nominal rate
- *m* = number of compounding periods per year
- *i* = rate per compounding period
- *n* = total number of compounding periods

Example

If \$1,000 is invested at 6% interest compounded (a) annually, (b) semiannually, (c) quarterly, (d) monthly, what is the value of the investment after 8 years? Round answers to the nearest cent.

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Example

How long will it take \$4,000 to grow to \$10,000 if it is invested at 6% compounded monthly? 9% compounded monthly?

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Definition (Continuous Compound Interest)

Principal P invested at an annual nominal rate r will have future value

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

after time t (in years).

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Example

If you invest \$5,650 in an account paying 8.65% compounded continuously, how much money will be in the account at the end of 10 years?

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Example

A couple wishes to have \$40,000 in 6 years for the down payment on a house. If the couple has \$25,000 to invest, what interest rate (a) compounded quarterly, (b) compounded monthly, (c) compounded continuously should the couple look for?

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Definition (Annual Percentage Yield)

If a principal is invested at the annual (nominal) rate r compounded m times a year, then the annual percentage yield is

$$APY = \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^m - 1$$

If a principal is invested at the annual (nominal) rate r compounded continuously, then the annual percentage yield is

Example

Which is the better investment and why: 9% compounded guarterly or 9.25% compounded annually?

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Definition (Future Value of an Ordinary Annuity)

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

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

where

FV = future value*PMT* = *periodic payment* m = frequency of paymentsn = number of payments (periods)

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

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Example

A company establishes a sinking fund for plant retooling in 6 years at an estimated cost of \$850,000. How much should be invested semiannually into an account paying 8.76% compounded semiannually?

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Present Value of an Annuity/Amortization

Definition (Present Value of an Ordinary Annuity)

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

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Definition (Present Value of an Ordinary Annuity)

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

where

PV

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Definition (Present Value of an Ordinary Annuity)

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

where

PV = present value

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where

- PV = present value
- *PMT* = *periodic payment*
 - r = annual nominal interest rate
 - m = frequency of payments

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where

- *PV* = present value *PMT* = periodic payment
 - r = annual nominal interest rate
 - m = frequency of payments
 - *n* = *number of payments (periods)*

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

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Example

A couple has a \$50,000, 10-year mortgage at 9% compounded monthly. What will their monthly payment be?

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Example

A person wants to establish an annuity for retirement purposes. He wants to make quarterly deposits for 20 years so that he can then make quarterly withdrawals of \$5,000 for 10 years. The annuity earns 7.32% interest compounded quarterly.

- (a) How much will have to be in the account at the time he retires?
- (b) How much should be deposited each quarter for 20 years in order to accumulate the required amount?
- (c) What is the total amount of interest earned during the 30-year period?