

MTHSC 102 SECTION 1.6 – MODELS IN FINANCE

Kevin James

PRESENT AND FUTURE VALUE AND INTEREST

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DEFINITION (SIMPLE INTEREST)

The accumulated interest i after t years at an annual interest rate r on a present value of P dollars is calculated as

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The future value at time t is give by

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The future value of the investment after 5 years is $F(5) = \$1,200$.

DEFINITION (COMPOUND INTEREST)

The future value at time t in years of a loan (or investment) with a present value of P dollars is calculated as

$$F_c(t) = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} = P (1 + i)^{nt} \quad \text{dollars,}$$

where n is the number of compoundings per year, nt is the total number of compoundings during the term of t years, r is the nominal rate, and $i = \frac{r}{n}$ is the interest rate per compounding period.

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EXAMPLE

An investment of \$ 1,000 with an APR of 2.1% and quarterly compounding would grow to a future value of

$$1000 \left(1 + \frac{0.021}{4}\right)^{4 \times 5} = \$ 1110.41$$

in five years.

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So, $P = \$ 28,809.33$ would be sufficient.

COMPARING INVESTMENTS APR vs APY

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NOTE

The effective rate for an investment (or loan) with a nominal rate of r compounded n times per year is given by

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^n - 1.$$

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So the APY is $100 \times \left(\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^n - 1\right) \%$

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So the APY is approximately 12.55%.

CONTINUOUSLY COMPOUNDED INTEREST FORMULA

The amount accumulated in an account after t years when P dollars are invested at an (APR) of $100r\%$ compounded continuously is

$$F_c(t) = Pe^{rt} \text{ dollars.}$$

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The effective rate of an investment with nominal rate r and continuous compounding is $e^r - 1$.

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Thus the APY is $100 \times (e^r - 1)\%$.

DOUBLING TIME OF AN INVESTMENT

In order to find the time necessary for a given investment with future value $F(t)$ to double, we solve the equation

$$2P = F(t),$$

where P is the present value (or principal).

NOTE

- 1 For investments with a nominal rate of r compounded n times per year, we need to solve

$$2P = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} \Leftrightarrow 2 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$$

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