MA111: Contemporary mathematics

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Schedule:

- Have read 10.1-10.2; read 10.3 today.
- Homework is due regularly; Pearson dates may be too late
- The second exam is Friday, Feb 17th, during class.
- Mathskeller CB63 for help: MWF 2pm-3pm (Jack), TR 9:30-10:30am (Kaichen)

Today we will look at borrowing money for a year, 10.3, compound interest.

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 \$1000 Treasury Bill earning 10% simple interest annually Maturity in 6 years, present value is? \$625.00

$$F = \$1000$$

$$r = 0.010 \text{ per year}$$

$$t = 6 \text{ years}$$

$$F = P + I = P + Prt = P(1 + rt)$$

$$P = F/(1 + rt) = \$1000/(1 + 6(0.01)) = \$1000/1.06 = \$625.00$$

• \$1000 now for \$1100 in four years What is the simple interest APR?

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$$F = \$1100$$

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• A savings bond doubles its value in 20 years. What is the simple interest APR? 5%

$$P = \$1$$

$$F = \$2$$

$$t = 20 \text{ years}$$

$$I = F - P = \$1$$

$$r = \frac{I}{Pt} = (\$1/\$1)/20 = 0.05 = 5\%$$

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- In December, Black Beard stops by and demands the money for his brother
- You don't fancy a wooden leg, so you offer to pay the \$130, \$100 plus 3 months simple interest

10.3: Compound interest, a pirate's life for ye

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• You borrowed \$121 from Stanley Beard, so owe him \$133.10

10.3: Compound interest formulas

- The following formula is important enough to memorize:
 - P = Present value
 - F = Future value
 - p = periodic compound interest rate
 - T = number of periods

$$F = P(1+p)^T$$

• Same as repeatedly doing simple interest for 1 period

10.3: More compound interest formulas

• These formulas are not worth memorizing, in my opinion

- P = Present value
- F = Future value
- APR = r = annual, nominal, compound interest Rate
 - n = Number of periods per year
 - t = number of years

 $APY = r_{eff} =$ annual effective Yield (what you actually get)

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

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

• If $n = \infty$, then we get:

$$F = Pe^{(rt)}$$

• If we view all three brothers as the same lending institution

$$P = \$100$$

$$p = 10\% \text{ per month}$$

$$T = 3 \text{ months}$$

$$F = P(1+p)^{T} = \$100(1+0.10)^{3} = \$100(1.1)^{3}$$

$$= \$100(1.331) = \$133.10$$

$$I = \$33.10$$

- A few investments compound annually
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 How much is it worth in 4 and a half years?

• A few investments compound annually

 If you have \$100 in a savings account earning 1% APR, compounded annually, How much is it worth in 4 and a half years? \$104.06, not \$104.58

$$P = \$100$$

$$p = 0.01$$

$$T = 4 \text{ not } 4.5$$

$$F = P(1+p)^{T} = \$100(1.01)^{4} = \$104.060401 = \$104.06$$

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- APR is simple, but not all that useful
- APY simply asks "What happens to your dollar after a year?"
- 1% APR compounded annually is 1% APY
- 1% APR compounded monthly is 1.005% APY
- 1% APR compounded every second is 1.005% APY

10.3: APY for consumer loans

- So APR/APY doesn't matter much now for the banks
- But for consumers interest rates are still high:
- 5% APR compounded continuously is 5.127% APY Mortgage
- 25% APR compounded continuously is 28.4% APY Credit card
- 150% APR compounded bi-monthly is 281.47% APY

Alternating between two pawn shops