

• **HOMEWORK...** Questions

p. 468: **Rule of 72...**

#3 (only estimate the doubling time)

#5a & #8

Compound Interest (Future Value)

#10 & #12

p. 478: **Compound Interest (Present Value)**

#4, #6, #7, & #9

8. Estimate how long ^{t?} it would take for \$1000 to grow to \$16 000 at each interest rate, compounded annually.

$$A = P(1 + \frac{r}{n})^{nt}$$

a) 6%

b) 12%

1000 $\xrightarrow{12\text{ yrs}}$ 2000 $\xrightarrow{12\text{ yrs}}$ 4000 $\xrightarrow{12\text{ yrs}}$ 8000 $\xrightarrow{12\text{ yrs}}$ 16000

a) $t = \frac{72}{\text{Rate}}$

$$t = \frac{72}{6}$$

$$t = 12 \text{ yrs}$$

TOTAL \rightarrow 12 years \times 4
48 years

10. Solomon bought a \$40 000 corporate bond (an investment in the form of a loan to a company that earns interest). The bond earns 4.8%, compounded semi-annually. After 4 years, the interest rate changed to 6%, compounded annually. Determine the value of Solomon's investment after 6 years.

* Reinvest

$$A = 40000 \left(1 + \frac{0.048}{2}\right)^{2 \times 4}$$

$$A = 48357.03$$

4 years + 2 years

$$A = 48357.03 \left(1 + \frac{0.06}{1}\right)^{1 \times 2}$$

$$A = 54333.95891$$

$$54333.96$$

P. 428

→ A

P = ?

7. Sasha predicts that she will need \$24 000 to remodel her carpentry workshop in 6 years. She has found three investment options to consider:

- A. 4.80%, compounded annually
- B. 4.75%, compounded semi-annually
- C. 4.70%, compounded quarterly

$$RoR = \frac{\$ \text{earn}}{\$ \text{invest}}$$

a) Compare the rates of return for these three options. Which option should she choose? Why?

b) How much interest will she earn?

a) $P = \frac{A}{(1 + \frac{r}{n})^{nt}}$

$= \frac{24000}{(1 + \frac{0.048}{1})^{6}}$

$= \$18115.22$

b) $P = \frac{24000}{(1 + \frac{0.0475}{2})^{2 \times 6}}$

$P = \$18108.57$

c) $P = \frac{24000}{(1 + \frac{0.047}{4})^{4 \times 6}}$

$P = \$18132.35$

b)

A	24000-18115.22	5884.78
B	24000-18108.57	5891.43
C	24000-18132.35	5867.65

a)

A	5884.78/24000*100	24.52%
B	5891.43/24000*100	24.55%
C	5867.65/24000*100	24.45%

8.5

Investments Involving Regular Payments

GOAL

Determine the future value of an investment that earns compound interest involving regular payments.

EXAMPLE 1
p. 485

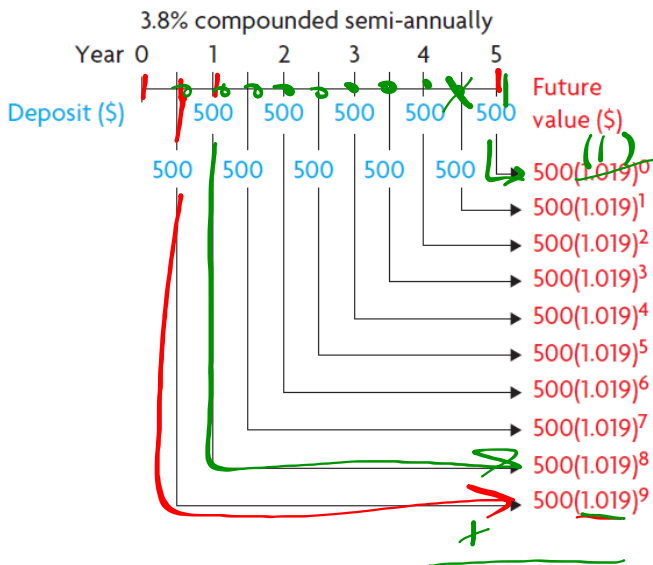
Determining the future value of an investment involving regular deposits

Darva is saving for a trip to Australia in 5 years. She plans to work on a student visa while she is there, so she needs only enough money for a return flight and her expenses until she finds a job. She deposits \$500 into her savings account at the end of each 6-month period from what she earns as a server. The account earns 3.8%, compounded semi-annually. How much money will be in the account at the end of 5 years? How much of this money will be earned interest?



SOLUTION BY HAND...

I drew a timeline to show the future value of each of the \$500 deposits that I made at the end of each 6-month period for 5 years.



I could see that I needed to do 10 calculations and then determine the sum.

$$A = 500 \left(1 + \frac{0.038}{2} \right)^n$$

Amount after 5 years

\$ 5449.90

Interest

$$I = 5449.90 - 500(10)$$

$$I = 449.90$$

N=10
I%=3.8
PV=0
PMT=-500
FV=5449.896878
P/Y=2
C/Y=2
PMT: <input type="checkbox"/> END <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEGIN

Notes - TVM Solver.pdf

INSTRUCTIONS on using the TVM-Solver...

1.) On the TI-83, press 2nd, then FINANCE, then select 1:TVM Solver. On the TI-83 plus and TI-84, press APPS, then 1:FINANCE, then 1:TVM Solver. You should see the screen below:

```
N=
I%=0
PV=0
PMT=0
FV=0
P/Y=1
C/Y=1
PMT: [ ] BEGIN
```

2.) Now, suppose you are taking out a 5-year loan on \$25000 at 6% annual interest compounded monthly and you want to know the monthly payment. Fill in the values on the TVM Solver screen as shown:

```
N=60
I%=6
PV=25000
PMT=
FV=0
P/Y=12
C/Y=12
PMT: [ ] BEGIN
```

3.) Now, move the cursor to PMT, press the green ALPHA key, then ENTER. Your payment will show up as a negative number:

```
N=60
I%=6
PV=25000
PMT=-483.32003...
FV=0
P/Y=12
C/Y=12
PMT: [ ] BEGIN
```

NOTE: a **negative** number means that the money is coming 'out of your pocket'

4.) Suppose you know you can afford a \$250 per month payment on a 60 month loan at 6% annual interest compounded monthly. Fill out the TVM Solver screen as shown:

```
N=60
I%=6
PV=
PMT=-250
FV=0
P/Y=12
C/Y=12
PMT: [ ] BEGIN
```

5.) To find how much you can afford to borrow, move the cursor to PV, press the green ALPHA key, then ENTER. The amount you can afford to borrow is shown:

```
N=60
I%=6
PV=12931.39019
PMT=-250
FV=0
P/Y=12
C/Y=12
PMT: [ ] BEGIN
```

SOLUTION WITH TI-84 (Finance APP)...

N=	←	Total number of payments
I%=0	←	Yearly interest rate (as a percent)
PV=0	←	Present Value (money invested/borrowed)
PMT=0	←	Payment
FV=0	←	Future Value (money at the end of the term)
P/Y=1	←	Number of payments/year
C/Y=1		
PMT: <input type="checkbox"/> END <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEGIN		Number of times interest gets compounded/year

Payment is given at the beginning/end of pay period

Invest
↓
PV=0

$P = PMT \times N$ or $500 \times 10 = 5000$

Formula vs APP

$A = P(1 + \frac{r}{n})^{nt}$

↑ ONCE

↑ Payments

EXAMPLE 2
p. 487

Comparing a regular payment investment with a single payment investment

Adam made a \$200 payment at the end of each year into an investment that earned 5%, compounded annually. Blake made a single investment at 5%, compounded annually. At the end of 5 years, their future values were equal.

Adam → APP
Blake → formula

- a) What was their future value?
- b) What principal amount did Blake invest 5 years ago?
- c) Who earned more interest? Why?

a) Adam

```
N=5
I%=5
PV=0
PMT=-200
FV=1105.12625
P/Y=1
C/Y=1
PMT:END BEGIN
```

$FV = \$1105.13$

$P = 200 \times 5$

$P = 1000$

$I = 1105.13 - 1000$

$I = 105.13$

b) $P = \frac{A}{(1+r)^{nt}}$
 $P = \frac{1105.13}{(1 + \frac{0.05}{1})^{1 \times 5}}$
 $P = \$865.90$

$I = 1105.13 - 865.90$
 239.23
 BEST

HOMEWORK...

p. 493: #3, 5, 6, & 9

NOTE: When using the TI-84...

Each question must have the following completed for homework
AND beginning of class tomorrow you will be given time to solve.

```
N=  
I%=  
PV=  
PMT=  
FV=  
P/Y=  
C/Y=  
PMT:  END  BEGIN
```

Attachments

Notes - TVM Solver.pdf