

5.2 Simple Interest, Compound Interest and APY

Arithmetic Sequence

recursive

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + d$$

iterative

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

simple interest

$$S = P + t(Pr) = P(1+rt)$$

} linear

Geometric Sequence

recursive

$$a_n = d a_{n-1}$$

iterative

$$a_n = a_1 d^{n-1}$$

compound interest

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

} exponential

$S = S(t)$ = value of account after t years.

P = principal or the initial investment ($P = a_1$)

r = interest rate

n = # of compounding periods per year

Def. interest accrued/earned is defined to be

$$\boxed{I = S - P}$$

Ex 1 Invest \$10,000 at 7.5% for four years.

a) simple interest

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 10,000(1 + (0.075)4) \\ &= 10,000(1.3) \\ &= 13,000 \end{aligned}$$

b) compound interest

(compounded twice yearly $n=2$)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 10,000 \left(1 + \frac{0.075}{2}\right)^{2 \cdot 4} \\ &= 10,000(1.0375)^8 \\ &= 13,424.71 \end{aligned}$$

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Ex 2 Mary borrowed \$3,000 at an interest rate of 18%.
How much interest will accrue after 65 weeks?

a) simple interest

$$65 \text{ weeks} \left(\frac{1 \text{ yr}}{52 \text{ weeks}} \right) = 1.25 \text{ yr.} = t$$

$$\begin{aligned} I = S - P &= P(1 + rt) - P \\ &= P + Prt - P \\ &= Prt \\ &= (3,000)(0.18)(1.25) \\ &= \boxed{\$675} \end{aligned}$$

b) compounded quarterly interest

$$\begin{aligned} I = S - P &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n} \right)^{nt} - P \\ &= 3,000 \left(1 + \frac{0.18}{4} \right)^{4 \cdot (1.25)} - 3,000 \\ &= 3,000 (1.045)^5 - 3,000 \\ &= 3,738.55 - 3,000.00 \\ &= \boxed{\$738.55} \end{aligned}$$

Ex 4 How much do you need to invest now in order to retire with \$2,000,000 in 40 years if interest compounds monthly at 8%? (Ans. $P = \$82,394.77$)

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

Annual Percentage Yield (APY)

APY is a tool that allows you to compare the return from different interest bearing accounts. It allows you to compare apples to apples.

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

$$APY = e^r - 1 \quad \text{continuous compounding}$$

Ex. 6 which is the best investment deal in the long run?

- a) 10% simple interest
- b) 9% compounded annually
- c) 8.75% " quarterly
- d) 8.6% " continuously