

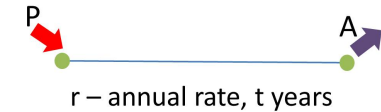
# MATH 1003 Review: Part 1. Interest Rates

Maosheng  
Department of Mathematics, HKUST

# Mathematics of Finance

## (a) Simple interest rate (L.1,Ch3.1)

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

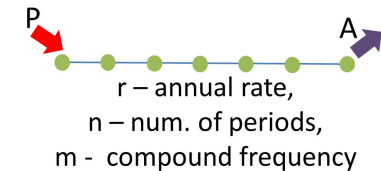


## (b) Compound interest rate (L.2,Ch3.2)

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

- ▶ APY - the true interest rate

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



- ▶ Continuous interest rate

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

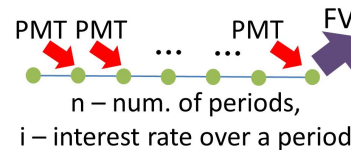


# Mathematics of Finance

## (c) (Ordinary) annuity (L.3,Ch3.3)

$$FV = PMT \times \frac{(1 + i)^n - 1}{i}$$

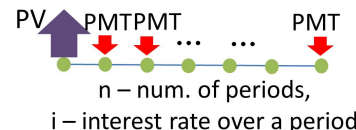
- ▷ if FV unknown, **annuity**
- ▷ if PMT unknown, **sinking fund**



## (d) Present Value of an Annuity (L.4,Ch3.4)

$$PV = PMT \times \frac{1 - (1 + i)^{-n}}{i}$$

- ▷ if PMT unknown, **amortisation**
- ▷ **mortgage**,  $n$  - length of the mortgage contract
- ▷ **Interest earned**  
= total withdrawal - total payment.



# Problems and Solutions

## Example

Identify the following events by indicating their associated formulas

- ▶ James puts \$ 1000 into a bank, and plans to withdraw it for his graduation travel.
- ▶ Peter decides to deposit some money from his scholarship every half a year into an account for his graduation travel.
- ▶ For her graduate travel, Laura takes the following plan: work hard to get a good job, so that she may borrow some money for the travel and clear the loan monthly from her future salary.
- ▶ Mr and Mrs. Lee will regularly (every three months) save same amount of money to a bank account for their 10-year wedding anniversary ...
- ▶ ...



Example

Ann is planning for her retirement after 20 years. She plans to enter a pension scheme with interest rate 5% compounded monthly for 20 years. Her aim is to withdraw \$ 1500 monthly for the next 30 years after her retirement.

- (a) How much should she have in the account as her retirement starts to achieve her goal for retirement?
- (b) How much is the monthly payment for the pension scheme?
- (c) How much interest she will receive after 50 years?



Solution

- (a) Amount in the account when she retires (PV of an annuity):

$$PV = 1500 \frac{1 - (1 + 0.05/12)^{-30 \times 12}}{0.05/12} = 279,422.43$$

- (b) Monthly payment for the pension (annuity):

$$PMT = 279422.43 \frac{0.05/12}{(1 + 0.05/12)^{(20 \times 12)} - 1} = 679.80$$

- (c) Total interest received:

$$1500 \times 30 \times 12 - 679.80 \times 20 \times 12 = 376,848.00$$



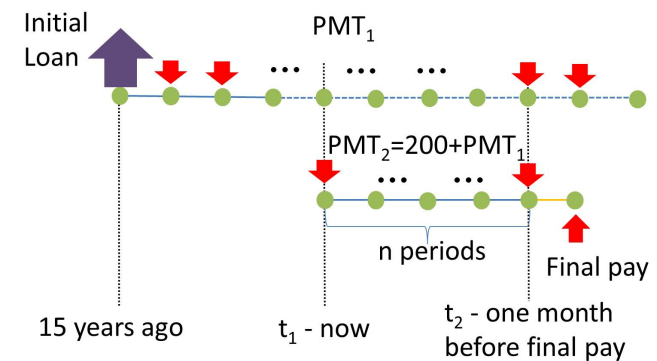
Example

A couple bought a house for 400,000 dollars 15 years ago, she agreed to pay 25% down and sign a 30-year mortgage at 13% compounded monthly. Now the interest rate has dropped but their wages appreciate. So they manage to negotiate a new mortgage contract with annual rate 10% from now on, and the monthly payment will be \$ 200 more than that in the previous mortgage contract.

- ▶ How much is the unpaid balance as the new contract starts (now)?
- ▶ How long will the new mortgage contract be?
- ▶ How much will the final payment be?



Illustration



- Keys: unpaid balance at  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  (Mini-example in L.4)
- ▷ Unpaid balance = PV of an annuity for unpaid periods long
- ▷ = Initial loan compounded - an annuity for unpaid periods long



## Solution - Part 1

(a)  $PMT_1$  for the previous contract

$$PMT_1 = (400000 \times 0.75) \frac{0.13/12}{1 - (1 + 0.13/12)^{-30 \times 12}} = 3318.60$$

(b) Unpaid balance sheet at  $t_1$  (now) denoted by  $PV_0$ :

$$PV_0 = PMT_1 \frac{1 - (1 + 0.13/12)^{-15 \times 12}}{0.13/12} = 262289.71$$

(c) Length of the new contract  $m$ :

$$PV_0 = PMT_2 \frac{1 - (1 + 0.1/12)^{-m}}{0.1/12} \Rightarrow$$

$$m = -\log_{(1+0.1/12)} \left( 1 - \frac{262289.71 \times 0.1/12}{3318.60 + 200} \right) = 116.9$$

## Solution - Part 2

(d) Since  $m$  is not an integer, an extra month is needed. They will pay  $PMT_2$  for  $n = 116$  months and at the 117-th month from now, they clear the unpaid balance then. The unpaid balance after 116 months is calculated by

$$\underbrace{PV_0 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.1}{12}\right)^{116}}_{PV_0 \text{ compounded 116 months}} - \underbrace{PMT_2 \frac{(1 + 0.1/12)^{116} - 1}{0.1/12}}_{\text{Annuity for 116 months}} = 3398.20.$$

(e) This value is compounded for another month when the clearance is made:

$$\text{final payment} = 3398.20 \times (1 + 0.1/12) = 3462.52.$$