

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Today's Learning Goal(s):

By the end of the class, I will be able to:

- a) calculate the "future value" of an annuity earning compound interest.

Last day's work: pp. 498-499 #3 – 6, 8, 9, 11

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- p. 498 5. Nazir saved \$900 to buy a plasma TV. He borrowed the rest at an interest rate of 18%/a compounded monthly. Two years later, he paid \$1429.50 for the principal and the interest. How much did the TV originally cost?

$$\begin{array}{l}
 5. A = 1429.50 \quad 1429.50 = P \left(1 + \frac{0.18}{12}\right)^{24} \\
 P = ? \quad P = \frac{1429.50}{\left(1 + \frac{0.18}{12}\right)^{24}} \\
 i = \frac{0.18}{12} \quad = \$999.998 \\
 n = 2 \times 12 \quad = \$1000 \\
 = 24 \quad \text{original Cost} \\
 \quad \quad \quad = \$1000 + \$900 \\
 \quad \quad \quad = \$1900
 \end{array}$$

- p. 499 9. Franco invests some money at 6.9%/a compounded annually and David invests some money at 6.9%/a compounded monthly. After 30 years, each investment is worth \$25 000. Who made the greater original investment and by how much?

9. Franco		David		Difference $= F - D$ $= 3377.60$ $- 3173.40$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $= \$204.20$ more invested by Franco.
$A = 25000$	$25000 = P(1 + 0.069)^{30}$	$A = 25000$	$25000 = P(1 + \frac{0.069}{12})^{360}$	
$P = ?$	$P = \frac{25000}{(1 + 0.069)^{30}}$	$P = ?$	$P = \frac{25000}{(1 + \frac{0.069}{12})^{360}}$	
$i = \frac{0.069}{1}$		$i = \frac{0.069}{12}$		
$n = 30$	$\approx 3377.604$ $\approx \$3377.60$	$n = 30 \times 12$ $= 360$	$\approx 3173.402$ $\approx \$3173.40$	

- p. 499 11. Steve wants to have \$25 000 in 25 years. He can get only 3.2%/a interest compounded quarterly. His bank will guarantee the rate for either 5 years or 8 years.
- In 5 years, he will probably get 4%/a compounded quarterly for the remainder of the term.
  - In 8 years, he will probably get 5%/a compounded quarterly for the remainder of the term.
- a) Which guarantee should Steve choose, the 5-year one or the 8-year one?  
 b) How much does he need to invest?

11.a) choose the 8-yr guarantee

$A = 25000$	$P = \frac{25000}{(1 + \frac{0.05}{4})^{68}}$	$\rightarrow P = \frac{10741.82}{(1 + \frac{0.032}{4})^{32}}$ $\approx 8324.168$ $\approx \$8324.17$
$P = ?$	$\approx 10741.819$	
$i = \frac{0.05}{4}$	$\approx \$10741.82$	
$n = 17 \times 4$		
$= 68$		

$\therefore$  Steve needs to invest \$8324.17

if choose 5 year

$P_1 = \frac{25000}{(1 + \frac{0.04}{4})^{80}}$	$\rightarrow P_2 = \frac{11277.95}{(1 + \frac{0.032}{4})^{20}}$
$= 11277.95$	$= \$9616.56$

Steve would have to invest 9616.56 in the 5yr. guarantee, which is \$1292.39 more.

## 8.4 Annuities: Future Value

Date: Jan 13/20

**Annuity:** an investment with regular deposits or withdrawals.

The **future value** of an annuity is the **sum** of all the regular payments **AND** interest earned.

Note: A **simple** annuity is an annuity in which the payments coincide with the compounding period.

An **ordinary** annuity is an annuity in which the payments are made at the end of each interval.

**Unless otherwise stated, each annuity in this chapter is a simple, ordinary annuity.**

Ex.1 You quit smoking a pack a day "cold turkey".  
You save the money for cigarettes and deposit it at the end of each half year in an account earning 6% /a compounded semi-annually.  
Determine the future value of this annuity in 20 years.

① 1 pack a day @ \$10/pack  
Each deposit = \$10 x 30 x 6  
② = \$1800

$$A = P(1 + i)^n$$

③  $i = \frac{0.06}{2} = 0.03$        $n = 20 \times 2 = 40$

④ year 0 1 2 3 19 20  
n 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 37 38 39 40

⑤ \* no interest ⑥

\* deposited at the end, so only 39 compounding periods ⑦

⑧  $S_{40} = 1800 + 1800(1.03) + 1800(1.03)^2 + \dots + 1800(1.03)^{39}$

This is a **Geometric Series**, with  $a = 1800$ ,  $r = 1.03$ ,  $n = 40$   
Note:  $r = 1 + i$

Use  $S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$

$$S_{40} = \frac{1800(1.03^{40} - 1)}{1.03 - 1}$$

$$= \$135\,722.27$$

you would have \$135 722.27 in 20 years.

Discuss Interest earned?

$$\begin{aligned} & \$1800 \times 40 \\ &= \$72\,000 \\ & \$63\,722.27 \end{aligned}$$

Making a formula:

Let  $R$  represent the regular payment.

$$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{R((1+i)^n - 1)}{(1+i) - 1}$$

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

where  $R$  is the regular payment

$i$  is the interest rate per compound period

$n$  is the number of compound periods

**Are there any Homework Questions you would like to see on the board?**

Last day's work: pp. 498-499 #3 – 6, 8, 9, 11

Read pp. 507-508 Example 2 (both solutions)

Read the Key Ideas/Need to Know p.510

Today's Assigned Practice includes:

pp. 511-512 #2, 5ac, 6, 7

**SWYK in 2 days!**