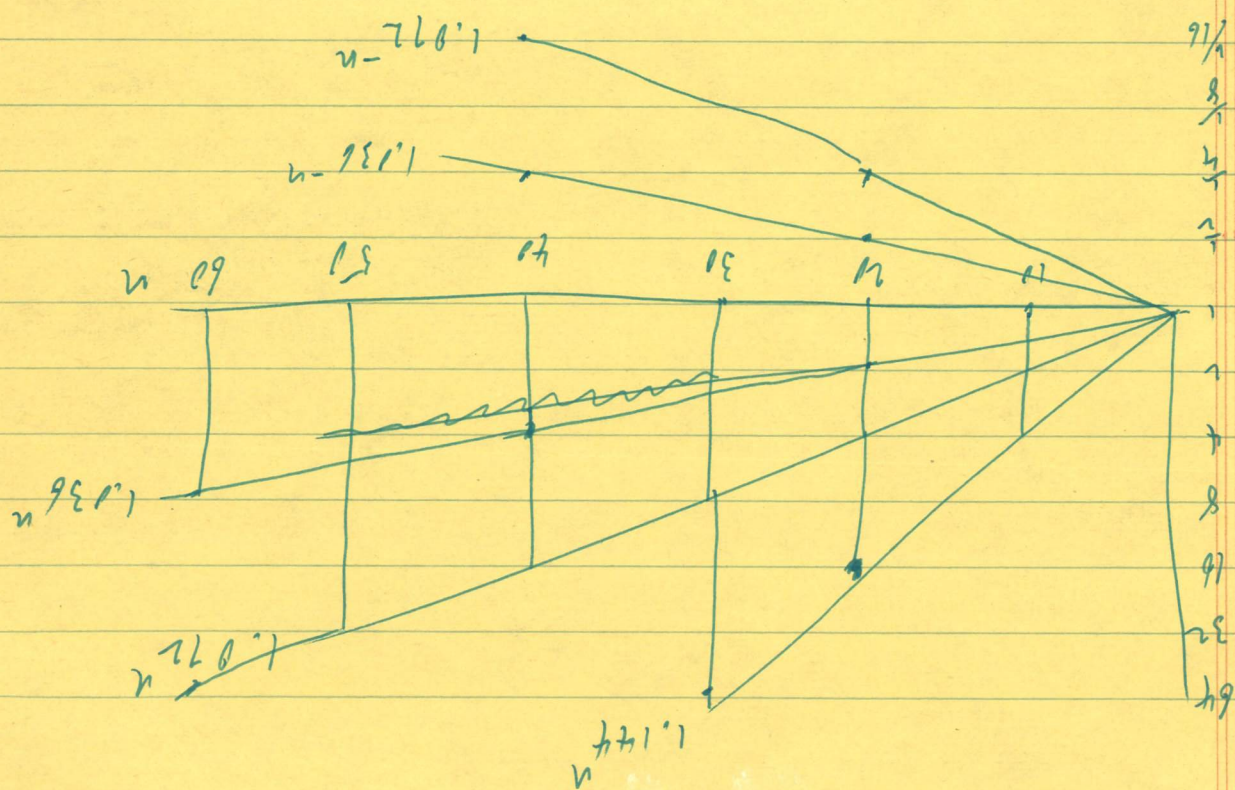


162 USED NOTES S94



"a 20% annual rate of increase" means

$$\left(\frac{F}{P}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = .20$$

c) Absolute values of $P + F$ don't matter; only their ratio. (They must be commensurable.)

d) If $P = 1$, $\frac{F}{P} = F$

e) Solve a few:

$$5^{\frac{1}{20}} - 1 = 8.38\%$$

$$5^{\frac{1}{40}} - 1 = 4.11\%$$

$$5^{\frac{1}{80}} - 1 = 2.03\%$$

f) Note, $n_i = k \approx 1.63 \approx \ln 5$

g) When need we do this, & why?

You must meet a target ROR; when $P + F + n$ are fixed. (unlike Probs. 1, 8, 12, etc.)

h) Solve Probs. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Time 0} = \text{start of year 1} \\ \text{Time 1} = \text{End of " " " } \\ \text{Time } n = \text{" " " " } \end{array} \right\}$
2, c, p, 1 } = nth year

$$(1.5)^1 - 1 = 1.5 - 1 = .5$$

$$\left(\frac{46}{83}\right)^{\frac{1}{15}} - 1 = .961 - 1 = -.039$$

$$\left(\frac{1563}{128}\right)^{\frac{1}{50}} - 1 = 1.0513 - 1 = .0513$$

h) Solve probs (cont.)

4. p. 2

a)

$$2^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 = .260$$

$$b) \cancel{2} 2^{\frac{1}{36}} - 1 = .0194 < \frac{.26}{12} = .0217$$

$$c) 1.0217^{36} = 2.163 > 2$$

$$1.0217^{12} = 1.294 > 1.26$$

$$1.26^{\frac{1}{12}} = 1.0194$$

6. p. 2

$$25^{\frac{1}{50}} - 1 = .0665$$

11. ~~$P_0 = \frac{F}{I^n}$~~ $P_0 = \frac{F}{I^n}$; $P_1 = \frac{F}{(I+ai)^n}$

$$\frac{(I+ai)^n}{P_0} = \frac{F(I+ai)^{-n}}{F I^{-n}}$$

$$\frac{P_0}{P_1} = \frac{F I^{-n}}{F (I+ai)^{-n}} = \frac{(I+ai)^n}{I^n} = \left(\frac{I+ai}{I} \right)^n$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{ai}{I} \right)^n \approx (1+ai)^n$$

$$\therefore P_1 = P_0 (1+ai)^{-n}$$

13.

$$3^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1.442$$

$$3^{\frac{1}{10}} = 1.116$$

$$3^{\frac{1}{50}} = 1.022$$

3. Return to compounding factor

a. Sensitivity to Δi increases with $\#$ futurity (n).

$$\frac{(I + \Delta i)^n}{I^n} = \left(\frac{I + \Delta i}{I} \right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{\Delta i}{I} \right)^n \approx (1 + \Delta i)^n$$

~~E.g.~~
$$\frac{1.06^{50}}{1.05^{50}} = \frac{18.42}{11.47} = 1.606$$

$$\left(\frac{1.06}{1.05} \right)^{50} = 1.0095^{50} = 1.606$$

$$1.01^{50} = 1.645$$

b. Effect of Δi is almost independent of I_0 .

c. Doubling i has more effect when you start from a higher base.

$$\frac{1.072}{1.036} \approx 1.036 ; \quad \frac{1.144}{1.072} \approx 1.072$$

4. Log.

$$F = \bar{I}^n$$

$$\ln F = n \ln \bar{I} \approx ni$$

$$\frac{d \ln F}{dn} = i$$

$$\text{Deriv. of log} = \frac{F'}{F}$$

We already know that

$$\frac{d \ln F}{di} = n$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{dF}{di}}{F} = n$$

$$\frac{dF}{di} = nF$$

