

4.1 D Compound Interest

A. Development: Discrete Case

Invest Principal P into a bank account paying an annual interest rate, r , and compounded n times per year

1. Initial Investment: P

2. Compounded Monthly: Monthly Interest Rate $\frac{r}{12}$

3. Interest After 1 month: $P \cdot \frac{r}{12}$

4. New Balance After 1 month: $P + P \cdot \frac{r}{12} = P(1 + \frac{r}{12})$

5. New Balance After 2 months: $P(1 + \frac{r}{12})(1 + \frac{r}{12}) = P(1 + \frac{r}{12})^2$

6. New Balance After 36 months: $P(1 + \frac{r}{12})^{36} = P(1 + \frac{r}{12})^{12 \cdot 3}$

7. New Balance After 17 years: $P(1 + \frac{r}{12})^{12 \cdot 17}$

8. New Balance After t years: $P(1 + \frac{r}{12})^{12t}$

9. Compounding n times per year rather than 12: $P(1 + \frac{r}{n})^{nt}$

B. Discrete Compounding Interest Formula

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

C. Development: Continuous Case

We consider what happens if you let the number of times you compound, $n \rightarrow \infty$

1. Discrete Formula: $A = P(1 + \frac{r}{n})^{nt}$ (*)

2. Let $m = \frac{n}{r}$. Note that $m \rightarrow \infty$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$

3. Then $n = mr$ and substituting into (*):

$$A = P(1 + \frac{r}{mr})^{mrt}$$

$$A = P(1 + \frac{1}{m})^{mrt} \quad (**)$$

4. Continuous Compounding

Let $m \rightarrow \infty$ in (**):

$$A = P \left[\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{m})^m \right]^{rt}$$

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

D. Continuous Compounding Interest Formula

$$\boxed{A = Pe^{rt}}$$

E, Example

After 3 years, what is the balance on a savings account with an initial investment of \$2000, if the account pays

- a) 2.7% compounded quarterly
- b) 2.7% compounded continuously

Solution

- a) quarterly $\Rightarrow$ use discrete model with $n=4$

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

$$= 2000\left(1 + \frac{0.027}{4}\right)^{4(3)} \approx \boxed{\$2168.15}$$

- b) continuously $\Rightarrow$ use continuous model

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

$$= 2000e^{(0.027)3} \approx \boxed{\$2168.74}$$