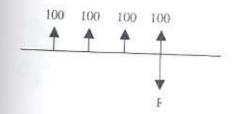
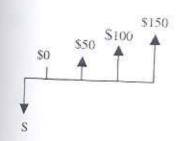
# Chapter 4: More Interest Formulas

# 4-1

(a)



(b)

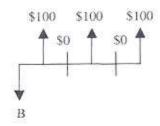


$$S = $50 (P/G, 10\%, 4) = $50 (4.378)$$
  
=  $$218.90$ 

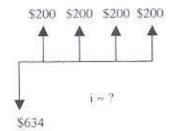
(c)

$$T = $30 (A/G, 10\%, 5) = $30 (1.810)$$
  
=  $$54.30$ 

(a)



(b)



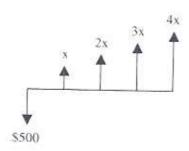
$$$634 = $200 (P/A, i\%, 4)$$

$$(P/A, P/_{\circ}, 4) = $634/$200 = 3.17$$

From compound interest tables, i = 10%.

(c)

(d)

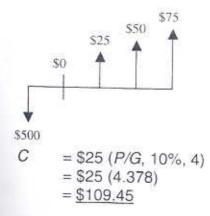


\$500 = 
$$x (P/A, 10\%, 4) + x (P/G, 10\%, 4)$$
  
\$500 =  $x (3.170 + 4.378)$ 

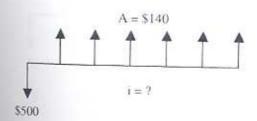
$$x = $500/7.548$$
  
=  $$66.24$ 

# 4-3

(a)



(b)



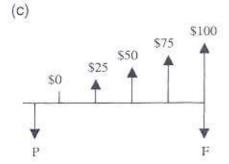
\$500 = \$140 (
$$P/A$$
, i%, 6)

$$(P/A, P/6, 6) = $500/$140 = 3.571$$

Performing linear interpolation:

| (P/A, i%, 6) | i   |
|--------------|-----|
| 3.784        | 15% |
| 3.498        | 18% |

$$i = 15\% + (18\% - 15\%) ((3.487 - 3.571)/(3.784 - 3.498)$$
  
=  $17.24\%$ 

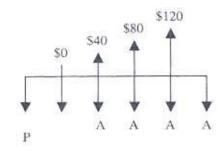


$$F = $25 (P/G, 10\%, 5) (F/P, 10\%, 5)$$

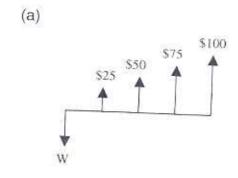
$$= $25 (6.862) (1.611)$$

$$= $276.37$$

(d)

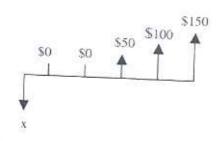


$$A = $40 (P/G, 10\%, 4) (F/P, 10\%, 1) (A/P, 10\%, 4)$$
  
= \$40 (4.378) (1.10) (0.3155)  
= \$60.78

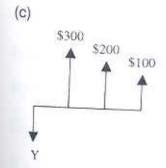


$$W = $25 (P/A, 10\%, 4) + $25 (P/G, 10\%, 4)$$
  
= \$25 (3.170 + 4.378)  
= \$188.70

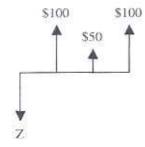
(b)



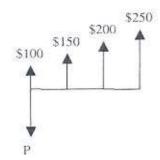
$$x = $100 (P/G, 10\%, 4) (P/F, 10\%, 1)$$
  
= \$100 (4.378) (0.9091)  
= \$398.00



(d)

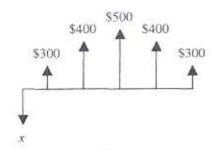


4-5

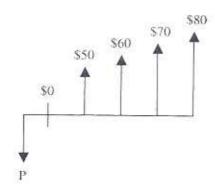


$$P = \$100 + \$150 (P/A, 10\%, 3) + \$50 (P/G, 10\%, 3)$$
  
=  $\$100 + \$150 (2.487) + \$50 (2.329)$   
=  $\$589.50$ 

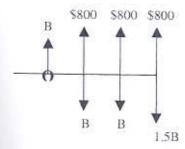
4-6



$$x = $300 (P/A, 10\%, 5) + $100 (P/G, 10\%, 3) + $100 (P/F, 10\%, 4)$$
  
= \$300 (3.791) + \$100 (2.329) + \$100 (0.6830)  
= \$1,438.50



#### 4-8



Receipts (upward) at time O:

PW = 
$$B + \$800 (P/A, 12\%, 3) = B + \$1,921.6$$

Expenditures (downward) at time O:

PW = B (P/A, 
$$12\%$$
, 2) +  $1.5B$  (P/F,  $12\%$ , 3) =  $2.757B$ 

Equating:

$$F = A (F/A, 10\%, n)$$
  
\$35.95 = 1 (F/A, 10%, n)  
(F/A, 10%, n) = 35.95

From the 10% interest table, n = 16.

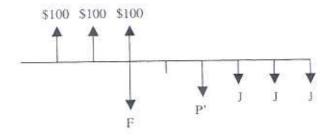
#### 4-10

$$P = A (P/A, 3.5\%, n)$$
  
\$1,000 = \$50 (P/A, 3.5%, n)

$$(P/A, 3.5\%, n) = 20$$

From the 3.5% interest table, n = 35.

## 4-11

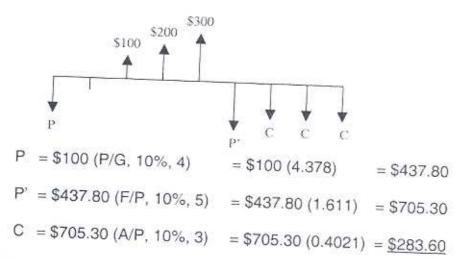


$$J = $400.51 (A/P, 10\%, 3) = $400.51 (0.4021) = $161.05$$

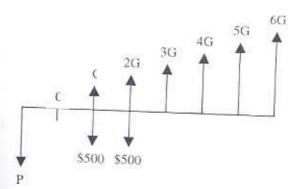
#### Alternate Solution:

One may observe that J is equivalent to the future worth of \$100 after five interest periods, or:

$$J = $100 (F/P, 10\%, 5) = $100 (1.611) = $161.10$$



#### 4-13



Present Worth P of the two \$500 amounts:

Also: