

Loan Payments

We have already studied how a loan with compound interest grows _____ with time if no payments are made and the interest rate does not change:

$$FV = P(1+r/n)^{nt} \quad \text{or} \quad Pe^{rt}$$

Note that in this case if we want to know how much we can afford to pay in the _____, we can also solve for the _____ that will grow to that amount:

$$P = FV / (1+r/n)^{nt} \quad \text{or} \quad P = FV / e^{rt}$$

The situation is more complicated if _____ are being made.

Example 2.4.3

- Can afford \$200/month as car payment
- Auto loan : 3% APR for 5 years
- How expensive of a car loan can you afford? In other words, what amt. loan can you pay off with \$200/month?

Note : If you pay \$200/month for 5 years, that's
 $(\$200/\text{month}) \times (\text{_____}) \times (\text{_____}) = \_____

That will need to cover the _____ AND _____.

So certainly the loan amt must be _____ \$_____.

What are we looking for here, PV or FV?

• Pair & Share

Since we are interested in the size of the loan _____ vs the total amt in the _____, we are looking for _____ or _____.

Calculate Principal / Present Value of Loan

... based on certain regular payments over a specified amt. of time, assuming a fixed interest rate

In Excel, enter the formula:

$$=PV(\text{rate per period}, \text{\# periods}, \text{paymt amt.}, \text{FV})$$

Annotations:

- $\text{rate per period} = \frac{\text{APR}}{\text{\# times comp. per year}} = r/n$
- $\text{\# periods} = n \cdot t = (\text{\# times comp/yr}) \cdot (\text{\# years})$
- $\text{paymt amt.} = d$ (paid every comp. period)
- FV = future value (optional; 0 for loan)

See Excel Spreadsheet.

- Can afford loan of \$_____.
- Total paid is \$12,000.
- Amt paid in interest is \$_____

Calculate Amt. of Regular Payments

In Excel, enter the formula:

$$=PMT(\text{rate per period}, \text{\# periods}, \text{present val.}, \text{future val.})$$

Annotations:

- $\text{rate per period} = \frac{\text{APR}}{\text{\# times comp. per year}} = r/n$
- $\text{\# periods} = n \cdot t = (\text{\# times comp/yr}) \cdot (\text{\# years})$
- $\text{present val.} = \text{principal : } P$
- future val. = optional (enter 0 for loan)

Example 2.4.2 Buy car that costs \$15,000; have \$3,000 saved & will finance the rest (get \$12,000 loan). Compare:

(a) 3 year loan at 2.75% APR

(b) 5 year loan at 4% APR

Monthly payments for each? Total paid for each? Amt. of interest?