

Section 3.6 Mathematics of Finance

Calculating the Amount in an account for Compound Interest Paid n times a year

If you deposit P dollars at a rate r (in decimal form) subject to compound interest paid n times a year, then the amount, A , of money in the account after t years is given by

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

Annually $n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Semi-Annually $n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Quarterly $n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Monthly $n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Weekly $n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Examples:

1. You deposit \$1000 in a savings account at a bank that has a rate of 0.95%.
 - a. Find the amount, A , of money in the account after five years, subject to interest compounded annually. Round to the nearest cent.

 - b. Find the interest after five years.

2. You deposit \$4200 in a savings account that has a rate of 1.125%. The interest is compounded quarterly.
 - a. How much money will you have after ten years? Round to the nearest cent.

 - b. Find the interest after ten years.

3. How much money should be deposited today in an account that earns 7% compounded monthly, so that it will accumulate to \$10,000 in eight years?

4. If John invests \$2300 in a savings account with a 9% interest rate compounded quarterly, how long will it take until John's account has a balance of \$4150?

5. What interest rate compounded daily (365 days/year) is required for a \$22,000 investment to grow to \$36,500 in 5 years?

