

Lesson 3.2 - Simple & Compound Interest, Appreciation & Depreciation

I. Comparing Simple & Compound Interest

Interest that is calculated only on the principal amount is called _____.

Interest that is calculated on the principal amount *and previous earned interest* is called _____.

1. Fill in the following chart. Compare which type of interest would give the greater balance.

Simple Interest of 6%				Compound Interest of 6%			
t	Principal	Annual Interest	Year-End Balance	t	Principal + Prior Interest	Annual Interest	Year-End Balance
1	\$1000.00	\$60.00	\$1060.00	1	\$1000.00	\$60.00	\$60.00
2	\$1000.00	\$60.00	\$1120.00	2	\$1060.00	\$63.60	\$1123.60
3				3			
4				4			
5				5			
6				6			

Graph the year-end balances for each type of interest and state the mathematical relationship represented.

II. A General Formula for Periodic Compound Interest

2. Suppose \$10,000 is placed into an account that pays interest at a rate of 5%. How much will be earned in the account in the first year if the interest is compounded (a) annually? (b) semi-annually? (c) quarterly?

(a) annually

(b) semi-annually

(c) quarterly

3. Find the accumulated value of a \$5000 investment which is invested for 8 years at an interest rate of 12% compounded :

(a) annually

(b) semi-annually

(c) quarterly

(d) monthly

4. Mr. Braza won \$150,000 in the lottery and decided to invest the money for retirement in 20 years. Find the accumulated value for Mr. Braza's retirement for each of his options:

(a) a certificate of deposit paying 5.4% compounded yearly

(b) a money market certificate paying 5.35% compounded semiannually

(c) a bank account paying 5.25% compounded quarterly

(d) a bond issue paying 5.2% compounded daily.