

# **Simple and compound interest**

## **Introduction**

Diagram illustrating the compound interest formula:

$$A = P(1 + i)^n$$

Labels and their corresponding variables:

- Amount (A)
- interest per year (i)
- principal (P)
- number of years invested (n)

Calculation example:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P(1 + i)^n \\ A &= 2000(1 + 0.12)^5 \\ A &= 2000(1.12)^5 \\ A &= \$3,524.68 \end{aligned}$$

Diagram illustrating the simple interest formula:

$$I = P \times r \times t$$

Labels and their corresponding variables:

- Interest (I)
- rate per year (r)
- principal (P)
- time (t)

# Simple and compound interest.

Sometimes, to encourage people to put money into their bank, banks offer to add a small percentage of the money you placed in their bank. This is called *interest*.

There are two types of interest we'll look at here. *Simple interest* and *compound interest*. The best way to understand each is to look at an example using \$1000.

If you put \$1000 into an account with *simple interest* of 2%, that means that every year, your account will get 2% of that \$1000 - so \$20 is adding to your account each year. So, in 5 years, you will get 10 x \$20 added to your account and will have \$1,100.

If you use the same \$1000 and get 2% *compound interest*, you will have \$1000 + \$20, at the end of year 1 you will have \$1020. However, in the second year, you will get 2% of this \$1020, not just 2% the \$1000 you had at the start.

Look at the table below to see the difference between simple interest and compound interest. As you can see, compound interest is a better option.

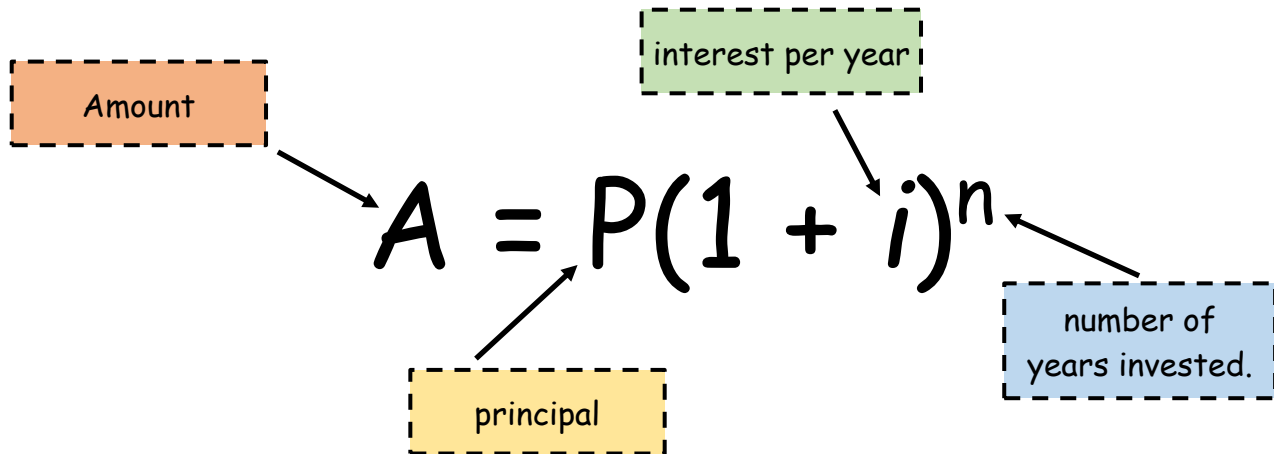
	Simple interest	Compound interest
Sum of money:	\$1000	\$1000
Year 1	\$1020	\$1020
Year 2	\$1040	\$1040.40
Year 3	\$1060	\$1061.21
Year 4	\$1080	\$1082.43
Year 5	\$1100	\$1104.08
Year 10	\$1200	\$1218.99
Year 20	\$1400	\$1485.95

To calculate simple interest, we use this formula:

The diagram shows the formula  $I = P \times r \times t$  with arrows pointing to each variable from a labeled box:

- An orange dashed box labeled "Interest" points to  $I$ .
- A yellow dashed box labeled "principal" points to  $P$ .
- A green dashed box labeled "rate per year" points to  $r$ .
- A blue dashed box labeled "time" points to  $t$ .

To calculate compound interest, we use this formula:



Let's look at an example of compound interest, so we can understand the formula a bit better.

1. If Robert invests \$2,000 at a rate of 12% per year, how much will he have after 5 years?

In this problem, we need to find the amount. Write down what we know.

$$A = ?$$

$$P = \$2,000.$$

$$I = 12\% \dots \text{which we write as a decimal, so } I = 0.12.$$

$$n = 5$$

Plug them all into our formula:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P(1 + i)^n \\ A &= 2000(1 + 0.12)^5 \\ A &= 2000(1.12)^5 \\ A &= \$3,524.68 \end{aligned}$$

So, after 5 years, the \$2,000 investment will be worth \$3,524.68. If we want to find how much interest is earned, it's just \$3,524.68 - \$2,000, so interest is \$1,524.68.

2. If Sarah has a choice of investing \$4,000 for 5 years simple interest at a rate of 3% each year, or compound interest at a rate of 2% each year, which will yield a better return?

Simple interest	Compound interest
$I = P \times R \times T$	$A = P(1 + i)^n$
$\rightarrow I = \$4,000 \times 0.03 \times 5$	$A = \$4,000(1 + 0.02)^5$
$\rightarrow I = \$4,000 \times 0.03 \times 5$	$A = \$4,000(1.02)^5$
$\rightarrow I = \$600$	$A = \$4,416.32$
	$I = \$4,416.32 - \$4,000$
	$I = \$416.32$

3. James invests \$7,500 at a rate of 3% compound interest for 8 years. How long would he have to invest the same amount at a simple interest rate of 5% to earn more than the compound interest option?
4. Samantha invested \$100,000 at a compound interest rate of 1.5% for 20 years. Marty invested \$120,000 at a compound interest rate of 3% for 10 years. Calculate who has earned more interest?
5. Jake invested a sum of money for 6 years at a simple interest rate of 2.5% and earned \$11,700.00? What was the initial amount that he invested?
6. \$43,000 was invested for 4 years and earned \$3,010.00 simple interest? What was the interest rate?
7. How long should \$75,000 be invested for at a simple interest rate of 1.5% to finally earn a total of \$7,975.00 interest?
8. Ben purchased a car for \$52,000.00? If the car depreciates by 6.5% each year, in how many years will it be less than half its purchase value?
9. A man in invested \$9,000 in a high risk investment to earn his godson's university fees. How much will it be worth after 10 years if the amount earns 0.5% compound interest each month?
10. Dan has \$15000 and needs \$22,000 to buy a car? If he finds a high risk investment that will offer 2% compound interest per month, how long will it take for his investment to earn enough to purchase the car?

# Answers

3. 6 years (\$2,250 earned, compound interest yields a return of \$2,000.78).
4. Compound interest yields \$34,685.50, simple interest yields \$36,000.
5. \$78,000.
6. 1.75.
7. 7 years.
8. 11 years.
9. \$16,374.57.
10. 1 year and 10 months (22 months)