

**Formula for the Future (Accumulated) Value of an Ordinary Annuity**

For an ordinary annuity, payment is made at the end of the period and the interest is compounded at the same time the payment is made.

$$A = p \cdot \left[ \frac{\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{m \cdot t} - 1}{\frac{r}{m}} \right] = p \cdot \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n}{i} \right]$$

A is the accumulated or future value of the annuity after t years

p is the payment made at the end of each compounding period

r is the annual compound interest rate, compounded m times per year, in decimal form

m is the number of compounding periods (payments) per year

t is the number of years

$i = \frac{r}{m}$  = interest rate per period

$n = m \cdot t$  = total number of interest periods (payments)

Example:

Find the future value of an annuity if \$300 is deposited at the end of every month for two years at 4.5% annual interest.

**Formula for the Future (Accumulated) Value of an Ordinary Annuity with a Starting Balance**

$$A = P \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{n \cdot t} + p \cdot \left( \frac{\left( \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{n \cdot t} - 1 \right)}{\left(\frac{r}{m}\right)} \right) = P \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{n \cdot t} + p \cdot \left[ \frac{\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{n \cdot t} - 1}{\frac{r}{m}} \right]$$

A is the future (accumulated) value of the annuity after t years

P is the initial amount in the account.

p is the payment made at the end of each compounding period

r is the annual compound interest rate, compounded m times per year, in decimal form

m is the number of compounding periods (payments) per year

t is the number of years

$i = \frac{r}{m}$  = interest rate per period

$n = m \cdot t$  = total number of interest periods (payments)

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- Timothy has \$10,000 in an account now and plans to add \$1000 to the account at the end of each quarter from now on. If the account is assumed to pay 6% compounded quarterly, how much will be in it at the end of eight years?

**Sinking Funds**

A sinking fund is an annuity established to accumulate a specified amount of money by a specified date. To find the payment necessary to accumulate the specified amount, we solve the annuity formula for p.

*Formula for a Payment into an Ordinary Annuity Sinking Fund*

$$p = A \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{r}{m}\right)}{\left(\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{(m \cdot t)} - 1\right)} = A \cdot \frac{i}{\left((1+i)^n - 1\right)} \quad \text{Payments are made at the end of the period.}$$

A is the desired future (accumulated) value of the annuity after t years

p is the payment made at the end of each compounding period

r is the annual compound interest rate, compounded m times per year, in decimal form

m is the number of compounding periods (payments) per year

t is the number of years

$i = \frac{r}{m}$  = interest rate per period

$n = m \cdot t$  = total number of interest periods (payments)

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- If you are 30 years of age now and if you plan to retire at age 60 with an IRA account having a total accumulated value of \$300,000, how much would you have to invest at the end of each year if the account paid 6% compounded annually?

*Formula for the Present Value of an Ordinary Annuity*

$$P = p \cdot \left[ \frac{1 - \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{-(m \cdot t)}}{\left(\frac{r}{m}\right)} \right] = p \cdot \left[ \frac{1 - (1 + i)^{-n}}{i} \right]$$

Payments are made at the end of the period

P is the initial amount in the account.

p is the payment made at the end of each compounding period

r is the annual compound interest rate, compounded m times per year, in decimal form

m is the number of compounding periods (payments) per year

t is the number of years

$i = \frac{r}{m}$  = interest rate per period

$n = m \cdot t$  = total number of interest periods (payments)

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- The Brewsters are saving for their daughter's college days. They would like to be able to withdraw \$800 each month from their account for five years once their daughter starts college. Assuming that their account will earn interest at the rate of 9% compounded monthly, what sum of money should the Brewsters have in the account when their daughter starts college?