

Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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Suppose that we plan to borrow \$10000 on student loans for college. How much money do we pay back to the bank that loans us the money? \$10000? What is the incentive for a bank to let us borrow that money?

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The amount of *interest* we pay back depends on how much we borrow, and is given as a percentage.

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Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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$$P(2) = \underbrace{10600}_{P(1)} + .06 \cdot \underbrace{10600}_{P(1)}$$

Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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But remember, $P(1) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)$

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But remember, $P(1) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)$

This leaves us with: $P(2) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)^2$

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But remember, $P(1) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)$

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But remember, $P(1) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)$

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Note: We paid another \$600 in interest on the original \$10000 we borrow, and an extra \$36 which was interest on the first \$600 interest.

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But remember, $P(1) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)$

This leaves us with: $P(2) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)^2 = 11236$

Note: We paid another \$600 in interest on the original \$10000 we borrow, and an extra \$36 which was interest on the first \$600 interest. Interest earned on previous interest is called *compound interest*

Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

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How much **money do we owe** after 3 years?

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How much **money do we owe** after 3 years?

$$P(3) = P(2) \cdot (1 + .06)$$

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How much **money do we owe** after 3 years?

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How much **money do we owe** after 3 years?

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How much **money do we owe** after **3 years**?

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What do we expect is how much **money do we owe** after **4 years**?

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What do we expect is how much **money do we owe** after **4 years**?

$$P(4) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)^4$$

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How much **money do we owe** after **3 years**?

$$P(3) = P(2) \cdot (1 + .06) = \underbrace{10000 \cdot (1 + .06)^2}_{P(2)} \cdot (1 + .06) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)^3$$

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What do we expect is how much **money do we owe** after **4 years**?

$$P(4) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)^4$$

In General: The **amount of money we owe** after t years is:

Exponential Functions in Banking - Introduction

Suppose that we plan to borrow \$10000 on student loans for college

For our example, let's assume that the *annual interest rate* is 6%

$P(t)$ is the amount owed. (often called **Principle**)

And t is the number of years the money is borrowed.

$$P(0) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)^0$$

$$P(1) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)^1 = 10600$$

$$P(2) = 10000 \cdot (1 + .06)^2 = 11236$$

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This question would have been very difficult to answer without find our formula first!