

PROBLEM SET 1

3. You can make your decision by computing either the present value of the \$2,000 that you can receive in ten years, or the future value of the \$1000 that you can receive now.

Present value: $\$2,000/1.08^{10}=\926.39

Future value: $\$1,000*1.08^{10}=\2158.93

Either calculation indicates that you should take the \$1,000 now.

4. Since the bond has no interim coupon payments, its present value is simply the present value of the \$1,000 that will be received in 25 years. Note: As will be discussed in the next chapter, the present value of the payments associated with a bond is the price of that bond.

$$PV=\$1,000/1.1^{25}=\$92.30$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12. NPV &= -(\$340,000+\$10,000)+(\$100,000-\$10,000)/1.1 \\ &\quad +\$90,000/1.1^2+\$90,000/1.1^3+\$90,000/1.1^4+\$100,000/1.1^5 \\ &= -\$2,619.98 \end{aligned}$$

Since the NPV is negative you should not buy it.

If the relevant cost of capital is 9 percent,

$$\begin{aligned} NPV &= -\$350,000+\$90,000/1.09+\$90,000/1.09^2+\$90,000/1.09^3 \\ &\quad +\$90,000/1.09^4+\$100,000/1.09^5 \\ &= \$6,567.93 \end{aligned}$$

Since the NPV is positive, you should buy it.

18. Effective annual interest rate of Bank America
 $= [1+(0.041/4)]^4-1=0.0416=4.16\%$

Effective interest rate of Bank USA
 $= [1+(0.0405/12)]^{12}-1=0.0413=4.13\%$

You should deposit your money in Bank America

26. The first cash flow will be generated 2 years from today.
 The value at the end of 1 year from today $=\$200,000/(0.1-0.05)=\$4,000,000$
 Thus, $PV=\$4,000,000/1.1=\$3,636,363.64$

32. a. The annuity can be computed by first calculating the PV of the \$25,000 which you need in 5 years. The amount is $\$17,824.65[=\$25,000/1.07^5]$
 Next compute the annuity, which has the same present value.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \$17824.65 &= C A^{5}_{0.07} \\
 \$17,824.65 &= C (4.1002) \\
 C &= \$4,347.26
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus putting \$4,347.26 into the 7% account each year will provide \$25,000 five years from today

- b. The lump sum payment must be the present value of \$25,000, i.e.,
 $\$25,000 / 1.07^5 = \$17,824.65$

The formula for future value of any annuity can be used to solve the problem (see footnote 14 of the text).

35. The amount of loan is $\$15,000 * 0.8 = \$12,000$

$$C A^{48}_{0.0067} = \$12,000$$

The amount of monthly installment is

$$C = \$12,000 / A^{48}_{0.0067} = \$12,000 / 40.96191 = \$292.96$$

36. Option one: This cash flow is an annuity due. To value it, you must use the after-tax amounts. The after-tax payment is $\$160,000(1-0.28) = \$115,200$. Value all except the first payment using the standard annuity formula, then add back the first payment of \$115,200 to obtain the value of this option.

$$\text{Value} = \$115,200 + \$115,200 A^{30}_{0.10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \$115,200 + \$115,200(9.4269) \\
 &= \$1,201,178.88
 \end{aligned}$$

Option two: This option is valued similarly. You are able to have \$446,000 now; this is already on an after-tax basis. You will receive an annuity of \$101,055 for each of the next thirty years. Those payments are taxable when you receive them, so your after-tax payment is $\$72,759.60 [= \$101,055(1-0.28)]$.

$$\text{Value} = \$446,000 + \$72,759.60 A^{30}_{0.10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \$446,000 + \$72,759.60(9.4269) \\
 &= \$1,131,897.47
 \end{aligned}$$

Since option one has higher PV, you should choose it.

37. The amount of loan is \$9,000. The monthly payment C is given by solving the equation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 C A^{60}_{0.008} &= \$9,000 \\
 C &= \$9,000 / 47.5042 = \$189.46
 \end{aligned}$$

In October 2000, Susan Chao has 35(=12*5-25) monthly payments left, including the one due in October 2000.

Therefore the balance of the loan on November 1, 2000

$$\begin{aligned} &= \$189.46 + \$189.46 A^{34}_{0.008} \\ &= \$189.46 + \$189.46(29.6651) \\ &= \$5,809.81 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the amount of payoff = $1.01(\$5,809.81) = \$5,867.91$

44. Weekly inflation rate = $0.039/52 = 0.00075$

Weekly interest rate = $0.104/52 = 0.002$

$$\begin{aligned} PV &= \$5[1/(0.002 - 0.00075)]\{1 - [(1 + 0.00075)/(1 + 0.002)]^{52 \times 30}\} \\ &= \$3,429.38 \end{aligned}$$

52 The present value of Ernie's retirement income

$$PV = \$300,000 A^{20}_{0.07} / (1.07)^{30} = \$417,511.54$$

The present value of the cabin

$$PV = \$350,000 / (1.07)^{10} = \$177,922.25$$

The present value of his savings

$$PV = \$40,000 A^{10}_{0.07} = \$280,943.26$$

In present value terms he must save an additional \$313,490.53

In future value terms

$$FV = \$313,490.53 (1.07)^{10} = \$616,683.32$$

He must save

$$C = \$616,683.32 / A^{20}_{0.07} = \$58,210.54$$