



Formula for calculating compound interest:

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$$

P = principal amount (initial investment)

r = annual interest rate (as a decimal)

n = number of times the interest is compounded
per year

t = number of years

A = amount after time t

Let's say you have \$1 and you are going to invest it at a rate of 100%. Look to see how compounding it at different number of times per year effects your money...

(annually) $A = P\left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)^{1 \cdot 1} = 2$

(bi-annually) $A = 1\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2 \cdot 1} = 2.25$

(quarterly) $A = 1\left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)^{4 \cdot 1} = 2.44$

(monthly) $A = 1\left(1 + \frac{1}{12}\right)^{12 \cdot 1} = 2.61$

(weekly) $A = 1\left(1 + \frac{1}{52}\right)^{52 \cdot 1} = 2.69$

(daily) $A = 1\left(1 + \frac{1}{365}\right)^{365 \cdot 1} = 2.714567482$

(hourly) $A = 1\left(1 + \frac{1}{8760}\right)^{8760 \cdot 1} = 2.718126691$

(minutely) $A = 1\left(1 + \frac{1}{525600}\right)^{525600 \cdot 1} = 2.718279215$

(secondly) $A = 1\left(1 + \frac{1}{31536000}\right)^{31536000 \cdot 1} = 2.718282473$

This brings us to e . It is approximately equal to 2.71828.

Ex. 3: Use the graph of $y = e^x$ to evaluate each expression to four decimal places.

$$a) e^4 =$$

$$b) e^{-3} =$$

$$c) e^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

Continuously Compounded
Interest Formula :

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

A = amount in account

P = principal

r = annual rate of interest

t = time in years

Ex. 4: Suppose you invest \$100 at an annual interest rate of 4.8% compounded continuously. How much will you have in the account after 3 years?

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