

# Installment Loans

## Lecture 6 Section 10.4

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1 Installment Loans

2 Examples

3 Assignment

# Outline

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2 Examples

3 Assignment

# Installment Loans

## Definition (Installment Loan)

With an **installment loan**, the borrower pays back the loan through regular, equal payments (usually monthly). For each payment,

- The interest rate is applied to the outstanding balance at the end of the payment period.
  - The interest is added to the outstanding balance.
  - And the payment is subtracted from the outstanding balance, producing the new balance to be carried over to the next payment period.
- 
- In order to pay the loan off, the payments must be greater than the interest earned between payments.
  - The greater the difference, the faster the loan is paid off.

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- Annuity
  - The bank has “borrowed” a large sum of money from you (your savings account).

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  - You have “borrowed” a large sum of money from the bank (your loan).
  - You write monthly checks to the bank (your payments), paying down that amount.
- Annuity
  - The bank has “borrowed” a large sum of money from you (your savings account).
  - The bank writes monthly checks to you (your withdrawals), paying down that amount.

# Installment Loans

- Therefore, the formula for the payment  $M$  for an installment loan is exactly the same as the annuity formula for drawing down:

$$M = P \left( \frac{r/k}{1 - (1 + \frac{r}{k})^{-kt}} \right),$$

where  $P$  is the principal (amount borrowed),  $r$  is the annual interest rate,  $k$  is the number of payments per year, and  $t$  is the number of years.

- Payments are usually monthly ( $k = 12$ ), but they do not need to be.

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# Example

## Example (Three-year loan)

- \$4,550 is borrowed at 20% for 3 years, with payments made annually.
- Find the annual payment.
- Trace the balance over the three years as interest is applied and the payments are made.

# Example

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In this case,  $k = 1$ , so the payment is

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{Pr}{1 - (1 + r)^{-t}} \\ &= \frac{(4550)(.20)}{1 - (1.20)^{-3}} \\ &= \$2160. \end{aligned}$$

# Example

## Example (Three-year loan)

Year	Starting Balance	Interest	Total	Payment	Ending Balance
1	4,550	910	5,460	2,160	3,300

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Year	Starting Balance	Interest	Total	Payment	Ending Balance
1	4,550	910	5,460	2,160	3,300
2	3,300	660	3,960	2,160	1,800
3	1,800	360	2,160	2,160	0

# Example

## Example (Financing a Car)

- You would like to purchase a new car priced at \$25,000.
- You can put \$5,000 down and finance the rest at 6% for 60 months.
- Find
  - The monthly payment.
  - The total amount paid.
  - The total amount of interest paid.

# Example

## Example (Home Mortgage)

- You would like to purchase a home for \$300,000.
- You can put \$60,000 down and finance the rest at 3.7% for 30 years, at 3.0% for 15 years, or at 2.9% for 10 years.
- Find
  - The monthly payment for each choice.
  - The total amount paid for each choice.
  - The total amount of interest paid for each choice.

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## Assignment

- Chapter 10: 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63.