ECON 2B03 Summary

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Math objects made using MathType; graphs made using Winplot.

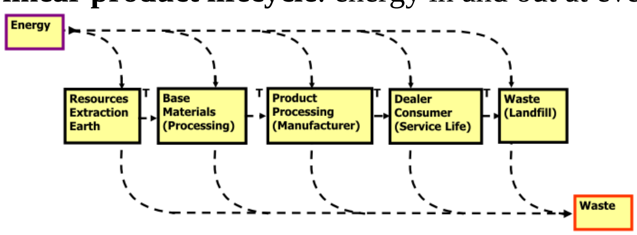
Please join GitHub and contribute to this document. There is a guide on how to do this on my GitHub.

Table of Contents

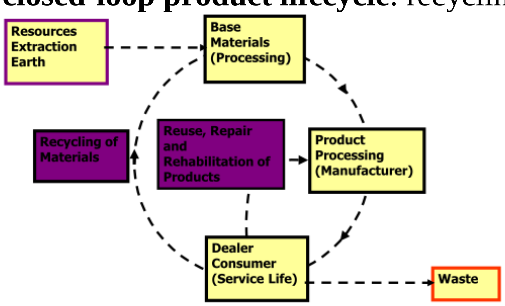
Week 1 – Sustainability

model: an simplification of reality that captures information useful and appropriate for a specific purpose

linear product lifecycle: energy in and out at every stage



closed-loop product lifecycle: recycling, re-use, energy only lost at consumer level



Ingenuity Gap: the gap between requirements and solutions, which is caused by an increasing complexity (?)

Triple-Bottom Line

Focues on:

- **Social sustainability**: productive service to society
- **Environmental sustainability**: resources/land
- **Economic sustainability**: cost efficient

Seven Revolutions

1. Markets: compliance to competition
2. Values: hard to soft
3. Transparency: closed to open

4. Life-cycle Technology: product to function
    a. Companies responsible for entire product life-cycle
5. Partnership: subversion to symbiosis
    a. Companies cooperate
6. Time: wider to longer
    a.

Week 2

Cash-flow period: time over which you are calculating effective interest rate

Interest [I]: compensation for giving up the money

Annual interest rate [r]: nominal interest rate over one year

Present worth [P]:

- The amount of money that is currently being dealt with (whether being loaned, or an annuity)
- Before initiating a time period exchange, the present worth is known as the **principle amount**
- Trying to bring all arrows on cash flow diagram to 0 (one period before the first payment)

Future Worth [F]: the future value of the time period exchange

Interest period [m]: interest compounds per year (not cashflow periods)

Cash flow period (cfp): or *payment period* is how long it is between your payments

Don't forget that there are 4 quarters in a year and 3 months in a quarter-year.

Interest rate per cfp [i]: interest for each interest period $i = i_s = \frac{r}{m}$

Number of compounds per cfp [k]: should never be a fraction

My way of calculating it is: $k = \dfrac{m}{\text{cfp's per year}}$

Effective Interest rate [i_e]: overall interest rate that takes compounding and payment periods into consideration

$i_e = \left(1+\frac{r}{m}\right)^m - 1 = \left(1+i_s\right)^m - 1$

Effective interest per cash flow [$i_{e/k}$]: $i_{\frac{e}{k}} = \left(1+\frac{r}{m}\right)^k - 1$

Your effective interest rate should be close to nominal interest rate/cash-flow periods per year.

Methods of Interest Calculation

- Lump Sum
- Simple Interest
- Compound interest

Lump Sum

Lump sum: one payment at the end of the time period exchange covers all the funds borrowed, so there is only one interest calculation. The interest on a lump sum does not change over time, but simply the amount paid.

$I = Pi$

$F = P(1+i)$

Simple Interest

Simple interest: a method of calculating interest that is based off the time it takes to pay off the loan and the principle amount

$I = PiN; F = (1+iN)P$

Compound Interest

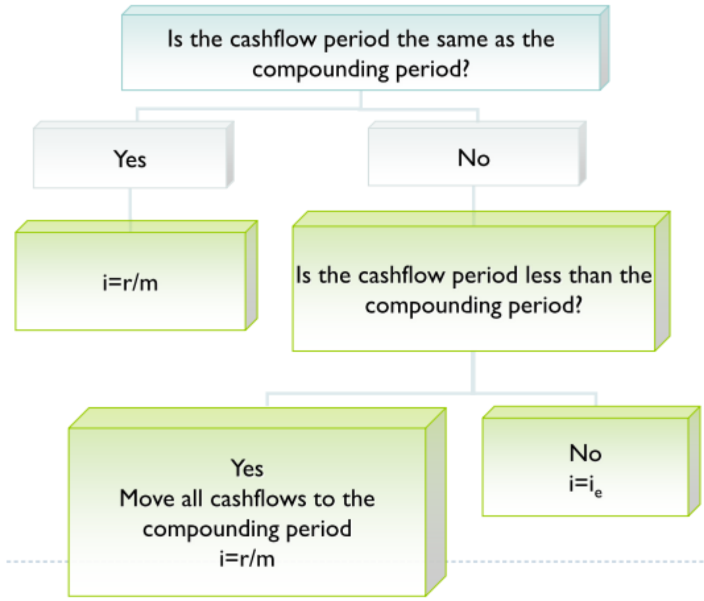
Compound interest: a method of calculating interest that charges interest on the principle as well as unpaid interest each "compound"

$F = P(1+i)^N$

$P = \frac{F}{(1+i)^N}$

$I = P(1+i)^N - P$

With compound interest comes a **compound period**, which is the amount of time, until interest begins to be charged on unpaid charges on top of previous unpaid interest. Compounding periods are assumed to have equal length.



Continuous Compound

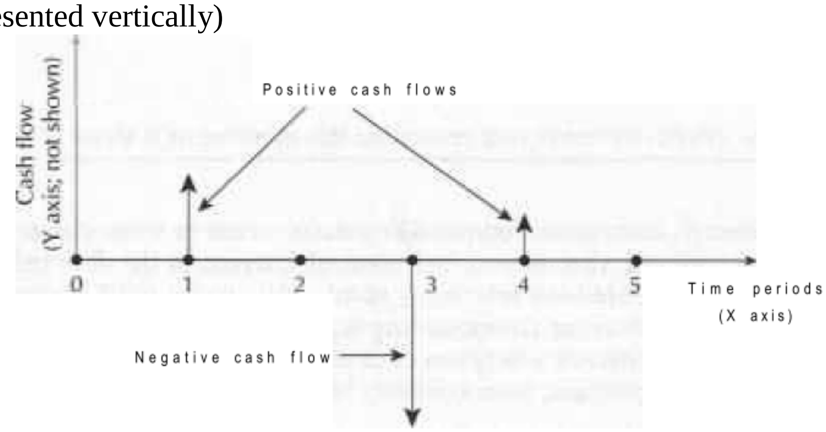
$$i_e = \lim_{m\to\infty}\left(1+\tfrac{r}{m}\right)^m - 1$$

$$\boxed{i_e = e^r - 1}$$

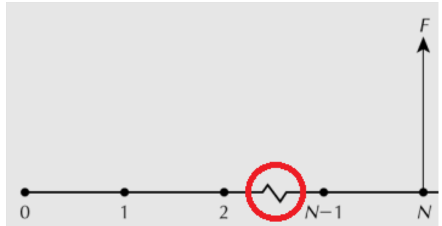
Cash Flow Diagrams

Cash flow diagrams are graphical representations of a system that aid in analysis of cash flows

Since each cash flow is paid as an impulse, instead of continuous outflow from an account, the cash flows are represented by arrows, which can be positive (up) or negative (down) on a chart where time is along the y-axis (represented horizontally) and the cash flow is represented along the x-axis (represented vertically)



Sometimes when there are repeated points, with the same value, we represent the area with repeated points with a *squiggle* on the cash flow diagram:



Linear Interpolation: using 2 different *i*'s: one that's bigger than the desired one and one that's smaller than the desired one

$$x^* = x_1 + (x_2 - x_1)\left[\frac{y^* - y_1}{y_2 - y_1}\right]$$

Sometimes you can approximate to i = r/m
actually, your x's are i's in this case (change that)
y's are your annuities
y_2 would be your given A at given N and a guessed (upper bound) x_2 and y_1 would be the A at the point in the table at your given N and x_1.

$$i^* = \lfloor i \rfloor + (\lceil i \rceil - \lfloor i \rfloor)\left[\frac{A^* -}{}\right]?$$

Week 3

Equivalence

Equivalence: when the value of something is the same at the one period as at a different period, which is determined by the interest rate

- **Mathematical**: comparing future to present by a factor of *time*
- **Decisional**: comparing future to present by a factor of *periods*
- **Market**: (?)

Note: a payment at time 0 can be assumed to occur at the end of the previous period

Compound Interest Factors

A/B: A given B; A is unknown, B is known

Number of payments [*N*]: total periods − first payment + 1[interest begins from day one, payment does not];
Number of arrows on cash-flow diagram

Compound Amount Factor

$$(F/P, i, N) \boxed{= (1+i)^N}$$

$$F = P(1+i)^N \Rightarrow F = P(F/P,i,N)$$

Present Worth Factor

$$(P/F,i,N) = \frac{1}{(F/P,i,N)} \boxed{= \frac{1}{(1+i)^N}}$$

Sinking Fund Factor

$$(A/F,i,N) \boxed{= \frac{i}{(1+i)^N - 1}}$$

Uniform Series Factor

$$(F/A,i,N) \boxed{= \frac{(1+i)^N - 1}{i}}$$

Capital Recovery Factor

$$(A/P,i,N) = (A/F,i,N) \times (F/P,i,N) = \left(\frac{i}{(1+i)^N - 1}\right)(1+i)^N \boxed{= \frac{i(1+i)^N}{(1+i)^N - 1}}$$

$$A = (P-S)(A/F,i,N)$$

Salvage value [S]: value after process is complete (usually 0)

Series Present Worth Factor

$$(P/A,i,N) = \frac{1}{(A/P,i,N)} \boxed{= \frac{(1+i)^N - 1}{i(1+i)^N}}$$

Week 4

Growth-Adjusted Interest Factors

Arithmetic Gradient Series Factor

Base payment of Annuity [A]

Nominal increase of an annuity [G]: also known as gradient

$$(A/G,i,N)$$

A': base annuity cost

$A_{total} = A' + G(A/G, i, N)$

$A/G = \frac{1}{i} - \frac{N}{(1+i)^N - 1}$

Cases	Meaning
A > 0, G > 0	Positive annuity, increasing cash flow
A > 0, G < 0	Positive annuity, decreasing cash flow
A < 0, G > 0	Negative cash flow, decreasing magnitude
A < 0, G < 0	Negative cash flow, increasing magnitude

Remember that the first compounding period has G = 0

Arithmetic Gradient Series Factor

Percentage Increase of an Annuity [*g*]

Growth-adjusted interest rate [i_0]: $i_0 = \frac{1+i}{1+g} - 1$

$(A, g, i) = \frac{(A, i)}{1+g}$

$(P/A, g, i, N) = \frac{(P/A, i_0, N)}{1+g} = \frac{(1+i_0)^N - 1}{i_0(1+i_0)^N}\left(\frac{1}{1+g}\right)$

Cases	Meaning	Procedure
i > g > 0	Positive *growth*, but decreasing *interest rate*, so i_0 is positive	Use tables or formulas
g > i > 0	Positive *growth*, but increasing *interest rate*, so i_0 is negative	Use formulas only
g = i > 0	*Growth* = interest rate, so i_0 is zero	$P = N\left[\frac{A}{1+g}\right]$
g < 0	Negative *growth*, so i_0 is positive	Use tables & formulas

Discrete Model: cash flows occur at the end of periods
Continuous Model: compound continuously over time

Long-lived projects: $P = \frac{A}{i}$

Amortization: number of years it would take to repay a mortgage loan in full for a given interest rate and payment schedule
Term:

Mortgage:
P = Total – Down
$A = P(A/P,9)$

The default for car loans and mortgages is to convert the interest rate into monthly compounding from annual

Week 5

Coupon Rate

Coupon rate: amount the investor received as interest payment
Fixed rate: fixed as a percentage of par value
Floating rate: adjustable interest payments

The coupon rate is stated for the year, but you need to cut that by how many times (multiply by face value/times received) you get the coupon, just as you need to cut down your nominal interest by number of compounds for any other interest

Bond

Bond: default is 6 months

Par/Face Value: amount bond can be returned for at maturity

Comparison Methods:

- PW Method: examine present worth of all project cash flows
- AW method: convert all cash flows to annuities

Assumptions:

1. Costs & benefits are always measurable by money
2. Future cash flows are known with certainty
3. Cash flows are unaffected by inflation/deflation
4. Sufficient funds are available
5. Taxes are not applicable
6. Down payments ≤ proceeding cash flows

Minimum Acceptable Rate of Return (MARR): an interest rate that must be earned for a project for it to be worthwhile; would have to be larger for tech companies, since they can't afford to stretch projects over longer periods of time

You want the thing with the greatest present worth (PW)

If you need to compare to figure out which is the best option, doing an annual worth will save time because you only have to calculate for one year.

Week 8

Figure 5.5 Flowchart for Comparing Mutually Exclusive Alternatives