等额年金

(Level Annuity)

孟生旺

中国人民大学统计学院

http://blog.sina.com.cn/mengshw

言尼

- 利息度量:
 - 累积函数: 实际利率、名义利率、利息力
 - 贴现函数: 实际贴现率、名义贴现率、利息力
- 年金(现金流)的价值?
 - 等额年金
 - 变额年金

本章主要内容: 计算等额年金的价值

- 年金的含义和类型
- 期末付年金(Annuity-immediate)
- 期初付年金(Annuity-due)
- 期初付与期末付年金的关系
- 延期年金(deferred annuity)
- 永续年金(Perpetuity)
- 每年支付m次的年金(mthly payable annuity)
- 连续年金(continuous payable annuity)





年金 (annuity)

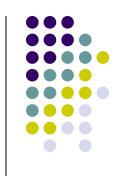
含义:一系列的付款(或收款),付款时间和付款金额具有一定规律性。

年金的类型



- 支付时间和支付金额是否确定?
 - 确定年金(annuity-certain)
 - 风险年金(contingent annuity)。
- 支付期限?
 - 定期年金(period-certain annuity)
 - 永续年金(perpetuity)。

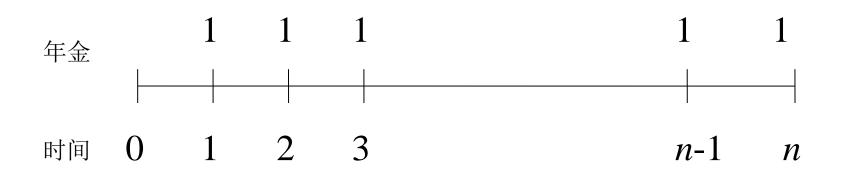
- 支付时点?
 - 期初付年金(annuity-due)
 - 期末付年金(annuity-immediate)
- 开始支付的时间?
 - 即期年金,简称年金
 - 延期年金(deferred annuity)
- 每次付款的金额是否相等?
 - 等额年金(level annuity)
 - 变额年金(varying annuity)





1、期末付年金(Annuity-immediate)

• 含义:每个时期末付款1元。



第 t 年末的 1元在时间零点的现值 = $(1+i)^{-t} = v^t$

期末付年金的现值因子

(annuity-immediate present value factor)

• $a_{\overline{n}_i}$: a-angle-n

$$a_{\overline{n}} = \frac{1 - v^n}{i}$$

$$a_{\overline{n}} = v + v^2 + \cdots + v^n$$

$$=\frac{1-v^n}{i}$$





期末付年金的累积值(终值)因子 annuity-immediate accumulated value factor

• S_{ni} : s-angle-n

$$S_{\overline{n}} = a_{\overline{n}} (1+i)^n = \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i}$$

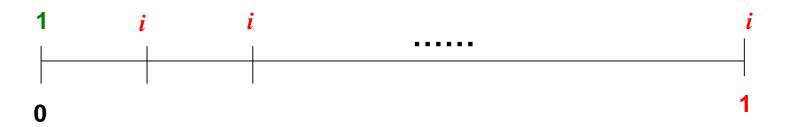
$$a_{\overline{n}} = \frac{1 - v^n}{i}$$

等价关系式(1):



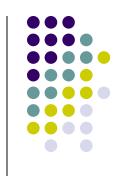
$$1 = ia_{\overline{n}} + v^n$$

含义: 初始投资1,在每期末产生利息i,这些利息的现值为 $ia_{\overline{n}|}$ 。在第n个时期末收回本金1,其现值为 v^n 。



$$\frac{1}{a_{\overline{n}|}} = \frac{1}{s_{\overline{n}|}} + i$$

(下图解释)



证明 (可略):
$$\frac{1}{S_{\overline{n}}} + i = \frac{i}{(1+i)^n - 1} + i$$

$$= \frac{i + i(1+i)^{n} - i}{(1+i)^{n} - 1}$$

$$=\frac{i}{1-v^n}=\frac{1}{a_{\overline{n}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{S_{\overline{n}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{S_{\overline{n}|}}$$

$$\frac{1}{s_{\neg}}$$

$$\frac{1}{s_{\overline{n}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_{\overline{n}}} = \frac{1}{s_{\overline{n}}} + i$$



- 例:银行贷出100万元的贷款,期限10年,年实际利率为
- 6%,请计算在下面三种还款方式下,银行在第10年末的累积值是多少(假设:银行收到的款项仍然按6%的利率进行投资)。
 - 本金和利息在第10年末一次还清;
 - 每年的利息在当年末支付,本金在第10年末归还。
 - 在10年期内,每年末偿还相等的金额。

• 解:

(1) 10年末的累积值为 $100 \times (1+0.06)^{10} = 179.08$



(2)
$$6s_{\overline{10}} + 100 = 6 \times \frac{1.06^{10} - 1}{0.06} = 179.08$$

(3) 设每年末的偿还额为R,则

$$Ra_{\overline{10}} = 100 \Longrightarrow R = 100 \div \frac{1 - (1 + 0.06)^{-10}}{0.06}$$

$$R \times s_{\overline{10}} = R \times \frac{(1+0.06)^{10}-1}{0.06} = 179.08$$

2、期初付年金(annuity-due)

• 含义: 在 n 个时期,每个时期初付款1元。





annuity-due present value factor : \ddot{a}_{ni} :a-double-dot-angle-n annuity-due accumulated value factor : \ddot{s}_{ni} :s-double-dot-angle-n

• *ä*_{nli} ——期初付年金的现值因子

$$\ddot{a}_{n} = a_{n} \cdot (1+i) = \frac{1-v^{n}}{i} (1+i) = \frac{1-v^{n}}{d}$$

• $S_{n|i}$ ——期初付年金的积累值因子

$$\ddot{S}_{n} = \ddot{a}_{n}(1+i)^{n} = \frac{(1+i)^{n}-1}{d}$$

•
$$\ddot{a}_{\bar{n}}$$
 和 $\ddot{s}_{\bar{n}}$ 的关系

$$\frac{1}{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}}} = \frac{1}{\ddot{s}_{\overline{n}}} + d$$

• 证明(可略):

$$\frac{1}{\ddot{s}_{n}} + d = \frac{d}{(1+i)^{n} - 1} + d$$

$$=\frac{dv^n}{1-v^n}+d$$

$$=\frac{d}{1-v^n}=\frac{1}{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}}}$$



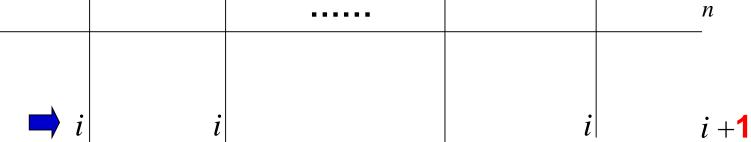
$$\frac{1}{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\ddot{a}_{\neg}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\ddot{a}_{\neg}}$$



$$\frac{1}{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}}}$$













$$\frac{1}{\ddot{S}_{n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\ddot{s}_{\overline{n}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|}} = \frac{1}{\ddot{s}_{\overline{n}|}} + d$$

$$\frac{1}{\ddot{s}_{\Box}}$$

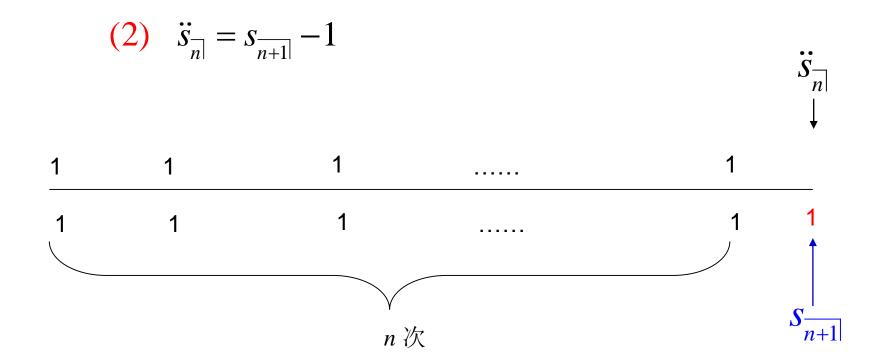




3、期初付年金和期末付年金的关系

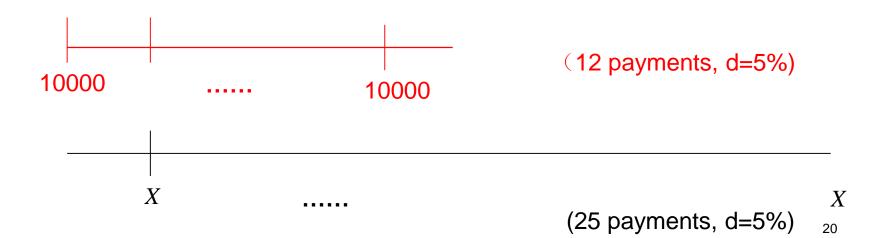
(1)
$$\ddot{a}_{n} = 1 + a_{n-1}$$

说明: \ddot{a}_n 的 n 次付款分解为第1次付款与后面的 (n-1) 次付款。



Example

Payments of 10,000 per year at an effective discount rate of 5%; the first payment is due immediately. He wishes to convert this to a 25-year annuity-immediate at the same effective rates of discount, with first payment due one year from now. What will be the size of the payments under the new annuity?



Solution:



$$d = 5\%$$
 $i = \frac{d}{1-d} = \frac{0.05}{0.95} = \frac{1}{19}$

令X是新年金在每年末的支付额,则

$$10000\ddot{a}_{\overline{12}|} = Xa_{\overline{25}|}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 10000 \times \frac{1 - (1 + i)^{-12}}{d} \times \frac{i}{1 - (1 + i)^{-25}}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 6695.61$$

Exercise



- Kathryn deposits 100 into an account at the beginning of each
 4-year period for 40 years.
- The account credits interest at an annual effective interest rate of i.
- The accumulated amount in the account at the end of 40 years is *X*, which is 5 times the accumulated amount in the account at the end of 20 years.
- Calculate *X*.

Solution



The effective interest rate over a four-year period is:

$$j = \left(1 + i\right)^4 - 1.$$

$$100\ddot{s}_{\overline{10}|j} = 5 \times 100\ddot{s}_{\overline{5}|j}$$

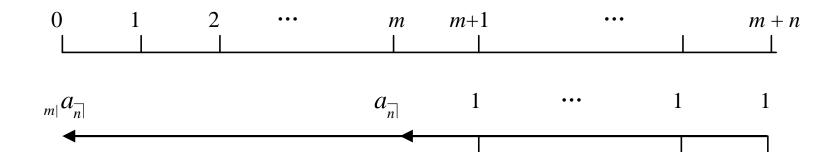
$$\Rightarrow j=31.9508\%$$

$$X=100\ddot{s}_{10|j}=6194.72$$

4、延期年金 (deferred annuity)

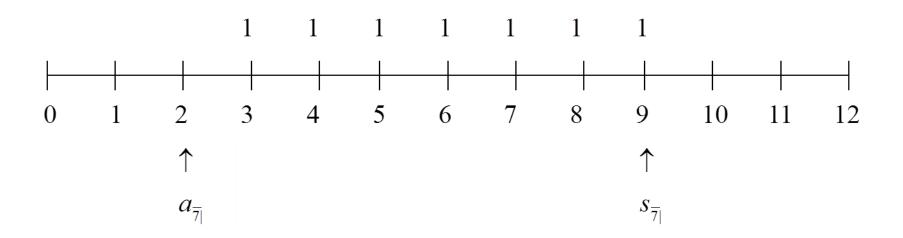


• 含义: 推迟m个时期后才开始付款的年金。



• 延期年金现值为
$$a_{\overline{n}} = v^m a_{\overline{n}} = a_{\overline{m+n}} - a_{\overline{m}}$$

• **例**: 年金共有**7**次付款,每次支付**1**元,分别在第**3**年 末到第**9**年末。求此年金的现值和在第**12**年末的积累值。



$$v^2 a_{7} = a_{9} - a_{2}$$

$$s_{7}(1+i)^3 = s_{10} - s_{3}$$

5、永续年金(Perpetuity)



- 永续年金: 无限期支付下去的年金。
- a_{∞} 为期末付永续年金(perpetuity-immediate)的现值。

$$a_{\overline{\infty}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{\overline{n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - v^n}{i} = \frac{1}{i}$$

• 永续年金: 将本金 $\frac{1}{i}$ 按利率 i 无限期投资,每期支付利息 $i \cdot \frac{1}{i} = 1$ 。



• \ddot{a}_{∞} 表示期初付的永续年金(perpetuity-due)的现值。

$$\ddot{a}_{\overline{\infty}|} = a_{\overline{\infty}|}(1+i) = \frac{1+i}{i} = \frac{1}{d}$$



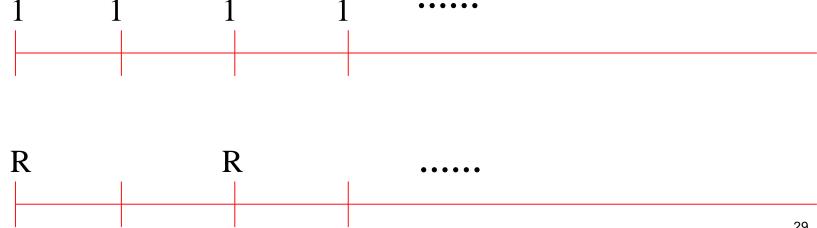
- 期末付年金与永续年金的关系: n 年的期末付年金可看作下 述两个永续年金之差:
 - 第一个每年末付款1,现值为 $\frac{1}{i}$;
 - 第二个延迟 n 年,从 n+1 年开始每年支付1,现值为 $\frac{v^n}{i}$ 因此 n 年的期末付年金的现值等于

$$a_{\overline{n}|} = \frac{1}{i} - \frac{v^n}{i} = \frac{1 - v^n}{i}$$

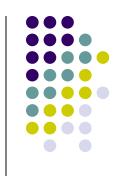
Example



 A perpetuity paying 1 at the beginning of each year has a present value of 20. If this perpetuity is exchanged for another perpetuity paying R at the beginning of every 2 years, find R so that the values of the two perpetuities are equal.



$$\frac{1}{d} = 20$$



两年期的实际贴现率D为:

$$1-D=(1-d)^2 \implies D=1-(1-1/20)^2$$

故新的永续年金的现值为

$$\frac{R}{D} = 20$$
 $R = 20 \left[1 - (1 - 1/20)^2 \right] = \frac{39}{20}$

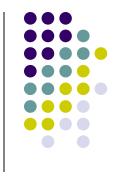


- 练习: 一笔10万元的遗产:
 - 第一个10年将每年的利息付给受益人A,
 - 第二个10年将每年的利息付给受益人B,
 - 二十年后将每年的利息付给受益人C。
 - 遗产的年收益率为7%,请确定三个受益者的相对 受益比例。



- 解: 10万元每年产生的利息是7000元。
- A所占的份额是 $7000a_{10} = 49165$
- B所占的份额是 $7000(a_{\overline{20}} a_{\overline{10}}) = 24993$
- C所占的份额是 $7000(a_{\overline{\infty}} a_{\overline{20}}) = 25842$

• A、B、C受益比例近似为49%, 25%和26%。



Example

 Give an algebraic proof and a verbal explanation for the formula.

$$a_{\overline{m}} = a_{\overline{\infty}} - a_{\overline{m}} - v^{m+n} a_{\overline{\infty}}$$

Solution (课后阅读)

$$a_{\overline{\infty}} - a_{\overline{m}} - v^{m+n} a_{\overline{\infty}} = \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1 - v^m}{i} - v^{m+n} \cdot \frac{1}{i}$$



$$= \frac{1 - (1 - v^m) - v^{m+n}}{i}$$

$$= \frac{v^m (1 - v^n)}{i}$$

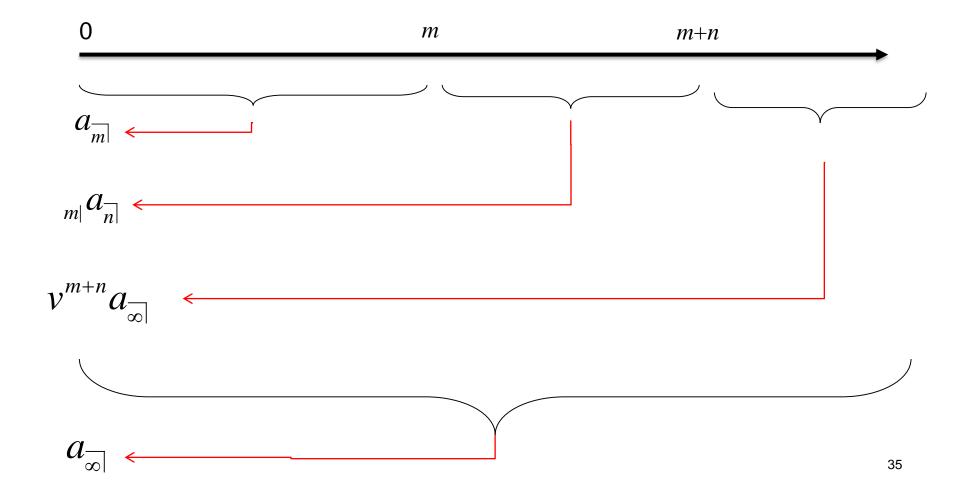
$$=v^m\cdot a_{\overline{n}}$$

$$= m |a_{\overline{n}}|$$

解释:一个永续年金可以分解为三个年金之和:

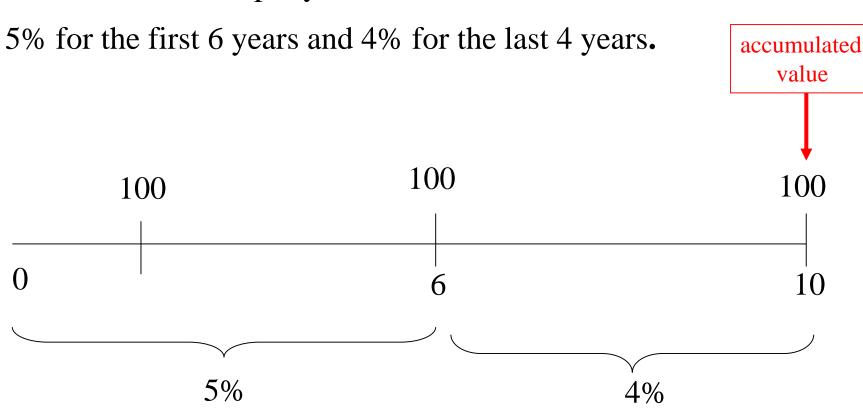


$$a_{\overline{\infty}} = a_{\overline{m}} + a_{\overline{n}} + v^{m+n} a_{\overline{\infty}} \implies a_{\overline{n}} = a_{\overline{\infty}} - a_{\overline{m}} - v^{m+n} a_{\overline{\infty}}$$

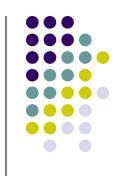


6、可变利率年金

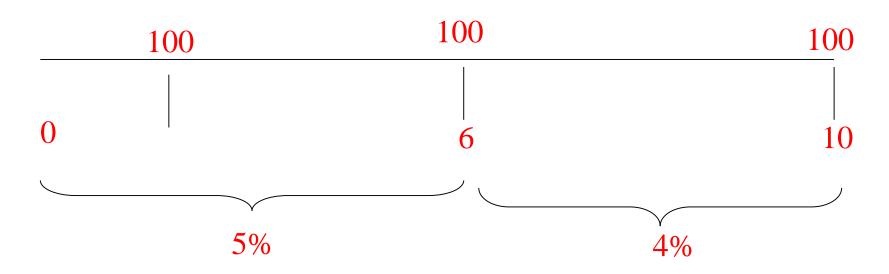
Example: Find the accumulated value of a 10-year annuity-immediate of \$100 per year if the effective rate of interest is



- **解**: 前六年的投资在第6年末的价值为 $100s_{\overline{6}|0.05}$
 - 再按4%的利率积累到第10年末的价值为 $100s_{\overline{6}0.05}(1.04)^4$



- 后四年的投资在第10年末的累积值为 100s_{40.04}
- 在第10年末的价值为 $100[s_{\overline{6}|0.05}(1.04)^4 + s_{\overline{4}|0.04}] = 1220.38$



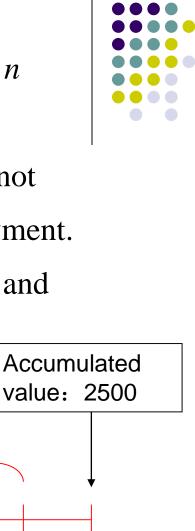
exercise: A fund of 2500 is to be accumulated by n annual payments of 50, followed by n+1 annual payments of 75, plus a smaller final payment X of not more than 75 made 1 year after the last regular payment. If the effective annual rate of interest is 5%, find n and the amount of the final irregular payment.

n+1

每次75

n

每次50



X

Solution:

$$50 \cdot s_{\overline{n}} \cdot (1+i)^{n+2} + 75 \cdot s_{\overline{n+1}} \cdot (1+i) = 2500$$



$$\Rightarrow n = 10.7393$$

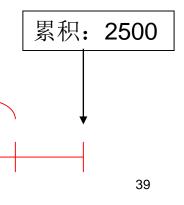
$$\Leftrightarrow n = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 2500 - 50 \cdot s_{\overline{n}} \cdot (1+i)^{n+2} - 75 \cdot s_{\overline{n+1}} \cdot (1+i)$$
$$= 251.81 > 75$$

故
$$n=11$$

$$\Rightarrow X = -92.92$$

(负值的含义?)



n

n+1

Exercise: A level perpetuity-immediate is to be shared by A, B, C, and D. A receives the first n payments, B the next 2n payments, C payments # 3n + 1, ..., 5n, and D the payments thereafter. It is known that the present values of B's and D's shares are equal. Find the ratio of the present value of the shares of A, B, C, D.

Solution:



$$A: \quad a_{\overline{n}} = \frac{1 - v^n}{i}$$

$$B: \ a_{\overline{3n}} - a_{\overline{n}} = \frac{v^n - v^{3n}}{i} = \frac{v^n}{i} (1 - v^{2n})$$

$$C: \ a_{\overline{5n}} - a_{\overline{3n}} = \frac{v^{3n} - v^{5n}}{i}$$

$$D: \ a_{\overline{\infty}} - a_{\overline{5n}} = \frac{v^{5n}}{i}$$

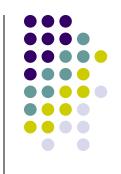


$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{D} \qquad \frac{v^n}{i} \cdot (1 - v^{2n}) = \frac{v^{5n}}{i}$$

$$v^n = 0.78615$$

A:B:C:D =
$$(1 - v^n)$$
: $(v^n - v^{3n})$: $(v^{3n} - v^{5n})$: (v^{5n})
= $0.2138 : 0.3003 : 0.1856 : 0.3003$



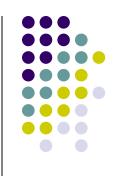


计算
$$a_{\overline{n}|i}$$
: = PV(i , n , -1)

计算
$$\ddot{a}_{n}$$
: = PV(i , n , -1,, 1)

计算
$$S_{\overline{n}_i}$$
: = FV(i , n , -1)

计算
$$\ddot{S}_{n}$$
: = FV(i , n , -1,, 1)



PV(rate, nper, pmt, [fv], [type])

rate 必需。各期利率。

nper 必需。年金的付款总期数。

pmt 必需。各期所应支付的金额,其数值在整个年金

期间保持不变。如果省略 pmt,则必须包括 fv 参数。

fv 可选。终值。缺省值为0。

type 可选。O表示期末,1表示期初。缺省值为O。



FV(rate, nper, pmt, [pv], [type])

rate 必需。各期利率。

nper 必需。年金的付款总期数。

pmt 必需。各期支付的金额。如果省略 pmt,则必须包括 pv 参数。

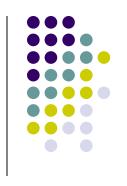
pv 可选。现值。缺省值为0。

type 可选。O表示期末,1表示期初。缺省值为O。

回顾



- 前述年金的特点
 - 每年复利1次(给出年实际利率),每年支付1次
- 问题:如何计算下述年金?
 - 每年复利1次,每年支付 m 次(常见)
- 方法1:
 - 计算每次付款对应的实际利率,再应用基本公式。
- 方法2: 建立新公式



例:一笔50000元的贷款,计划在今后的5年内按月偿还,如果年实际利率为6%,请计算每月末的付款金额。(应用基本公式)



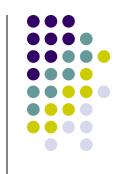
• 解: 年实际利率为6%,所以月实际利率j为

$$(1+6\%) = (1+j)^{12} \Rightarrow j = 0.4868\%$$

假设每月偿还金额为X,则

$$50000 = Xa_{\overline{60}|i}$$

$$X = 50000 \div a_{\overline{60}|i} = 962.95(\vec{\pi})$$



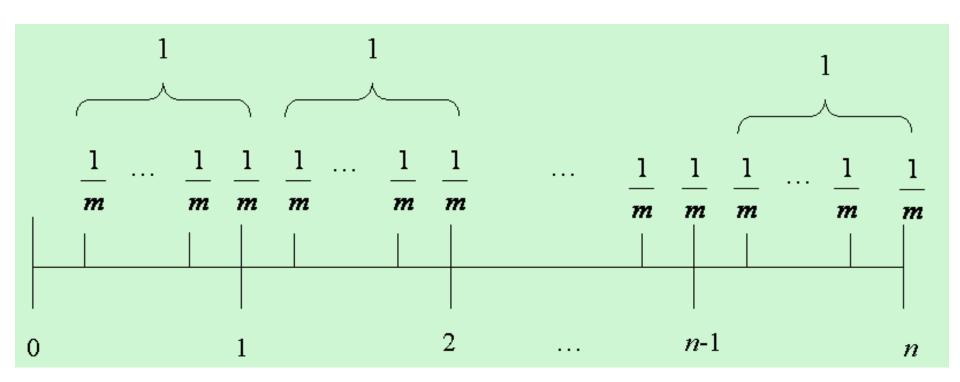
7、每年支付 m 次的年金: 建立新公式

- **●** *n* 表示年数。
- m 表示每年的付款次数。
- i 表示年实际利率。





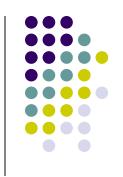
每年支付m次,每次的付款为1/m元,每年的付款是1元。



$$a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot (v^{\frac{1}{m}} + v^{\frac{2}{m}} + \dots + v^{n-\frac{1}{m}} + v^{n})$$

$$a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)}$$

 $a\frac{(m)}{n}$ (a-upper-m-angle-n)



$$a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot (v^{\frac{1}{m}} + v^{\frac{2}{m}} + \dots + v^{n-\frac{1}{m}} + v^{n})$$

$$=\frac{1}{m}\cdot v^{1/m}\cdot \frac{1-v^n}{1-v^{1/m}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{1 - v^n}{(1 + i)^{1/m} - 1}$$

(分子分母同乘 $(1+i)^{1/m}$)

$$=\frac{1-v^n}{i^{(m)}}$$

$$1 + i = \left(1 + \frac{i^{(m)}}{m}\right)^{m}$$
$$i^{(m)} = m\left[(1 + i)^{1/m} - 1\right]$$



$$a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{1 - v^n}{i^{(m)}}$$



■ 需要已知年实际利率和名义利率。

10年内每月末支付400的现值?

例:5年内每季度末支付200的现值?

 $12 \times 400 \times a_{\overline{10}}^{(12)}$

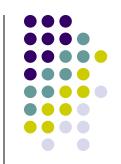




•
$$a_{\overline{n}}^{(m)} = a_{\overline{n}}$$
 的关系(哪个较大?): $a_{\overline{n}}^{(m)} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} a_{\overline{n}}$

证明:

$$a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{1 - v^n}{i^{(m)}} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} \cdot \frac{1 - v^n}{i} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} a_{\overline{n}|}$$



• 上述年金的累积值:

$$s_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = (1+i)^n a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = (1+i)^n \frac{1-v^n}{i^{(m)}} = \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i^{(m)}}$$

• $S_{\overline{n}}^{(m)}$, $S_{\overline{n}}$ 的关系(哪个较大?):

$$S_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i^{(m)}} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} S_{\overline{n}|}$$

例: 10年内每季度末支付400的累积值? $4 \times 400 \times s_{10}^{(4)}$

例: 5年内每月末支付200的累积值? $12 \times 200 \times s_{5}^{(12)}$



例: 投资者向一基金存入10000元,基金的年实际利率为5%。如果投资者在今后的5年内每个季度末从基金领取一笔等额收入,则投资者第5年末在基金的价值为零。请计算该投资者每次可以领取多少。

解:假设在每个季度末可以领取x元,则每年的领取额是 4x元,因此所有领取额的现值为 $4xa_{5}^{(4)}$,故:

$$4xa_{\overline{5}|}^{(4)} = 10000 \implies x = 2500 \div a_{\overline{5}|}^{(4)} = 2500 \div \left(\frac{i}{i^{(4)}} a_{\overline{5}|}\right) = 566.92 \ (\overrightarrow{\pi})$$

Excel应用?

	A	В	С
1	实际利率 i	5%	5%
2	名义利率 i ^(m)	=NOMINAL(C1,4)	4.91%
3	现值因子 a _n	=PV(C1,5,-1,0,0)	¥4.33
4	领取额	=2500/(C1/C2*C3)	¥566.92



- 练习:投资者在每月末向一基金存入1000元,如果基金的年实际利率为5%,请计算该投资者在第5年末的积累值。
- 解: 每年的存入额为12000元, 因此有

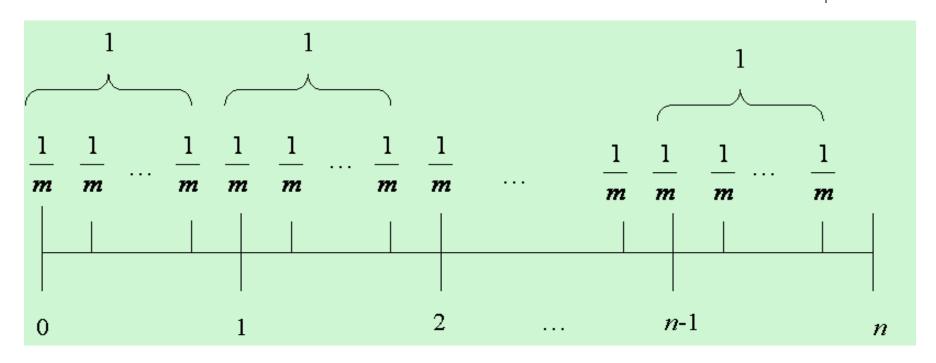
$$12000s_{\overline{5}|}^{(12)} = 12000 \frac{i}{i^{(12)}} s_{\overline{5}|} = 67813.7 \quad (\vec{\pi})$$

Excel应用?

	A	В	С
1	实际利率 i	5%	5%
2	名义利率 i ^(m)	=NOMINAL(C1,12)	4.889%
3	终值因子 s_n	=FV(C1,5,-1,0,0)	¥5.53
4	第5年末的价值	=12000*C1/C2*C3	¥67,813.74



期初付年金(annuity-due payable mthly)



$$\ddot{a}_{\overline{n|}}^{(m)} = (1+i)^{1/m} a_{\overline{n|}}^{(m)}$$

每年支付m次的期初付年金的现值:



$$\ddot{a}_{\frac{n}{n}}^{(m)} = (1+i)^{1/m} a_{\frac{n}{n}}^{(m)}$$

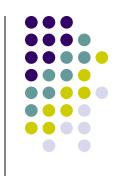
$$=\frac{1-v^n}{d^{(m)}}$$

$$a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{1-v^n}{i^{(m)}}$$

$$=\frac{d}{d^{(m)}}\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}}$$

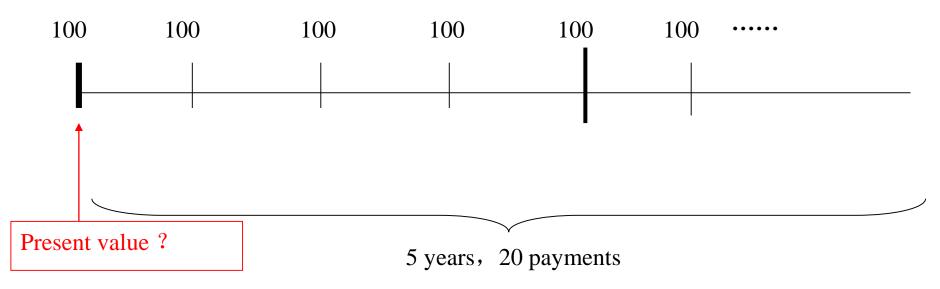
$$a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} a_{\overline{n}|}$$

$$\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}}^{(m)}$$
, $\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}}$ 哪个大?



Example

• Find the present value of an annuity on which payments are 100 per quarter for 5 years, just before the first payment is made, if interest force is δ .



Solution:



$$4 \times 100 \times \ddot{a}_{\overline{5}|}^{(4)} = 400 \times \frac{1 - v^{3}}{d^{(4)}}$$

$$=400\times\frac{1-e^{-50}}{4(1-e^{-\delta/4})}$$

$$v = e^{-\delta} = \left[1 - \frac{d^{(4)}}{4}\right]^4$$



$$d^{(4)} = 4 \left[1 - e^{-\delta/4} \right]$$

每年支付m次的期初付年金的累积值:



$$\ddot{s}_{\frac{n}{n}}^{(m)} = (1+i)^n \ddot{a}_{\frac{n}{n}}^{(m)}$$

$$= (1+i)^n \frac{1-v^n}{d^{(m)}} = \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{d^{(m)}}$$

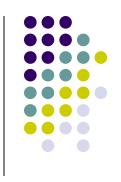
$$\ddot{S}_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{d}{d^{(m)}} \ddot{S}_{\overline{n}|}$$

$$\ddot{S}_{\overline{n}}^{(m)}$$
, $\ddot{S}_{\overline{n}}$ 哪个大?



- **Example:** payment of \$400 per month are made over a ten-year period. Find expression for
 - (1) the present value of these payments two years prior to the first payment.
 - (2) the accumulated value three years after the final payment.
- Use symbols based on an effective rate of interest.

• 解: 年付款为 400×12=4800。



(1)
$$4800v^2\ddot{a}_{\overline{10}|}^{(12)}$$

问题: 如果看做期末付年金计算?

(2)
$$4800(1+i)^3 s_{\overline{10}}^{(12)}$$



10年,每月付款1次,每次400元,共120次付款

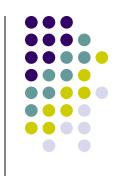


永续年金:每年支付m次的永续年金的现值如下

$$a_{\frac{m}{\infty}|}^{(m)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{\frac{n}{|}}^{(m)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - v^n}{i^{(m)}} = \frac{1}{i^{(m)}}$$

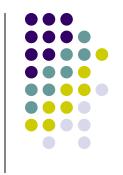
$$\ddot{a}_{\frac{\infty}{n}}^{(m)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ddot{a}_{\frac{n}{n}}^{(m)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - v^n}{d^{(m)}} = \frac{1}{d^{(m)}}$$

$$\ddot{a}_{\overline{\infty}|}^{(m)} = (1+i)^{1/m} a_{\overline{\infty}|}^{(m)}$$
 (两个年金相差1/m个时期)



- 例:投资者现在存入基金24000元,希望在今后的每月末 领取100元,并无限期地领下去,年实际利率应该为多少?
- **解**: m = 12,每年领取的金额为1200元。假设年实际利率为i,则:

$$1200 \frac{1}{i^{(12)}} = 24000 \implies i^{(12)} = 5\% \implies i = 5.116\%$$



Exercise

- At an annual effective interest rate of i, i > 0, the present value of a perpetuity paying 10 at the end of each 3—year period, with the first payment at the end of year 6, is 32. At the same annual effective rate of i, the present value of a perpetuity—immediate paying 1 at the end of each 4-month period is X.
- Calculate *X*.



Solution: $\Diamond j$ 为 3年期 的实际利率,则

$$1 + j = (1 + i)^3$$
.

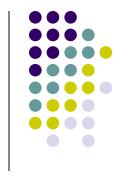
永续年金在第3年末的价值为 10/j

永续年金在时间
$$0$$
点的价值为 $\frac{10}{j} \frac{1}{1+j}$ 令其等于32,即得

j = 0.25

年实际利率:

$$i = (1+j)^{1/3} - 1 = 7.72\%$$



每4个月复利一次的年名义利率 i⁽³⁾为

$$i = 7.72\%$$
, $1 + i = \left(1 + \frac{i^{(3)}}{3}\right)^3 \implies i^{(3)} = 7.53\%$

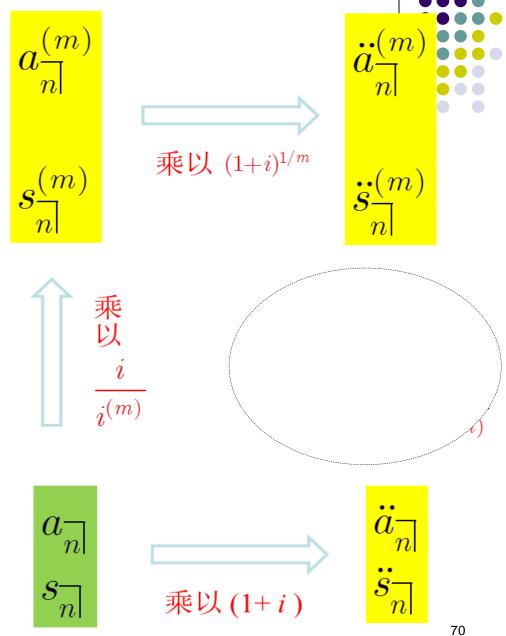
每4个月末支付1元(每年支付3元)的永续年金的现值为

$$x = \frac{3}{i^{(3)}} = 39.83$$

$$a_{\infty}^{(m)} = \frac{1}{i^{(m)}}$$

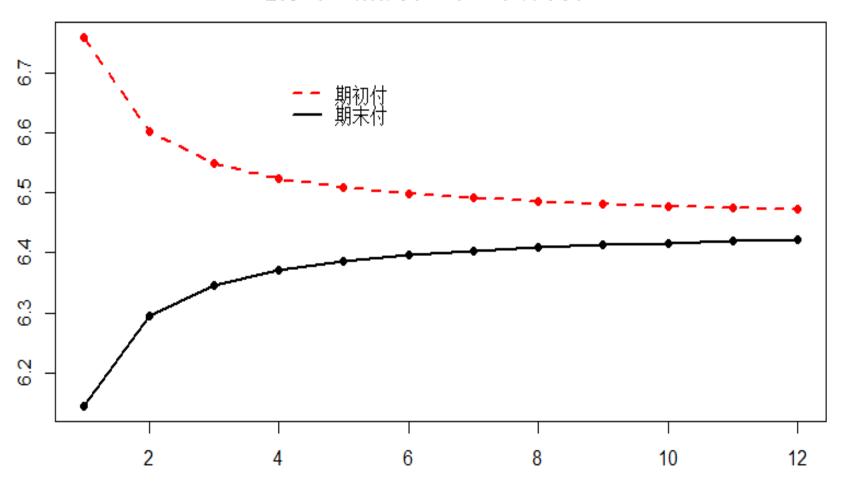
问题: 随着m

的增大,每年 支付m次的年 金的价值如何 变化? m趋于 无穷呢?





每年支付m次的年金现值因子随着m增加而变化的过程 (假设年金期限为10年,年利率为10%)



8、连续支付的年金 (continuously payable annuity)



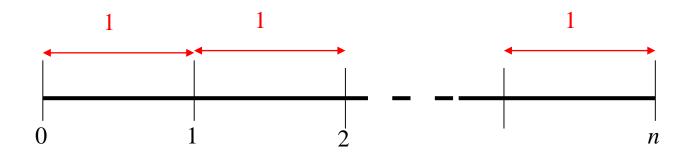
• 含义:

假设连续不断地付款,但每年的付款总量仍然为1元。

• 记号:

 $\overline{a}_{\overline{n}|}$ Continuously payable annuity PV factor

 $\overline{S_n}$ Continuously payable annuity FV factor





• 连续支付年金是年支付次数m趋于无穷大时的年金,故

$$\overline{a}_{\overline{n}|} = \lim_{m \to \infty} a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1 - v^n}{i^{(m)}} = \frac{1 - v^n}{\delta}$$

• 连续支付年金与基本年金的关系:

$$\overline{a_{\overline{n}|}} = \frac{1 - v^{n}}{\delta} = \frac{i}{\delta} \frac{1 - v^{n}}{i} = \frac{i}{\delta} a_{\overline{n}|}$$



Continuously payable perpetuity: 连续支付,每
 年的支付总量为1,支付期限为无穷。PV factor:

$$\overline{a}_{\overline{\infty}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \overline{a}_{\overline{n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - v^n}{\delta} = \frac{1}{\delta}$$

Continuously payable annuity accumulated value factor:



$$\overline{s_n} = (1+i)^n \overline{a_n}$$

$$= (1+i)^n \frac{1-v^n}{\delta}$$

$$=\frac{(1+i)^n-1}{\delta}$$

连续支付年金的现值(另一种方法):

从时点t开始的小区间dt内的付款为1dt,其现值为 $v^t dt$

$$\overline{a}_{\overline{n}} = \int_{0}^{n} v^{t} dt = \frac{v^{t}}{\ln v} \begin{vmatrix} n \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{v^{n} - 1}{\ln v}$$

$$=\frac{1-v^n}{\ln(1+i)}=\frac{1-v^n}{\delta}$$

连续支付年金的累积值(另一种方法):

$$\overline{S}_{\overline{n}} = \int_{0}^{n} (1+i)^{n-t} dt = -\int_{0}^{n} (1+i)^{n-t} d(n-t)$$

$$= \frac{(1+i)^{n-t}}{\ln(1+i)} \binom{n}{0}$$

$$= \frac{(1+i)^{n}-1}{\ln(1+i)} = \frac{(1+i)^{n}-1}{\delta}$$



• 解: 将等式两边变形,可得

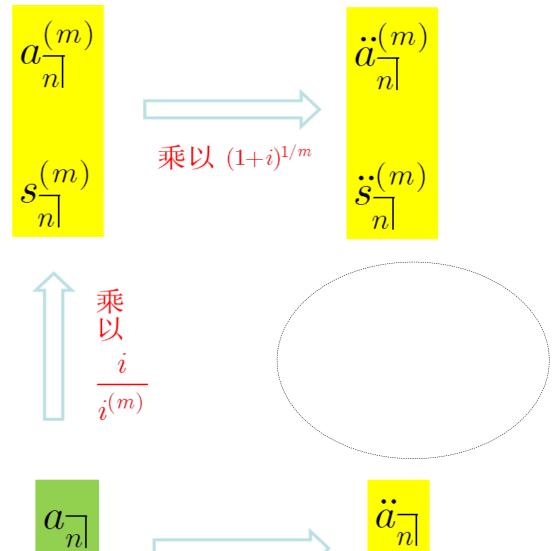
$$\frac{e^{15\delta}-1}{\delta} = \frac{e^{10\delta}-1}{\delta} + 2 \cdot \frac{e^{5\delta}-1}{\delta}$$

$$e^{15\delta} - e^{10\delta} - 2e^{5\delta} + 2 = 0$$

$$(e^{5\delta} - 1)(e^{10\delta} - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^{5\delta} = 1 \Rightarrow \delta = 0 \\ e^{10\delta} = 2 \Rightarrow \delta = \ln 2/10 \end{cases} (x)$$





等额年金 的计算





$$a_{\overline{n}|} = \frac{1 - v^n}{i}$$

$$a_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{1 - v^n}{i^{(m)}} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} a_{\overline{n}|}$$

$$\overline{a}_{\overline{n}|} = \frac{1 - v^n}{\delta}$$





The equation of value that governs cash flows is:

PV of inflows = PV of outflows

- We may solve an equation of value to find:
 - An unknown amount of money
 - A number of years
 - An interest rate

• 练习: 如果现在投资10万元,3年后投资20万元,在10年末的累积值为50万元,请计算半年复利一次的年名义利率。



• **解**: 令 $j = i^{(2)}/2$,价值方程为

$$10(1+j)^{20} + 20(1+j)^{14} = 50$$

● 用<u>excel</u>求解此方程得(请练习)

$$j = 0.032178$$

$$i^{(2)} = 2j = 0.064$$



- 练习:投资者在每季初向基金存入1万元,当每年复利4次的年名义利率为多少时,在第5年末可以累积到30万元?
- \mathbf{M} : 假设每个季度的实际利率为 j,则

$$\ddot{s}_{\overline{20}|_{j}} = 30$$

应用Excel求解即得j = 0.037189

$$i^{(4)} = 4j = 0.1488$$



Exercise 1:

If
$$3 \cdot a_{\overline{n}}^{(2)} = 2 \cdot a_{\overline{2n}}^{(2)} = 45 \cdot s_{\overline{1}}^{(2)}$$
, find i .

Solution 1:

$$3 \cdot a_{\overline{n}}^{(2)} = 2 \cdot a_{\overline{2n}}^{(2)} = 45 \cdot s_{\overline{1}}^{(2)}$$



$$3 \cdot \frac{1 - v^n}{i^{(2)}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1 - v^{2n}}{i^{(2)}} = 45 \cdot \frac{(1 + i) - 1}{i^{(2)}}$$



$$3 \cdot (1 - v^n) = 2 \cdot (1 - v^n)(1 + v^n)$$

$$1 + v^n = \frac{3}{2} \qquad \Longrightarrow \quad v^n = 1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow v'$$



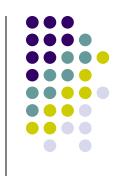
$$i = \frac{1}{30}$$



Exercise 2:

- At an effective annual interest rate of i (i > 0), it is known that
 - (a) The present value of 5 at the end of each year for 2*n* years, plus an additional 3 at the end of each of the first *n* years, is 64.6720.
 - (b) The present value of an *n*-year deferred annuity-immediate paying 10 per year for *n* years is 34.2642.
- Calculate *n*

Solution 2:



From (a) we have an equation of value

$$64.6720 = 5 \cdot a_{\overline{2n}} + 3 \cdot a_{\overline{n}}; \tag{1}$$

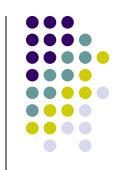
From (b) we have the equation of value

$$34.2642 = v^n \cdot 10 \cdot a_{\overline{n}} = 10 \left(a_{\overline{2n}} - a_{\overline{n}} \right) \tag{2}$$

Solving these equations, we obtain

$$a_{\overline{2n}} = 9.3689$$

$$a_{\overline{n}} = 5.9425$$



$$\frac{1 - v^{2n}}{1 - v^n} = \frac{9.3689}{5.9425} \Rightarrow 1 + v^n = 1.5766$$

$$\Rightarrow v^n = 0.5766.$$

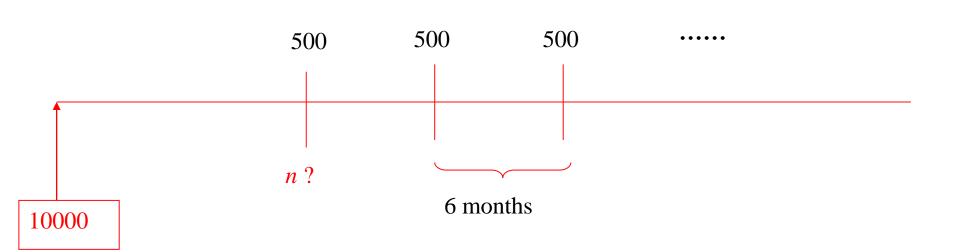
as
$$a_{\overline{n}} = \frac{1 - v^n}{i} = 5.9425$$

$$i = 0.07125 = 7.125\%$$

as
$$v^n = 0.5766$$

Exercise 3:

• A sum of 10,000 is used to buy a deferred perpetuity-due paying 500 every 6 months forever. Find an expression for the deferred period expressed as a function of *d*



Solution 3:



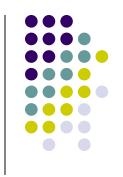
每6个月的实际贴现率D:

$$(1-D)^2 = 1-d \implies D = 1-(1-d)^{0.5}$$

延期 n年的价值方程为:

$$10000 = (1-d)^{n} \cdot 500 \cdot \frac{1}{D} = (1-d)^{n} \cdot 500 \cdot \frac{1}{1-(1-d)^{0.5}}$$

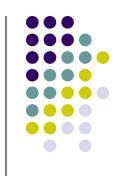
$$n = \frac{\ln(20(1-\sqrt{1-d}))}{\ln(1-d)}$$



Exercise 4:

- The present values of the following three annuities are equal:
 - (i) perpetuity-immediate paying 1 each year, calculated at an annual effective interest rate of 7.25%
 - (ii) 50-year annuity-immediate paying 1 each year, calculated at an annual effective interest rate of j %
 - (iii) *n*-year annuity-immediate paying 1 each year, calculated at an annual effective interest rate of (j-1)%
- Calculate *n* .

Solution 4: The value of the first perpetuity is



$$a_{\overline{\infty}} = \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{0.0725} = 13.7931.$$

The value of the second annuity is $13.7931 = a_{50|j}$.

Hence,
$$j = 7\%$$
.

From the equation, $a_{\overline{n}|6\%} = 13.7931$

we get that
$$n = 30.1680$$
.



Exercise 5:

- The accumulated value just after the last payment under a 12-year annuity of 1000 per year, paying interest at the rate of 5% per annum effective, is to be used to purchase a perpetuity at an interest rate of 6%, first payment to be made 1 year after the last payment under the annuity.
- Showing all your work, determine the size of the payments under the perpetuity.

Solution 5:

Let X be the level payment under the perpetuity. The equation of value just after the last annuity payment is

$$1000 \cdot s_{\overline{12}|5\%} = X \cdot a_{\overline{\infty}|6\%}$$

implying that

$$X = 1000 \cdot \frac{s_{\overline{12}5\%}}{a_{\overline{\infty}6\%}}$$
$$= 1000 \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot ((1.05)^{12} - 1) = 955.03.$$

