# 债务偿还方法 Repaying Loans

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# 主要内容

- 分期偿还法(amortization method)
  - 等额
  - 变额
- 偿债基金法(sinking fund method)
  - 等额
  - 变额
- 抵押贷款(略)

# 债务偿还的两种方法

- 分期偿还法(amortization method): 借款人分期偿还贷款,在每次偿还的金额中,包括:
  - 当期利息
  - 一部分本金
- 偿债基金法(sinking fund method): 借款人在贷款期间:
  - · 分期偿还利息
  - 积累偿债基金,到期时一次性偿还贷款本金。

# 一、等额分期偿还(level installment payments)

- 在等额分期偿还法中,需要解决的问题包括:
  - (1)每次偿还的金额(loan payments)是多少?
  - (2) 未偿还的本金余额(loan balance,loan outstanding, principal outstanding)是多少?
  - (3) 在每次偿还的金额中,利息和本金分别是多少?

#### 1. 每次偿还的金额

- 贷款的本金是  $L_0$
- 期限为n年
- 年实际利率为 i
- 每年末等额偿还R
- 则每次偿还的金额 R 可表示为(level loan payment)

$$Ra_{\overline{n}|i} = L_0 \implies R = \frac{L_0}{a_{\overline{n}|i}}$$

#### 2. 未偿还本金余额

 $\bullet$  问题:每年偿还R,第k年末的贷款余额?

- 方法:
  - 将来法(prospective method)
  - 过去法(retrospective method)

- 方法一: 将来法 (prospective method)
  - 把将来需要偿还的金额折算成计算日的现值,即得未 偿还本金余额。
  - 第 k 年末,将来还需偿还 (n k)次,故未偿还本金余额为

$$L_k = Ra_{\overline{n-k}}$$

- 方法二: 过去法(retrospective method)
  - 从原始贷款本金的累积值中减去过去已付款项的累积值。

- 原始贷款本金累积到第 k 年末的价值:  $L_0(1+i)^k$
- 已偿还的款项累积到第 k 年末的价值:  $Rs_{k}$
- 未偿还本金余额:

$$L_k = L_0 (1+i)^k - Rs_{\overline{k}}$$

• 证明: 将来法与过去法等价。

$$L_{k} = L_{0}(1+i)^{k} - Rs_{\overline{k}|}$$

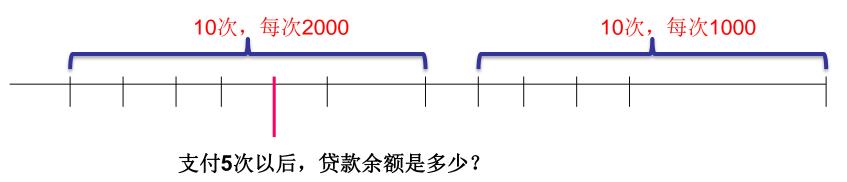
$$= (1+i)^{k} Ra_{\overline{n}|} - Rs_{\overline{k}|}$$

$$= R \left[ (1+i)^{k} \cdot \frac{1-v^{n}}{i} - \frac{(1+i)^{k} - 1}{i} \right] = R \cdot \frac{1-v^{n-k}}{i}$$

$$= Ra_{\overline{n-k}|i}$$
 (将来法)

# **Example:**

by 10 payments of \$1000 at the end of each half-year. If the nominal rate of interest convertible semiannually is 10%, find the outstanding loan balance immediately after five payments have been made by both the prospective method and the retrospective method.



• 解:

每半年的实际利率为5%;

(1) 将来法: 未偿还贷款余额为

$$L_5 = 1000(a_{\overline{15}} + a_{\overline{5}}) = 14709$$

贷款本金为

$$L_0 = 1000(a_{\overline{20}} + a_{\overline{10}}) = 20184$$

(2) 过去法: 未偿还贷款余额为

$$L_5 = 20184(1.05)^5 - 2000s_{\overline{5}|} = 14709$$

# **Example:**

- A loan is being repaid with 20 annual payments of \$1000 each.
- At the time of the fifth payment, the borrower wishes to pay an extra \$2000 and then repay the balance over 12 years with a revised annual payment.
- If the effective rate of interest is 9%, find the amount of revised annual payment.

● 解: 由将来法,5年后的余额为

$$L_5 = 1000 a_{\overline{15}|} = 8060.70$$

如借款人加付2000,则余额成为6060.70。

假设修正付款额为X,价值方程为

$$Xa_{\overline{12}} = 6060.70$$

故

$$X = \frac{6060.70}{7.1607} = 846.38$$

#### 3、每期偿还的本金和利息:本息分解

- 基本原理:还款额优先支付利息,剩余部分偿还本金。
- ② 设第 t 年末的还款额为 R ,利息部分为  $I_t$  ,本金部分为  $P_t$  记  $I_{t-1}$  为第 t 1年末的未偿还贷款余额,则有

$$I_{t} = iL_{t-1} = iRa_{n-t+1} = R(1-v^{n-t+1})$$
 $t \text{ 的减函数}$ 

$$P_{t} = R - I_{t} = R \cdot v^{n-t+1}$$
*t* 的增函数

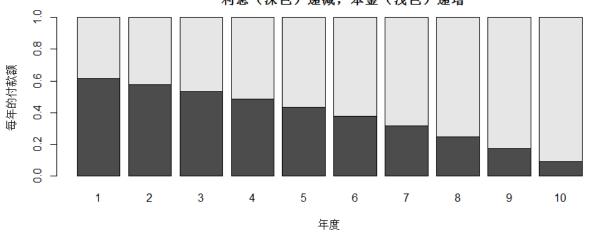
#### 分期偿还表

| 时间 t  | 还款额   | 利息 $I_t$                                  | 本金 $P_t$             | 未偿还贷款余额                             |
|-------|-------|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0     |       |   |                      | $\mathcal{A}_{\overline{n}\mid\ i}$ |
| 1     | 1     | $ia_{\overline{n} i} = 1 - v^n$           | $v^n$                | $a_{\overline{n-1} i}$              |
| 2     | 1     | $ia_{\overline{n-1} i} = 1 - v^{n-1}$     | $v^{n-1}$            | $a_{\overline{n-2\mid i}}$          |
| • • • | • • • | •••                                       | • • •                | • • •                               |
| t     | 1     | $ia_{\overline{n-t+1} i} = 1 - v^{n-t+1}$ | $v^{n-t+1}$          | $a_{\overline{n-t} \ i}$            |
| • • • | •••   | •••                                       | •••                  | •••                                 |
| n-1   | 1     | $ia_{\overline{2} i} = 1 - v^2$           | $v^2$                | $a_{\overline{1} \ i}$              |
| n     | 1     | $ia_{\bar{1} i} = 1 - v$                  | ν                    | 0                                   |
| 总和    | n     | $n-a_{\overline{n} i}$                    | $a_{\overline{n i}}$ |                                     |

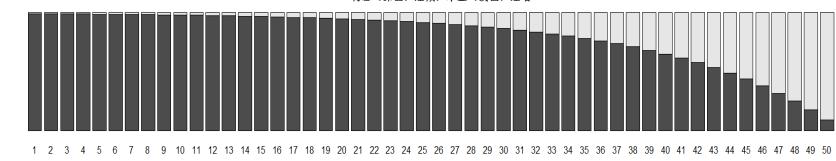
递减 几何递增 将来法

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10年期的等额分期偿还: 利息(深色)递减,本金(浅色)递增



50年期的等额分期偿还: 利息(深色)递减,本金(浅色)递增

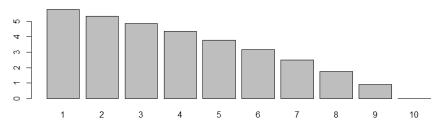


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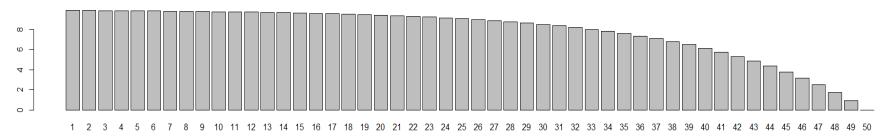
每年的付款額 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

0.0

#### 10年期的等额分期偿还的未偿还贷款余额



#### 50年期的等额分期偿还的未偿还贷款余额



例:一笔贷款的期限为2年,每季度末等额偿还一次,每年 复利4次的年贷款利率为6%,如果第一年末偿还的本金为 2000元,请计算在第二年末应该偿还的本金。

解: 季度实际利率为i = 1.5%

第1年末(第4次)偿还的本金:  $P_4 = Rv^{8-4+1} = Rv^5$ 第2年末(第8次)偿还的本金:  $P_8 = Rv^{8-8+1} = Rv$ 所以 $P_8/P_4 = v^{-4} = (1+i)^4$ ,即  $P_8 = P_4 (1+i)^4 = 2000(1.015)^4 = 2122.73$ (元)

## **Example:**

• A \$1000 loan is being repaid by payments of \$100 at the end of each **quarter** for as long as necessary, plus a smaller final payment. If the nominal rate of interest **convertible quarterly** is 16%, find the amount of **principle and interest** in the fourth payment.

● 解: 第三次还款后的未偿还贷款余额为

$$L_3 = 1000(1.04)^3 - 100s_{\overline{3}|0.04} = 812.70$$

• 从而有

$$I_4 = 0.04 \times 812.70 = 32.51$$

$$P_4 = 100 - 32.15 = 67.49$$

- 注意:此例无需算出最后一次付款的时期与金额。
- ▶ 注:另一种解法(了解)

$$1000 = 100a_{\overline{n}|0.04} \Longrightarrow n = 13.02392$$

$$P_t = 100v^{n-t+1}$$
  $\Rightarrow P_4 = 100v^{13.02392-4+1} = 67.49$ 

#### **Exercise:**

■ A loan is being amortized by means of level monthly payments at an annual effective interest rate of 8%. The amount of principal repaid in the 12-th payment is 1000 and the amount of principal repaid in the *t*-th payment is 3700. Calculate *t*.

• 月实际利率为 
$$j = (1+8\%)^{1/12} - 1 = 0.006434$$

● 第12次付款中的本金为(R为每次的付款额, n为付款总次数)

$$1000 = R(1 + 0.006434)^{-(n-12+1)}$$

● 第t次付款中的本金为

$$3700 = R(1+0.006434)^{-(n-t+1)}$$

● 解上述方程组即得 t = 216

#### **Exercise:**

- A borrows \$10,000 from B and agrees to repay it with equal quarterly installment of principle and interest at 8%, convertible quarterly over six years.
- At the end of two years B sells the right to receive future payments to C at a price, which produces a yield rate of 10% convertible quarterly for C.
- Find the total amount of interest received: (1) by C, and (2) by
   B.

|   |    |       | 2年,8次  |  |        | 4年,16次 |     |        |  |
|---|----|-------|--------|--|--------|--------|-----|--------|--|
|   |    | ſ     |        |  |        |        |     |        |  |
| A | 收入 | 10000 |        |  |        |        |     |        |  |
| A | 支出 |       | 528.71 |  | 528.71 | 528.71 | ••• | 528.71 |  |
|   | 收入 |       | 528.71 |  | 528.71 |        |     |        |  |
| В |    |       |        |  | X      |        |     |        |  |
|   | 支出 | 10000 |        |  |        |        |     |        |  |
| С | 收入 |       |        |  |        | 528.71 | ••• | 528.71 |  |
|   | 支出 |       |        |  | X      |        |     |        |  |

$$R = \frac{10000}{a_{\overline{24}|0.02}} = 528.71$$

$$X = 528.71 a_{\overline{16}|0.025} = 6902.31$$

## 解:

• 六年中A的每次还款额为

$$\frac{10,000}{a_{\overline{24}|0.02}} = \frac{10,000}{18.9139} = 528.71$$

• C的利息

C的总收入: 16(528.71)=8459.36

**C**的买价(支出):  $X = 528.71a_{\overline{16}|0.025} = 6902.31$ 

从而C的利息为:

8459.36-6902.31=1557.05

#### • B的利息

B在前2年的总收入为

8×528.71=4229.68(A偿还的金额)

6902.31 (从C获得的资金,卖价)

B在期初借出的资金为10000元

故B的利息收入为

4229.68 + 6902.30 - 10000 = 1131.99

#### **Exercise:**

- An amount is invested at an annual effective rate of interest *i* which is just sufficient to pay 1 at the end of each year for *n* years. In the first year the fund actually earns rate *i* and 1 is paid at the end of the first year. However, in the second year the fund earns rate *j*, where *j > i*. Find the revised payment which could be made at the ends of year 2 through *n*;
  - (1) Assuming the rate earned reverts back to *i* again after this one year;
  - (2) Assuming the rate earned remains j for the rest of n-year period.

第1年初的投资额为:  $a_{\overline{n}|i}$ 

● (1)第2年末,在付款发生<mark>前</mark>,下述两种方法计算的余额相等

左边:未来n-1次付款的现值(含第2年末的1次支付)

$$X \ddot{a}_{\overline{n-1}|i} = a_{\overline{n-1}|i} \times (1+j)$$

右边:第1年末的价值按j累积1年,即为第2年末的累积值

$$X(1+i)a_{\overline{n-1}|i} = (1+j)a_{\overline{n-1}|i}$$

$$X = \frac{1+j}{1+i} > 1$$

### ● (2)第1年末,下述两种方法计算的余额相等

$$Ya_{\overline{n-1}|j} = a_{\overline{n-1}|i}$$

即有

$$Y = \frac{a_{\overline{n-1}|i}}{a_{\overline{n-1}|j}}$$

Y大于1还是小于1? 与X 比较哪个大?

# 二、等额偿债基金

- 含义: 借款人分期偿还贷款利息(service payment of the loan, generally equals the amount of interest due), 同时积累一笔偿债基金,用于到期时偿还贷款本金。
- 例:假设某人从银行获得10000元的贷款,期限为5年,年利率为6%。双方约定:
  - (1)借款人每年末向银行支付600元利息;
  - (2)借款人在银行开设一个存款帐户,每年末向该帐户存入1791.76元,该帐户按5.5%的利率计算利息。到第5年末,该帐户的累计余额正好是10000元,用于偿还贷款本金。
    - 借款人在银行开设的该帐户就是**偿债基金**(sinking fund)。

# 等额偿债基金法需要解决的问题

- 借款人在每年末的付款总金额,包括:
  - 向偿债基金的储蓄额
  - 支付的贷款利息
- 每年末的贷款净额。

# 符号:

- $L_0$  原始贷款本金
- i 贷款年利率
- n 贷款期限
- I 借款人在每年末名义上支付的利息,即  $I=iL_0$
- *i* 偿债基金的利率
- D 借款人每年末向偿债基金的储蓄额

# 借款人在每年末的付款总额:

假设借款人每年末向偿债基金的储蓄额为D,则

$$Ds_{\overline{n}|_j} = L_0$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $D = \frac{L_0}{s_{\overline{n}|_j}}$ 

因此,借款人在每年末的付款总金额为

$$I + D$$

# 每年末的贷款净额:

### 偿债基金在第 k 年末的累积值为

$$D \cdot s_{\overline{k}|j}$$

#### 第k年末的贷款净额为

$$L_0 - Ds_{\overline{k}|_i}$$

特例: 偿债基金利率j=贷款利率i

当j=i时,借款人在每年末支付的总金额为

$$I + D = L_0 \left( i + \frac{1}{S_{\overline{n} | i}} \right) = \frac{L_0}{a_{\overline{n} | i}} = R$$
 (等额分期偿还金额)

因为 
$$\left(i + \frac{1}{s_{\overline{n}|i}}\right) = \frac{1}{a_{\overline{n}|i}}$$

结论: 当j=i时,等额分期偿还法 = 等额偿债基金法

- 问题:对借款人而言,下列哪种贷款的成本低?
  - 分期偿还法:贷款利率为 i
  - 偿债基金法: 贷款利率为i, 偿债基金利率为j, i > j

# 例

- 假设:两笔贷款的本金均为10000元,期限均为5年,但偿还方式不同:
  - 第一笔:采用偿债基金方法偿还,贷款利率为6%,偿 债基金利率为5%。
  - 第二笔:采用等额分期方法偿还。
- 问题: 当第二笔贷款的利率为多少时,两笔贷款对借款人 而言是等价的。

# 对于第一笔贷款(偿债基金法),借款人在每年末需要支付的金额为

$$I + D = L_0(i + \frac{1}{s_{\overline{n}|j}}) = 10000(0.06 + \frac{1}{s_{\overline{5}|0.05}}) = 2409.75$$

对于第二笔贷款(分期偿还法),假设其利率为r,则借款人在每年末需要支付的金额为

$$R = \frac{L_0}{a_{\overline{n}|r}} = \frac{10000}{a_{\overline{s}|r}}$$
 令此式等于2409.75,则有

$$a_{5|r} = \frac{10000}{2409.75} = 4.1498$$
  $r = 6.552\%$ 

注: 在两种方法等价的情况下,等额分期偿还法的贷款利率(6.552%)大于偿债基金法中的贷款利率(6%)。

## Sinking fund loan general equation of value

$$L_0(1+i)^n = S \times S_{\overline{n}|_i} + D \times S_{\overline{n}|_j}$$

S: service payment, may not equal the amount of interest due.

D: sinking fund payment

*i*: loan interest rate

j: sinking fund interest rate

#### Example (FM, example5.22, P156)

• A loan of \$10000 is repaid annually over 10 years using the sinking fund method. Interest on the loan is charged at an annual effective rate of 5%, but the lender requires a service payment of \$600 at the end of each year. Determine the level annual sinking fund payment if the sinking fund credits interest at an annual effective interest rate of 4%.

$$10000(1+0.05)^{10} = 600s_{\overline{10}|5\%} + D \times s_{\overline{10}|4\%} \implies D = $728.15$$

```
## 该笔贷款的实际利率为 5.52%:
f = function(i) 1328.15 * (1 - (1 + i)^(-10))/i - 10000
uniroot(f, c(-0.05, 0.08))$root
## [1] 0.0552217
```

# 等额分期偿还与等额偿债基金的比较

- 相同点: 定期、等额。
- 不同点:已偿还本金的计息方式不同。
  - 等额分期偿还法: 已经偿还的本金按贷款利率 i 计息。

$$L_k = L_0 (1+i)^k - Rs_{\overline{k}|i}$$

- **等额偿债基金法**: 已经偿还的本金(即存入偿债基金的金额)按利率j 计息。 $L_k = L_0 Ds_{kl}$
- 关系: 当贷款利率 = 偿债基金的利率时,等额偿债基金法= 等额分期偿还法。

#### **Exercise:**

- A 20-year loan of 20,000 may be repaid under the following two methods:
  - i) amortization method with equal annual payments at an annual effective rate of 6.5%
  - ii) sinking fund method in which the lender receives an annual effective rate of 8% and the sinking fund earns an annual effective rate of *j*. Both methods require a payment of *X* to be made at the end of each year for 20 years.

    Calculate *j*.

#### Solution:

- $20000 = X a_{\overline{20}|0.065}$  , 每年支付的金额: X = 1815.13.
- 偿债基金法中每年支付的利息: 0.08(20000) = 1600 每年向偿债基金支付: X 1600 = 215.13.
- $215.13 S_{\overline{20|}j} = 20000.$ j = 14.18.

#### **Exercise:**

- John borrows 10,000 for 10 years at an annual effective interest rate of 10%. He can repay this loan using the amortization method with payments of 1,627.45 at the end of each year.
- Instead, John repays the 10,000 using a sinking fund that pays an annual effective interest rate of 14%. The deposits to the sinking fund are equal to 1,627.45 minus the interest on the loan and are made at the end of each year for 10 years.
- Determine the balance in the sinking fund immediately after repayment of the loan.

#### Solution:

- 已知每年支付额为1627.45
- 每年支付的利息为: 0.10(10000) = 1000.
- 因此向偿债基金支付: 1627.45-1000 = 627.45
- 偿债基金在10年末的价值为(扣除本金10000之后):
- $627.45 \, s_{\overline{10}|0.14} -10000 = 2133$

# 四、变额分期偿还

假设贷款金额为 $L_0$ ,每期末偿还 $R_t$ (t=1, 2, ..., n)则有

$$L_0 = \sum_{t=1}^n v^t R_t$$

变额分期偿还方法:

- (1) 等额本金
- (2) 还款额 算术级数变化
- (3) 还款额 几何级数变化

**例(等额本金偿还)**:一笔10000元的贷款,期限为5年,年实际利率为5%,每年末偿还2000元本金。请构造分期偿还表(amortization schedule)。

| 年份  | 偿还本金 | 未偿还本金余额 | 支付当年利息(5%) | 每年末偿还<br>的总金额   |
|-----|------|---------|------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (2)  | (3)     | (4)        | (5) = (2) + (4) |
| 0   |      | 10000   |            |                 |
| 1   | 2000 | 8000    | 500        | 2500            |
| 2   | 2000 | 6000    | 400        | 2400            |
| 3   | 2000 | 4000    | 300        | 2300            |
| 4   | 2000 | 2000    | 2000 200   |                 |
| 5   | 2000 | 0       | 100        | 2100            |

#### **Exercise:**

- A 10-year loan of 2000 is to be repaid with payments at the end of each year.
- It can be repaid under the following two options:
  - (i) Equal annual payments at an annual effective rate of 8.07%.
  - (ii) Installments of 200 each year plus interest on the unpaid balance at an annual effective rate of *i*.
- The sum of the payments under option (i) equals the sum of the payments under option (ii).
- Determine i.

#### Solution:

• Option 1:  $Ra_{\overline{10}|0.0807} = 2000$  $R = 299 \Rightarrow \text{Total payments} = 2990$ 

#### • Option 2:

Interest needs to be 2990-2000 = 990 990 = i[2000 + 1800 + 1600 + ... + 200] = i[11,000]i = 0.09 **例(偿还额按算术级数变化)**: 假设贷款期限为5年,年实际利率为6%。借款人在每年末分期偿还,每年末的偿还金额依次为2000元,1800元,1600元,1400元,1200元。请计算

- (1) 贷款本金为多少?
- (2) 第三年末偿还的利息和本金分别为多少?

$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}} = \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}} - nv^n}{i}$$

$$(Da)_{\overline{n}} = \frac{n - a_{\overline{n}}}{i}$$

| 时期:   | 0    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4     | 5    |
|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 偿还金额: |      | 2000 | 1800 | 1600 | 1 400 | 1200 |
| 等额年金: |      | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000  | 1000 |
| 递减年金: | 200× | [5   | 4    | 3    | 2     | 1]   |

贷款本金 $L_0$ 应该等于上述年金的现值,因此有

$$L_0 = 1000a_{\overline{5}} + 200(Da)_{\overline{5}} = 6837.82$$

第三年初(即第二年末)未偿还的本金为(将来法)

$$L_2 = 1000a_{\overline{3}} + 200(Da)_{\overline{3}} = 3762.97$$

第三年末支付的利息为  $I_3 = iL_2 = 0.06 \times 3762.97 = 225.78$ 

第三年末偿还的本金为  $P_3 = R_3 - I_3 = 1600 - 225.78 = 1374.21$ 

$$(Da)_{\overline{n}} = \frac{n - a_{\overline{n}}}{i}$$

# 偿还额按几何级数变化

$$PV_{m} = \ddot{a}_{n|j}$$

$$PV_{\pm} = \frac{PV_{ij}}{1+i}$$

$$j = \frac{i - r}{1 + r}$$

# **例(还款额按几何级数变化)**:一笔10000元的贷款,年实际利率为10%,期限为6年,每年末偿还一次,每次的偿还金额以50%的速度递增。请构造分期偿还表。

解: 假设第一年末的偿还金额为 $R_1$ ,则有

$$10000 = R_1 \frac{1}{1+i} \ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|j} = R_1 \frac{1}{1+10\%} \ddot{a}_{\overline{6}|j} = 13.57428 R_1$$

其中 
$$j = \frac{i-r}{1+r} = \frac{10\% - 50\%}{1+50\%} = -0.2667$$

所以 
$$R_1 = 736.69$$
元。

#### 第一年末应该支付的利息为

$$I_1 = 10000 \times 0.1 = 1000$$
(元)

显然,第一年偿还的总金额736.69元还不足以支付当年的利息1000元,故第一年偿还的本金为负

$$P_1 = R_1 - I_1 = 736.69 - 1000 = -263.31$$
 (元)

第一年末的未偿还本金余额将会增加,即增加为

$$L_1 = L_0 - P_1 = 10000 + 263.31 = 10263.31$$
 (元)

第二年应该支付的利息为

$$I_2 = iL_1 = 0.1 \times 10263.31 = 1026.33$$
 (元)

按照几何级数计算,借款人在第二年末偿还的总金额为

$$R_2 = 1.5R_1 = 736.69 \times 1.5 = 1105.04$$
 (元)

所以第二年偿还的本金为

$$P_2 = R_2 - I_2 = 1105.04 - 1026.33 = 78.71$$
 (元)

第二年末的未偿还本金余额为

$$L_2 = L_1 - P_2 = 10263.31 - 78.71 = 10184.6$$
 (元)

依此类推,其他各年的计算结果如下表所示。

### 变额分期偿还表 (单位:元)

| 年份 | 偿还总金额   | 利息      | 本金      | 未偿还本金余额  |
|----|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 0  |         |         |         | 10000    |
| 1  | 736.69  | 1000    | -263.31 | 10263.31 |
| 2  | 1105.04 | 1026.33 | 78.71   | 10184.60 |
| 3  | 1657.55 | 1018.46 | 639.09  | 9545.51  |
| 4  | 2486.33 | 954.55  | 1531.78 | 8013.73  |
| 5  | 3729.49 | 801.37  | 2928.12 | 5085.61  |
| 6  | 5594.24 | 508.56  | 5085.68 | -0.07*   |

注: 最后结果有0.07的舍入误差。

#### **Exercise:**

- A loan is amortized over five years with monthly payments at a nominal interest rate of 9% compounded monthly.
- The first payment is 1000 and is to be paid one month from the date of the loan.
- Each succeeding monthly payment will be 2% lower than the prior payment.
- Calculate the outstanding loan balance immediately after the
   40th payment is made.

#### Solution:

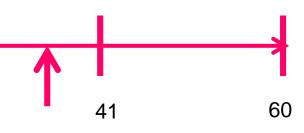
- 共60次付款。第41次的付款额 =  $1000(1+r)^{40}$
- 计算剩余20次付款的现值:

$$i = 0.09 / 12 = 0.0075$$

$$r = -2\%$$

$$j = (i - r) / (1 + r)$$

$$PV = 1000(1+r)^{40} \times \frac{1}{1+i} \ddot{a}_{\overline{20|}_j} = 6889$$



# 五、变额偿债基金

- 借款人每期支付的总金额  $R_t$  由两部分构成:
  - 当期的利息:  $iL_0$
  - 向偿债基金的储蓄:  $R_t iL_0$
- $\bullet$  偿债基金在第n期末的累积值必须等于贷款本金 $L_0$ ,故有

$$L_0 = (R_1 - iL_0)(1+j)^{n-1} + (R_2 - iL_0)(1+j)^{n-2} + \dots + (R_n - iL_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_0 = \sum_{t=1}^n R_t (1+j)^{n-t} - iL_0 s_{\overline{n}|j}$$

贷款本金  $L_0$  为

$$L_0 = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} R_t (1+j)^{n-t}}{1+is_{\overline{n}|j}} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} R_t (1+j)^{-t}}{1+(i-j)a_{\overline{n}|j}}$$

前一式的分子和分母分别乘以  $(1+j)^{-n}$  即得第 2 式(请练习)。 在上式中,如果 j=i,则有

$$L_0 = \sum_{t=1}^n v^t R_t$$

例:一笔贷款的期限为5年,用偿债基金方法偿还,贷款利率为10%,偿债基金利率为8%。如果借款人每年末的总付款金额(包括支付当期利息和向偿债基金的储蓄)分别为:1000元,2000元,3000元,4000元,5000元,请计算原始贷款本金为多少?

解:每年的利息为 $0.1L_0$ ,每年末向偿债基金的储蓄额为:

$$1000 - 0.1L_0$$
,  $2000 - 0.1L_0$ ,  $3000 - 0.1L_0$ ,  $4000 - 0.1L_0$ ,  $5000 - 0.1L_0$ 

故有

$$1000 \times (Is)_{\overline{5}|0.08} - 0.1L_0 \times s_{\overline{5}|0.08} = L_0$$



$$L_0 = \frac{1000(Is)_{\overline{5}|0.08}}{1 + 0.1s_{\overline{5}|0.08}} = 10524.69$$

问题: 第1年末向偿债基金的储蓄额为负 = 1000 - 10524.69×0.1 = -52.47

- 注意:上述结果存在问题
  - 向偿债基金的储蓄为-52.47元,意味着借款人从偿债基金中借走52.47元。偿债基金的利率是8%,小于贷款利率10%。
- 若用  $L_0$ '表示合理的贷款本金,则第一年末的贷款净额为  $L_1 = 1.1 L_0$ '- 1000

- $L_1$ 应该在今后的4年由偿债基金积累。
- 今后4年,借款人每年末向偿债基金的储蓄额分别为:  $(2000-iL_1)$ ,  $(3000-iL_1)$ ,  $(4000-iL_1)$ ,  $(5000-iL_1)$ .
- 这些储蓄额的累积值应该正好等于 $L_1$ ,所以有

$$1000 \times (Is)_{\overline{4}|0.08} + (1000 - 0.1L_1) \times s_{\overline{4}|0.08} = L_1$$

$$L_1 = \frac{1000(Is)_{\overline{4}|0.08} + 1000s_{\overline{4}|0.08}}{1 + 0.1s_{\overline{4}|0.08}} = 10573.9$$

$$L_0' = (L_1 + 1000)/1.1 = 10521.73 (元)$$

#### 参见excel表的计算过程

# 变额偿债基金表 (单位:元)

| 年份 | 每年末支付<br>的金额 | 支付当年利息  | 向偿债<br>基金储蓄 | 偿债基金余<br>额 | 贷款净额     |
|----|--------------|---------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 0  |              |         |             | 0          | 10521.73 |
| 1  | 1000         | 1000    | 0           | 0          | 10573.90 |
| 2  | 2000         | 1057.39 | 942.61      | 942.61     | 9631.29  |
| 3  | 3000         | 1057.39 | 1942.61     | 2960.63    | 7613.27  |
| 4  | 4000         | 1057.39 | 2942.61     | 6140.09    | 4433.81  |
| 5  | 5000         | 1057.39 | 3942.61     | 10573.90   | 0        |

● 第1年末的贷款净额为 10521.73 \* 1.1 - 1000 = 10573.90

# 讨论: 一场官司

- 问题:贷款本金20万,年利率10%,期限2年。借款人第1年未偿还了10万,第2年末应该偿还多少?
- 借款人认为: 还13万
  - 本金: 第1年末还10万,第2年末还10万
  - 利息: 第1年末利息2万, 第2年末利息1万
- 银行认为: 还13.2万
  - 利息:第1年末2万,第2年末(20-8)\*0.1=1.2万
  - 本金: 第1年末8万, 第2年末12万