Interest Rates: APR and EAR

Michael R. Roberts

William H. Lawrence Professor of Finance

The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

Last Time Time Value of Money

- Intuition, tools and discounting
- Compounding
- Useful shortcuts
- Taxes
- Inflation

This Time

Interest Rates

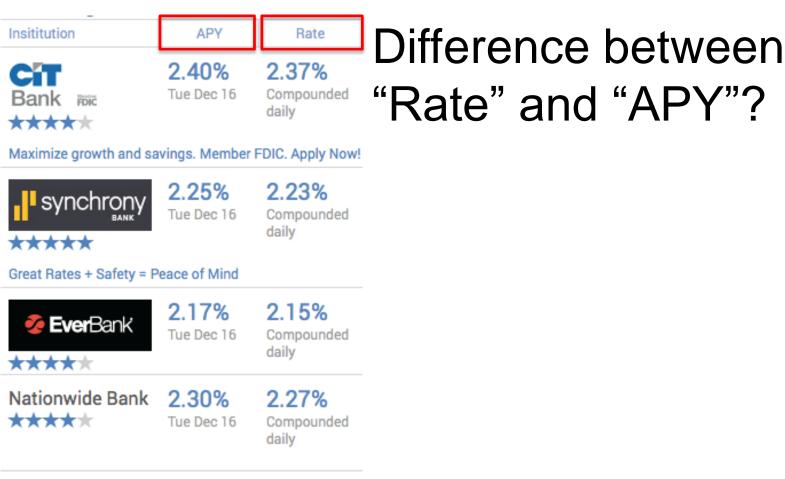
- Interest rate quotes
- Non-annual cash flows and compounding

APR & EAR

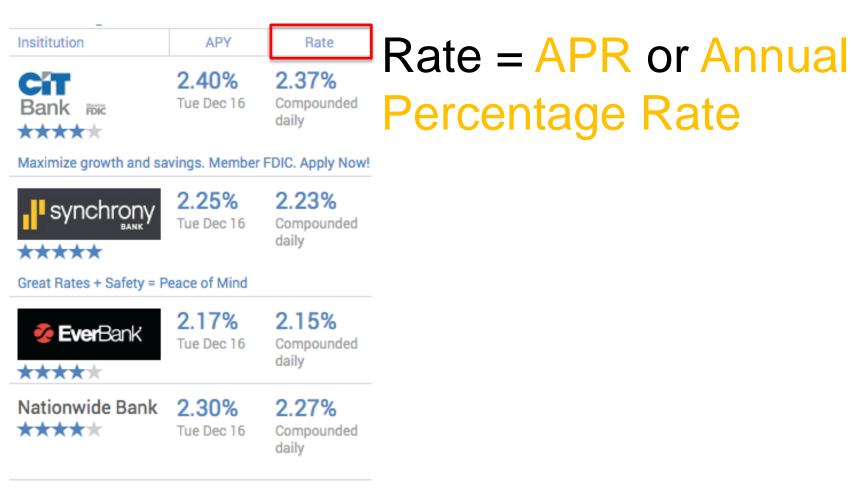
Insititution	APY	Rate
CiT Bank ™	2.40% Tue Dec 16	2.37% Compounded daily
Maximize growth and sa	vings. Member	FDIC. Apply Now!
Synchrony BANK Great Rates + Safety = P	2.25% Tue Dec 16	2.23% Compounded daily
Ever Bank	2.17% Tue Dec 16	2.15% Compounded daily
Nationwide Bank	2.30% Tue Dec 16	2.27% Compounded

^{*}Bankrate.com as of 12/16/2014

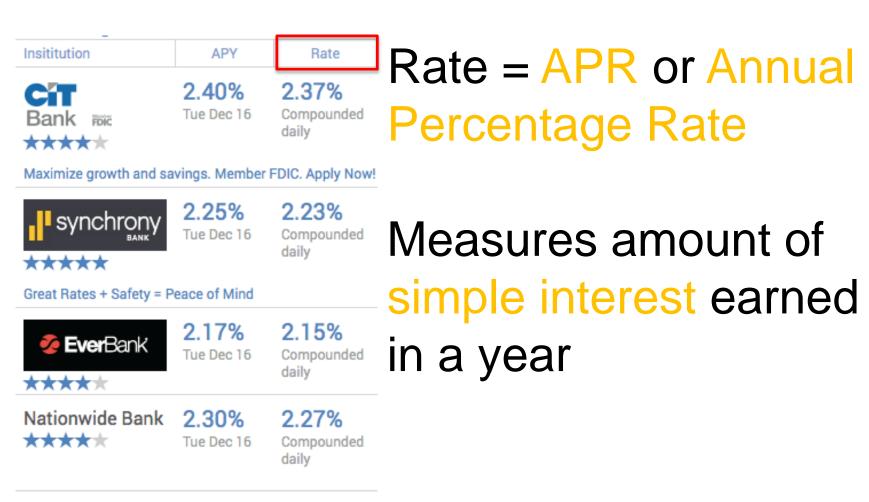
"Rate" and "APY"?



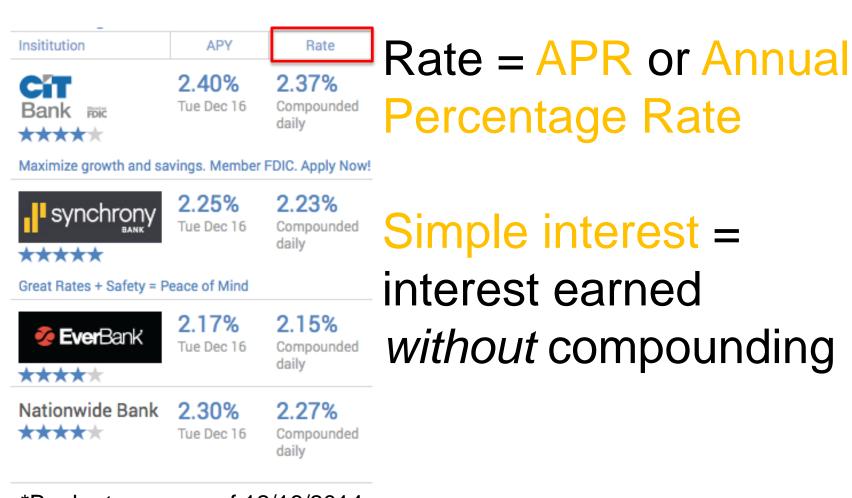
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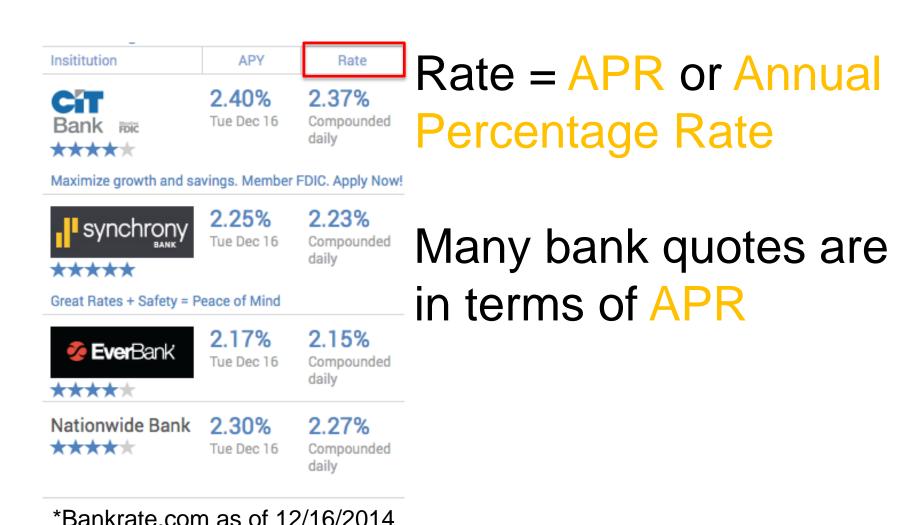
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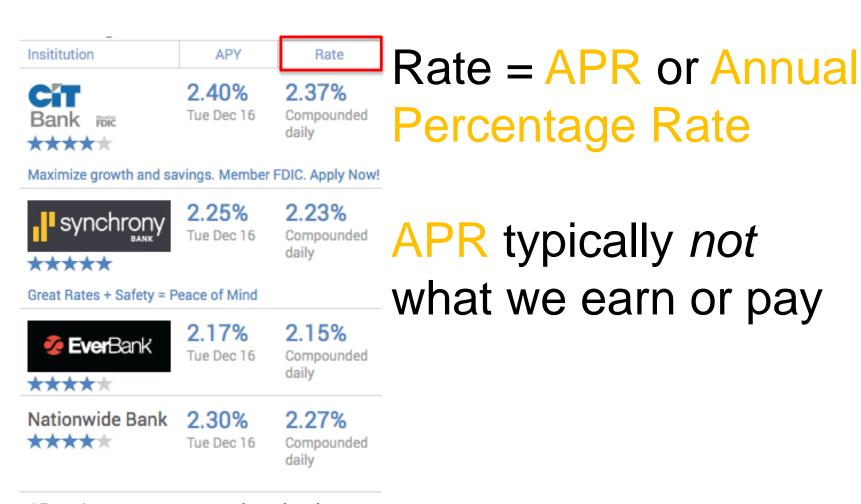
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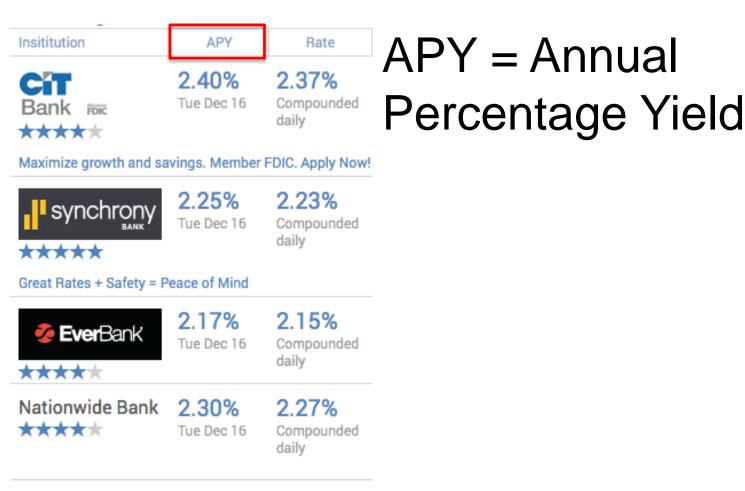
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HOW ARE DIFFERENT RATES RELATED?

Lesson: EAR is a discount rate

EAR is what matters for computing interest and discounting cash flows

Lesson: APR is *not* a discount rate.

APR is a means to an end. We use it to get a discount rate (e.g., EAR)

How do we get from an APR to an EAR (and vice versa)?

Lesson: The relation between APR and EAR is:

$$EAR = \left(1 + \frac{APR}{k}\right)^{k} - 1$$
$$= \left(1 + i\right)^{k} - 1$$

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k is the number of compounding periods per year

Lesson: The relation between APR and EAR is:

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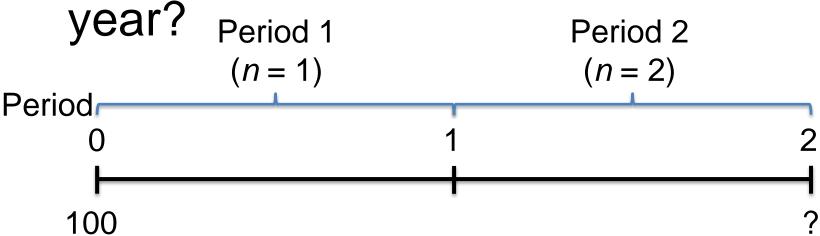
i is the periodic interest rate, or periodic discount rate

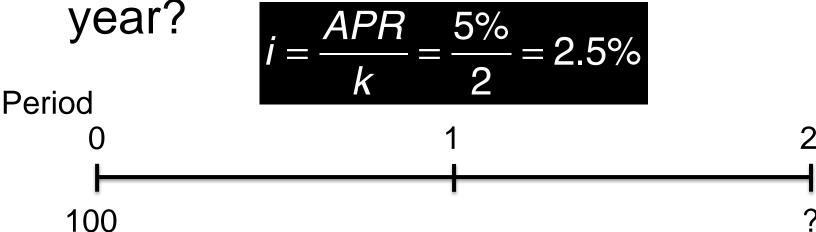


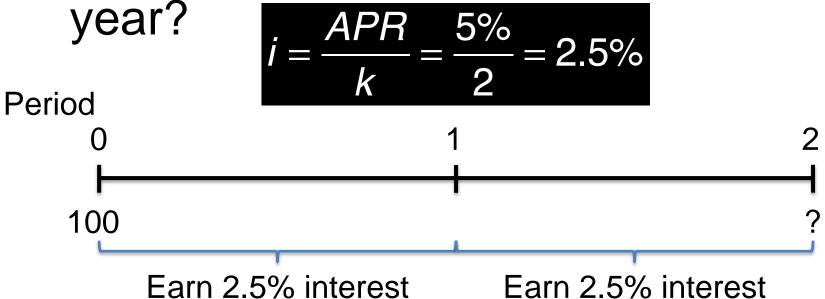
• Invest \$100 in CD offering 5% APR with semi-annual compounding. How much money will you have in one year?

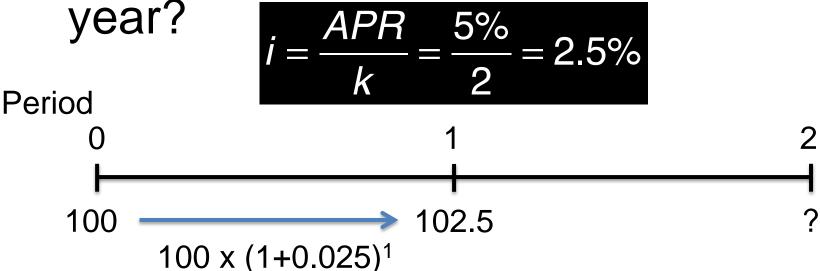
• Invest \$100 in CD offering 5% APR with semi-annual compounding. How much semi-annual compounding k=2

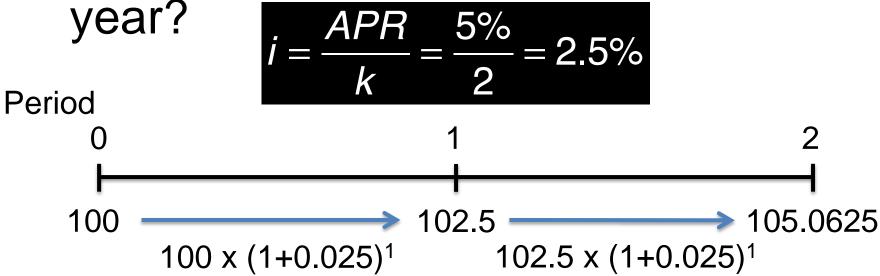


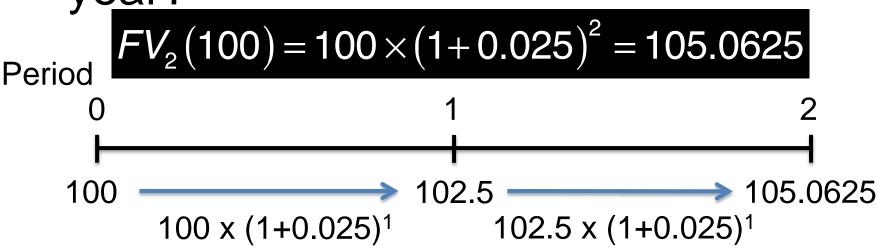




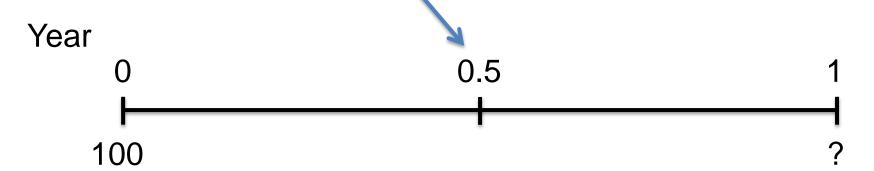




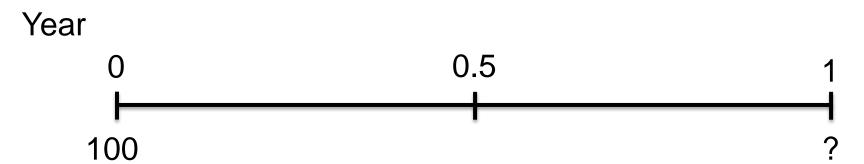








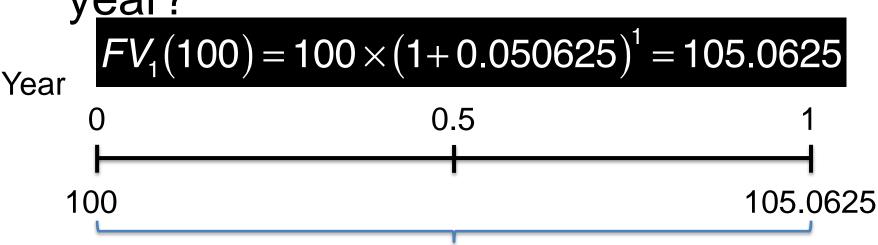
$$EAR = (1+i)^k - 1 = (1+0.025)^2 - 1 = 5.0625\%$$



 Invest \$100 in CD offering 5% APR with semi-annual compounding. How much money will you have in one year?

Earn 5.0625% interest

 Invest \$100 in CD offering 5% APR with semi-annual compounding. How much money will you have in one year?



Earn 5.0625% interest

Lesson: If you discount cash flows using EAR, then measure time in years. If you discount cash flows using periodic interest rate, then measure time in periods.

Proof

$$(1+EAR)^{T} = (1+(1+i)^{k}-1)^{T}$$

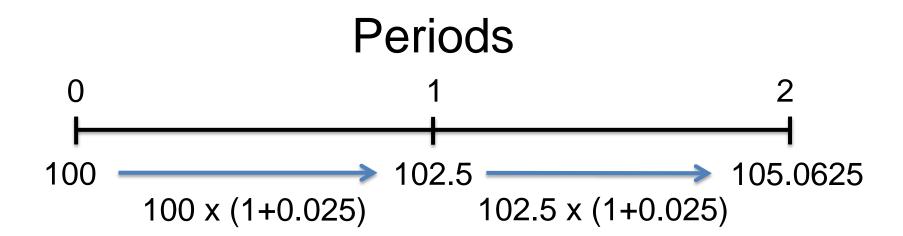
$$= ((1+i)^{k})^{T}$$

$$= (1+i)^{kT}$$

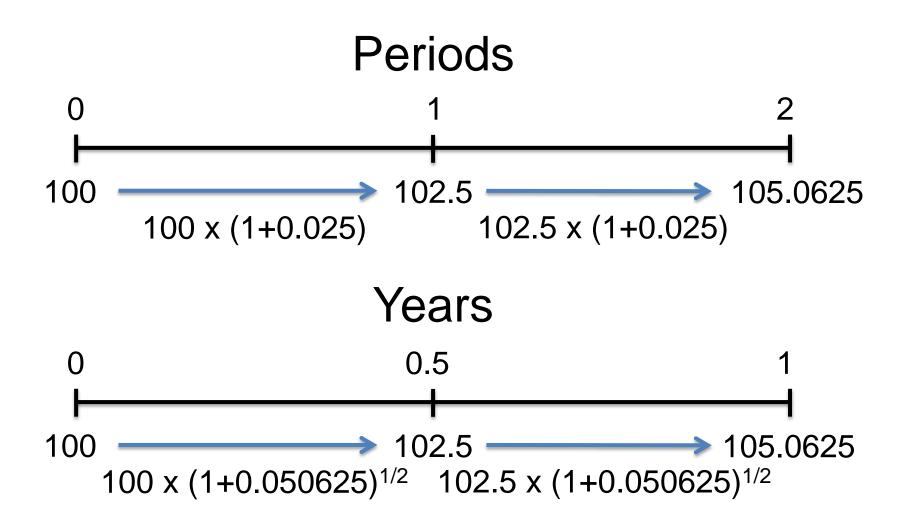
$$= (1+i)^{N}$$

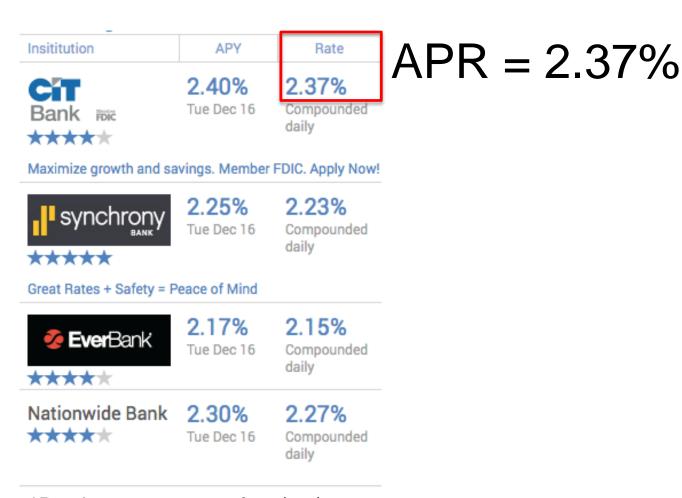
where N = kT = # of periods

Periods vs Years

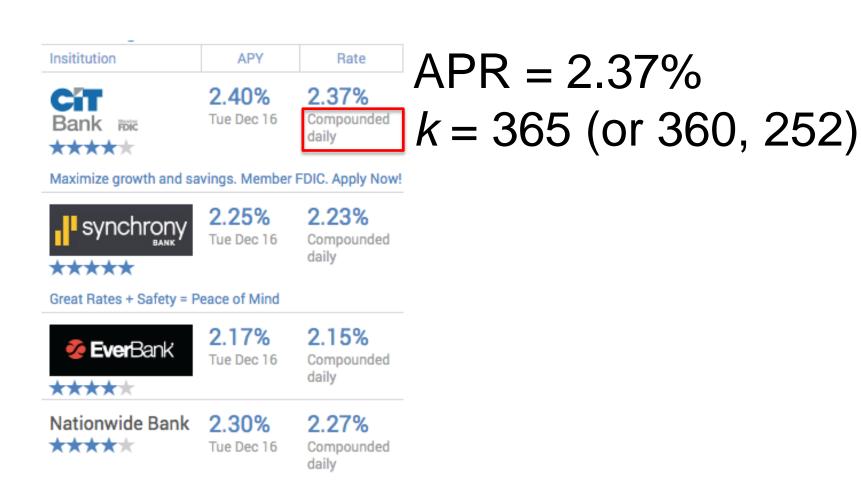


Periods vs Years

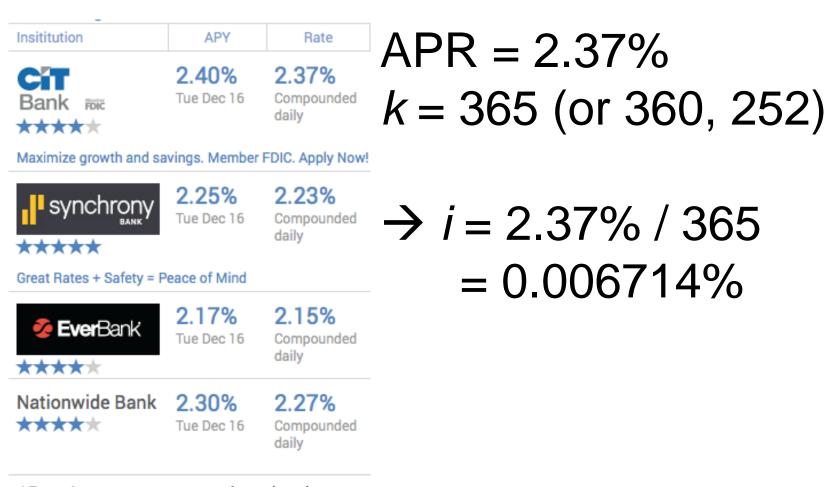




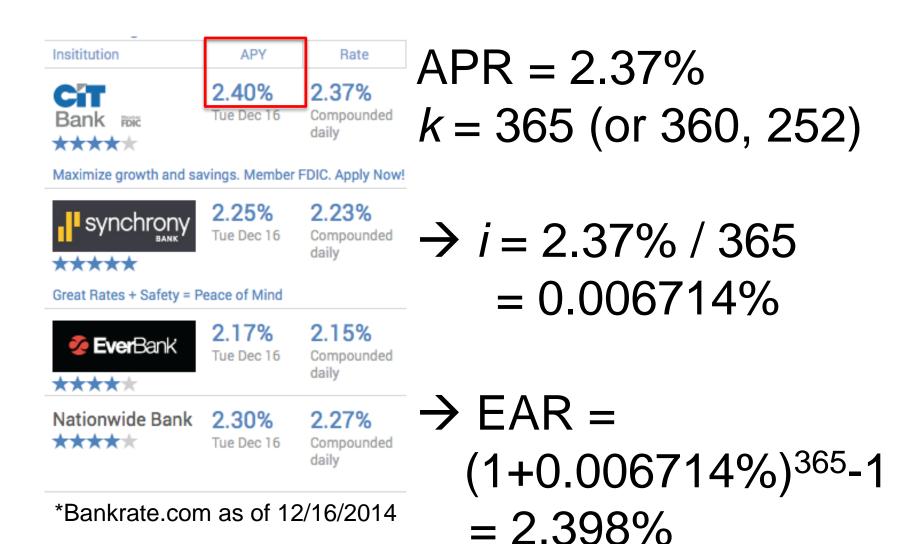
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Lessons

- EAR is a discount rate
 - Measures cash flows in years

- Period interest rate, *i*, is a discount rate
 - Measures cash flows in periods

APR is not a discount rate

Lessons

Moving between EAR and APR

$$EAR = \left(1 + \frac{APR}{k}\right)^{k} - 1$$
$$= \left(1 + i\right)^{k} - 1$$

where

i = APR / k and k = # of periods per year

Coming up next

- Interest Rates
 - Term Structure of interest rates and the yield curve