

# COURSECODE Cheatsheet

Hanhee Lee

July 3, 2024

## Contents

1	Week 1	1
2	Week 2	2
3	Week 3	2
4	Week 4	2
5	Week 5	2
6	Week 6	2
7	Week 7	2
8	Week 8	2
9	Week 9	2
10	Week 10	2
11	Week 11	2
12	Week 12	2
13	Week 13	2

## List of Figures

## List of Tables

### 1 Week 1

#### Terminology: Interest Rate

1.  $P$ : Principle amount
2.  $F$ : Future amount
3.  $F_N$ : Future amount in (time unit)  $N$
4.  $N$ : Number of periods (e.g. years)
5.  $i$ : Interest rate
6.  $I$ : Total interest amount
7.  $r$ : Nominal interest rate (usually for 1 year)
8.  $m$ : Number of times compounded (subperiods) per year
9.  $i_s$ : Subperiod interest rate
10.  $i_e$ : Effective interest rate, the equivalent rate if compounded only once per year.

**Definition:** Interest Rate

$$i = \frac{I}{P} \quad (1)$$

**Definition:** Subperiod Interest Rate

$$i_s = \frac{r}{m} \quad (2)$$

**Definition:** Effective Interest Rate

$$i_e = (1 + i_s)^m - 1 \quad (3)$$

**Definition:** Simple Interest

$$F_N = P(1 + Ni) \quad (4)$$

**Definition:** Compound Interest

$$F_N = P(1 + i)^N \quad (5)$$

**Definition:** Compound Interest with Subperiods

$$F_N = P(1 + i_s)^{Nm} \quad (6)$$

**Definition:** Continuous Compound Interest The finite amount of  $i_e$  as the compounding period becomes infinitesimally small.

$$i_e = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{r}{m})^m - 1 = e^r - 1 \quad (7)$$

**Note:**  $i_e$  increases as the compounding period decreases.

2 Week 2

3 Week 3

4 Week 4

5 Week 5

6 Week 6

7 Week 7

8 Week 8

9 Week 9

10 Week 10

11 Week 11

12 Week 12

13 Week 13