

17)

60% decline over 12 yr.

$$0.40 = 1 (1+r)^{12}$$

$$1.6 = b^{12}$$

$$(0.40)^{1/12} = 1+r$$

$$(0.40^{1/12}) - 1 = r$$

19 850 \rightarrow 1000 over 10 years
compounded quarterly

$$1000 = 850 \left(1 + \frac{r}{4} \right)^{40}$$

$$\frac{100}{85} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{4} \right)^{1/40}$$

$$\left(\frac{20}{17} \right)^{1/40} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{4} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{20}{17} \right)^{1/40} - 1 = \frac{r}{4}$$

$$4 \left[\left(\frac{20}{17} \right)^{1/40} - 1 \right] = r$$

$$.016285 \approx r$$

Introduce the number e .

ex Start with \$1 it grows at 100% annually. for one year.

a compound it annually $= 1(1+1)^1 = 2$

b quarterly $= 2.44 = (1 + \frac{1}{4})^4$

c weekly $= (1 + \frac{1}{52})^{52} \approx 2.6925$

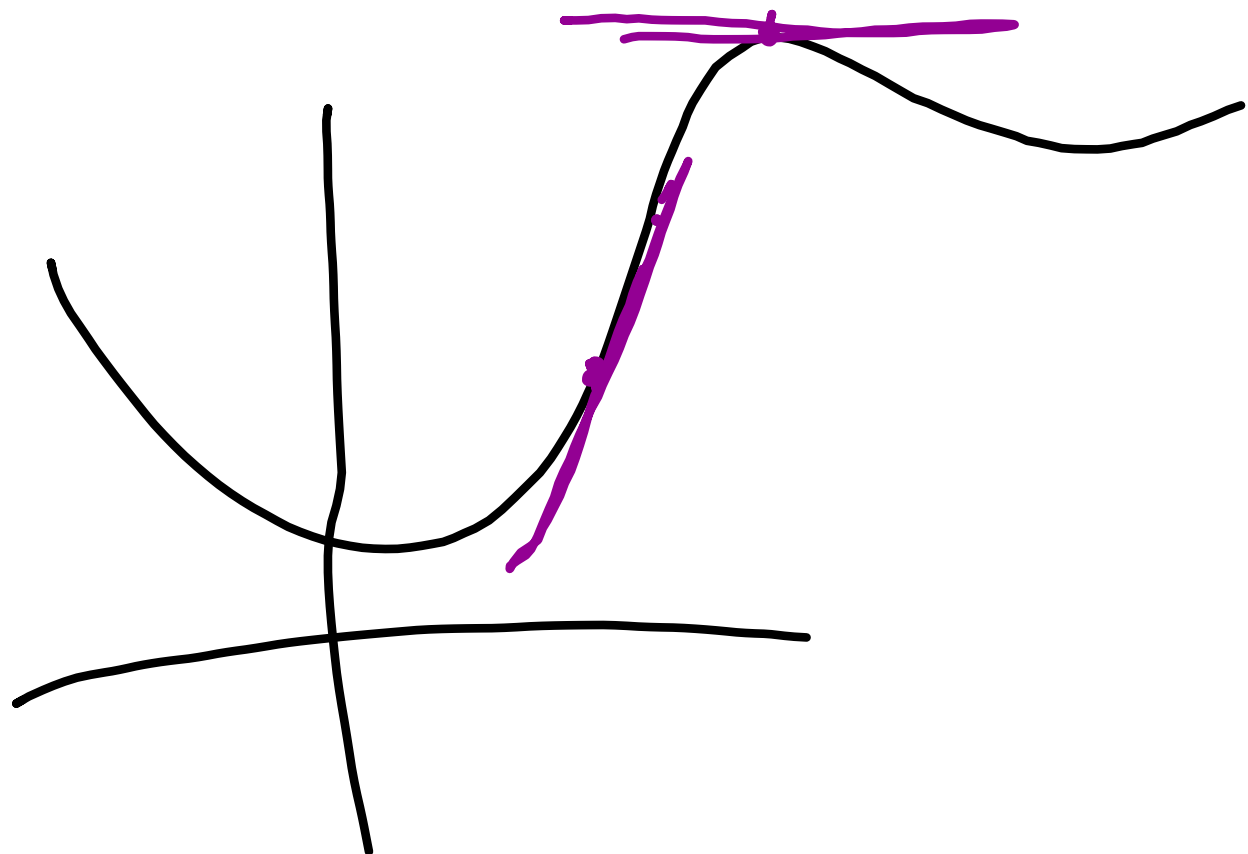
d daily $\approx (1 + \frac{1}{365})^{365} \approx 2.7146$

e every seconds $= (1 + \frac{1}{3153600})^{3153600} \approx 2.71828$

as $n \rightarrow \infty \quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e$

$f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ compounded continuously

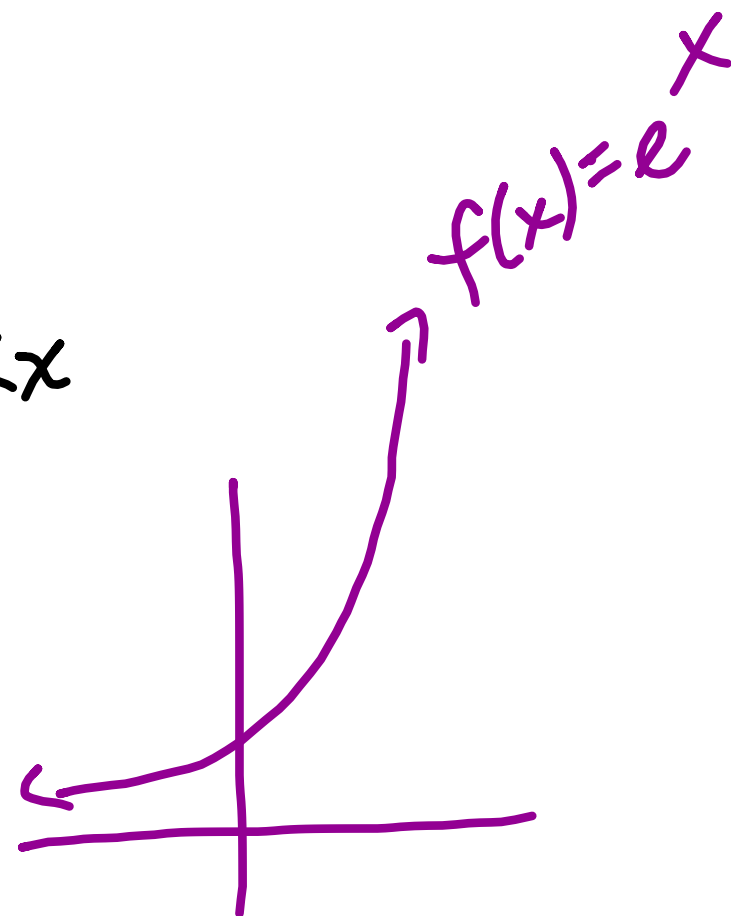
$$e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{720} + \dots$$



Before : $f(x) = A_0 b^x$

Continuous
growth/decay

: $f(x) = A_0 e^{kx}$



Q: what is the purpose of k ?

$$f(x) = A_0 b^x$$

$$f(x) = A_0 e^{kx}$$

$$= A_0 (e^k)^x$$

$$\boxed{b = e^k}$$

$k \rightarrow$ continuous growth rate.

ex $f(x) = 20 e^{0.15x}$

initial amount is
20
continuous growth rate
15%.

$f(x) = Ab^x$

$f(x) = 20b^x$

$\rightarrow b = e^{0.15}$

$b \approx 1.1618$

$\rightarrow f(x) = 20(1.1618)^x$

↓
annual growth of 16.18%

ex

$$f(x) = 10 e^{-0.20x}$$

continuous
20% decay.

$$f(x) = 10 b^x \rightarrow b = e^{-0.20}$$

$$f(x) = 10 \left(1 + \frac{r}{4}\right)^{4x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{4}\right)^4 = e^{-0.20}$$

$$b \approx 0.8187$$

↪ annual decay 18.13%

$$f(x) = 1000 e^{0.15x}$$

give 15%
continuous
and growth.

$$1200 = 1000 e^{0.15x}$$

$$1.2 = e^{0.15x}$$

Start
1000 \rightarrow 1200.

\hookrightarrow graph: $y = 1.2 e^{0.15x}$
 $y = e$

$$f(x) = A e^{kx}$$

k is the continuous
growth/decay
rate