

Yearly Rate to Monthly Rate

P: principle, R^y = yearly Rate, R^m = monthly Rate

$$\therefore P \times (1 + R^y) = P(1 + R^m)^{12} \quad \text{OR} \quad R^m = R^y/12$$

$$\therefore R^m = (1 + R^y)^{1/12} - 1$$

2. Compound Interest Repayment Calculate

$T = R^m$, n = term months, P : principle

PV = Present value, M : monthly Repayment.

(How to get the formula for M calculate)

We first analyse it month by month.

month	we will talk about the interest of every month and remain and after repaying
1	$I_1 = P \times r$, $P_1 = P_2(1+r)$, $P_1' = P_1 - M = P(1+r) - M$
2	$I_2 = P_1' \times r$, $P_2 = P_1'(1+r)$, $P_2' = P_2 - M = P_1'(1+r) - M$ $= [P(1+r) - M](1+r) - M$ $= P(1+r)^2 - M(1+r) - M$ $= P(1+r)^2 - M(1+r+1)$
3	$I_3 = P_2' \times r$, $P_3' = P_2'(1+r) - M$ $P_3 = P_2'(1+r) = [P(1+r)^2 - M(1+r+1)](1+r) - M$ $= P(1+r)^3 - M[(1+r)^2 + (1+r) + 1]$
4	$P_4 = P_3'(1+r) - M = P(1+r)^4 - M[(1+r)^3 + (1+r)^2 + (1+r) + 1]$ $= P(1+r)^4 - M[(1+r)^3 + (1+r)^2 + (1+r) + 1]$
\vdots	\vdots
k	$P_k' = P(1+r)^k - M[(1+r)^{k-1} + (1+r)^{k-2} + \dots + (1+r) + 1]$
\vdots	\vdots
n	$P_n' = P(1+r)^n - M \frac{[(1+r)^n - 1]}{r} = 0$

Important, we need to construct geometric progression to calculate sum.

sum of geometric progression

$$S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q}$$

① $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$, q : common ratio

$$② qS_n = a_1q + a_2q + \dots + a_nq$$

$$\therefore a_1q = a_2, a_2q = a_3, \dots$$

$$\therefore qS_n = a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n + a_nq$$

$$\& \therefore a_n = a_1q^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_nq = a_1q^n$$

$$\therefore ③ qS_n = (S_n - a_1) + a_1q^n$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{a_1q^n - a_1}{q - 1} = \frac{a_1(1 - q^n)}{1 - q}$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{P(1+r)^n \cdot r}{(1+r)^n - 1}$$

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

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

This formula is usually used in programming