# King Fahd University Of Petroleum \& Minerals Department Of Mathematics 

AS201 : Financial Mathematics (231)
ID:

Name:

| Question \# | Full Mark | Marks Obtained |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 8 |  |
| 2 | 8 |  |
| 3 | 8 |  |
| 4 | 5 |  |
| 5 | 5 |  |
| 6 | 10 |  |
| 7 | 10 |  |
| 9 | 10 |  |
| 10 | 10 |  |
| 11 | 10 |  |
| 12 | $70 t a l$ | 8 |

1. Ed buys a TV from Al for 480 by paying 50 in cash, 100 every three months for one year (four payments of 100), and a final payment in 15 months (three months after the final quarterly payment). Find the amount of the final payment if Al earns a 3-month compound interest rate of $3 \%$. What is the final payment if Al earns a one-month rate of $1 \%$ ?
2. Eric deposits $X$ into a savings account at time 0 , which pays interest at a nominal rate of $i$, compounded semiannually.

Mike deposits 2 X into a different savings account at time 0 , which pays simple interest at an annual rate of i .

Eric and Mike earn the same amount of interest during the last 6 months of the 8th year. Calculate i.
3. Jeff deposits 10 into a fund today and 20 fifteen years later. Interest is credited at a nominal discount rate of d compounded quarterly for the first 10 years, and at a nominal interest rate of $6 \%$ compounded semiannually thereafter. The accumulated balance in the fund at the end of 30 years is 100 . Calculate d.
4. At time $t=0,1$ is deposited into each of Fund $X$ and Fund $Y$. Fund $X$ accumulates ta a force of interest $\delta_{t}=\frac{t^{2}}{k}$. Fund Y accumulates at a nominal rate of discount of $8 \%$ per annum convertible semiannualy. At time $t=5$, the accumulated value of Fund $X$ equals the accumulated value of Fund Y. Determine k.
5. Suppose that for the coming year inflation is forecast at an effective annual rate of $r=0.15$ and interest is forecast at effective annual rate $i=0.10$. What will be the corresponding real, or inflation- adjusted rate of interest for the coming year?
6. Assume $\$ 100,000$ can be invested under two options:

Option 1: Deposit the $\$ 100,000$ into a fund earning an annual effective rate of $i$.
Option 2 : Purchase an annuity-immediate with 36 level annual payments at an annual effective rate of $10 \%$.

The payments under Option 2 are deposited into a fund earning an annual effective rate of $5 \%$. Both options produce the same accumulated value at the end of 36 years. Calculate i.
7. Given $\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{1 0 7 . 1}}=\mathbf{S}$ find the value of $\sum_{\mathrm{k}=\mathbf{1}}^{10} \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{k} 7.1}$ in term of S .
8. A perpetuity paying 1at the beginning of each 6-month period has a present value of 20 . A second perpetuity pays $X$ at the beginning of every 2 years. Assuming the same effective annual interest rate, the two present values are equal. Determine $X$.
9. Kathryn deposits 10 into an account at the beginning of each 4 -year period for 40 years. The account credits interest at an effective annual interest rate of $i$. The accumulated amount in the account at the end of 40 years is $X$, which is 5 times the accumulated amount in the account at the end of 20 years. Calculate $X$.
10. On the first day of every January, April, July and October Smith deposit 100 in an account earning $i^{(4)}=0.16$. He continues the deposits until he accumulates a sufficient balance to begin withdrawals of 200 every 3 months, starting 3 months after the final deposit, such that he can make twice as many withdrawals as he made deposits. How many deposits are needed?
11. Olga buys a 5 -year increasing annuity for $X$. Olga will receive 2 at the end of the first month, 4 at the end of the second month, and for each month thereafter the payment increases by 2 . The nominal interest rate is $9 \%$ convertible quarterly. Calculate $X$.
12. Joe can purchase one of two annuities:

## Annuity 1:

A 10-year decreasing annuity-immediate, with annual payments of 10,9, 8,..,1.
Annuity 2:
A perpetuity-immediate with annual payments. The perpetuity pays 1 on year 1,2 in year 2,3 in year $3, \ldots$, and 11 in year 11 . After year 11, the payments remain constant at 11.

At an effective annual interest rate of $i$, the present value of Annuity 2 is twice the present value of Annuity 1. Calculate the value of Annuity 1.

