# Even more exercises . . . ©

(Gee, and I already feared I would have to go to this dreary party tonight!)

# Exercise 1

Two debtors each owe \$100,000 at an annual interest rate of 8%. Debtor A chooses a constant reduction amortization (the first annuity being \$20,500), debtor B prefers a constant annuity plan (annual payments of \$40,000). How long will both debtors take to annul their debt?

### Exercise 2

Another debtor owes SHARK Bank Ltd. a total of \$25,000 that he is supposed to pay back with two payments of \$20,000 after one resp. two years. Compute the effective annual interest rate used by SHARK Bank Ltd.!

### Exercise 3

Complete the following "arbitrary" amortization plan using whatever information is already provided:

Year k	Residual debt	Interest	Debt reduction	Annuity
	L <sub>k-1</sub>	Ik	R <sub>k</sub>	$A_k$
1	100,000	12,000		22,000
2			52,000	
3		4.494.4		22,560
4				
5	0			

## **Exercise 4**

Which of the following amortization plans would you say is more customer-friendly (using, of course, a well-established mathematical technique; in both cases, the debtor owes \$100,000)?

- a) Ten annual payments of \$12,000, beginning after one year
- b) A single payment of \$140,000 after ten years

#### **Exercise 5**

\$23,800 is being invested at 12% nominal annual interest rate (compounded monthly).

- a) Compute the future value after seven years!
- b) Compute the effective annual interest rate!
- ... admittedly, that is an easy job ...

#### Exercise 6

Explain in your own words why it is impossible to design a "constant interest" amortization scheme where the interest to be paid annually does not vary with time!