

# Financial Mathematics

<p><b>Please NOTE:</b> <math>i = \frac{r}{m}</math> and <math>n = mt</math> where  <math>r =</math> interest rate expressed as a decimal and  <math>m =</math> number of compoundings per year  <math>t =</math> time in years</p>	
Simple Interest	$I = Prt$ with $S = P + I$
Periodic Compounding	$S = P(1 + i)^n = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{mt}$
Continuous Compounding	$S = Pe^{rt}$
Annual Percentage Yield	$APY = (1 + i)^m - 1 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^m - 1$
Continuous Compounding	$APY = e^r - 1$
Future Value of an Ordinary Annuity	$S = R \left[ \frac{(1 + i)^n - 1}{i} \right]$
Future Value of an Annuity Due	$S = R \left[ \frac{(1 + i)^n - 1}{i} \right] (1 + i)$
Present Value of an Ordinary Annuity (payments made at end)	$A = R \left[ \frac{1 - (1 + i)^{-n}}{i} \right]$
Present Value of an Ordinary Annuity (Payments made at the beginning)	$A = R \left[ \frac{1 - (1 + i)^{-n}}{i} \right] (1 + i)$
Present Value of a Deferred Annuity (Deferred for k periods)	$A = R \left[ \frac{1 - (1 + i)^{-n}}{i} \right] (1 + i)^{-k}$