

2.3 Compare investment growth and stated loan schedules

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 24 marks**

KEY WORDS simple interest 单利 • compound interest 复利 • principal 本金

Objective

Compare investment growth and stated loan schedules. Original GAC004-aligned practice, not an official assessment. Show the method as well as the result. All applied scenarios are invented classroom problems.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ **Key knowledge:** a rate has a period and a loan balance changes after payments

Principal 本金 is the initial amount invested or borrowed. **Simple interest** 单利 uses $I = Prt$ at a stated rate r per period and time t in matching periods. **Compound interest** 复利 uses $A = P(1 + r)^n$ when the rate and compounding period match and no other cash flows apply.

For the loan convention used here, interest is added to the opening balance and a payment is then subtracted: $B_n = B_{n-1}(1 + r) - M$. A final payment may need adjustment to avoid a negative balance. Compare total payments and fees under the same stated schedule. All examples use invented classroom terms, with no actual lending or investment advice.

■ **Worked example: interest then payment, in that order**



Known: opening balance 1000 units, period rate 2%, end-of-period payment 300 units. Interest comes before payment under this stated convention.

$$B_1 = B_0(1 + r) - M$$

$$B_1 = 1000(1.02) - 300 = 720$$

The next period’s interest uses 720, not the original principal.

$$B_2 = B_1(1 + r) - M = 720(1.02) - 300 = 434.40$$

2 Practice

2.1 Find the simple interest on 800 units at 5% per year for 3 years. [2]

2.2 Find the value of 800 units after 2 years at 5% compounded annually, with no other cash flows. [2]

2.3 A nominal teaching rate is 12% per year, compounded monthly at 1% per month. Find the value of 1000 units after 6 months, to 2 decimal places. [3]

2.4 A loan opens at 600 units. Each month adds 1% interest before a 100-unit payment. Find the balances after the first two months. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Two investments start with 2000 units. A pays simple interest at 6% per year for 3 years. B pays 5.5% compounded annually for 3 years. There are no charges or other cash flows. Find each final value and the difference to 2 decimal places. State which final value is higher under these assumptions. [6]

3.2 A 1000-unit loan adds 2% interest per period before payment. Payments of 300 are made at the end of the first three periods. At the end of period 4, pay exactly the amount still owed after that period interest. (a) Find the balances after periods 1, 2 and 3. (b) Find the adjusted final payment. (c) Find total paid and total interest. No fees apply.[8]