

Discounting at a simple interest rate



The discounted amount is proportional to C_0 and “n”

$$D_{0,n} = C_n - C_0 = i \cdot C_0 \cdot n$$

$$C_0 = \frac{C_n}{(1 + i \cdot n)}$$

The process of calculating C_0 from C_n is called discounting

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Discount at a simple interest rate

Discount at a simple interest

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Simple interest law

$$C_0 = \frac{C_n}{(1+i \cdot n)} \Leftrightarrow C_n = C_0 (1+i \cdot n)$$



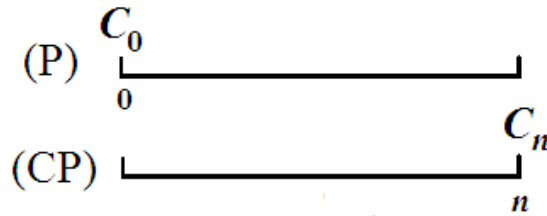
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Relationship between simple interest rate and simple discount rate

Discount at a simple discount rate



Discount at a simple interest rate

$$C_0 = C_n (1 - d \cdot n)$$

$$C_0 = \frac{C_n}{1 + i \cdot n}$$

$$i \approx d \Leftrightarrow C_n (1 - d \cdot n) = \frac{C_n}{(1 + i \cdot n)}$$

$$i \approx d \Leftrightarrow (1 - d \cdot n)(1 + i \cdot n) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$d = \frac{i}{1 + i \cdot n}$$

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Compound discount

$$C_0 = C_n (1 - d)^n$$

d is effective discount rate

$$\frac{D(s, s+1)}{C_{s+1}} = \frac{C_{s+1} - C_s}{C_{s+1}} = d$$

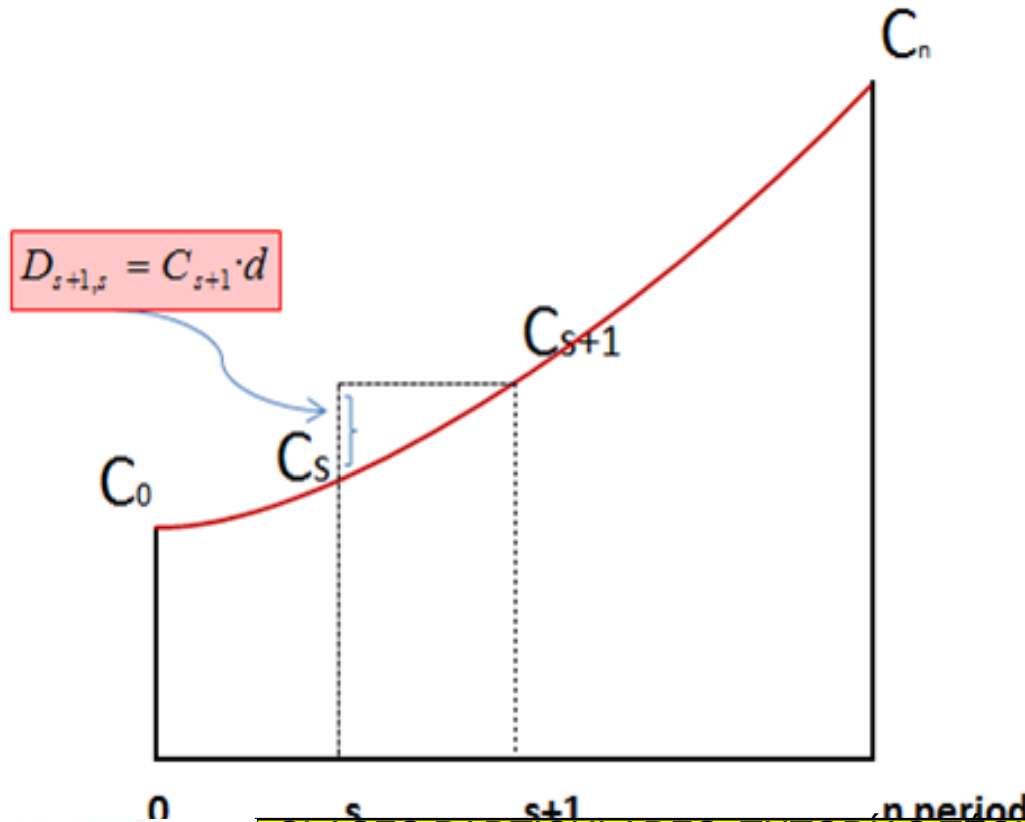
d represents the cost of anticipating each monetary unit from the nominal

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Compound discount



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Equivalent discount rates

Equivalent discount rates

Two types of discount rates are said to be equivalent or indifferent using whichever chosen : they will produce the same discounted value of the same future value for the same period of time

In compound discount the equivalent interest rates are not related in a proportional way

$$(1 - d) = (1 - d_m)^m$$

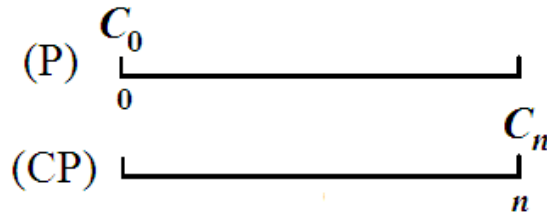
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} d = 1 - (1 - d_m)^m \\ d_m = 1 - (1 - d)^{\frac{1}{m}} \end{cases}$$

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Relationship between compound interest rate and compound discount rate



COMPOUND DISCOUNT

COMPOUND INTEREST RATE

$$C_0 = C_n (1-d)^n$$

$$C_0 = C_n (1+i)^{-n}$$

$$i \approx d \Leftrightarrow C_n (1-d)^n = C_n (1+i)^{-n}$$

$$i \approx d \Leftrightarrow (1-d)(1+i) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d = \frac{i}{1+i} \end{array} \right.$$

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