

# ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE (APR) [PIRNOT 8.6]

**TABLE OF FINANCE CHARGES PER \$100 (FCPH):**

NUMBER OF PAYMENTS	APR						
	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%
<b>6</b>	\$2.94	\$3.23	\$3.53	\$3.83	\$4.12	\$4.42	\$4.72
<b>12</b>	\$5.50	\$6.06	\$6.62	\$7.18	\$7.74	\$8.31	\$8.88
<b>24</b>	\$10.75	\$11.86	\$12.98	\$14.10	\$15.23	\$16.37	\$17.51
<b>36</b>	\$16.16	\$17.86	\$19.57	\$21.30	\$23.04	\$24.80	\$26.57
<b>48</b>	\$21.74	\$24.06	\$26.40	\$28.77	\$31.17	\$33.59	\$36.03

**EX 8.6.2:** Nathan has agreed to pay off a \$5000 loan for remodeling his house by making 36 payments of \$165.

- (a) Find the finance charge per \$100 financed.
- (b) Find the APR using the above table.

(a) Identify all known quantities:

$$(Principal) = P = \$5000, \quad (Payment) = \$165, \quad (\# \text{ Payments}) = n = 36$$

Compute the finance charge:

$$(Finance \ Charge) = FC = [(\# \text{ Payments}) \times (Payment)] - (Principal) = [(36)(\$165)] - \$5000 = \$940$$

Compute the finance charge per \$100 financed (FCPH):

$$FCPH = \frac{FC}{P} \times 100 = \frac{940}{5000} \times 100 = \boxed{\$18.80}$$

(b) In the "36 payments" row of above table, the closest entry to \$18.80 is \$19.57 which is in the "12%" column.

∴ 12%APR

NOTE: Here's how to determine which entry in the row is closest to \$18.80: (Subtract each entry from 18.80)

$$18.80 - 17.86 = 0.94$$

$$19.57 - 18.80 = 0.77 \quad \leftarrow \text{Smallest distance from 18.80} \implies 19.57 \text{ is the closest table entry to 18.80}$$