

Annual Percentage Rate (APR)

Contemporary Math

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TTU

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Annual Percentage Rate (Definition)

Suppose the interest rate is not given or an **add-on interest rate** is given. If you use the **Add-On Interest Method** (§8.3), the "true" interest rate **changes every payment period!!!**

– SO WHAT IS THE "TRUE" INTEREST RATE??? –

Definition

The **annual percentage rate (APR)** is a standardized version of the "true" interest rate on a loan.

The APR can be computed using the **simple interest formula** (§8.2) and solving for the interest rate (r), but the simple interest occurs every payment! So, if the loan is to be payed off once a month for 5 years, then the resulting equation involves $5 \times 12 = 60$ terms!!!

What follows are two simple methods to compute/estimate the APR.

Computing the APR for Loans (Procedure)

TABLE OF FINANCE CHARGE PER \$100 (FCPH):

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

Proposition

(Computing the APR for Loans)

STEP 0: $P \equiv$ Amount Borrowed, $FC \equiv$ Finance Charge, $n \equiv$ # Payments

STEP 1: Compute $FCPH = \frac{(\text{Finance Charge})}{(\text{Amount Borrowed})} \times 100 = \frac{FC}{P} \times 100$

STEP 2: Find the **closest entry** in Row[n] of above table to **FCPH**

STEP 3: The **column heading of the table entry** is the APR

Computing the APR for Loans (Example)

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WEX 8-6-1:

You pay off a \$4000.00 loan by making a payment every 4 months for 2 years. If you pay a finance charge of \$180.00, what is the APR?

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STEP 0: $P = \$4000$, $FC = \$180$

$$n = \frac{1 \text{ payment}}{4 \text{ months}} \times \frac{12 \text{ months}}{1 \text{ yr}} \times 2 \text{ yrs} = 6 \text{ payments}$$

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STEP 0: $P = \$4000$, $FC = \$180$, $n = 6$ payments

$$\text{STEP 1: } FCPH = \frac{FC}{P} \times 100 = \frac{\$180}{4000} \times 100 = \$4.50$$

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STEP 2: In Row[n] = Row[6] (in blue), find closest entry to $FCPH = \$4.50$

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STEP 2: In Row[6], closest entry to $FCPH$ is \$4.42 (in green)

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STEP 2: In Row[6], closest entry to $FCPH$ is \$4.42 (in green)

STEP 3: The APR is the column heading for the entry, 15% (in red)

Estimating the APR for Add-on Interest Loans

Without a table or technology, it would be difficult to calculate the APR.

Fortunately for **add-on interest loans**, there's a formula to **estimate** the APR:

Proposition

(Approximation of APR for Add-on Interest Loans)

$$APR \approx \frac{2nr}{n+1}$$

where

$r \equiv$ Annual Interest Rate

$n \equiv$ Number of Payments

Fin.