

Notes from 1.011, Lecture 7 (February 21, 2003)

Discount Analyses Spreadsheet

$i = 10\%$ ANSWER = 7

	1	2	...	N	Total
C_i	10	0	100	...	30
$(1+i)^t$	1	$(1+i)$	$(1+i)^2$...	$(1+i)^N$
$\frac{C_i}{(1+i)^t}$	10	0	$\frac{100}{(1+i)^2}$...	-

$\Sigma(\dots)$

The Cool Derivation

$$r\% = [1 + (r/M)]^M - 1$$

$$p = M/r$$

$$[F/P, r\%, 1] = (1 + \frac{r}{M})^{nM}$$

$$= \left((1 + \frac{r}{M})^M \right)^n$$

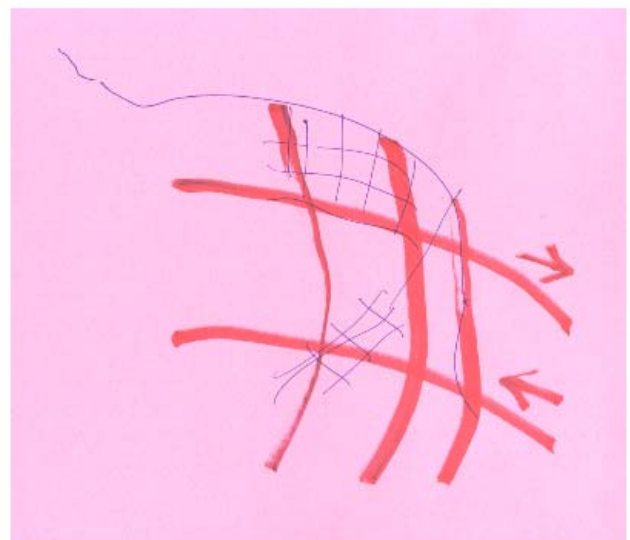
$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{r}{p})^p = e$$

(See Note on Equivalence)

Effective v.s. Nominal Rate

1000	12%	\$1 Year Later	
		1120	
1000	12%, semi annual		
		1060 = 1000 + 60	→ 1060
			→ 63.60
			1123.60
	EFFECTIVE RATE		
	12.36%		
1000	- Q	12.55%	
	M	12.68%	
	D	12.75%	

Proposed Map of Downtown Boston, 1970



Review of where we are + where we are going

- PS # 2 - Roads
- Understand the idea of optimization •

Present Economy

More intricate Formulation
QR. Calculus

↓
But - time value of money

↓
EQUIVALENCE

More intricate Formulation -
Nominal vs. Effective Rates

- PS # 3 examples (tending to more intricate)
- Understand the details •

↓
But, what is the discount rate (+ assumption)

↓
Sensitivity Analysis re in assumptions re cash flows & cost models

More intricate Assessment of which option is more robust or how does risk affect cost

↓
But - what about non-cash, non-financial

Panama Canal

Very General Perspective
• Don't get lost in details •