## Activity 1 Making the Most of a Euro


Investigate the change in the final value, if the annual interest rate of $100 \%$ is compounded over smaller and smaller time intervals.

The interest rate $i$ per compounding period is calculated by dividing the annual rate of $100 \%$ by the number of compounding periods per year.

| Compounding <br> period | Final value, $F=P(1+i)^{t}$, where $i$ is the interest rate for a given compounding period <br> and $t$ is the number of compounding periods per year. <br> Calculate $F$ correct to 8 decimal places. |
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| Yearly <br> $i=1$ | $F=1(1+1)^{1}=2$ |
| Every 6 mths. <br> $i=\frac{1}{2}$ | $F=1\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}=2.25$ |
| Every 3 mths. <br> $i=$ |  |
| Every mth. <br> $i=$ |  |
| Every week. <br> $i=$ |  |
| Every day. <br> $i=$ |  |
| Every hour. <br> $i=$ |  |
| Every minute. <br> $i=$ |  |
| Every second. <br> $i=$ |  |

What if the compounding period was 1 millisecond ( $10^{-3} \mathrm{~s}$ ), 1 microsecond ( $10^{-6} \mathrm{~s}$ ) or 1 nanosecond $\left(10^{-9} \mathrm{~s}\right)$ ? What difference would it make?

Will $F$ ever reach 3? How about 2.8?

