

Calc Math 211 20155 W13 Tues
 Problem 6 from §6.3

A bond is guaranteed to pay $100 + 10t$ dollars per year for 10 years where t is in years from the present.

Find the present value of this income stream given an interest rate of 5%, compounded continuously.

If you are offered this bond or a lump sum payment of fill in blank which should you take?

$$P = \int_0^m S(t) e^{-rt} dt$$

$$\int_0^{10} (100 + 10t) e^{-0.05t} dt$$

How do you take this integral

There is a ~~trick~~ trick that I'm going to show you, It comes from the product Rule.

$$d(uv) = u dv + v du$$

$$u dv = d(uv) - v du$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$u = 100 + 10t$$

$$dv = e^{-0.05t} dt$$

$$du = 10 dt$$

$$v = \frac{1}{-0.05} e^{-0.05t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{Integral}}{\int u dv} &= (100 + 10t) \left. \frac{1}{-0.05} e^{-0.05t} \right|_0^{10} \\ &\quad - \int_0^{10} \frac{1}{-0.05} e^{-0.05t} \cdot 10 dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{100 + 10 \cdot 10}{-0.05} e^{-0.05 \cdot 10} - \frac{100}{-0.05} e^{-0.05 \cdot 10}$$

$$+ \frac{10}{(0.05)^2} e^{-0.05 \cdot 10} \Big|_{10}^{10}$$

$$\frac{-1}{0.05} (200 e^{-0.5} - 100) + \frac{10}{(0.05)^2} (1 - e^{-0.05 \cdot 10})$$

$$1483.63$$

If someone offers you a lump sum of more than 1483.63 you should take it, otherwise take the bond,

This was more complicated than I'd expect on an exam.

Here are some simpler examples;

$$\boxed{\text{Eg 2}} \quad \int x e^{3x} dx$$

$$u = x \quad dv = e^{3x} dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Integral} &= \frac{x}{3} e^{3x} - \int \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{3x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Eg 3}} \quad \int_2^3 \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln(x) \quad dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Integral} &= x \ln x \Big|_2^3 - \int_2^3 \frac{x}{x} dx \\ &= x \ln x - x \Big|_2^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 \ln 3 - 3 - 2 \ln 2 + 2$$

$$= 3 \ln 3 - 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

$$\text{Eg 4} \quad \int x^6 \ln x \, dx$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$dv = x^6 \, dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$v = \frac{1}{7} x^7$$

$$\text{Integral} = \frac{1}{7} x^7 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{7} x^7 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} x^7 \ln x - \frac{1}{7} \int x^6 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} x^7 \ln x - \frac{1}{49} x^7 + C$$