

# List of formulae

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## 1 Future Value

$$FV_n = \text{principal} \times (1 + i)^n$$

## 2 Present value

$$PV = \frac{FV_n}{(1 + i)^n}$$

## 3 Interest

$$I = P \times \frac{nr}{100}$$

## 4 Amount

$$A = P + \frac{Pnr}{100}$$

## 5 Compounding for periods not annually.

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{m}\right)^{nm}$$

## 6 Discounting a series

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \frac{A_i}{(1 + r)^i}$$

## 7 Annuities

$$P = \frac{A[1 - (1 + r)^{-n}]}{r}$$

## 8 Perpetuities

$$P = \frac{A}{r}$$

## 9 Simple aggregate price index

$$I_{1,0} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{i,1}}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{i,0}} \times 100$$

where

$I_{1,0}$  = index in the current period 1 with base period 0  
 $p_{i,1}$  price of commodity  $i$  in the current period 1 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ )  
 $p_{i,0}$  price of commodity  $i$  in the base period 0 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ )

## 10 Average of relative price index

$$\frac{p_{i1}}{p_{i0}} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

$$I_{10} = \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{p_{i1}}{p_{i0}} \right) \right] \times 100$$

### 11 Weighted aggregate price index

$$I_{1,0} = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \frac{p_{i,1}}{p_{i,0}} \right] \times 100$$

where the weights  $w_i$ 's are non negative and sum to 1. That is  $0 \leq w_i \leq 1$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$

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### 12 Laspeyres price index

$$I_{1,0}^{LP} = \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{i,1} q_{i,0}}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{i,0} q_{i,0}} \right] \times 100$$

### 13 Paasche Price index

$$I_{1,0}^{PP} = \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{i,1} q_{i,1}}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{i,0} q_{i,1}} \right] \times 100$$

### 14 Fisher price index

$$F_{1,0} = \sqrt{Paasche \times Laspeyres} = \sqrt{I_{1,0}^{LP} \times I_{1,0}^{PP}}$$

The simple aggregate quantity index is given by

$$I_Q = \frac{\sum q_{i,1}}{\sum q_{i,0}}$$

### . Laspeyre quantity index

$$I_q^L = \frac{\sum p_{i,0} q_{i,1}}{\sum p_{i,0} q_{i,0}} \times 100$$

### 15 Paasche quantity index

$$I_q^P = \frac{\sum p_{i,1} q_{i,1}}{\sum p_{i,1} q_{i,0}} \times 100$$

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$$Real\ income = \frac{Nominal\ income}{CPI} \times base\ yr\ index.$$

$$Real\ GDP = \frac{Nominal\ GDP}{CPI} \times base\ yr\ index$$

or

$$GDP(inconstant\$) = \frac{GDP(current\$ \times baseyearindex)}{CPI}$$

### Least squares estimators

$$b_1 = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n}}{\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

The coefficient of determination;

$$r^2 = \frac{[\sum x_i y_i - n \bar{x} \bar{y}]^2}{(\sum x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2)(\sum y_i^2 - n \bar{y}^2)}$$

Coefficient of Correlation

$$r = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}\right) \left(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n}\right)}}$$

Sum of a Arithmetic progression ( AP )

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

The  $n^{th}$  term of a AP

$$A_n = a + (n-1)d$$

Sum of a geometric progression, GP

$$S_n = a \left( \frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1} \right)$$

The  $n^{th}$  term of a GP  $A_n = ar_{n-1}$