Mortgage payment

Suppose you take out a **30 year mortgage** for **\$200,000** from a bank to buy a house. Suppose the bank charges you interest of r = 4% per year compounded daily. Suppose you pay the mortgage **\$P per year** in weekly payments (so \$P/52 per week).

Let M(t) be what you owe at time t years. So M(0) = \$200 thousand (the mortgage is for \$200,000) And M(30) = \$0 thousand (it's a 30 year mortage)

The DE is

 $M'(t) = r \cdot M(t) - P$

The initial value is M(0) = \$200 thousand.

1: input and solve the differential equation with r = 0.04 (interest payment)

2: solve the M(30) = 0 for P to determine the anual payment.

3: graph the solution M(t) with this value for P

4: calculate the amount of interest paid = $30 \cdot P - 200000

5: starting with M = 200, 000 simulate the actual interest charges and actual weekly payments for 30 years

Solution

> restart; de := diff(M(t),t) = $r^*M(t) - P$; $de := \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} M(t) = r M(t) - P$ > r := 0.04: r := 0.041: Solve the differential equation for M(t) not for P yet > sol := dsolve({de,M(0)=200000}, M(t)); $sol := M(t) = 25 P + e^{\frac{1}{25}t} (200000 - 25 P)$ 2: Now M(30) = 0> eval(sol, t=30); $M(30) = 25 P + e^{\frac{6}{5}} (200000 - 25 P)$ So we need to equate the right-hand-side of this equation to 0 > eqn := rhs(eval(sol, t=30)) = 0; $eqn := 25 P + e^{\frac{3}{5}} (200000 - 25 P) = 0$ > P := solve(eqn,P):
> P := evalf(P); P := 11448.10209

