

# Handout #6: Geometric Sequences

ECON 300: Intermediate Price Theory

Fall 2023

## Topic 1. Geometric Sequences

A geometric sequence is a sequence that can be defined by the initial value  $a$ , and a common ratio  $r$ , with  $n$  terms. We can express this as:

$$a \quad ar \quad ar^2 \quad ar^3 \quad ar^4 \quad \dots \quad ar^{n-1}$$

The sum of this sequence can be found using the following formula:

$$S_n = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} = \sum_{t=1}^n ar^{t-1} = a \left( \frac{1 - r^n}{1 - r} \right)$$

## Topic 2. Geometric Series

Suppose that the geometric sequence defined above ends up going infinitely ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ). Then, the sum of this sequence, which is called the geometric series, can be found as:

$$S = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots$$

Provided that  $a \neq 0$ ,  $-1 < r < 1$ , and  $r \neq 0$ , the sum of this sequence can be found using the following formula:

$$S = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} ar^t = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$

## Topic 3. Some Use Cases: Infinite Money?

Suppose you are given an investment opportunity. You must pay an up-front cost now, and then this investment will yield \$100 every single year at the end of each year until the end of time. Meanwhile, we assume that the interest rate remains at 5% over the entire duration. Then the present value of this investment opportunity can be calculated as:

$$PV = 100 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 0.05} + 100 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1 + 0.05} \right)^2 + 100 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1 + 0.05} \right)^3 + \dots = \frac{\frac{100}{1.05}}{1 - \frac{1}{1.05}} = 2,000$$

#### Topic 4. Some Use Cases: Bonds?

Suppose you are given another investment opportunity. The setup is the same as the previous case, but this time the payment ends in 5 years. Then, we can find the present value of this investment opportunity as:

$$PV = \frac{100}{1 + 0.05} + \frac{100}{(1 + 0.05)^2} + \frac{100}{(1 + 0.05)^3} + \frac{100}{(1 + 0.05)^4} + \frac{100}{(1 + 0.05)^5}$$

Using the formula from **Topic 1**, we can find the present value as:

$$PV = \frac{100}{1.05} \left\{ \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{1+0.05}\right)^5}{1 - \frac{1}{1+0.05}} \right\} \simeq 432.95$$