

# Canadian Mortgage Payments

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This paper shows how monthly mortgage payments are calculated, with special reference to Canadian mortgages. From this a "loan progress formula" is developed. I also explain the curious "monthly interest factor" that appears at the back of Canadian Mortgage Tables.

Let  $A_0$  be the initial mortgage amount in dollars,  
 $p$  be the fixed monthly payment in dollars,  
 $n$  be the number of months of mortgage amortization and  
 $r$  be the monthly interest rate.

## Monthly Payments

Our problem is to find  $p$  in terms of  $A_0$ ,  $n$  and  $r$ .

Let  $A_k$  be the amount of principal owing immediately after the  $k^{\text{th}}$  (monthly) payment has been made, for  $1 \leq k \leq n$ . We see that

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= A_0 + rA_0 - p = A_0(1+r) - p \\ A_2 &= A_1 + rA_1 - p = A_1(1+r) - p = A_0(1+r)^2 - p - p(1+r) \\ A_3 &= A_2 + rA_2 - p = A_2(1+r) - p = A_0(1+r)^3 - p - p(1+r) - p(1+r)^2 \\ &\dots \dots \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$A_k = A_0(1+r)^k - p[1 + (1+r) + (1+r)^2 + \dots + (1+r)^{k-1}]$$

Then using the sum of a geometric progression

$$1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^{k-1} = \frac{a^k - 1}{a - 1}, \text{ we get}$$

$$A_k = A_0(1+r)^k - p \frac{(1+r)^k - 1}{r}$$

After  $n$  months the mortgage is paid off, so that  $A_n = 0$ . That is

$$A_n = A_0(1+r)^n - p \frac{(1+r)^n - 1}{r} = 0$$

Hence the monthly payment is

$$p = A_0 \frac{r(1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n - 1}$$

### Example 1

Find the monthly payment for a \$100,000 mortgage @ 12% amortized over 10 years. Here  $A_0 = 100,000$ ,  $n = 120$  months and  $r = 1\% = 0.01$  per month.

Using equation 1 to calculate the monthly payment  $p = \$100,000 \frac{(0.01)(1.01)^{120}}{(1.01)^{120} - 1} = \$1,434.71$

The Canadian Mortgage Tables give \$1418.03 as the monthly payment for the above mortgage. This amount differs from that calculated above because the interest on Canadian mortgages is calculated "semiannually, not in advance." Thus, if the annual rate of a Canadian mortgage is  $R\%$ , then the monthly rate is not  $r = R/12\%$  (as in the U.S.), but  $r_c$  where  $(1+r_c)^6 = 1 + R/2$ .\* That is

$$r_c = \sqrt[6]{1 + R/2} - 1 \quad \dots 2$$

Using  $r_c = \sqrt[6]{1 + 0.06} - 1 = 0.009758794$  for  $r$  in equation 1, for the above example ( $A_0 = 100,000$ ,  $R = 12\%$  and  $n = 120$  months), we get

$$p = \$100,000 \frac{(0.009758794)(1.009758794)^{120}}{(1.009758794)^{120} - 1} = \$1,418.03, \text{ exactly as in the Tables.}$$

### Example 2

Calculate the monthly payment for a \$75,000 Canadian mortgage over 25 years at 13.25%.

Using equation 1,  $p = A_0 \frac{r(1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n - 1}$  where  $A_0 = 75,000$ ,  $n = 300$ , and  $r = \sqrt[6]{1 + \frac{0.1325}{2}} - 1$ , that is,  $r = 0.010748660$ ,  $p = \$840.14$ . (The Tables give \$840.15.)

### Loan Progress

After  $k$  monthly payments, the amount of principal owing is  $A_k$ . Recall

$$A_k = A_0(1+r)^k - p \frac{(1+r)^k - 1}{r} \quad \dots 3$$

### Example 3

Calculate the amount of principal owing on the mortgage in Example 2, after 10 years of payments. That is,  $A_0 = \$75,000$ ,  $p = \$840.14$ ,  $r = 0.01074866$  and  $k = 120$ .

$$A_{120} = \$75,000(1.01074866)^{120} - (840.14) \frac{(1.01074866)^{120} - 1}{0.01074866} = \$66,754.97$$

(The Tables are only approximate and give  $\$890 \times 75 = \$66,750$ .)

### Example 4

Calculate the amount of principal owing on a \$200,000 mortgage @ 14.75% over 40 years after 20 years of payments. (In the U.K. mortgages are often amortized over 35 and 40 years; 14.75% is a common rate.)

Here  $A_0 = 200,000$ ,  $n = 480$  and  $r = \sqrt[6]{1 + \frac{0.1475}{2}} - 1 = 0.011930135$

Use equation 1 to find  $p = \$2,394.10$ , then equation 3 with  $k = 240$ , to get  $A_{240} = \$189,021.57$ , the amount of the \$200,000 still owing after 20 years of payments.

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\* $r_c$  is such that the interest on the mortgage "when compounded monthly at a rate of  $r_c\%$  per month" is equivalent to the interest on the mortgage "when compounded semiannually at a rate of  $R/2\%$  per six months" ( $R\%$  being the quoted annual rate for the mortgage).

## Monthly Interest Factor

The monthly interest factors published at the back of Canadian Mortgage Tables are simply  $r_c$  for the appropriate quoted annual rate  $R$ . (See equation 2.)

### Example 5

For a mortgage with a 13.25% interest rate we saw in Example 2 that

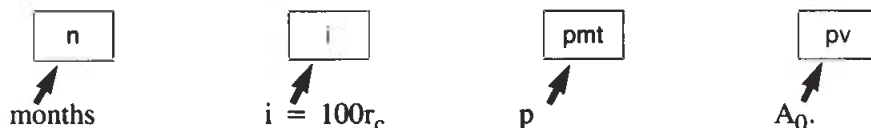
$$r_c = \sqrt[6]{1 + \frac{0.1325}{2}} - 1 = 0.010748660.$$

This is the monthly interest factor for a 13.25% mortgage (see Tables). For a 14.75% mortgage we saw in Example 4 that

$$r_c = \sqrt[6]{1 + \frac{0.1475}{2}} - 1 = 0.011930135.$$

This is the monthly interest factor for a 14.75% mortgage (see Tables).

A Hewlett Packard 27 calculator has the following buttons:



Note that the interest button  $i$  is not  $r_c$  but *100 times*  $r_c$ .

It is of interest that we could find

(a)  $A_0$  in terms of  $p$ ,  $n$  and  $r$ . Using equation 1, we see

$$A_0 = p \left[ \frac{(1+r)^n - 1}{r(1+r)^n} \right]$$

(b)  $n$  in terms of  $A_0$ ,  $p$  and  $r$ . By rearranging equation 1 and taking logs (any base), we see

$$n = \frac{\log(p) - \log(p - rA_0)}{\log(1+r)}$$

To find  $r$  in terms of  $A_0$ ,  $n$  and  $p$  is not so easy; we have to solve the polynomial equation

$$p = (1+r)^n(p - A_0r)$$

to get  $r$ , which is difficult for  $n > 2$ ; usually  $n$  is very large. An iterative process is used to approximate to the solution to the desired degree of accuracy.

## Total Interest Paid

The total interest paid on a mortgage (over  $n$  months) is simply  $np - A_0$ .

### Example 6

The interest paid on the \$75,000 mortgage of Example 2 is  
 $300 \times \$840.14 - \$75,000 = \$177,042.00$ .

The interest paid on the \$200,000 mortgage of Example 4 is  
 $480 \times \$2,394.10 - \$200,000 = \$949,168.00$ .

## Monthly Interest Factors

Interest for one month at nominal annual rates shown,  
based on interest compounded semiannually

12 %	<u>.009 758 7942</u> ←	15½ %	.012 224 4297
12¾ %	.010 452 2088	15¼ %	.012 322 4327
13 %	.010 551 0740	15⅜ %	.012 420 3883
13⅛ %	.010 649 8909	15½ %	.012 518 2966
13¼ %	<u>.010 748 6596</u> ←	15⅝ %	.012 616 1575
13⅜ %	.010 847 3799	15¾ %	.012 713 9712
13½ %	.010 946 0522	15⅞ %	.012 811 7377
13⅝ %	.011 044 6762	16 %	.012 909 4570
13¾ %	.011 143 2522	16⅛ %	.013 007 1292
13⅞ %	.011 241 7802	16¼ %	.013 104 7543
14 %	.011 340 2602	16⅜ %	.013 202 3325
14⅛ %	.011 438 6923	16½ %	.013 299 8636
14¼ %	.011 537 0764	16⅝ %	.013 397 3478
14⅜ %	.011 635 4128	16¾ %	.013 494 7852
14½ %	.011 733 7014	16⅞ %	.013 592 1758
14⅝ %	.011 831 9423	17 %	.013 689 5196
14¾ %	<u>.011 930 1355</u> ←	17⅛ %	.013 786 8166
14⅞ %	.012 028 2811	17¼ %	.013 884 0670
15 %	.012 126 3791	17⅝ %	.013 981 2708

