



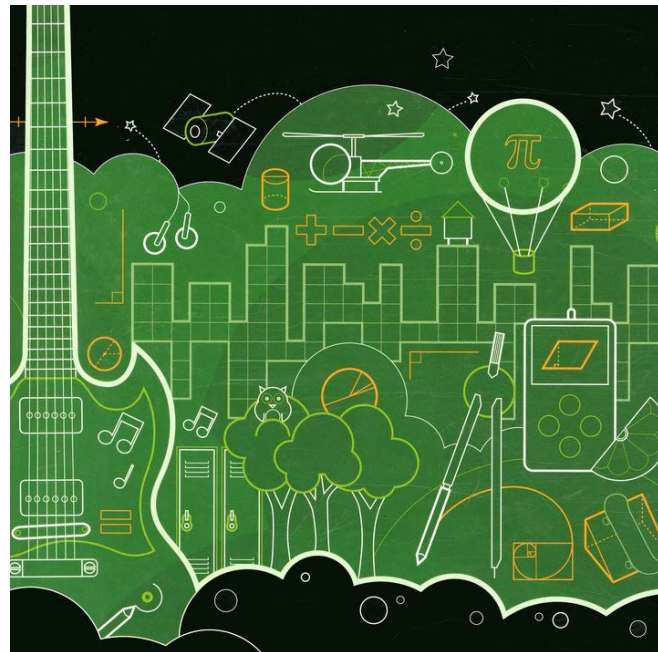
# “Big Math”

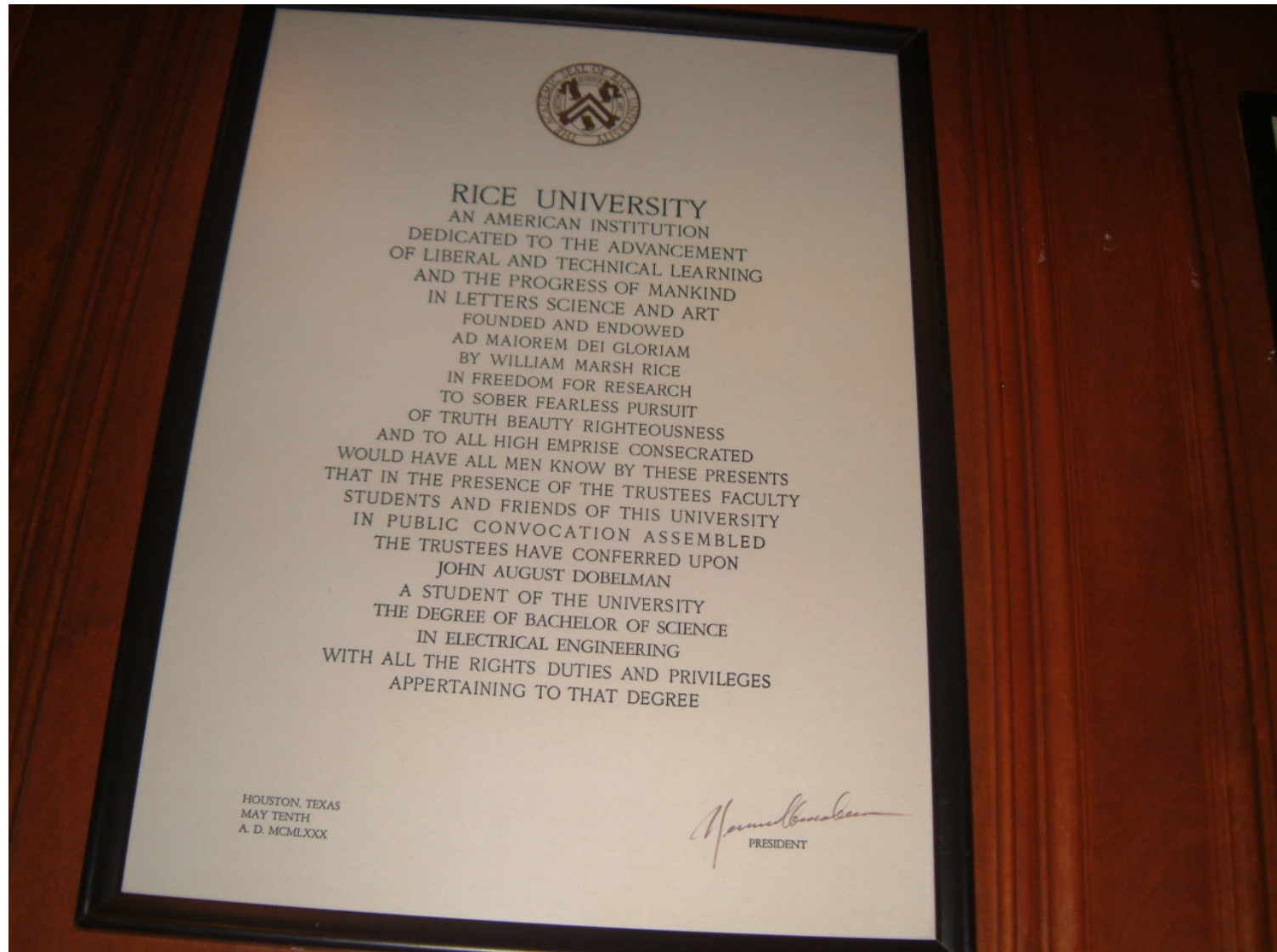
J.A. Dobelman

Math-Science Scholars Program

July 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

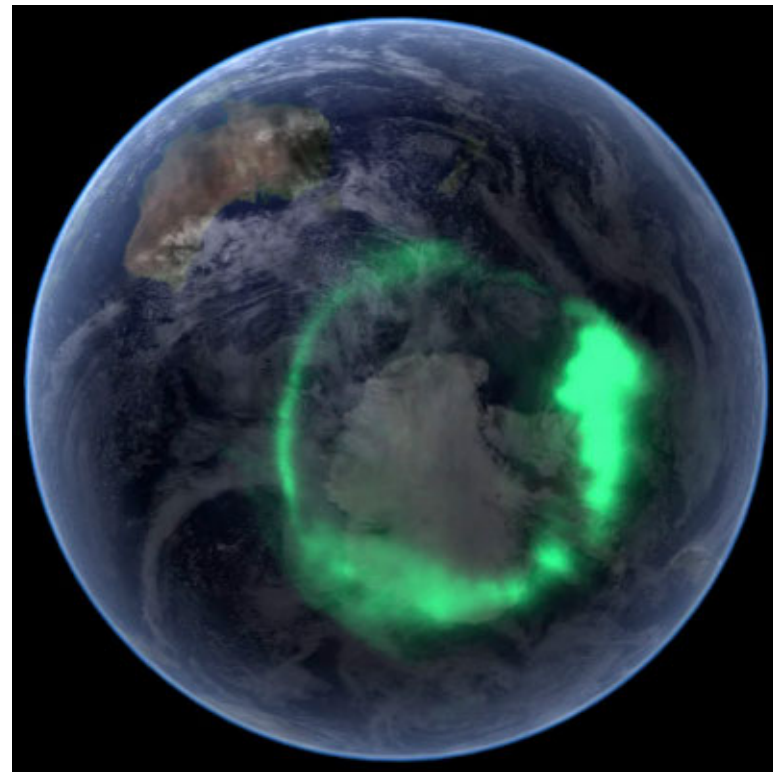
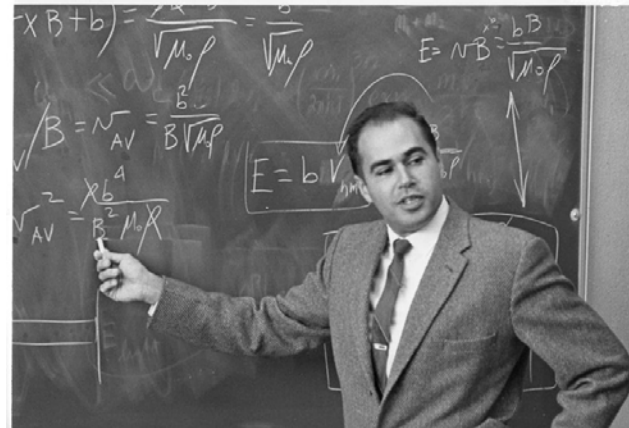
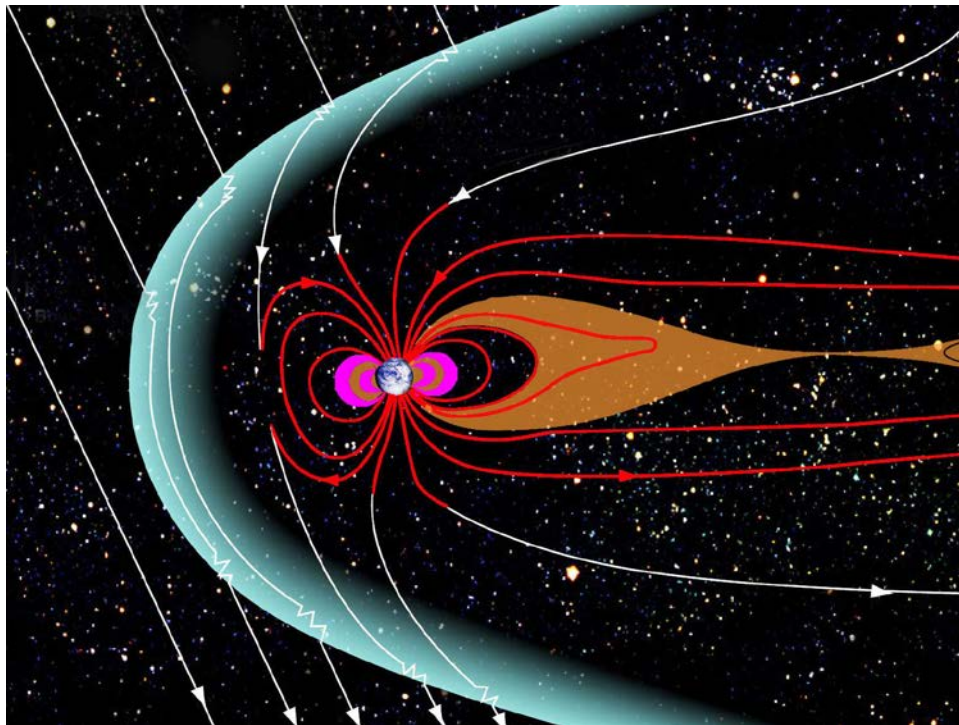
**RICHARD TAPIA CENTER**  
FOR EXCELLENCE & EQUITY

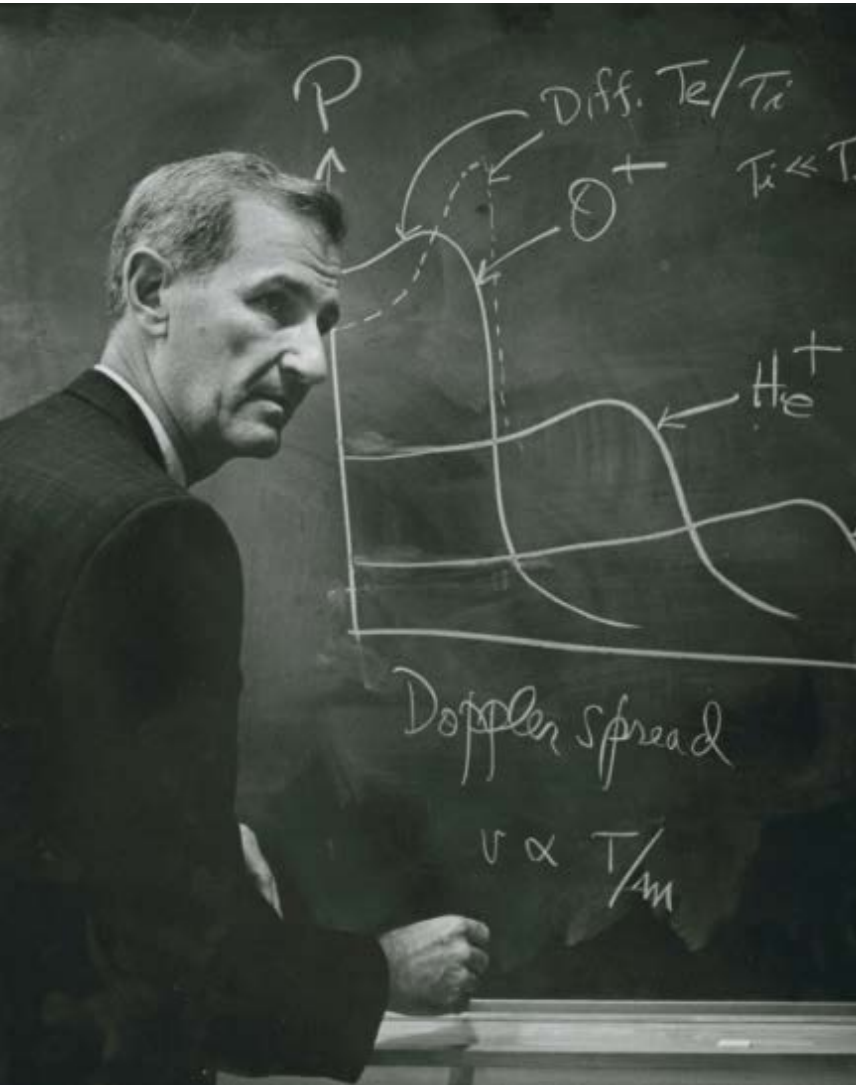






First post-college job: Bindery Operator





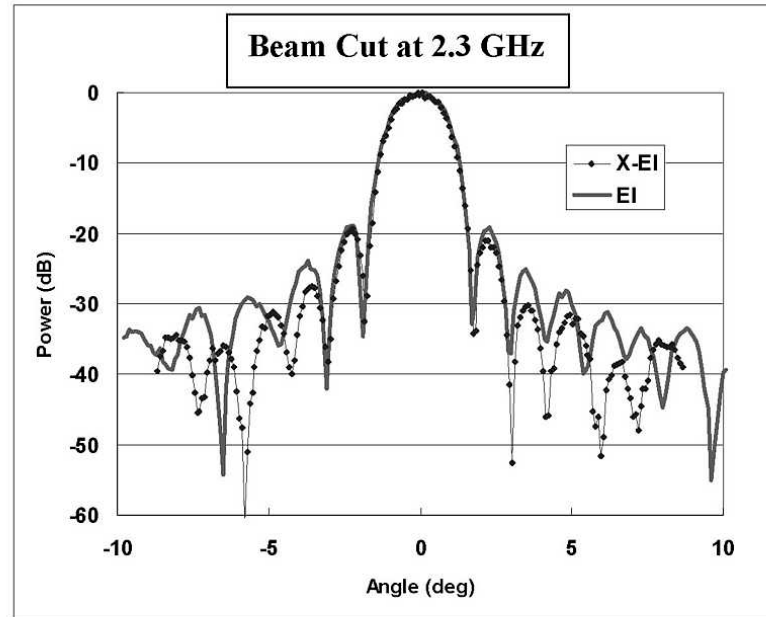
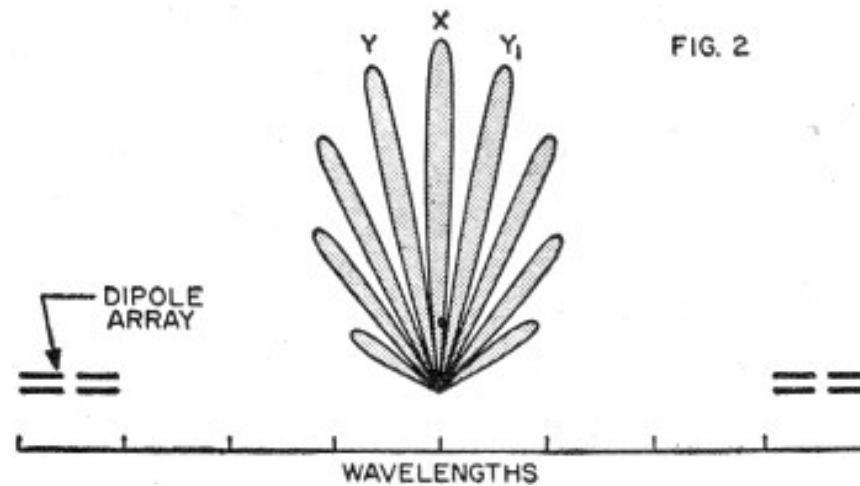


Figure 1: Two cuts through the primary beam pattern of one of the ATA dishes.





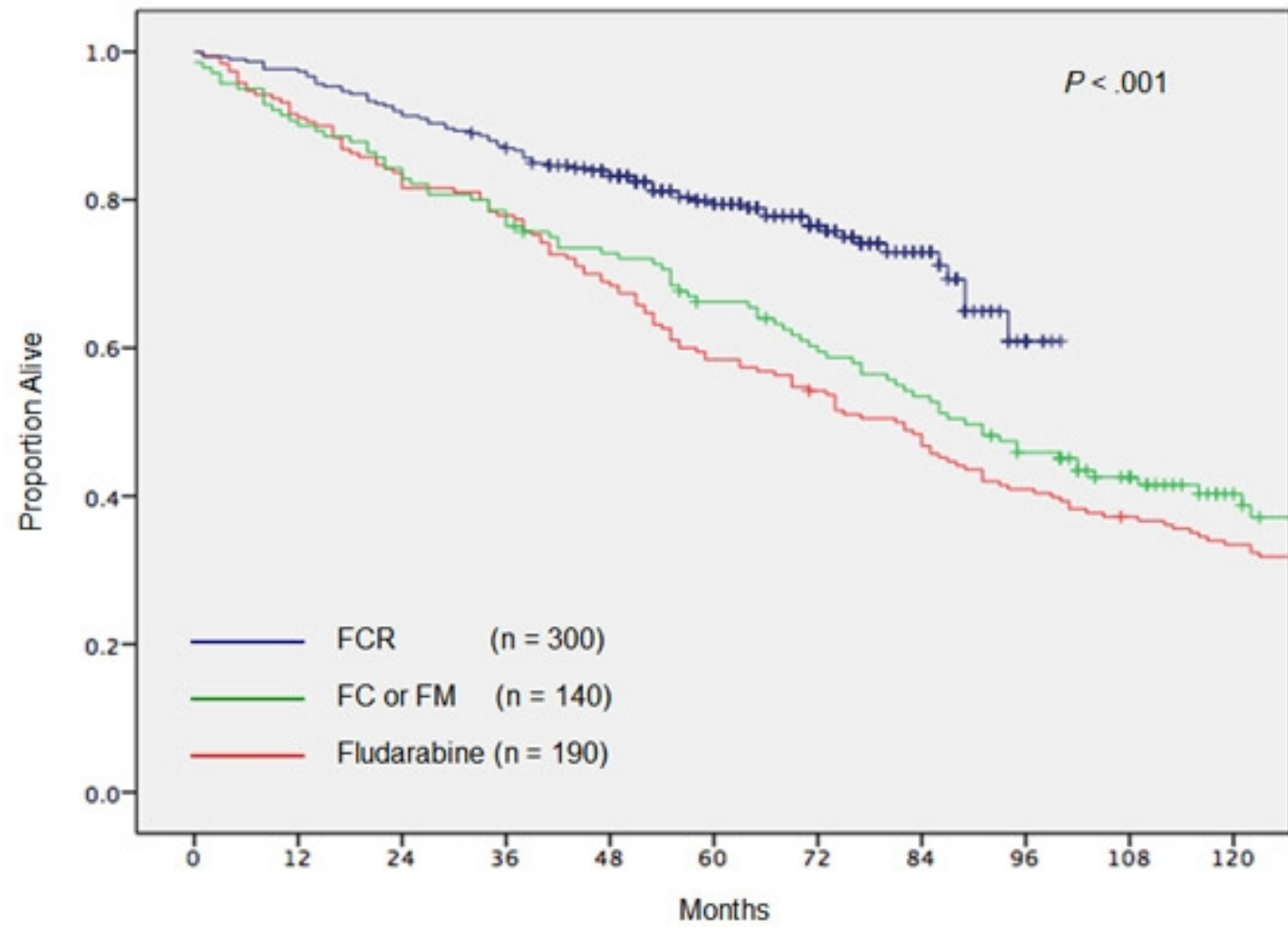
















CC: 10T

CT: 50k#

JO: 15k#

KC: 37.5k# (250 bags)

15





- Investments analysis
  - stochastic modeling for markets and finance
  - simulation-based and quantitative portfolio selection and management
  - display of quantitative information
  - improved communication
  - applications of engineering models to other statistical problems
- 



ABC News

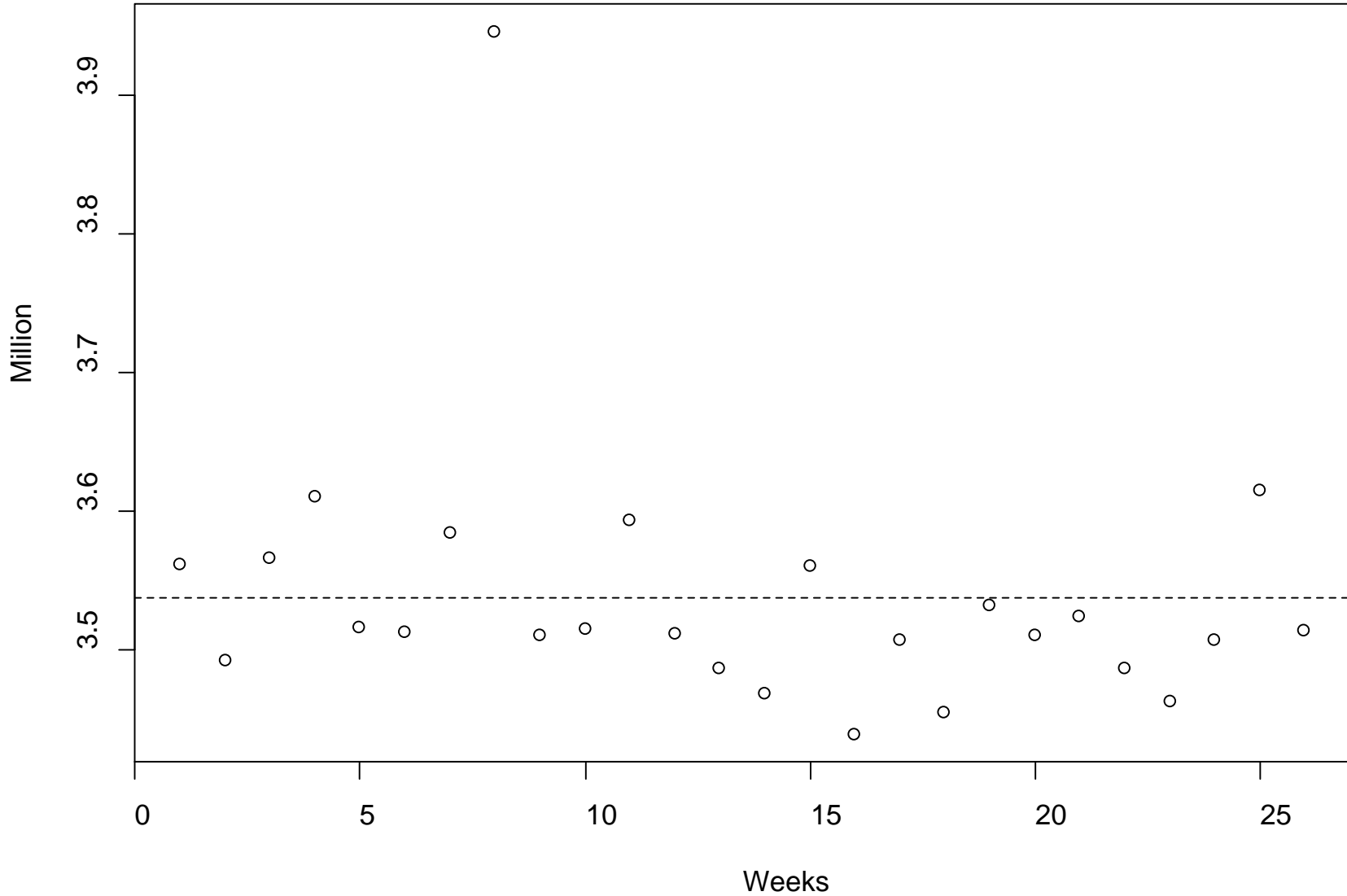


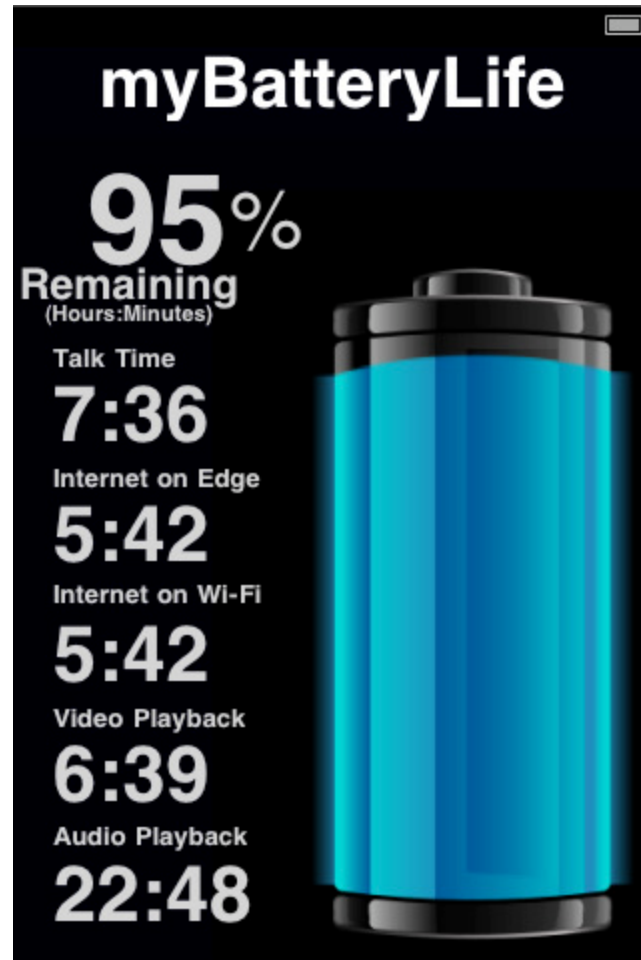
- “Quants” turned finance world upside down in 1973
- 30 years later “Data Mining” emerges
- Mathematics and computer science
- Modeling YOU as a customer, a specimen and a target
- Behavioral prediction
  - Revenue management and optimization
  - Surveillance





Circulation, July-Dec 2014







- “Per Cent (hundred)”
- 90% is  $\frac{90}{100}$
- We can also write it as 9/10, or 0.90
- Gives resulting balance: For example, 95% of \$1,000 is \$950. Or, 70% of \$50 is \$35
- 10% is easy to work with, just divide by ten or multiply by .10 E.g., 10% of 1,000,000 is 100,000
- $\frac{1}{4}$  of 400 is 25% of 400 which is 100

- *Return* is composed of
  - Return OF investment
  - Return ON investment
- Start a project or investment with \$100
- At the end of one year you have \$110
- \$100 is the return “of” your investment
- \$ 10 is the return “on” your investment



$$R = \frac{110}{100} = 1.10$$

$$r_{\%} = \frac{110 - 100}{100} = \frac{110}{100} - \frac{100}{100} = 1.1 - 1 = 0.10 = 10\%$$

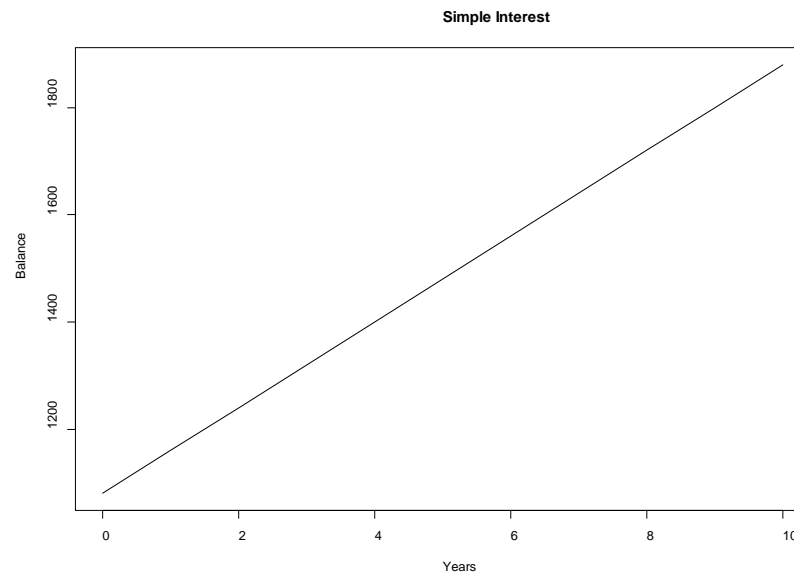
$$r_{\%} = R - 1$$



Amount Invested	Gross Return	Return OF	Return ON
\$10	$4/10 = 0.4$	4	-60.0%
4	$4/4 = 1.0$	4	0.0%
3	$4/3 = 1.33$	3	33.0%
1	$4/1 = 4.00$	1	300.0%
50¢	$4/.5 = 8.00$	0.5	700.0%
1¢	$4/.01 = 400$	0.01	39900.0%
Free	$4/0 = \infty$	0	$\infty$

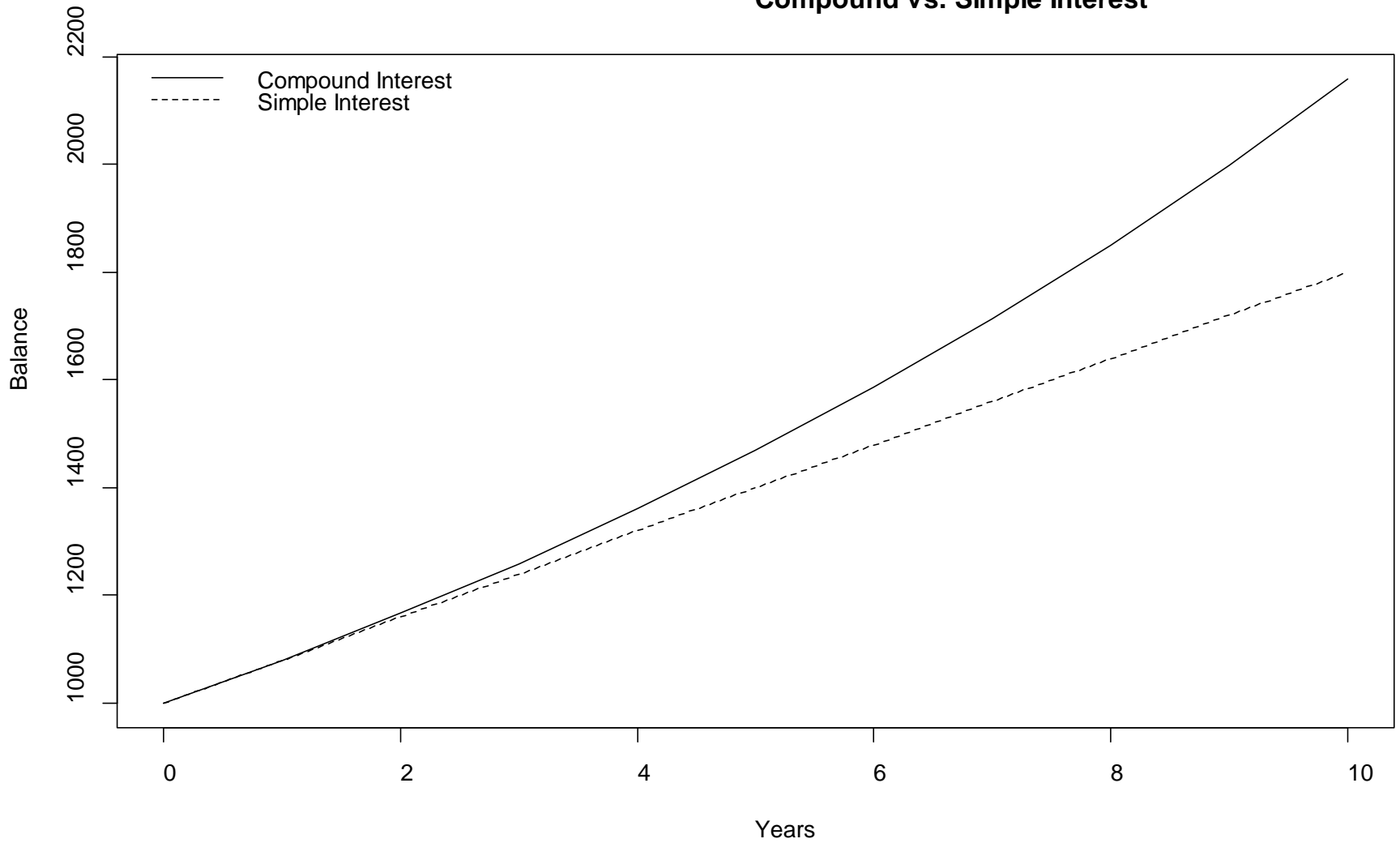
- “Double your Money,” or start with \$200, end up with \$400
  - 200% is a 100% gain  $(2.00-1)=1=100\%$
- \$200 grows to \$300 represents 50% gain
  - $R=300/200=1.5$
  - $r_{\%}=R-1=0.50=50\%$  gain
- Make ten times your money:
  - $R=10, r_{\%}=10-1=9.0=900\%$  gain

- Principal of \$1,000, with 8% simple interest per year.
  - Yr 0: 1,000
  - Yr 1: 1,080
  - Yr 2: 1,160
  - Yr 3: 1,240 ... Yr 10: 1,800



- Principal of \$1,000, with 8% interest reinvested (compounded)
  - Yr 0: 1,000
  - Yr 1:  $1,000 \times (1.08) = 1,080$
  - Yr 2:  $1,080 \times (1.08) = 1,000 \times (1.08)^2 = 1,166$
  - Yr 3:  $1,166 \times (1.08) = 1,000 \times (1.08)^3 = 1,259$
  - ...
  - Yr 9:  $1,000 \times (1.08)^9 = 1,999$
  - Yr 10:  $1,000 \times (1.08)^{10} = 2,153$

## Compound vs. Simple Interest

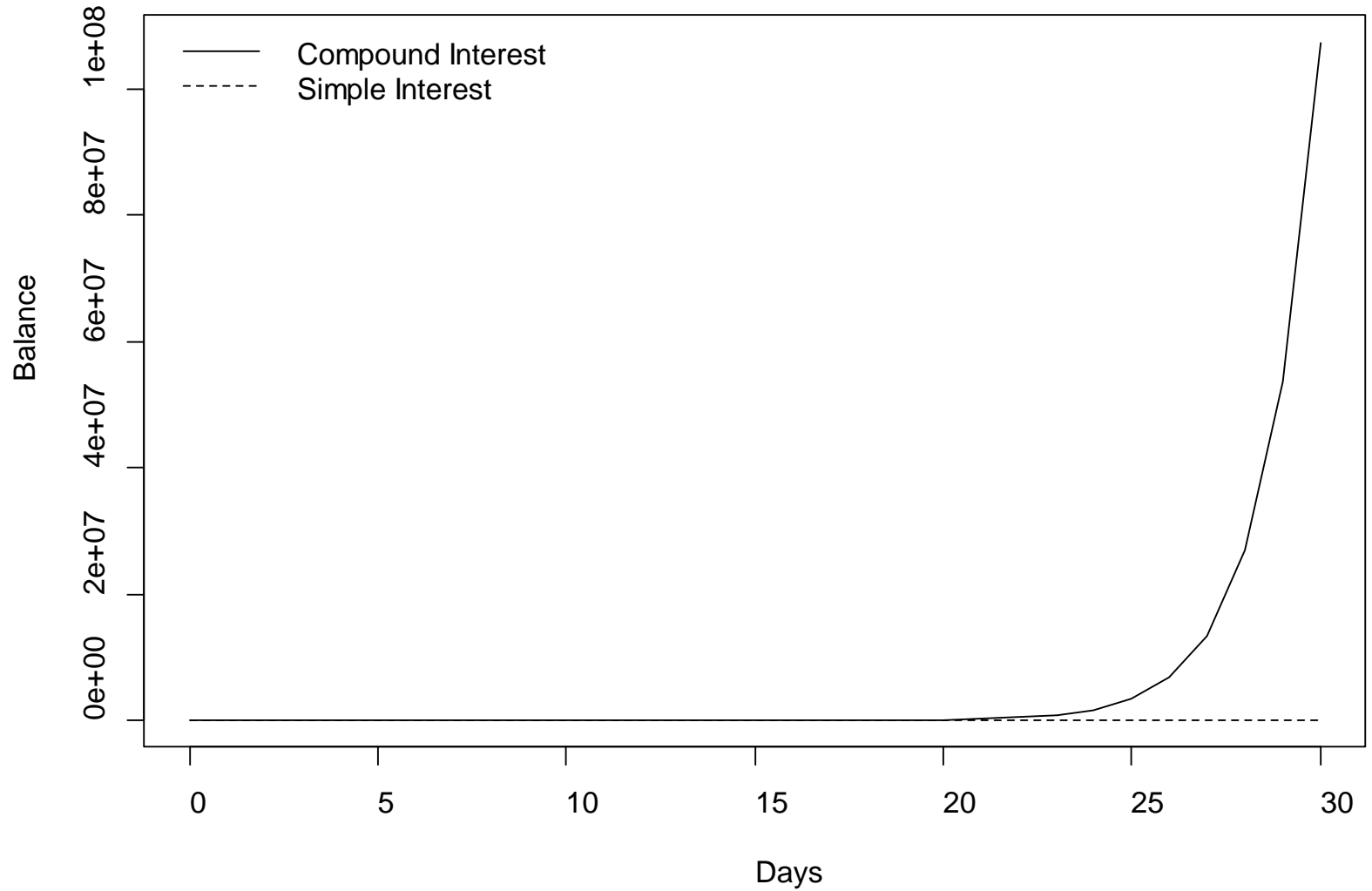


- Which would you rather have?
  - A. \$10 per day for one month
  - B. 10¢ on day 1, then 20¢ on day 2, then 40¢ on day 3, etc. for one month
- Option A gives you \$310 for the month.
- Option B gives you...
  - .10
  - .20
  - .40
  - .80
  - 1.60 ...



- Option B give you \$107,374,182!!

Compound vs. Simple Interest



1,000	Thousand	$1 \times 10^3$	Kilo	K
100,000	Lakh	$1 \times 10^5$		
1,000,000	Million	$1 \times 10^6$	Mega	M
10,000,000	Crore	$1 \times 10^7$		
1,000,000,000	Billion	$1 \times 10^9$	Giga	G
1,000,000,000,000	Trillion	$1 \times 10^{12}$	Tera	T
1,000,000,000,000,000	Quadrillion	$1 \times 10^{15}$	Peta	P
1,000,000,000,000,000,000	Quintillion	$1 \times 10^{18}$	Exa	E
etc.	Sextillion	$1 \times 10^{21}$	Zeta	Z
	Septillion	$1 \times 10^{24}$	Yotta	Y
	Octillion	$1 \times 10^{27}$	Hella*	X*
	Nontillion	$1 \times 10^{30}$		W*
	Decillion	$1 \times 10^{33}$		V*
ten duotrigintillion	Googol	$1 \times 10^{100}$		

- “And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing” Mk 12.42
- Worth one-half of a quadrans or 1/128 of a denarius, or about six minutes of an average daily wage
  - $\$15 \times 8\text{hrs} = \$120/\text{day}$
  - $60 \times 8 = 480 \text{ min. per day}$
  - $6/480 = .0125 = 1.25\%$
  - $\$120 \times .0125 = \$1.50$

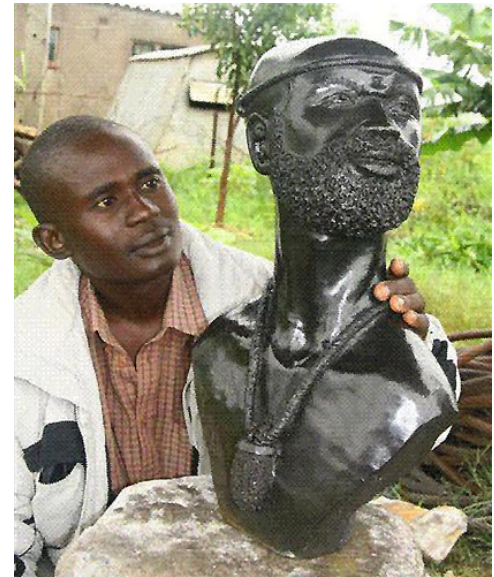


- Principal: \$1.50 (in today's money)
- Interest: 6% per annum (typical)
- Yeshua to Muhammed: \$13.9 Qn
- Time: 30 CE – 2015 CE (1,986 years)
- Taxrate: 0% 30%  
Value:  $2.713 \times 10^{50}$   $4.58 \times 10^{35}$
- $4.65 \times 10^{10}$  years at light speed to get to edge of the observable universe

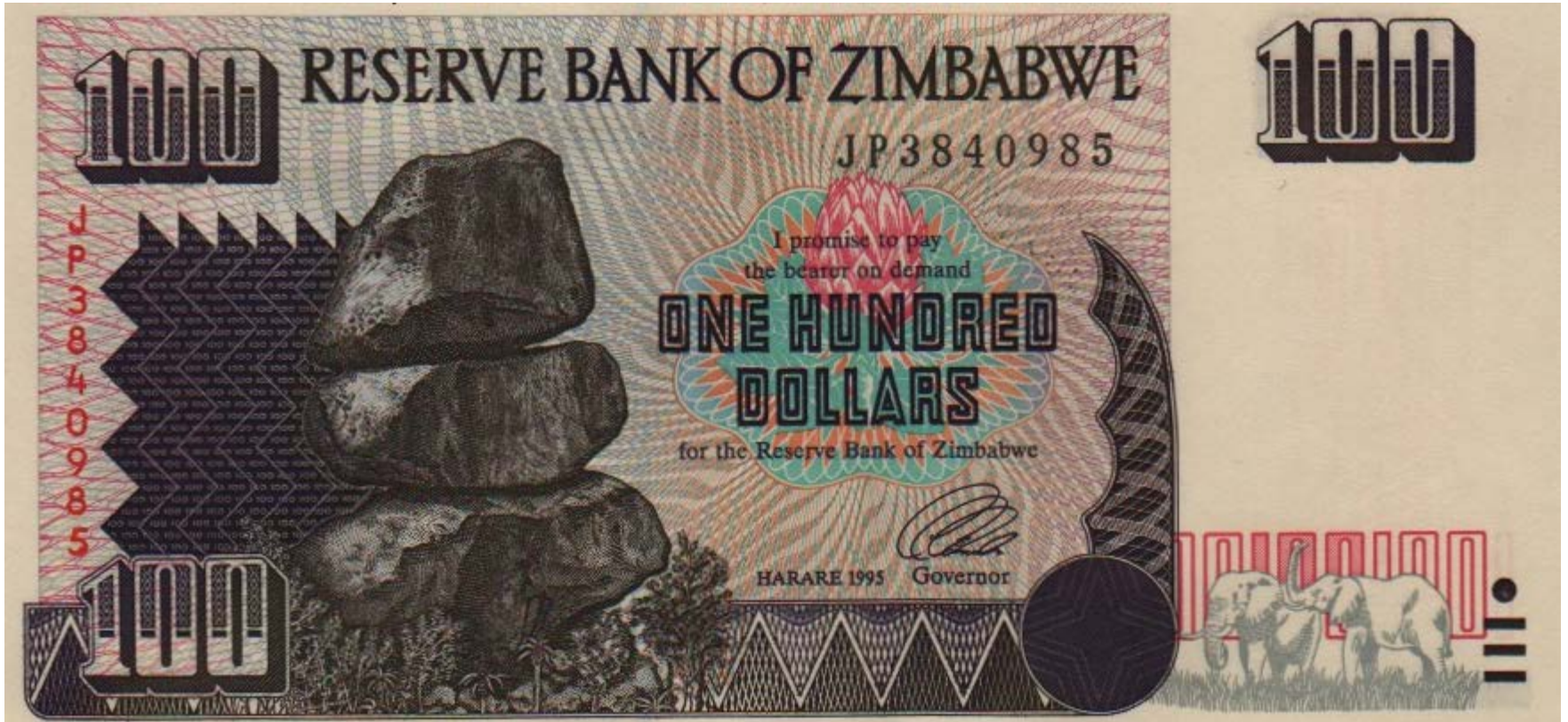




# RICE UNIVERSITY

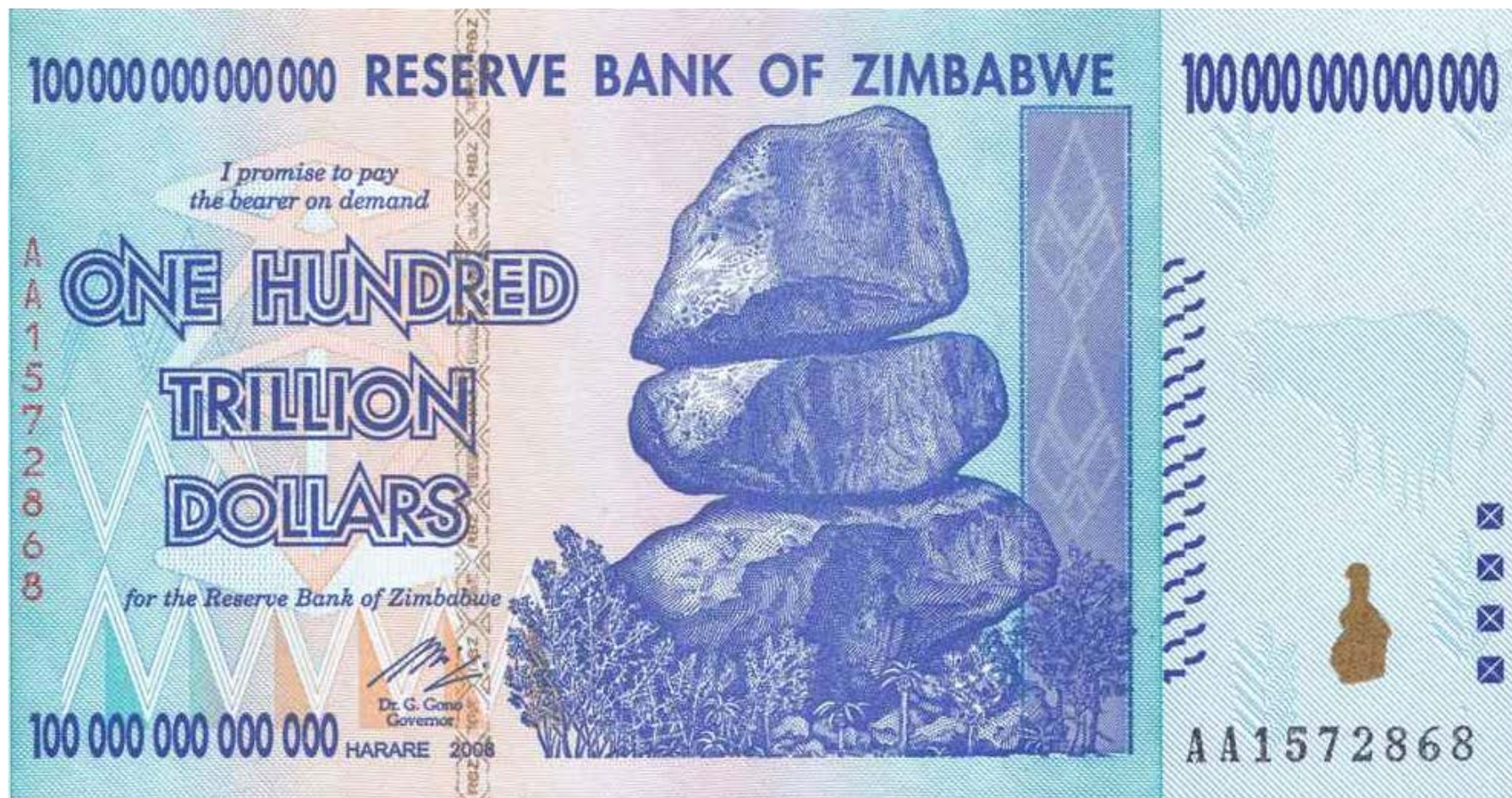






[Chiremba Balancing Rocks](#) in [Epworth](#), [Harare](#)





$$10 \cdot \$100 \text{ Tn} = 1000 \text{ Tn} = \$1 \text{ Qn}$$

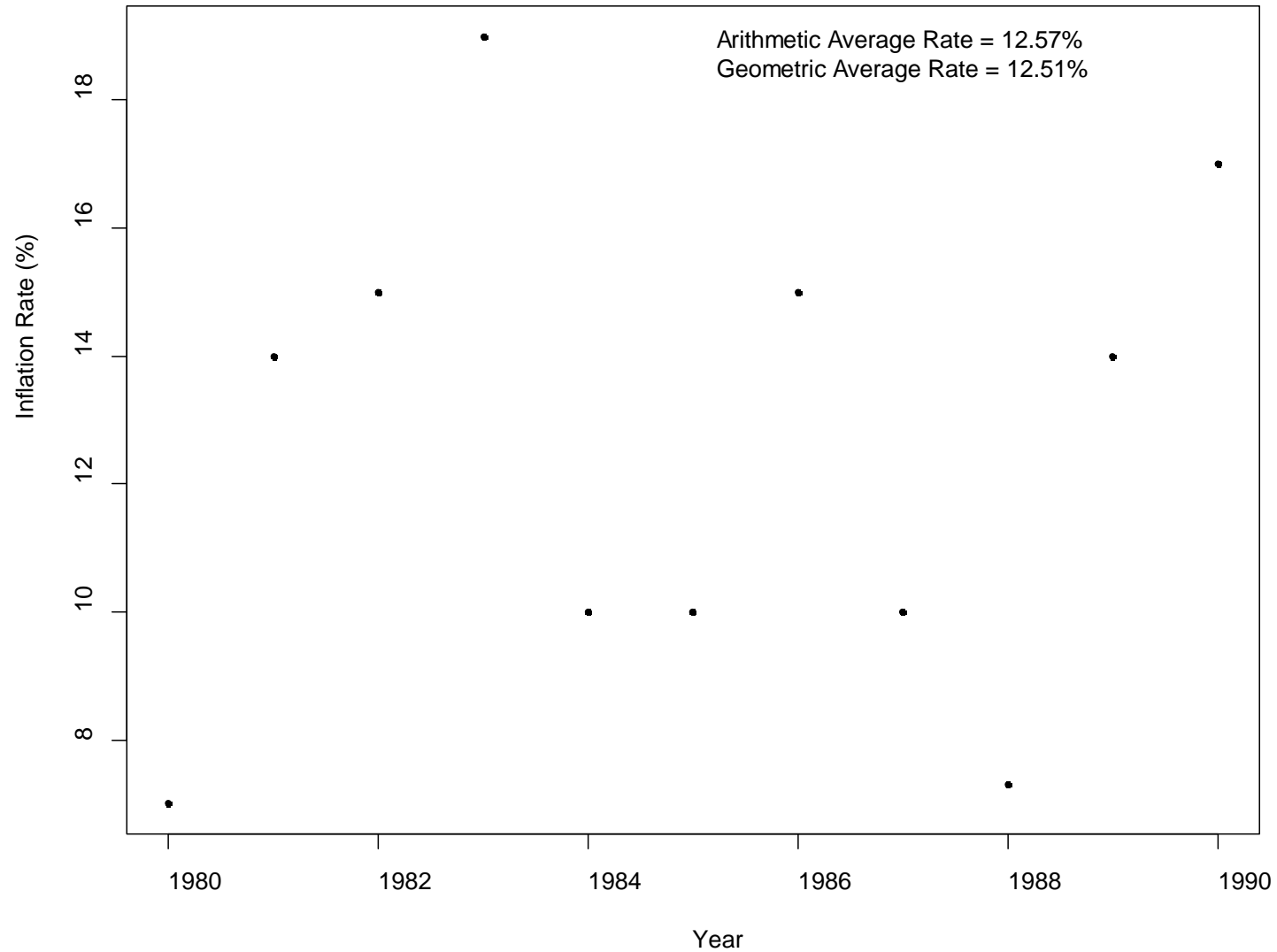
$$35 \cdot 10 \cdot \$100 \text{ Tn} = \$35 \text{ Qn}$$

$$350 \cdot \$100 \text{ Tn} = \$35 \text{ Qn} = \$1 \text{ US}$$

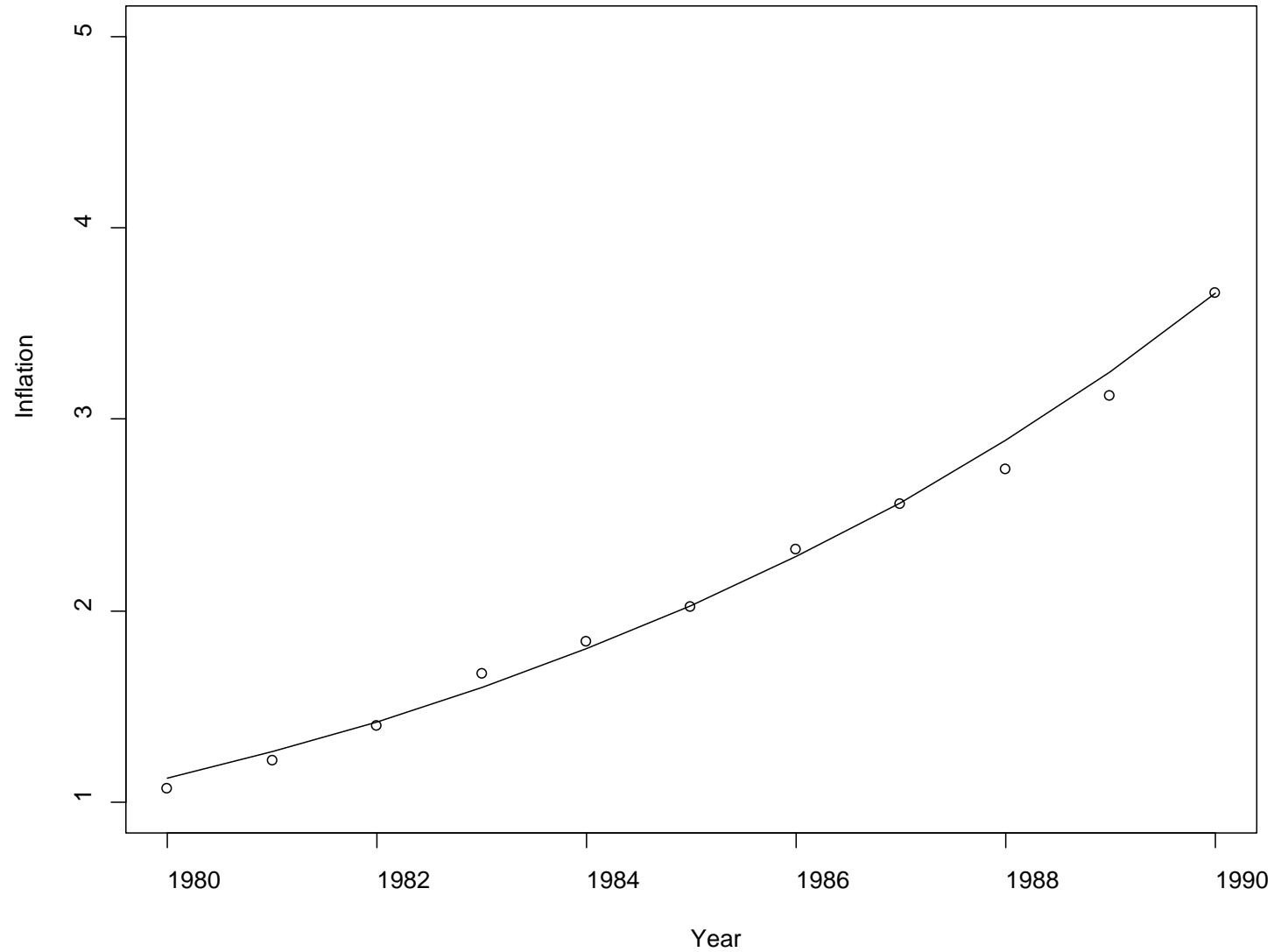
ZWD vs USD Exchange Rate History



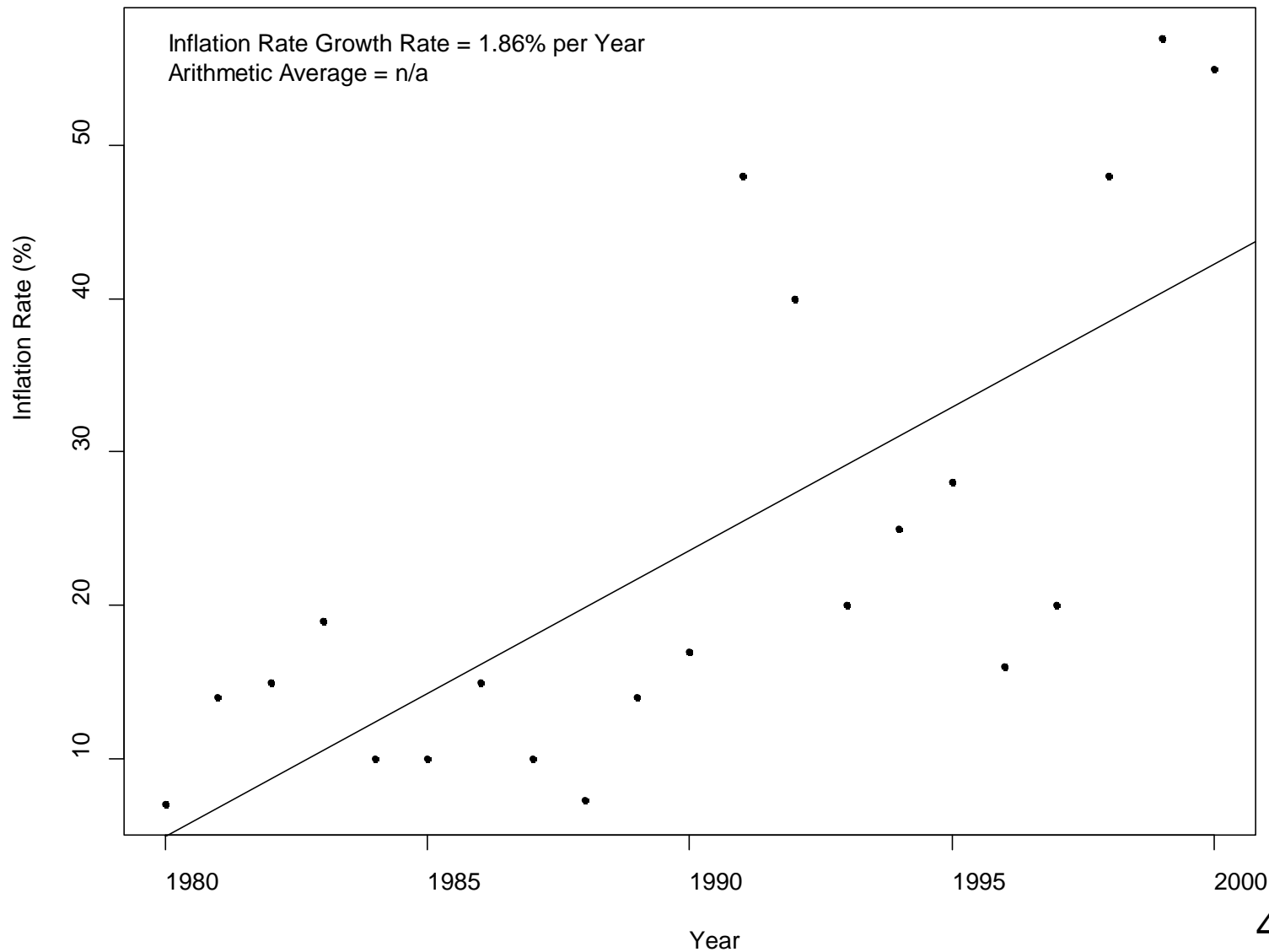
Annual Zimbabwe Inflation Rate (%)



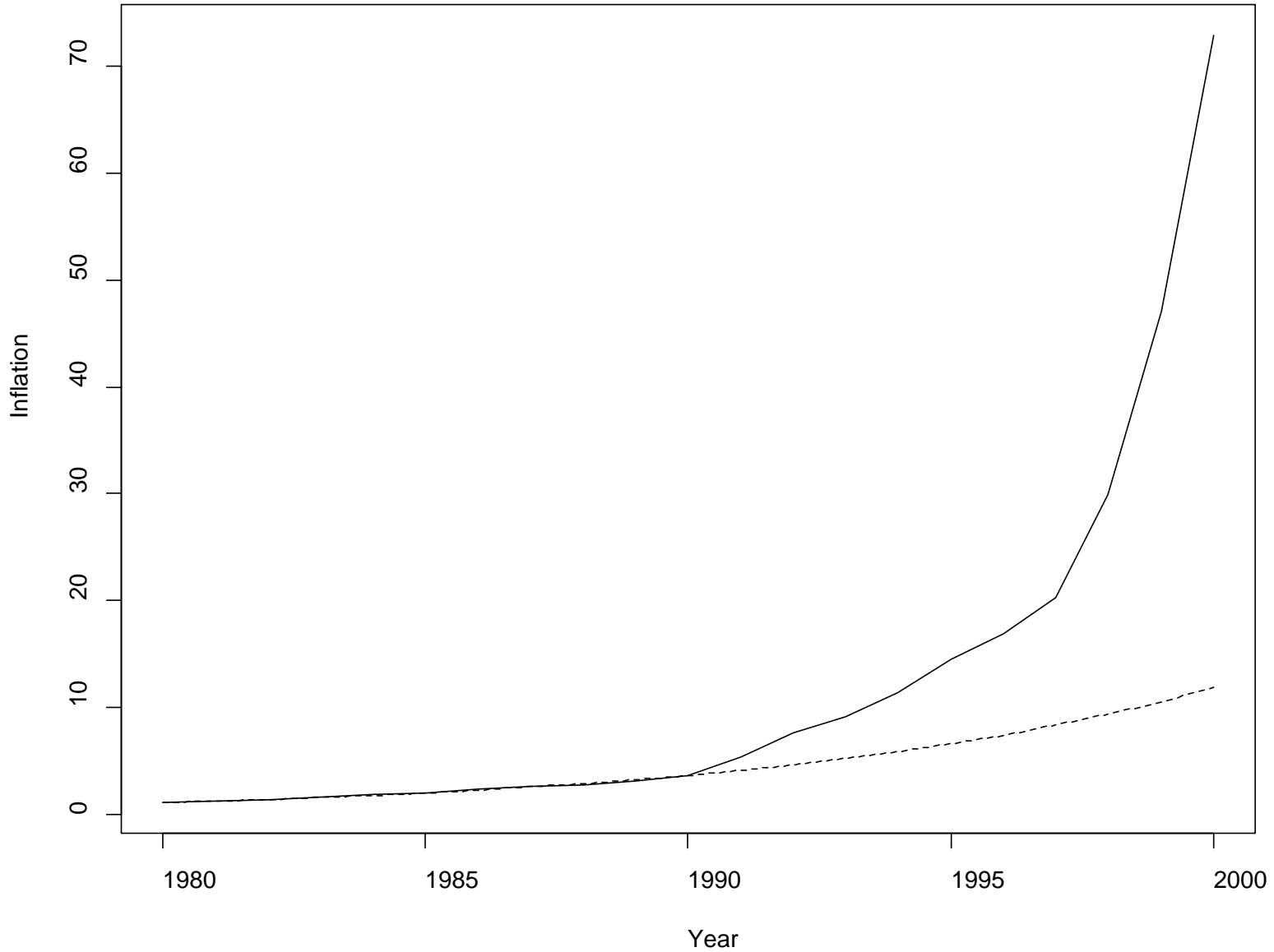
Inflation of \$1



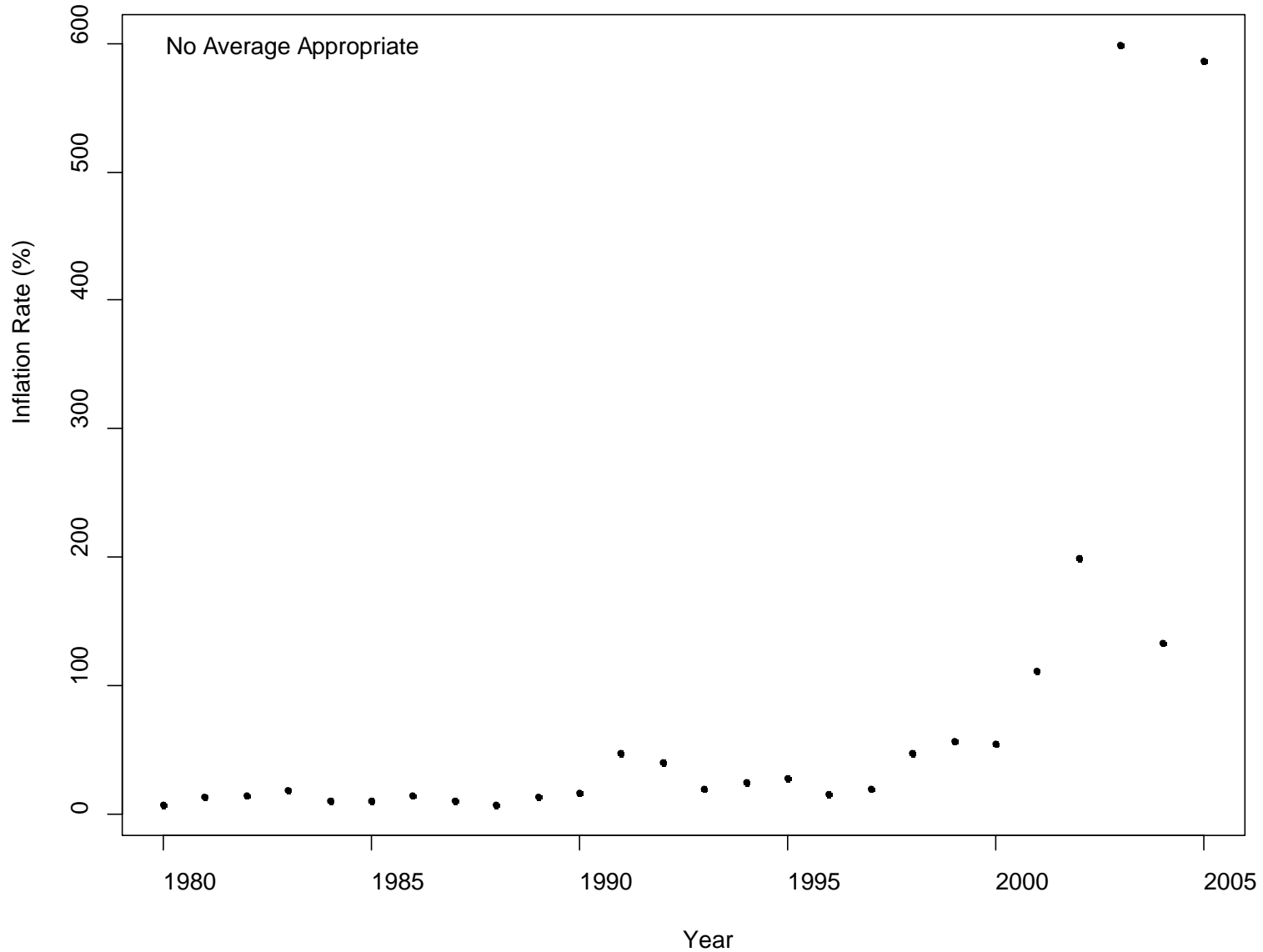
Annual Zimbabwe Inflation Rate (%)



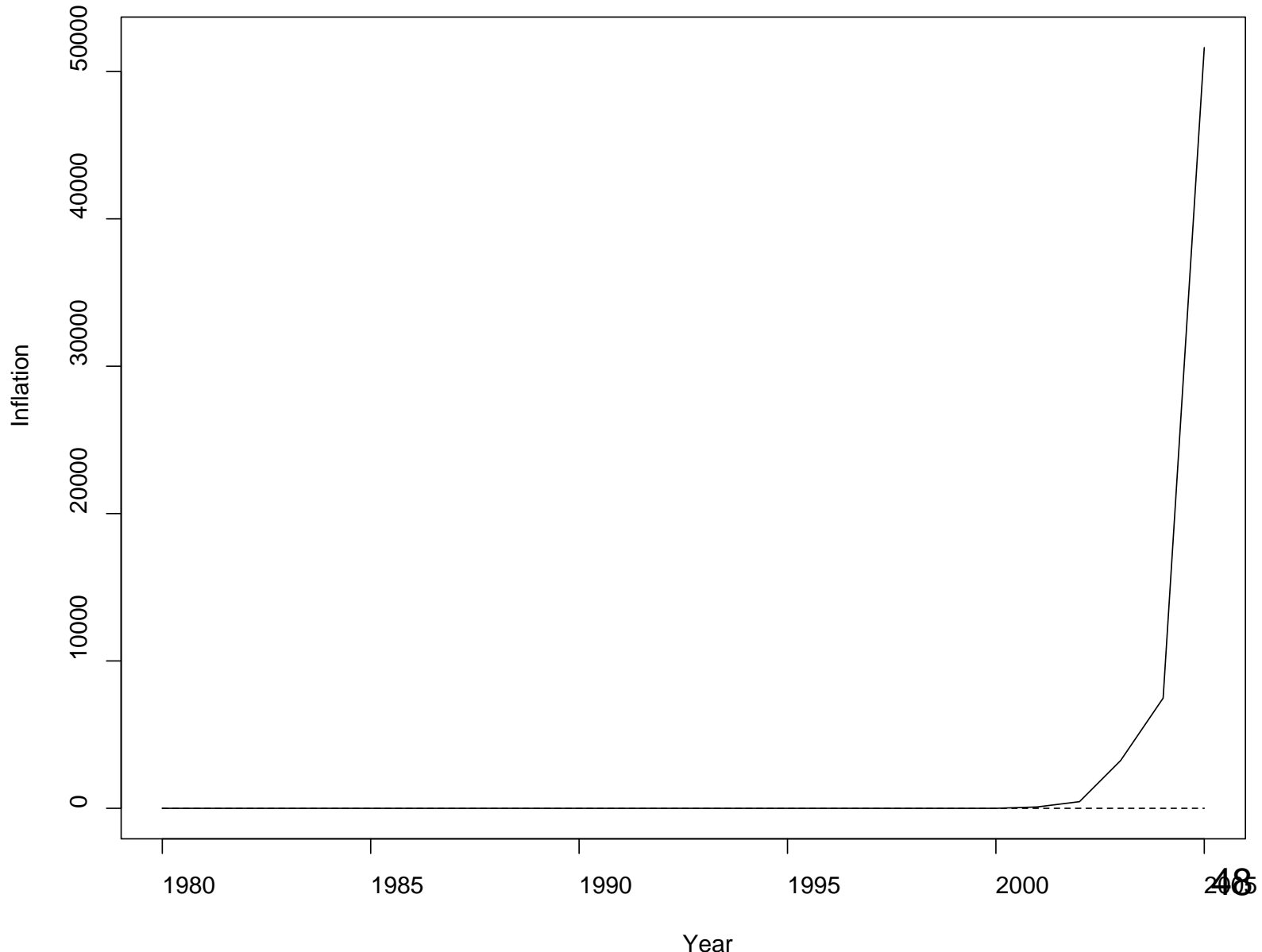
Actual Inflation of \$1 vs. Constant Inflation



Annual Zimbabwe Inflation Rate (%)

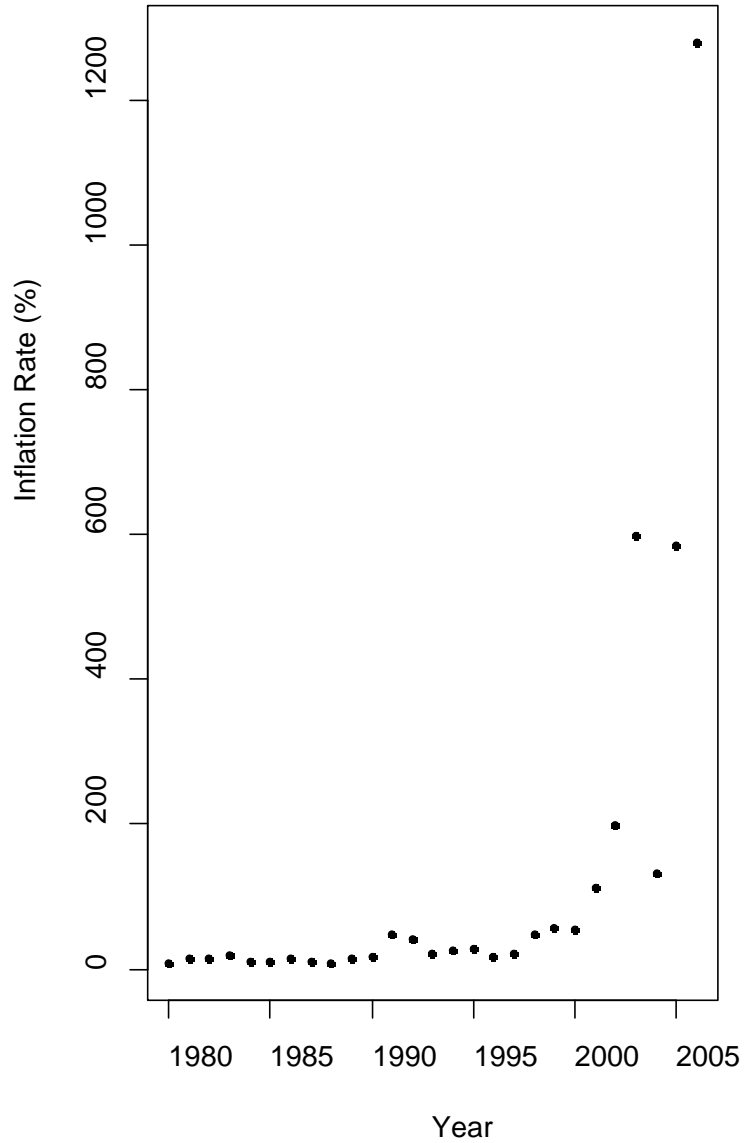


Actual Inflation of \$1 vs. Constant Inflation

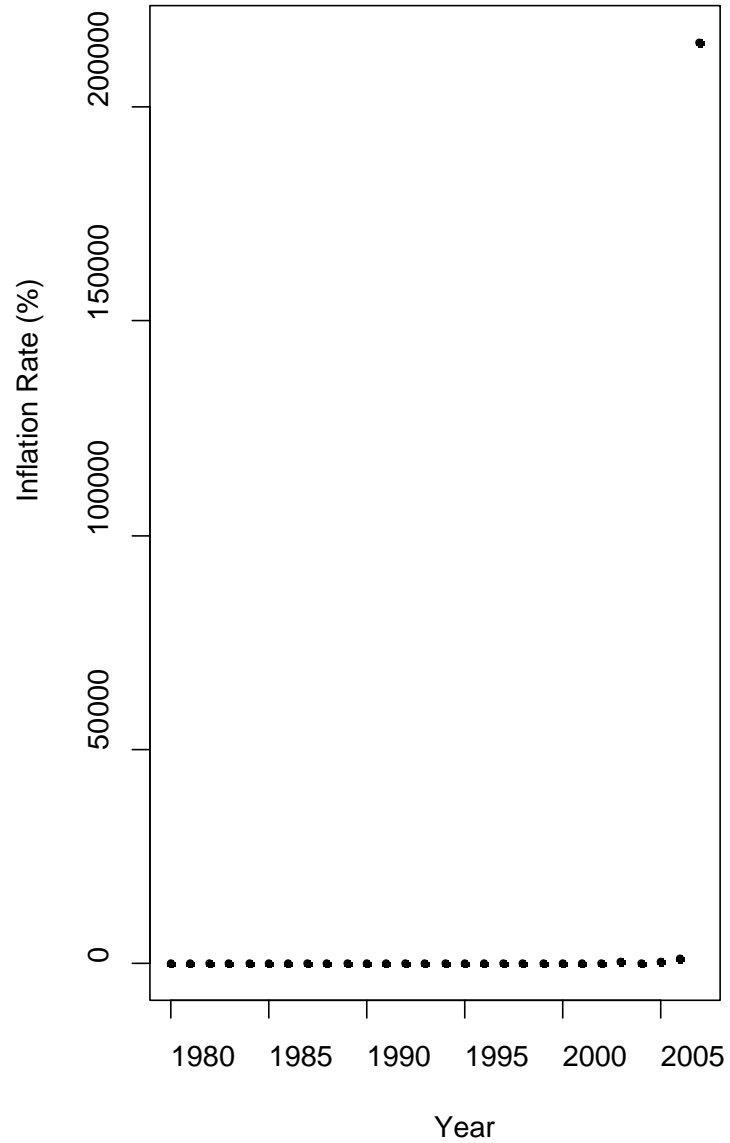




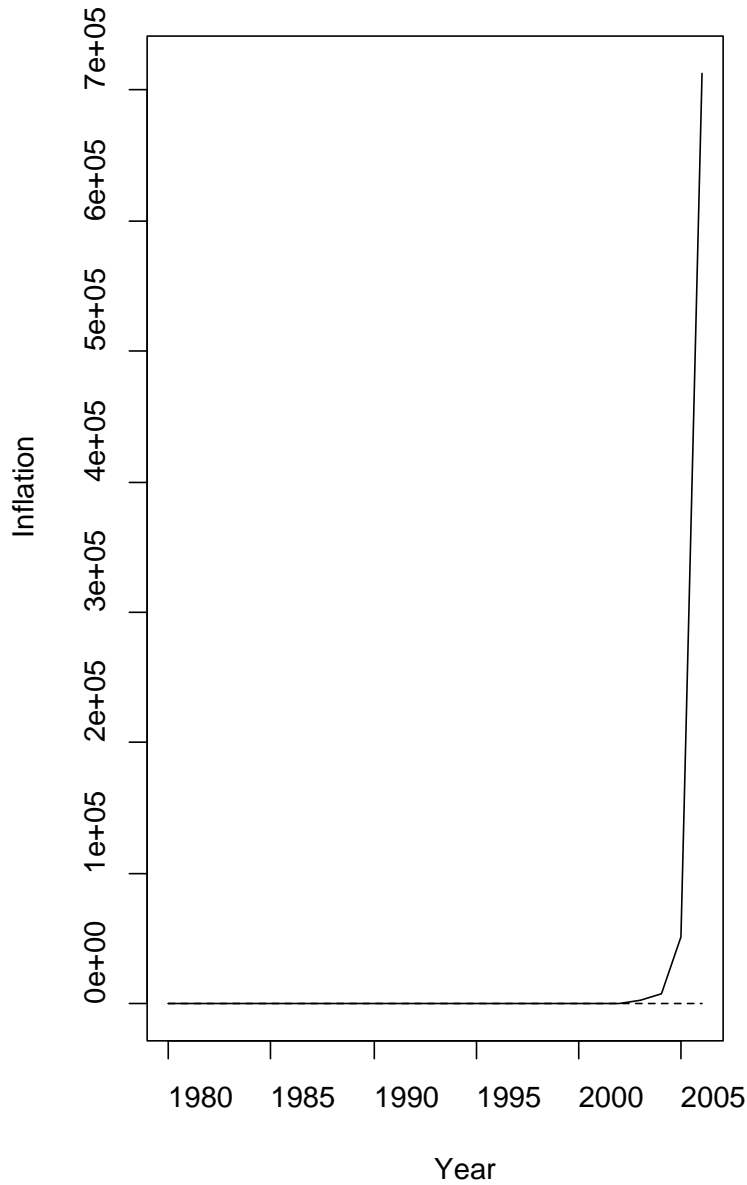
Zimbabwe Inflation Rat



Zimbabwe Inflation Rat



### Actual Inflation



### Actual Inflation

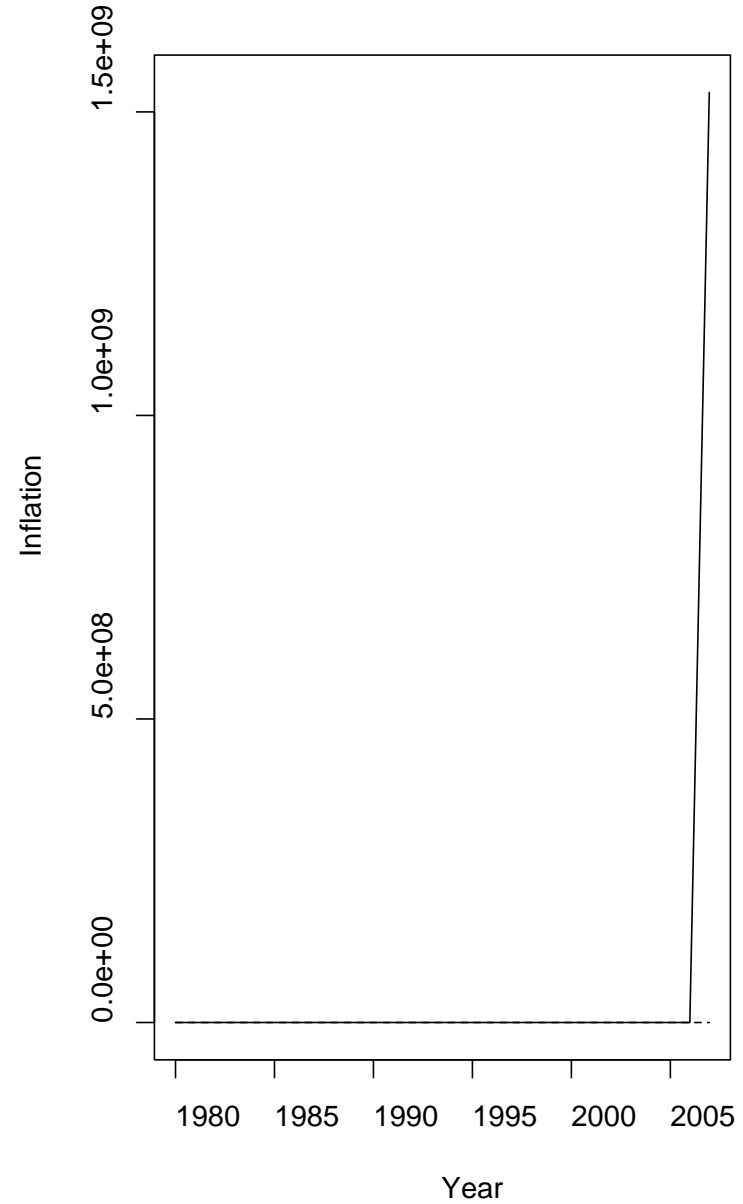


TABLE 2  
HIGHEST MONTHLY INFLATION RATES IN HISTORY

Country	Month with highest inflation rate	Highest monthly inflation rate	Equivalent daily inflation rate	Time required for prices to double
Hungary	July 1946	$4.19 \times 10^{16}\%$	207%	15.0 hours
Zimbabwe	Mid-November 2008	79,600,000,000%	98.0%	24.7 hours
Yugoslavia	January 1994	313,000,000%	64.6%	1.4 days
Germany	October 1923	29,500%	20.9%	3.7 days
Greece	October 1944	13,800%	17.9%	4.3 days
China	May 1949	2,178%	11.0%	6.7 days

NOTES: The authors calculated “equivalent daily inflation rate” and “time required for prices to double.”

SOURCES: Hungary (Nogaro 1948); Zimbabwe (authors’ calculations); Yugoslavia (Petrović , Bogetić , and Vujošević 1999); Germany (Sargent 1986); Greece (Makinen 1986); China (Chou 1963).

<b>Date</b>	<b>Inflation Rate (%)</b>	
2006	1,281	
2007	215,000	K
2008.07	317,000,000	M
2008.08	9,690,000,000	B
2008.09	471,000,000,000	B
2008.10	3,840,000,000,000,000,000	Qin
2008.11	593,000,000,000,000,000,000	Qin
2008.12	89,700,000,000,000,000,000,000	Sx



SO WHAT?

NOW

WHAT?

- Rice University – 4 years

	Tuition	Fees	Room & Board	Telecomm Fee	Total
2014-2015	\$39,800	\$2,795	\$13,400	\$30	\$56,025
2013-2014	38,260	2,743	13,000	30	54,033
2012-2013	36,610	2,536	12,600	30	51,776
2011-2012	34,900	2,194	12,270	30	49,394
2010-2011	33,120	2,137	11,750	48	47,055

- 4-year increase: 19%
- Compound annual growth rate: 4.5%
- 4-year total: \$211,288



- 30-year loan, 7%
  - Monthly payment of \$1,405.70
  - 1<sup>st</sup> payment 9/1/2020
  - last payment 9/1/2050
- Principal repaid: \$211,288
- Total Interest paid: 294,756
- Principal and Interest: 505,994
- If left unpaid for 30 years: total principal and interest due \$1,714,918
- If left unpaid 60 years: \$13,919,132








22-32 (2020-2030, 10 years)

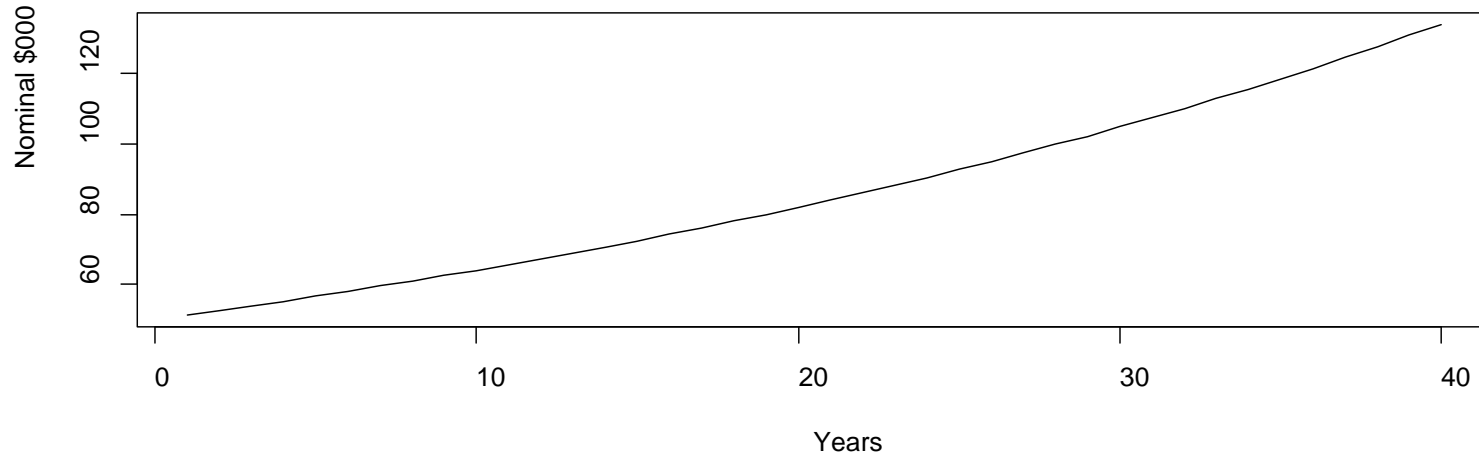
32-42 (2030-2040, 10 years)

42-52 (2040-2050, 10 years)

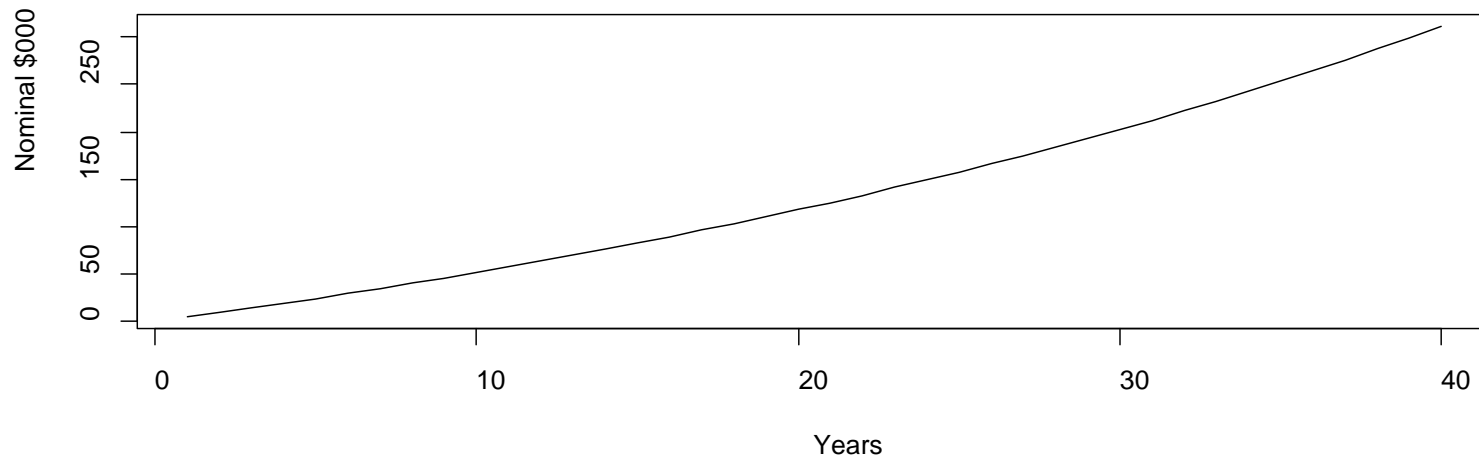
52-62 (2050-2060, 10 years) → 40 Years<sup>58</sup>

- Starting salary (2020)
  - \$17,680 minimum wage (+ SNAP) 
  - \$50,000 Rice undergraduate degree BA/BS
- Cost of living raises (COLA) = 2.5% per yr.
- Investment rates of return ✓
  - Bonds rate of return = 4% per year
  - Stocks rate of return = 9% per year
- 401k retirement savings account
  - Employee contributes 5% of salary
  - Employer matches 4%
  - Total contributions 9% of salary (off top)

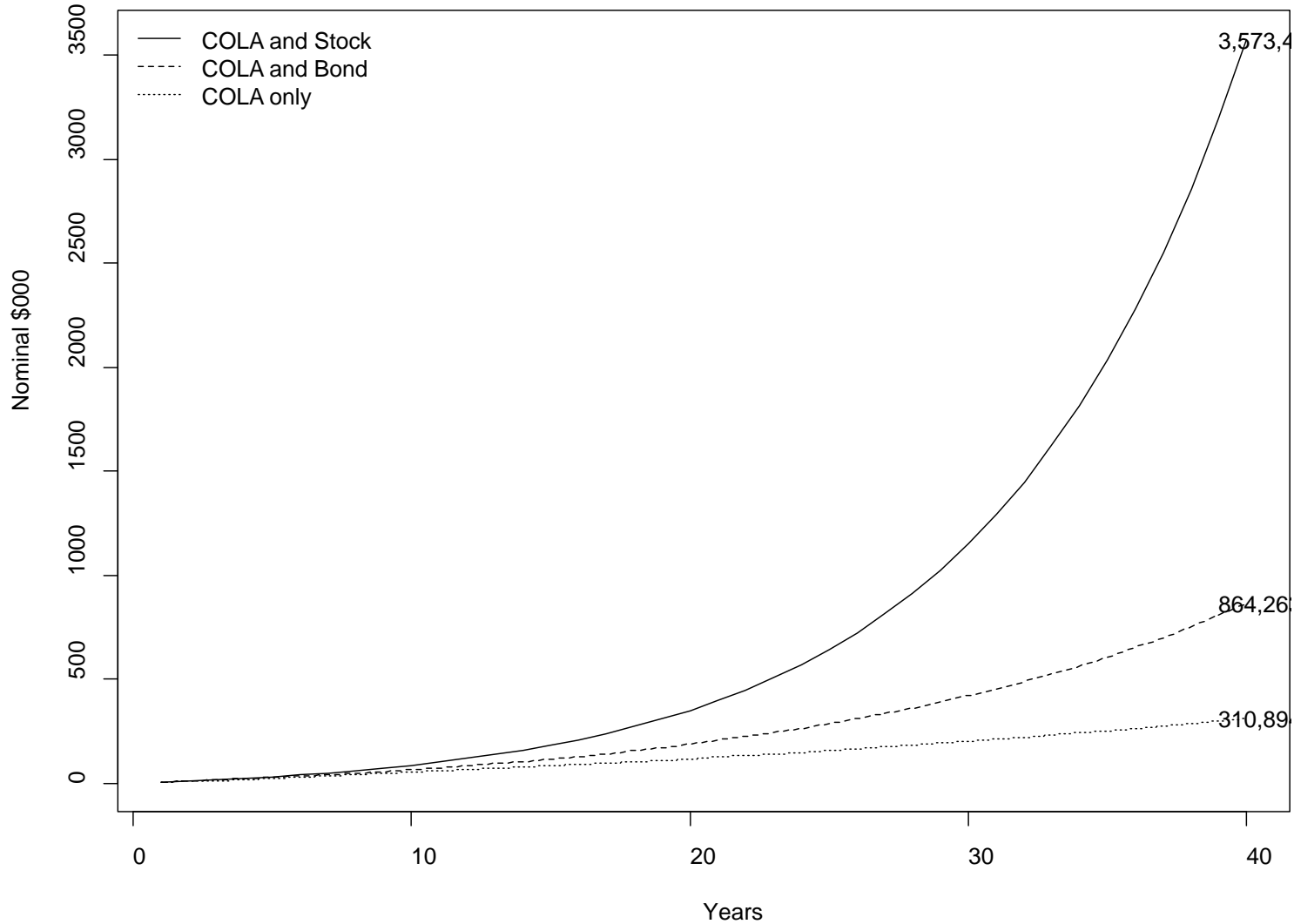
**Salary with COLA  
(No Promotion or Job Change)**



**Retirement Account**

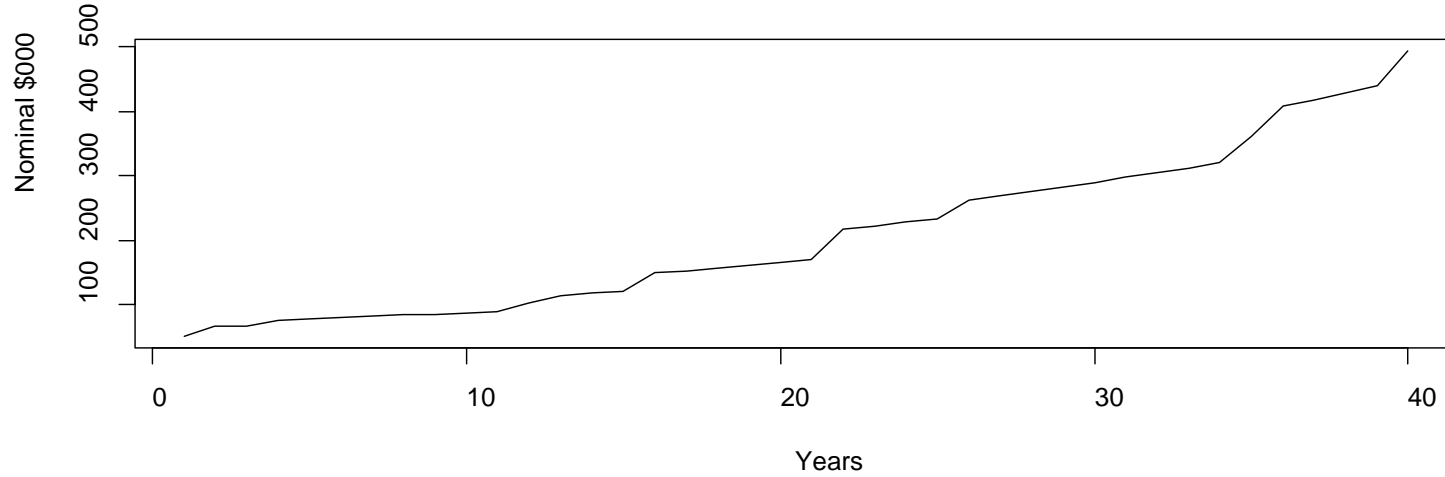


## Retirement Account

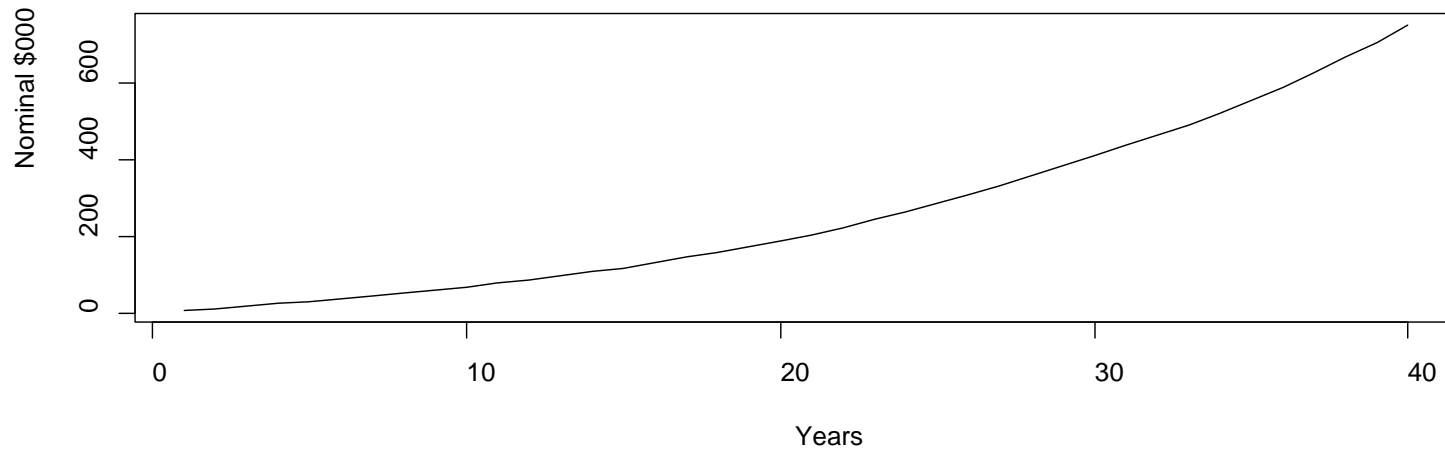


- Promotion model
  - 10% promotion/raise on average every 5 years
- Job change model
  - 25% salary increase upon job change average every 10 years
- Focus on at terminal value of retirement account after 40 years

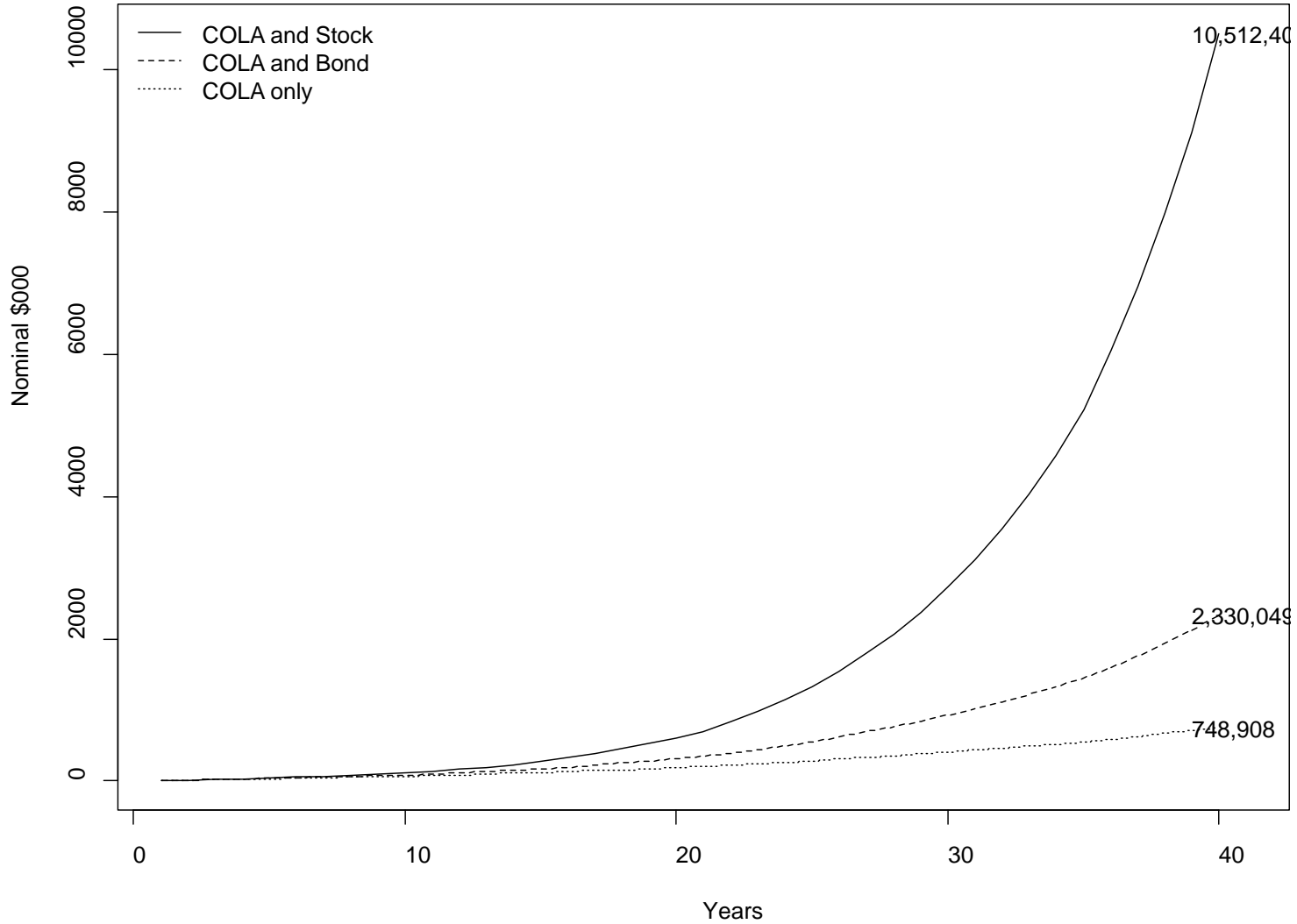
**Salary with COLA and Raises**



**Retirement Account**

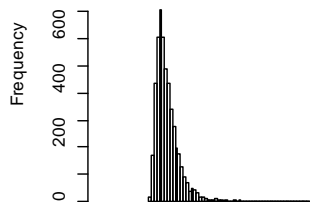


Retirement Account with Raises





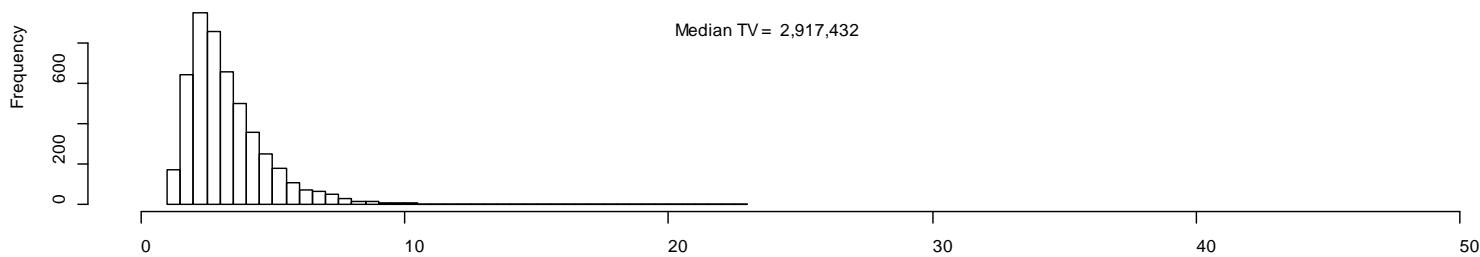
### Terminal Value of Retirement (COLA Only) 5000 Simulations



Median TV = 897,005

\$ Million

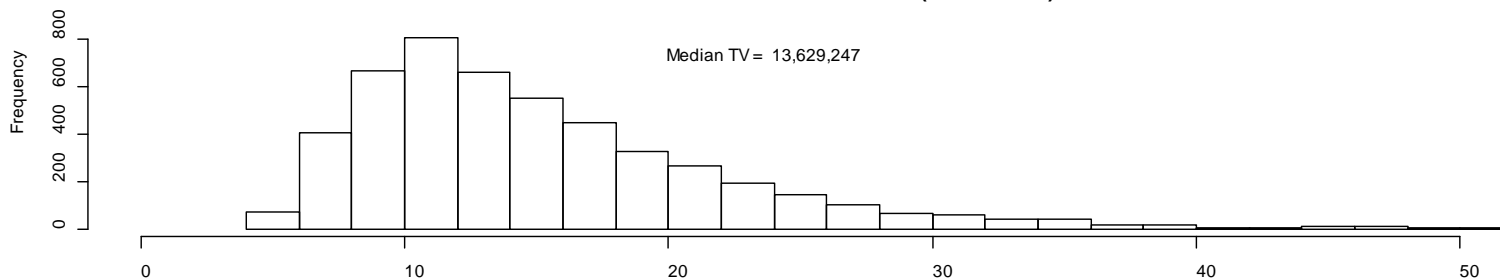
### Retirement (from Bonds)



Median TV = 2,917,432

\$ Million

### Retirement (from Stocks)



Median TV = 13,629,247

\$ Million



