

# GE 403

# Engineering Economy

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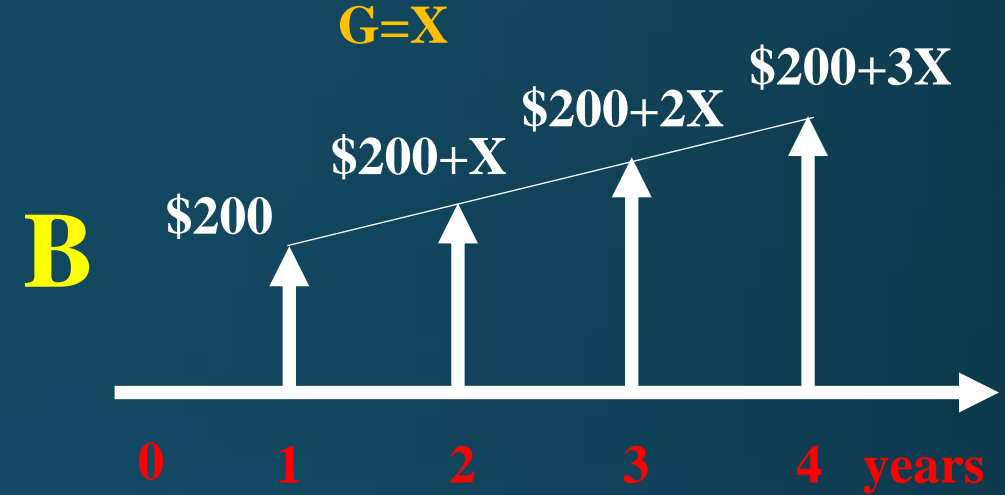
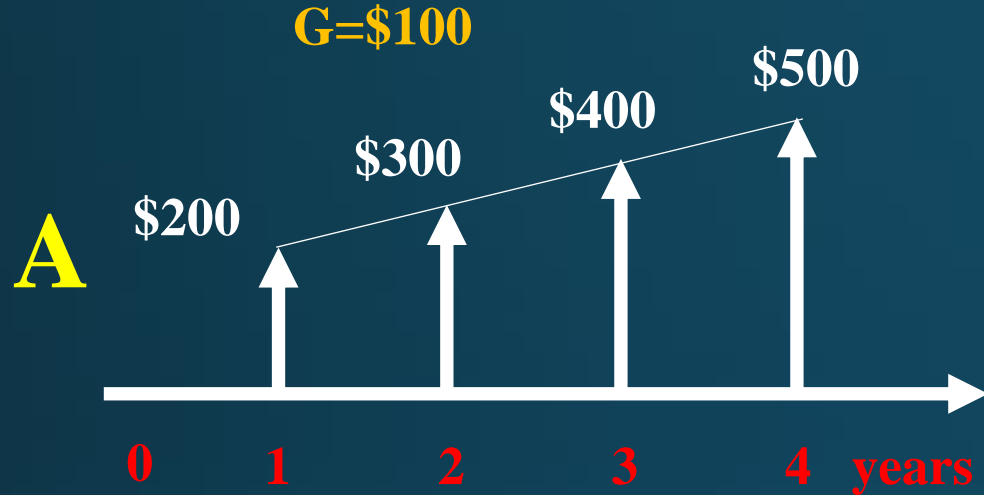
# Equivalence & Indifference

- Two cash flow streams are said to be **equivalent** at  $k\%$  interest if and only if their present worth are equal at  $k\%$  interest.
- OR Two cash flow profiles are **equivalent** if their time value of money worth at a **common point** in time are equal.
- In engineering economic analyses, **indifference** means “to have no preference.”
- Specifically, a potential investor is **indifferent** between two (or more) cash flow profiles if they are **equivalent**.

Ex. Determine the value of  $X$  if the two cash flows are equivalent at 10% compounded annually .

<b>EOY</b>	<b>Cash Flow A</b>	<b>Cash Flow B</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$200</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>\$300</b>	<b>\$200+<math>X</math></b>
<b>3</b>	<b>\$400</b>	<b>\$200+2<math>X</math></b>
<b>4</b>	<b>\$500</b>	<b>\$200+3<math>X</math></b>

## Solution



$$Pw_A = 200(P/A 10\%, 4) + 100(P/G 10\%, 4)$$

$$Pw_A = 200(3.16987) + 100(4.37812)$$

$$Pw_A = \$1071.786$$

$$Pw_B = 200(P/A 10\%, 4) + X(P/G 10\%, 4)$$

$$Pw_B = 200(3.16987) + X(4.37812)$$

$$Pw_B = \$633.974 + 4.37812X$$

$$Pw_A = Pw_B$$

$$1071.786 = 633.974 + 4.37812X$$



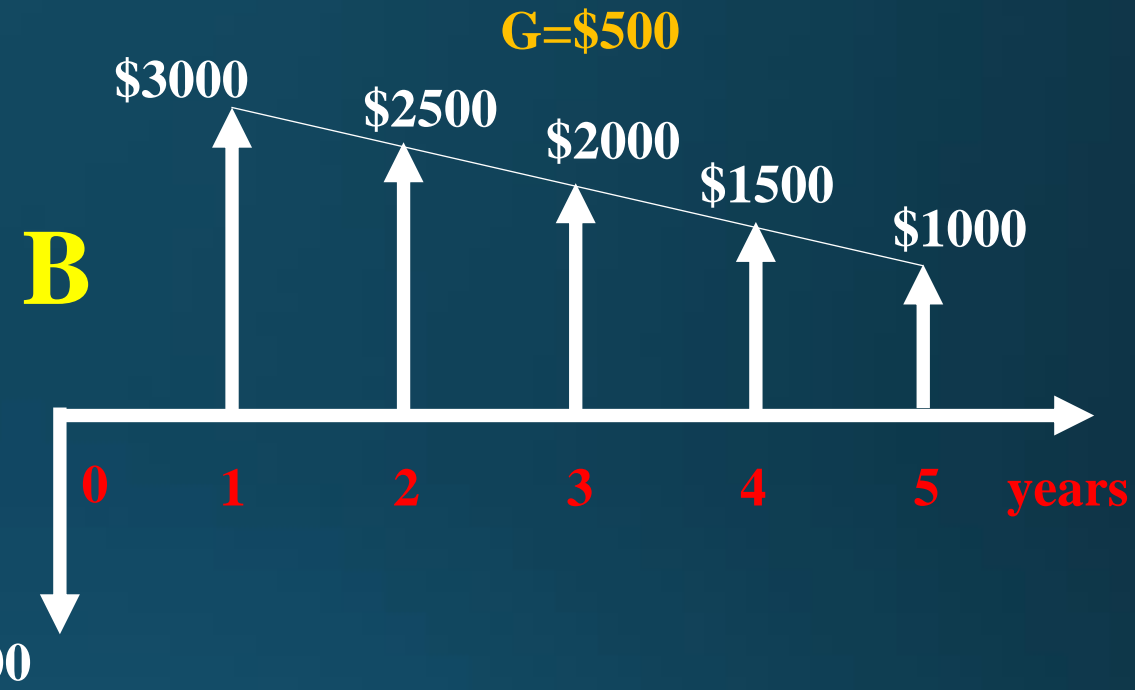
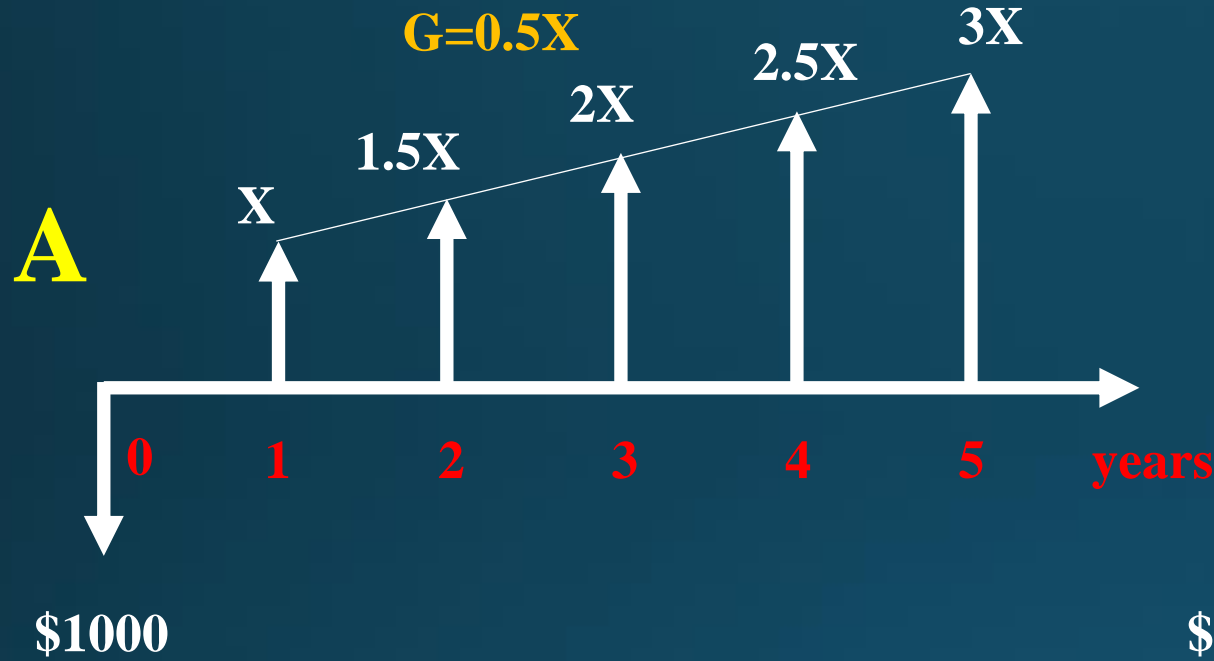
$$X = \$100$$

Ex. Consider the following two cash flow series

<b>EOY</b>	<b>Cash Flow A</b>	<b>Cash Flow B</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>-\$1000</b>	<b>-\$2500</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>\$3000</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>1.5X</b>	<b>\$2500</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>2X</b>	<b>\$2000</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>2.5X</b>	<b>\$1500</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>3X</b>	<b>\$1000</b>

Determine the value of X if two cash flows are equivalent at an interest rate of 15 percent per year compounded annually.

# Solution



$$PW_A = -1,000 + X(P|A \ 15\%, 5) + 0.5X(P|G \ 15\%, 5)$$

$$PW_B = -2,500 + 3,000 (P|A \ 15\%, 5) - 500 (P|G \ 15\%, 5)$$

$$PW_A = -\$1,000 + 6.239730X$$

$$PW_B = \$4,668.91$$

$$PW_A = PW_B$$

$$-\$1,000 + 6.239730X = \$4,668.91$$



$$X = \$908.5$$

# Variable Interest Rates

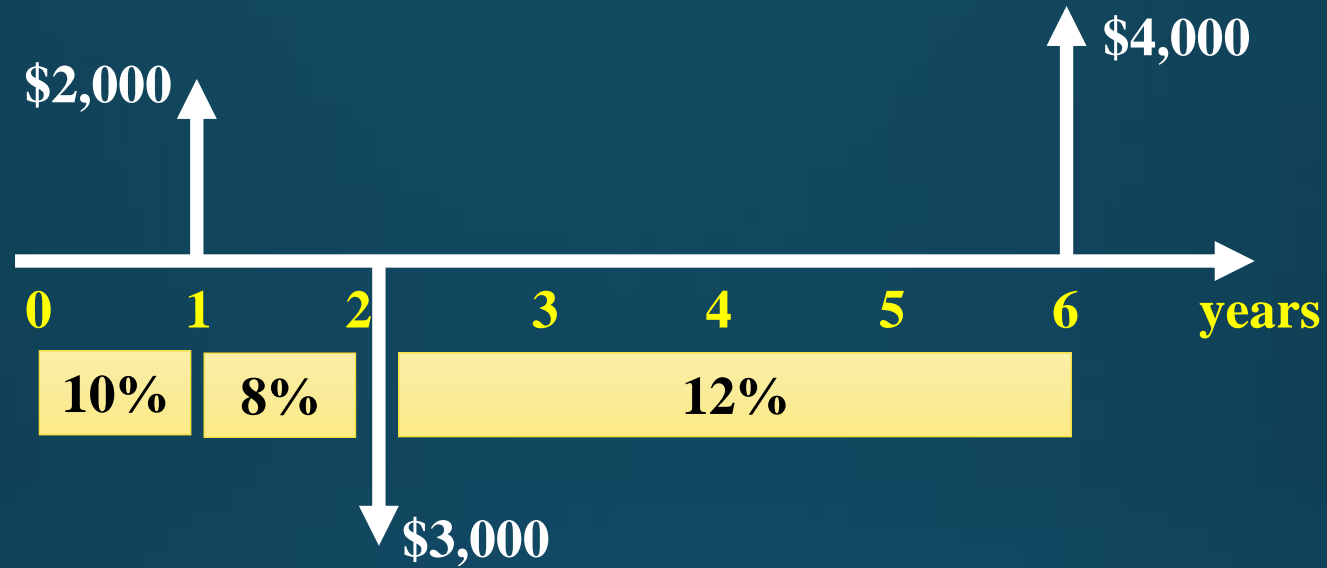
Consider the following cash flows and interest rates:

End of Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cash Flow at End of Period	\$0	\$2000	-\$3000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4000
Interest Rate during Period		10%	8%	12%	12%	12%	12%

- Determine the present worth of this series of cash flows.
- Determine the future worth of this series of cash flows.
- Determine a 6-year uniform annual series that is equivalent to the original series.

# Solution

**P<sub>w</sub>**



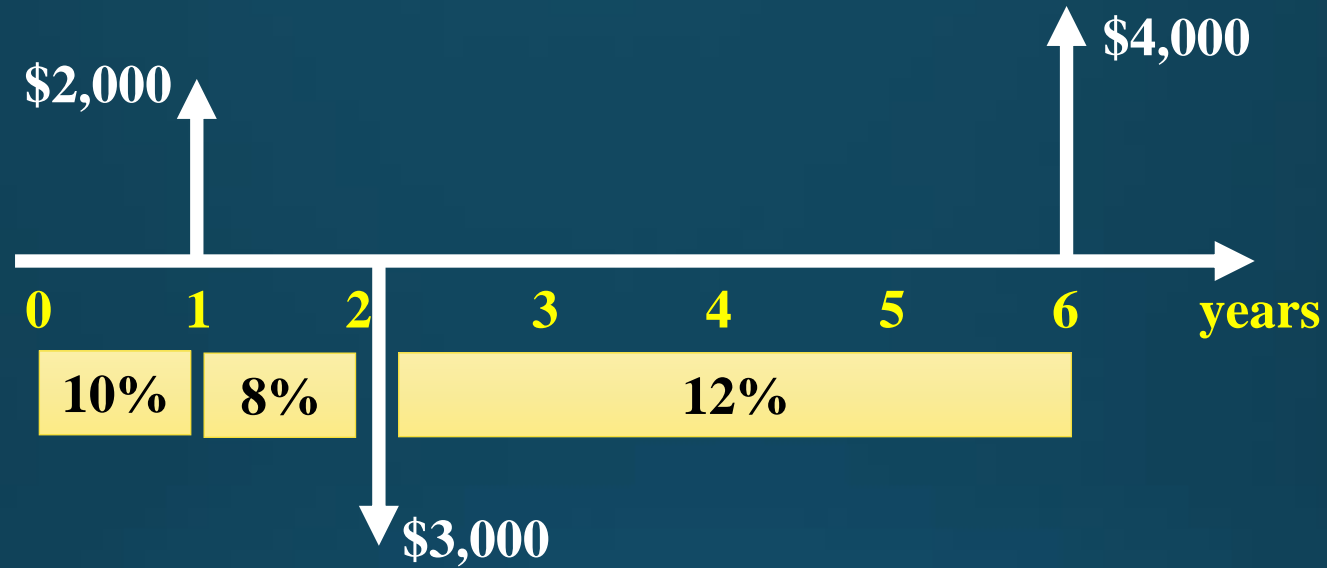
$$P_w = 2,000 (P|F 10\%, 1) - 3,000 (P|F 10\%, 1) (P|F 8\%, 1) + 4,000 (P|F 10\%, 1) (P|F 8\%, 1) (P|F 12\%, 4)$$

$$P_w = 2,000 (0.90909) - 3,000 (0.90909) (0.92593) + 4,000 (0.90909) (0.92593)(0.63552) = \mathbf{\$ 1,432.72}$$



# Solution

**FW**



$$FW = 2,000 (F|P 8\%, 1) (F|P 12\%, 4) - 3,000 \times (F|P 12\%, 4) + 4,000$$

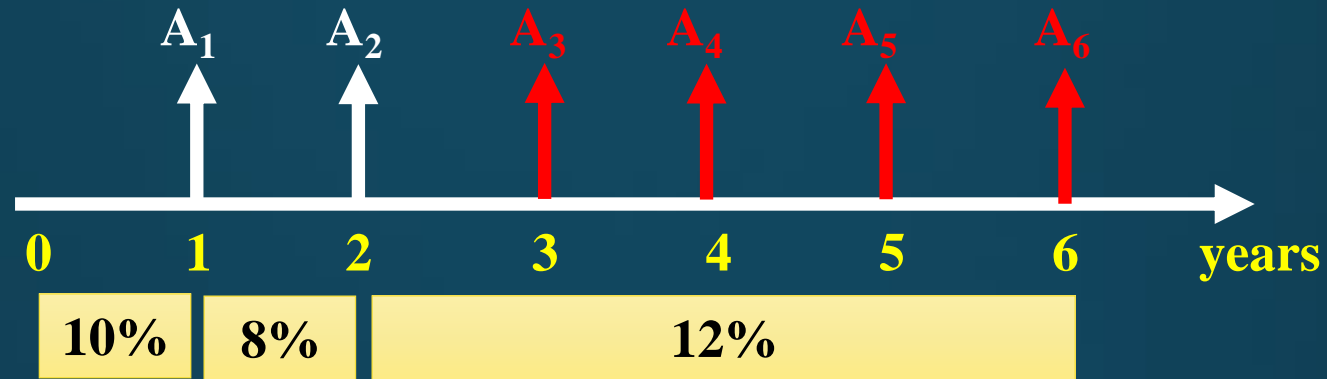
$$FW = 2,000 (1.08000) (1.57352) - 3,000 \times (1.57352) + 4,000 = \mathbf{\$2,678.24}$$

**OR**

$$FW = P_w (F|P 10\%, 1)(F|P 8\%, 1)(F|P 12\%, 4) = \mathbf{\$2,678.24}$$

# Solution

**AW**



$$P_w = A_1(P|F 10\%, 1) + A_2(P|F 10\%, 1)(P|F 8\%, 1) + A_3(P|A 12\%, 4)(P|F 10\%, 1)(P|F 8\%, 1)$$

$$\mathbf{\$1,432.72} = A(0.90909) + A(0.90909)(0.92593) + A(3.03735)(0.90909)(0.92593)$$



$$\mathbf{A = \$332.6}$$