Cost of Credit

The ability of a person to obtain a loan is called **credit.** When you obtain a loan, you are borrowing someone else's money, and normally you must pay to do so. The **cost of credit** for a loan is the difference between the total amount due and the loan proceeds.

Cost of Credit

Cost of credit = total amount due - loan proceeds



EXAMPLE 3 Finding the Cost of Credit

You purchase a refrigerator for \$950.89 plus 6% sales tax. The appliance store offers an installment loan that allows you to pay for the refrigerator by making 12 equal monthly payments of \$95.75. What is the cost of credit for this loan?

SOLUTION

Because the loan has 12 equal monthly payments of \$95.75, the total amount due is

Total amount due =
$$12(95.75)$$
 12 monthly payments = $$1149.00$.

The loan proceeds are found by adding the cost of the refrigerator to the 6% sales tax.

Loan proceeds =
$$\begin{vmatrix} \text{Cost of refrigerator} \\ = 950.89 + (0.06)(950.89) \end{vmatrix}$$
 = 950.89 + 57.05
= \$1007.94

Finally, the cost of credit for this loan is

Cost of credit = total amount due
$$-$$
 loan proceeds
= $1149.00 - 1007.94$
= $$141.06$.

So, by borrowing the money, you pay \$141.06 more than if you had paid cash for the refrigerator.





What is the cost of credit for each loan?

- **a.** You buy a computer for \$1599.99 plus 7% sales tax. The electronics store offers an installment loan that allows you to pay for the computer by making 24 equal monthly payments of \$74.20.
- **b.** You borrow \$250,000 with a home mortgage. You pay \$1342.05 toward the mortgage each month for 30 years.