

تلخيص الشاتب الخامس فا بنسب آدمي

#

قواتن ال Single amount

نستخدم هذه القواتن في حال طلب السؤال ~~فيه~~ ^{فيه} المعادي بعد مدة من الزمن ~~او~~ ^{فيه} المعادي هذا اليوم ككية واحدة ولا يوجد فيها دفعات

في حال طلب فيه افعال بعد مدة من الزمن [بغير في المبدأ] لسخدم هذا القانون

$$FV = \frac{PV}{1} (1+r)^n$$

عدد الفترات n

القيمة المستقبلية FV

القيمة الحالية PV

نسبة الفائدة r

وفي حال طلب فيه افعال اليوم لسخدم هذا القانون

$$PV = \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n}$$

1

سؤال على ذلك

What is the future value when present value \$1000 and interest rate 6% in time 10 year?

السؤال يطلب القيمة المستقبلية ولم يتحدث عن دفعات
بالنظر لعدم هذا القانون

$$FV = PV (1+r)^n$$
$$= 1000 \left(1 + \frac{6}{100}\right)^{10} = 1790.8 \$$$

هذه القانونة تنطبق لـ Single amount

ملاحظته: الدولار اليوم أكثر من الدولار عندنا

دائماً ما يعطى الـ FV ويطلب الـ PV
لكونه PV أقل

يعني اذا سعر الآرني اليوم 10000 سيكون سعرها بعد 5 سنوات
15000 مثلاً بالأي ما يتم شراء اليوم بـ 10000 نفس هذا
النسبة يحتاج الـ سعر آني مع أنه نفس النسبة (نقرأه زهداً)

(2)

Annuities

قوانين ال

نستخدم هذه القوانين في حال جلب القوال في المعدي
اليوم او بعد مدة من الزمن ولكن يوجد

هناك دفعات = سوا دفع او قبلها

مثل دفعات في البنك للحصول مبالغ بعد مدة من الزمن
او اخذ قرض وتسددهم دفعات =

{ آي شي فيه دفعات }
Payment

في حال جلب الفيه الكالي (اليوم) نستخدم هذا القانون

$$P_{VA} = \frac{PMT}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^n} \right]$$

P_{VA} = الفيه الكالي

PMT = مقدار الدفعه في
الوقت [Cash flow]
نقده

r = الفائد

n = المده الزمنية (الوقت) (3)

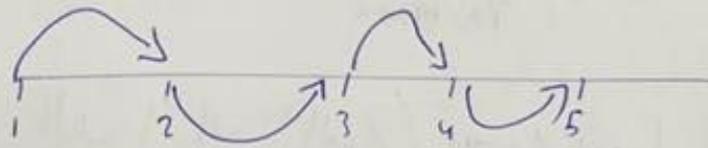
في حال طلب القيمة بعد صده من الزمن
 نستخدم القانون

$$FV_A = PMT \left(\frac{(1+r)^n - 1}{r} \right)$$

ordinary
 Annuity

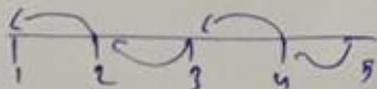
وهذه في عبارة كمن
 القانون

أي أنها تكون في نهاية الفترة



أي أنها دفعة = الفترة الأولى ادفعها أو تسلياً في
 بداية الفترة الثانية يعني في نهاية الفترة الأولى
 دفعة = الفترة الرابعة تكون في نهاية الرابعة
 أو بداية الخامسة تقريباً

يوجد دفعة تسمى Annuity due تكون في بداية الفترة



ولكن غير مطلوب منا
 دفعة = الفترة الرابعة تكون
 في بداية الثالثة.

(4)

(5)

معلومه هوه حيداً حيداً

Annuities

غير قوائين ال

تكون جميع الدفعات = (PMT) مساوية

equal Payment

على طول الفترة

Mixed Stream: هذه غير حال لحم لكن

الدفعات = مساوية

unequal Payment

5

Unequal Payments

نقوم بجمع القوائد المتباينة في كل

$$PV = \sum \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n}$$

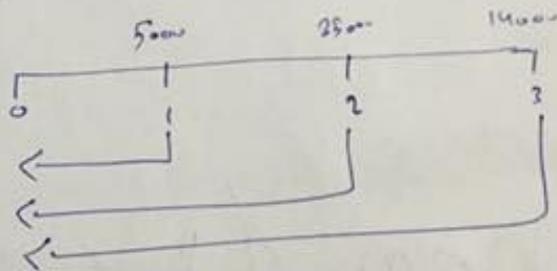
$$FV = \sum PV (1+r)^n$$

لا يكون
equal Payments
 إذا
 ليرجع القوائد الى قبل

بما كل كل (2) (3) و (4) في الجدول

Find the Present Value of the following, assuming the interest rate = 25% ^{مثال}

Year	Amount
1	5000
2	25000
3	14000



$$PV_1 = \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n} = \frac{5000}{(1+\frac{25}{100})^1} = 4000$$

$$PV_2 = \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n} = \frac{25000}{(1+25)^2} = 16000$$

$$PV_3 = \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n} = \frac{14000}{(1+25)^3} = 7168$$

$$PV_1 + PV_2 + PV_3 = 4000 + 16000 + 7168 = 27168$$

Effective Annual Rate (EAR)

$$EAR = \left(1 + \frac{r}{m} \right)^m - 1$$

Annual
Percentage
Rate
(APR) = $r \times m$

عدد الفترات
في السنة
الواحد

حيث حال كان عدد الفترات \rightarrow أو الألامنة (∞)

$$PV = \frac{PMT}{r}$$

$n = \infty$

نستخدم هذا القانون

مثال ٥-

نستعمل ~~...~~ ليريد ان يسحب 6000 كل سنة من البنك

أو الامانة (∞) (Perpetuity) فان 6% كم يجب

ان يوضع حالياً في البنك حتى يستطع ان يقوم بهذه الامانة العبد

$$PV = \frac{PMT}{r} = \frac{6000}{\%6} = \underline{\underline{100,000}}$$

ⓧ

Loan amortization مما حدا

لكون نم هذا القوال في أخذ قرض من البنك

مقدراً يكون هذا المبلغ هو PV عند

اولاً نوفر هذا القانون

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

ومن هذا القانون نوجد PMT التي تكون ثابتة مع الفترات

وبذلك نحل هذا الجدول

Period ①	Begining Balance ②	Payment ③	Interest amount ④	Principle ⑤	Ending Balance ⑥
1	فقد القرض الذي أولاً فيه	هذه ثابتة في جميع الجول	في البداية r * Begining Bal	Payment (3) - interest Rate	Begin - Principle
2	صلاطه	⋮	لكل مرة	③ - ④	② - ⑤
3	ال Begining للقرة الثانيه هو نفسه ال ending للقرة الاولى وكلنا	⋮	r * Begining Palm ⋮		
⋮					
		⑧			

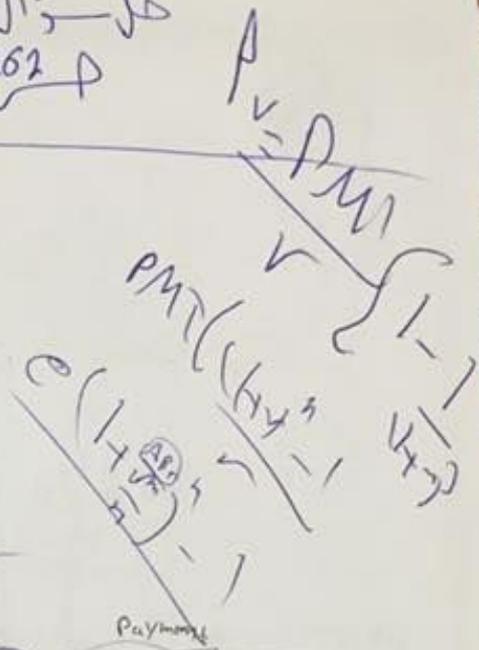
P5-48 Loan amortization $r = 15\% \rightarrow 0.15$
 $262 \rightarrow$

A) $PVA = \frac{PMT}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^n} \right]$

$15000 = \frac{PMT}{0.14} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+0.14)^3} \right]$

$15000 = PMT \cdot 2.3$

$PMT = 6460.97$



B) Period	Reg Balance	Payment	Interest amount 14% of Reg Bal	Principle Payment - Interest	End Balance Reg - Principle
1	15000	6460.97	2100	4360.97	10639.03
2	10639.03	6460.97	1489.46	4971.51	5667.52
3	5667.52	6460.97	793.4	5667.57 5667.57	0

C) Because the Reg Balance declining by the passage of time and the Interest amount depend of the Reg Balance

9 ~~10~~

Notes :-

① Interest Rate :- معدلات زائد العنق

- a. Discount Rate
 - b. Compound Rate
 - c. Cost of Capital
 - d. Opportunity Cost
 - e. Required Rate of Return.
- = r

② لو ذكر السؤال هذه الكلمات يجب أن تقر ب
"عدد السنوات" (n) بقرص معين أو بقرص (الفائدة) على قرص معين

a. Semi Annually :-

$$n \times 2$$

$$i \div 2$$

b. monthly \Rightarrow $n \times 12$
 $i \div 12$

c. Daily \Rightarrow $n \times 365$
 $i \div 365$

أو حسب عدد أيام
السنة بالسؤال

10

of. weekly :-
 $n \times 52$
 $i \div 52$

e. by weekly :-

$n \times 26$
 $i \div 26$

أسر النبال
عبد الشرف

Finance 130- Time Value of Money- Practice Questions- ~~Answers~~

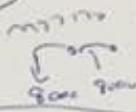
Questions:

1. What is the future value, where present value is \$1,000, interest rate is 6% and time is 10 years?
2. What is the present value, where future value is \$1,000, interest rate is 6% and time is 1 year?
3. What is the present value, where future value is \$1,000, interest rate is 6% and time is 5 years?
4. Calculate the interest rate, when the present value is \$1,000 and Future value is \$1,436 and time is 5 years.
5. Calculate the interest rate, when the present value is \$1000 and future value is \$1,750 and time is 11 years.
6. How long will it take for \$500 to grow to \$1,000 at an interest rate of 8%?

$P + I$

Word Problems:

7. You invest \$5,000 today. You will earn 8% interest. How much will you have in 4 years?
8. You have \$450,000 to invest. If you think you can earn 7% interest, how much could you accumulate in 10 years?
9. If a commodity costs \$500 now and inflation is expected to go up at a rate of 10% how much will the commodity cost in 5 years?
10. If you think you can sell an asset for \$25,000 in five years and you think that the appropriate discount rate is 5%, how much would you be willing to pay for the asset today?
11. Find the value of \$10,000 in ten years. The investment earns 5% interest.
12. A principal of \$7,100 has a maturity value of \$13,966.77 in 10 years. What is the interest rate?



Annuity:

13. You expect that your new home will cost you \$100,000. A down payment of \$20,000 is needed, and a mortgage loan could be taken for the remaining balance. The loan's maturity is 10 years and the mortgage rate is 12%. The loan is to be paid in 10 equal end of year annual installments. What is the annual loan payment?
14. Congrats! You just won the \$64 million Florida lottery. Now the Surely Company is offering you \$30 million in exchange for your 20 installments on your winnings. If your opportunity cost of funds is 8%, should you agree to this deal?

Frequent Compounding:

15. You borrow \$50,000 and will make monthly payments for 2 years and 12% interest. How much will those payments be?
16. You invest \$8,000 at 6% interest, which will be compounded semi-annually. How much will you have in three years?

Two - Step Problems:

17. Haneen plans on retiring on her 60th birthday. She wants to put the same amount of funds aside each year for the next twenty years -- starting next year -- so that she will be able to withdraw \$50,000 per year for twenty years once she retires, with the first withdrawal on her 61st birthday. Haneen is 30 years old today. How much must she set aside each year for her retirement if she can earn 10% on her funds?
18. Your parents are planning for your brother's education to begin 5 years from today. You estimate the yearly tuition, books and living expenses to be \$8,000 per year for a four-year degree. How much must your parents deposit today at an interest rate of 6% for your brother to be able to withdraw \$8,000 per year for four years of college?

Effective Annual Interest Rate:

19. You have seen a credit card advertisement that states that the annual percentage rate is 12%. If the credit card requires monthly payments, what is the effective annual rate of interest on the loan?
20. Your bank will charge you 14% annual interest on a car loan, what will be the effective financing cost if the rate is compounded a. semi-annually b. monthly?

حل تمارين الورقة
20-30

$$\left(1 + \frac{APR}{m}\right)^n - 1$$

أمر زید
البانی

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^n$$

Basic Questions :-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① } FV &= PV (1+r)^n \\ &= 1000 \left(1 + \frac{6}{100}\right)^{10} \\ &= 1790.8 \text{ \$} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } PV &= \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n} \\ &= \frac{1000}{\left(1 + \frac{6}{100}\right)^5} \\ &= \frac{1000}{1.3382} \\ &= 747.258 \text{ \$} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{③ } PV &= \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n} \\ &= \frac{1000}{\left(1 + \frac{6}{100}\right)^5} \\ &= 747.258 \text{ \$} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{④ } PV &= \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n} \\ 1000 &= \frac{1436}{(1+r)^5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+r)^5 &= \frac{1436}{1000} \\ \left((1+r)^5\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} &= \left(\frac{1436}{1000}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1+r &= 1.075 \\ r &= 7.5\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{⑤ } PV &= \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n} \\ 1000 &= \frac{1750}{(1+r)^{11}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+r)^{11} &= \frac{1750}{1000} \\ 1+r &= \left(\frac{1750}{1000}\right)^{\frac{1}{11}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1+r &= 1.05 \\ r &= 5\% \end{aligned}$$

1

6

$$FV = PV (1+r)^n$$

$$1000 = 500 \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^n$$

$$\frac{1000}{500} = \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^n$$

$$2 = \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^n$$

$$2 = (1.08)^n$$

$$\ln 2 = \ln 1.08^n$$

$$\ln 2 = n \ln 1.08$$

$$n = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 1.08}$$

$$n = 9$$

Word Problems :-

$$\boxed{7} \quad PV = \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n}$$

$$5000 = \frac{FV}{\left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^4} \quad , \quad FV = 5000 \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^4 = 6802.44 \text{ \$}$$

$$\boxed{8} \quad FV = PV(1+r)^n$$

$$= 450,000 \left(1 + \frac{7}{100}\right)^{10} = 885,218.11 \text{ \$}$$

$$\boxed{9} \quad FV = PV(1+r)^n$$

$$= 500 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^6$$

$$= 805.255 \text{ \$}$$

$$\boxed{10} \quad PV = \frac{FV}{(1+r)^n}$$

$$PV = \frac{25000}{\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^5} = \frac{25000}{(1.05)^5} = 19588.15 \text{ \$}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{11) } FV &= PV (1+r)^n \\ FV &= 10,000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^{10} \\ &= 16,288.95 \$ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{12) } FV &= PV (1+r)^n \\ 13,986.77 &= 7100 (1+r)^{10} \\ (1+r)^{10} &= \frac{13,986.77}{7100} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1+r)^{10} = 1.967$$

$$1+r = 1.069$$

$$r = \del{6.9\%}$$

$$r = 6.9\%$$

13

$$P_{VA} = \frac{PMT}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^n} \right]$$

$$[100,000 - 20,000] = \frac{PMT}{0.12} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+0.12)^{10}} \right]$$

$$80,000 = PMT (5.65)$$

$$PMT = 14,158.73 \$$$

14

$$PMT = \frac{64,000,000}{20} = 3,200,000$$

$$P_{VA} = \frac{PMT}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3,200,000}{0.08} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+0.08)^{20}} \right]$$

$$= 31,418,071.7$$

You ~~should~~ should not ~~agree~~ agree to this deal
Because you can
get 31 million
Instead of 30 million offer

Frequent Compounding

$n \times r$
 $i \div$

$$\boxed{15} \quad PV_A = \frac{PMT}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^n} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 50,000 = \frac{PMT}{\frac{0.12}{12}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{0.12}{12}\right)^{2 \times 12}} \right]$$

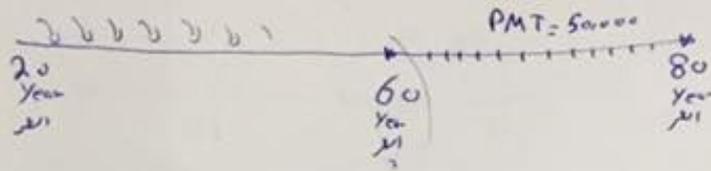
$$PMT = 2353.67$$

$$\boxed{16} \quad FV = PV \left(1 + \frac{r}{2} \right)^{2n}$$

$$FV = 8000 \left(1 + \frac{0.06}{2} \right)^{2 \times 3}$$

$$FV = 9552.4 \$$$

(17)



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

$$PVA = \frac{50,000}{0.1} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+0.1)^{20}} \right]$$

$$PVA = 425678.2$$

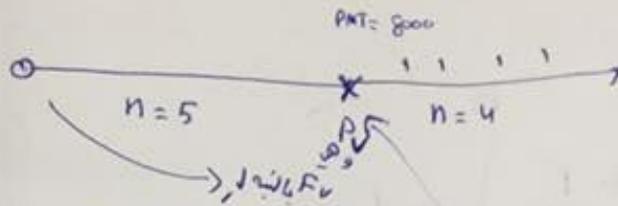
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$$FVA = PMT \left[\frac{(1+r)^n - 1}{r} \right]$$

$$425678.2 = PMT \left[\frac{(1+0.1)^{40} - 1}{0.1} \right]$$

$$PMT = 961.8 \$$$

18



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

$$PVA = \frac{8000}{0.06} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+0.06)^4} \right]$$

$$PVA = 27,720.85 \text{ \$}$$

$$Pv = \frac{fv}{(1+r)^n}$$

$$Pv = \frac{27,720.85}{(1+0.06)^5}$$

$$Pv = 20714.6 \text{ must } \overset{\text{they}}{\text{be}} \text{ sub.}$$

19

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EAR} &= \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^m - 1 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{0.12}{12}\right)^{12} - 1 \\ &= 0.126 \\ &= 12.6\% \end{aligned}$$

$$(1+r)^m - 1$$

ARR: $r = 12\%$

$$r = \frac{12\%}{12} = 1\%$$

20 a

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EAR} &= \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^m - 1 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{0.14}{2}\right)^2 - 1 \\ &= 0.1449 \\ &= 14.49\% \end{aligned}$$

13

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EAR} &= \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^m - 1 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{0.14}{12}\right)^{12} - 1 \\ &= 14.93\% \end{aligned}$$