

## CHAPTER 2

### Time Value of Money

- The language of Finance
- The most important lesson

6-1

### Time Value of Money (TVM)

- Basic tool for evaluating financial decisions
- A dollar received today is more valuable than a dollar received tomorrow. Why?

6-2

### Try this

- Option A: Receive \$100 today
- Option B: Receive \$100 after a year
- Which one would you pick?

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### Option A is better

Why?

- Because you can invest \$100 received today and get more than \$100 at the end of year.

6-4

### Try this

Assume an annual interest rate of 10%

- Option A: Receive \$100 today
- Option B: Receive \$110 after a year
- Which one would you pick?

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### Both options are the same

Why?

Because you can invest \$100 at 10 percent and get \$110 at the end of the year.

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## Terms

In Time-Value-of-Money (TVM) terms:

\$100 is the **present value** (PV) of \$100  
10 percent is the **rate** (I/Y or Rate) of return  
1 is the **number of periods** (N or NPER)  
\$100 is the **future value** (FV) of \$100

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## Let's solve using calculator

N = 1  
I/Y = 10  
PV = -100\*  
PMT = 0\*\*  
FV = ?

\* Since you are investing, cash is going out and it is an outflow or has a negative sign

\*\* We will talk about PMT later, for the time being we will keep it 0.

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## Let's solve using Excel

=FV(RATE, NPER, PV, PMT, TYPE\*)

=FV(0.10, 1, -100, 0, 0) = 110

\* We will always keep it 0

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## Types of cash flows

The previous example is what is called a  
SINGLE OR LUMP-SUM CASH FLOW

Other types we will study:

- 1) ANNUITY
- 2) PERPETUITY
- 3) UNEVEN CASH FLOWS

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## Example 1: FV of Lump-Sum CF

What is the future value of \$100 after 2 years if the interest rate is 10 percent?

Calculator: N= 2, I/Y= 10, PV= -100, PMT = 0, FV = ?  
FV= \$121

Excel: =FV(RATE, NPER, PV, PMT, TYPE)  
=FV(0.10, 2, -100, 0, 0) = ?  
FV = \$121

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## Practice 1: FV of Lump-sum CF

If I deposit \$100,000 in a retirement account that gives 8 % p.a., what will be balance after 25 years?

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### Example 2: PV of Lump-sum CF

#### NOW WE WILL LEARN TO CALCULATE PV

What is the present value of \$100,000 to be received after 10 years if the interest rate is 10 % p.a.?

Calculator:  $N = 10$ ,  $I/Y = 10$ ,  $PV = ?$ ,  $PMT = 0$ ,  $FV = \$100,000$

$PV = -\$38,554.33$

Excel:  $=PV(RATE, NPER, PMT, FV, TYPE)$

$=PV(0.10, 10, 0, 100000, 0) = ?$

$PV = -\$38,554.33$

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### Practice 2: PV of Lump-sum CF

Bank is offering to pay me \$1 million after 25 years. If the interest rate is 8% p.a., how much should I pay for this investment?

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### Example 3: N of Lump-sum CF

#### NOW WE WILL LEARN TO CALCULATE N

How long will it take to double my investment of \$1,000 if the interest rate is 6% p.a.?

Calculator:  $N = ?$ ,  $I/Y = 6$ ,  $PV = -1000$ ,  $PMT = 0$ ,  $FV = 2,000$

$N = 11.9$  years

Excel:  $=NPER(RATE, PMT, PV, FV, TYPE)$

$=NPER(0.06, 0, -1000, 2000, 0) = ?$

$NPER = 11.9$  years

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### Practice 3: N of Lump-sum CF

How long will it take for my investment of \$10,000 to grow to \$100,000 if the interest rate is 12 % p.a.?

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### Example 4: RATE (I/Y) of Lump-sum CF

#### NOW WE WILL LEARN TO CALCULATE RATE

Bank is offering to double my investment of \$1,000 in 12 years. What is the interest rate?

Calculator:  $N = 12$ ,  $I/Y = ?$ ,  $PV = -1000$ ,  $PMT = 0$ ,  $FV = 2,000$

$I/Y = 5.95 \%$

Excel:  $=RATE(NPER, PMT, PV, FV, TYPE)$

$=RATE(12, 0, -1000, 2000, 0) = ?$

$RATE = 5.95 \%$

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### Practice 4: RATE (I/Y) of Lump-sum CF

Bank is offering to pay \$100,000 after 25 years if I invest \$10,000 today. What is interest rate?

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## Multiple Cash Flows

- Annuities
- Perpetuities
- Uneven cash flows

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## Annuity

- Annuity is a series of cash flows of equal value occurring periodically for a specified period of time.
- Examples: Car/House loan installments  
Rent payments
- PMT key is used for Annuity CF value
- We will study Annual & Monthly annuity

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### Example 5: PMT of an annual Annuity

I borrow \$20,000 to be repaid in **FIVE EQUAL ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS**. If the interest rate is 10 % p.a., what is the installment amount?

Calculator:  $N = 5$ ,  $I/Y = 10$ ,  $PV = 20000$ ,  $PMT = ?$ ,  $FV = 0$   
 **$PMT = -\$5275.95$**

Excel:  $=PMT(RATE, NPER, PV, FV, TYPE)$   
 $=PMT(0.10, 5, 20000, 0, 0) = ?$   
 **$PMT = -\$5275.95$**

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### Practice 5: PMT of an annual Annuity

I borrow \$100,000 to be repaid in **TEN EQUAL ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS**. If the interest rate is 8 % p.a., what is the installment amount?

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### Example 6: FV of an annual Annuity

If I deposit \$10,000 every year in a stock account that pays 12 % p.a., how much money will I have after 25 years?

Calculator:  $N = 25$ ,  $I/Y = 12$ ,  $PV = ?$ ,  $PMT = 10000$ ,  $FV = ?$   
 **$FV = \$1.33 \text{ million}$**

Excel:  $=FV(RATE, NPER, PMT, PV, TYPE)$   
 $=FV(0.12, 25, 10000, 0, 0) = ?$   
 **$FV = \$1.33 \text{ million}$**

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### Practice 6: FV of an annual Annuity

Anna is 20 years old. She starts investing \$1,000 every year in a stock account that pays 12 % p.a.. What will be the balance after 45 years?

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### Example 7: PMT of monthly Annuity

I take a car loan of \$10,000 to be repaid in **THIRTY SIX EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS (3 YEARS)**. If the interest rate is 10 % p.a., what is the installment amount?

Calculator:  $N = 3 \times 12$ ,  $I/Y = 10/12$ ,  $PV = 10000$ ,  $PMT = ?$ ,  $FV = 0$   
 $PMT = -\$322.67$

Excel:  $=PMT(RATE, NPER, PV, FV, TYPE)$   
 $=PMT((0.10/12), (3 \times 12), 10000, 0, 0) = ?$   
 $PMT = -\$322.67$

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### Practice 7: PMT of monthly Annuity

I take a house loan of \$100,000 to be repaid in **THIRTY YEARS OR  $(12 \times 30 = 360)$  360 EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS**. If the interest rate is 6% p.a., what is the installment amount?

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### Perpetuity

- Annuity is a series of cash flows of equal value occurring periodically for an infinite time period
- Examples: Pension payments  
Social security payments
- We cannot use calculator for this, rather the formula is  

$$PV \text{ of a Perpetuity} = PMT / RATE$$

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### Example 8: PV of a Perpetuity

Bank offers to pay me an annual pension of \$10,000 every year forever. If the interest rate is 10 % p.a., how much should I pay for this investment?

$$PV = PMT / RATE = 10000 / 0.10 = \$100,000$$

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### Practice 8: PV of a Perpetuity

Bank offers to pay me an annual pension of \$20,000 every year forever. If the interest rate is 5 % p.a., how much should I pay for this investment?

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### Example 9: RATE of a Perpetuity

$PV = PMT / RATE$  can be modified to solve for  

$$RATE = PMT / PV$$

Bank offers to pay me an annual pension of \$10,000 every year forever if I invest \$200,000 today. What is the interest rate?

$$RATE = PMT / PV = 10000 / 200000 = 0.05 \text{ or } 5\%$$

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### Practice 9: RATE of a Perpetuity

$$\text{RATE} = \text{PMT}/\text{PV}$$

Bank offers to pay me an annual pension of \$25,000 every year forever if I invest \$250,000 today. What is the interest rate?

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### Uneven Cash Flows

- Uneven CF's mean multiple cash flows with different values
- Examples: An investment that will pay:  
\$100 after year 1 and \$200 after year 2.
- We cannot use TVM keys in calculator, we have to use an application called NPV

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### Example 10: PV of Uneven Cash Flows

What is the present value of an investment that pays \$100 after Year 1 and \$200 after Year 2. The interest rate is 10% p.a.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Calculator: PV} &= \text{NPV}(I/Y, 0, \{Cf1, Cf2, \dots Cf_n\}) \\ &= \text{NPV}(10, 0, \{100, 200\}) = \$256.2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Excel: } &= \text{NPV}(\text{RATE}, Cf1, Cf2 \dots Cf_n) \\ &= \text{NPV}(0.10, 100, 200) = \$256.20\end{aligned}$$

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### Example 10: PV of Uneven Cash Flows

#### BA II Plus Calculator

Press CF

Press 2<sup>nd</sup> KEY then CE|C KEY then ENTER then 2<sup>ND</sup> KEY then CPT KEY

CF0 = 0, press Enter and ↓ key

CF1 = 100, press Enter and ↓ key

F01 = 1, press Enter and ↓ key

CF2 = 200, press Enter and ↓ key

F02 = 1, press Enter and ↓ key

Press NPV KEY

I = 10, press Enter and ↓ key

Press CPT KEY

NPV = \$256.20

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### Practice 10: PV of Uneven Cash Flows

What is the present value of an investment that pays \$100 after Year 1, \$200 after Year 2, and \$300 after Year 3. The interest rate is 10% p.a.

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