

## Introduction to Finance

\*When using these formulas,  $r$  represents interest/market/discount rate as a decimal.  
When entering it into a financial calculator as I/Y, it is a percent (equal to the decimal value \* 100).

### Time Value of Money

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

Used to bring a value back in time

\*When using a financial calculator,  $C$  is represented by FV

$$FV = C * (1 + r)^n$$

Used to bring a value forward in time

\*When using a financial calculator,  $C$  is represented by PV

### Annuities

(regular payments for  $n$  Terms)

Ordinary

$$PV = \frac{C}{r} * \left(1 - \frac{1}{(1 + r)^n}\right)$$

$$FV = C * \frac{(1 + r)^n - 1}{r}$$

\*When using a financial calculator,  $C$  is represented by PMT

Growing

$$PV = \frac{C}{r - g} * \left(1 - \frac{(1 + g)^n}{(1 + r)^n}\right)$$

$$FV = C * \frac{(1 + r)^n - (1 + g)^n}{r - g}$$

\* $C$  represents payments, but do not solve using financial calculator functions

### Perpetuity

(regular payments forever, no  $n$ )

Ordinary

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

\* $C$  represents payments, but do not solve using financial calculator functions

Growing

$$PV = \frac{C}{r - g}$$

\* $C$  represents payments, but do not solve using financial calculator functions