Chapter 4

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Time Value of Money

This is the most important chapter in the course. The rest of the $% \left({{\rm course}} \right)$ course will apply valuation techniques learned in this chapter.

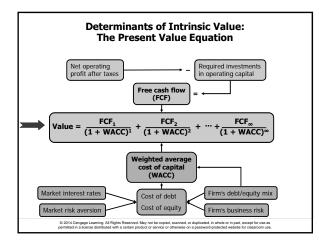
Need to abosrb - Almost everything plus learn to use your financial calculator or spreadsheet. Specifically, you can solve for any of the variables (present value, future value, payment, interest rate, and number of periods) for present value, future value, and annuity problems. You should be able to solve for the present value of; annuities, perpetuities, growing perpetuities, and a stream of uneven cash flows. You should be able to convert simple interest (aka APR, stated rate, quoted rate, and a many other names for an uncompounded annual interest rate) to an effective annual interest rate and/or a periodic rate. You should be able to solve multiple step time value of money problems. You should be able to solve and interest rate and/or a periodic rate. You should be able to solve all of the end-of-chapter questions and problems. The following EOC problems are exam level problems 5, 8, 18, 19, 21b, 24, and 27-34.

Need to Read - You will need to read parts of the chapter.

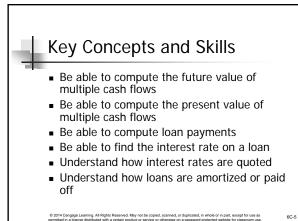
Need to Do – Make 100 on the quiz, open the quiz five times. Learn to use a financial calculator and spreadsheet.

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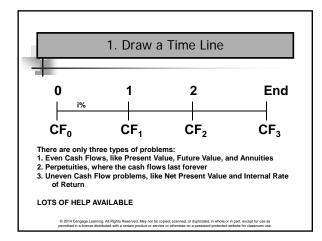














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Hints on Solving Time Value of Money **Problems**

Draw a Time Line

- Begin with the End in Mind
- Watch the Signs of the Cash Flows The Number of Periods (N) usually equals the greater of the number of Cash Flows or the Number of Years
- Always use either the Effective Annual or the Periodic Interest Rate
- Recognize hidden Perpetuities, Annuities, and Annuities Due. Set up the Calculator correctly and always Clear the Calculator before starting a problem.
- Use the course webpage and internet
- Practice

Contact Charles Hodges

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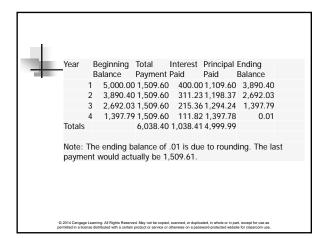
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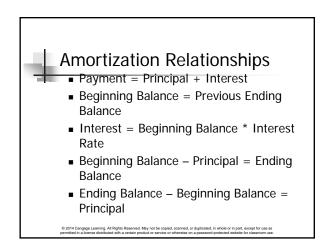
Amortized Loan with Fixed Payment - Example

- Each payment covers the interest expense plus reduces principal
- Consider a 4 year loan with annual payments. The interest rate is 8%, and the principal amount is \$5,000.
 - · What is the annual payment?
 - 4 N
 - 8 I/Y
 - 5,000 PV CPT PMT = -1,509.60
- Click on the Excel icon to see the amortization table

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Solving with Calculators

- Find the Payment
- Without clearing calculator, change N and compute FV
 - May need to do this twice, with some questions
- Use Amortization Relationships to answer question

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A sample problem

• You are buying a car with an out-thedoor price of \$26,000. The APR is 7% and you are financing the car over 5 years with monthly payments.

• What is the monthly payment

- How much will you owe after 30? payments?
- How much of 30th payment is interest?
- How much of 30th payment is principal?

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Solution

- N=5*12=60, I=7/12=.58333, FV=0, PV=26000, solve for PMT=514.83
- Without clearing calculation, change N=30 and compute FV=-14131.33
- Two ways, 14561.22-Pri=14313.33, Pri=429.89 or 514.83=84.94 + pri, pri=429.89
- Without clearing calculator, change N=29 and compute FV=-14561.22 and solve 14561.22*.58333%=84.94

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Ethics Issues

Suppose you are in a hurry to get your income tax refund. If you mail your tax return, you will receive your refund in 6 weeks. If you file the return electronically through a tax service, you can get the estimated refund tomorrow. The service subtracts a \$70 fee and pays you the remaining expected refund. The actual refund is then mailed to the preparation service. Assume you expect to get a refund of \$1500.

- What is the APR with weekly compounding? (70/(1500-70))=Periodic rate = 4.90%.
- APR = 4.9%*52/6=42.46%
- What is the EAR? EFF(42.46%,52/6)=51.36%
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Hints on Solving Time Value of Money **Problems**

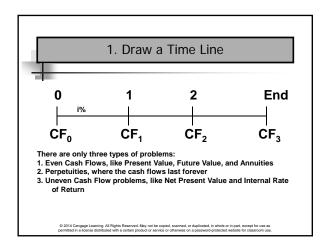
Charles Hodges Professor of Finance

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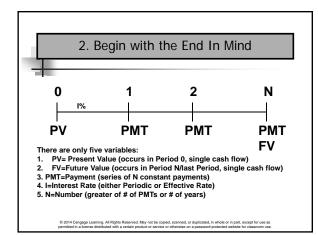
Hints on Solving Time Value of Money **Problems**

- Draw a Time Line
- Begin with the End in Mind
- Watch the Signs of the Cash Flows
- The Number of Periods (N) usually equals the greater of the number of Cash Flows or the Number of Years
- Always use either the Effective Annual or the Periodic Interest Rate
- Recognize hidden Perpetuities, Annuities, and Annuities Due.
- Set up the Calculator correctly and always Clear the Calculator before starting a problem.
- Use the course webpage and internet Practice

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3. Frequency of Cash Flows usually determines the interest rate used. Always use either the Effective Annual or the Periodic Interest Rate. Annual (or less often) cash flows use effective rate, more than one time per year use periodic rate.

nominal, or stated, or quoted, YTM, APR, rate per year. (NEVER USE THIS RATE)

 i_{Per} = periodic rate= (Nominal / Periods per Year) EAR = EFF% = ((1+periodic rate) to the compounding periods per year power) – 1 (use your calculator/spreadsheet)

Payments more than one time per year, use periodic rate Payment annually or less often, use effective rate

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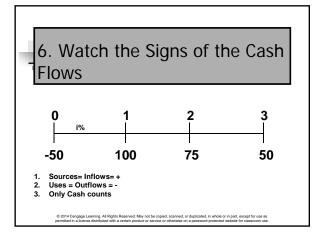
4. The Number of Periods (N) usually equals the greater of the number of Cash Flows or the Number of Years

Examples:

- 1. What is the future value of \$4 compounded at 8% for 5 years? N =5 (Effective Rate=8%)
- (Effective Rate=8%)
 2. What is the monthly payment for a 30-year mortgage at 6% on a \$150,000 home? N=30*12=360 (Periodic Rate, 6/12=.5%)
 3. What is the future value of \$4 compounded at 8% (with quarterly compounding) for 5 years? Can be either, 5 years (Effective rate=8.243%) or 20 (5*4, Periodic rate=8/4=2%).
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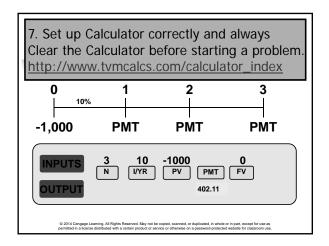
5. Recognize hidden Perpetuities, Annuities, and Annuities Due.

- Look for Buzzwords
 - "Forever" and "From Now On" imply Perpetuity
 - Anything suggesting level payments, such as rent, mortgage payments, salary, dividends, coupon payments implies annuity
 - "Starting today" and "Beginning Now" indicate Annuity Due (Payments made at beginning of Period)





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8. Use the course webpage and internet Check your syllabus for my current webpage and email Lots of videos, audios, written instructions on my public webpage Everything you need in our current Learning Management System

- New resources every day from others
 - Damodaran at NYU
 - Youtube
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Practice, Practi

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