

# \* CHP-4: TIME VALUE OF MONEY

$$\boxed{\phantom{0}} + \boxed{\phantom{0}} + \boxed{\phantom{0}} + \boxed{\phantom{0}} + \boxed{\phantom{0}} = \boxed{\phantom{0}}$$

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ક્રમ  
Questions  
Sub-question No.

Q. \*

Imp. Notes.

\* Simple Interest :- (SI)

↳ Use only when it is mentioned in question)

$$(1) I = \frac{PRN}{100}$$

i.e.  $SI = P \cdot i \cdot n$

where

P = Principal Amount (sum)

$i = \frac{R}{100}$  = interest rate

n = n = no. of years

(2) Total Amount (A)

$$A = P + S.I.$$

$$= P + P \cdot i \cdot n$$

$$A = P(1 + i \cdot n)$$

$$P = \frac{A}{1 + i \cdot n}$$

$$i = \frac{A/P - 1}{n}$$

$$n = \frac{A/P - 1}{i}$$

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Q. \_\_\_

\*  
→

Compound Interest ∴ C.I.

↳ (If nothing is mentioned then it is compound int.)

(1)  
—

$$A = P \left( \frac{1+R}{100} \right)^n$$

$$\boxed{A = P(1+i)^n} \quad [\text{Formula of Appreciation}]$$

(2)  
—

$$CI = A - P$$

$$CI = P(1+i)^n - P$$

$$\boxed{CI = P[(1+i)^n - 1]}$$

(3)  
—

For 1<sup>st</sup> year,

$$\boxed{CI = SI}$$

→

For 2 years,

$$\boxed{CI - SI = Pi^2}$$

→

For 3 years,

$$\boxed{CI - SI = Pi^2(i+3)}$$

(4)

In Compound Interest,

→

if interest is calculated half yearly  
(semi-annually)

$$\text{then } i = \frac{i}{2}, n = n \times 2$$

→

if interest is calculated quarterly

$$\text{then } i = \frac{i}{4}, n = n \times 4$$



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→ If interest is calculated monthly,

$$\text{then } i = \frac{i}{12}, n = n \times 12$$

(5) In the example of Depreciation:

$$S = C(1 - i)^n \quad [\text{Depreciation Formula}]$$

where

$C$  = cost of machine

$S$  = scrap value

$n$  = no. of years,  $i$  = Rate of Depreciation.

\* Effective Rate of Interest = (I.E.)

$$(1) \rightarrow I.E. = \left(1 + \frac{i}{m}\right)^m - 1$$

where

$I.E.$  = Effective Rate of Interest

$i$  = nominal interest rate

$m = 2$  for half yearly

$m = 4$  for quarterly

$m = 12$  for monthly.

$$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$$

Q. \* Annuity :

(1) Future value of Annuity (Sinking Fund)

(i) Regular / ordinary Annuity (At the End)

$$F.V. = P \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i} \right]$$

(ii) due / Immediate Annuity (At the Beginning)

$$F.V. = P \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i} \right] (1+i)$$

NOTE → If nothing given in question, then by default

(regular annuity) (at the end)

→ Now, Today, Beginning → Immediate Annuity.

(2) Present value of an Annuity (Loan & Installments)

(i) Regular / ordinary Annuity (At the End)

$$P.V. = P \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i(1+i)^n} \right]$$

(ii) due / Immediate Annuity (At the Beginning)

$$P.V. = P \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i(1+i)^n} \right] (1+i)$$

