

Time Value of Money I: Single Payment Value

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FNT 615

Finance Concepts

Lecture 5



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Introduction

One of the single most important concepts in the study of finance is the time value of money (TVM). This concept puts forward the idea that a dollar received today is worth more than, and therefore preferable to, a dollar received at some point in the future. The three primary reasons for this are that (1) money received now can be saved or invested now and earn interest or a return, resulting in more money in the future; (2) any promise of future payments of cash will always carry the risk of default; and (3) it is simple human nature for people to prefer making their purchases of goods and services in the present rather than waiting to make them at some future time.



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The entire concept of the time value of money is particularly important because it allows savers and investors to make better-informed decisions about what to do with their money. TVM can help a person understand which option may be best based on the critical factors of overall risk, rates of interest, inflation, and return.

TVM can also be used to help a person understand how much money they'll need to save in an interest-bearing account in order to reach a desired financial goal, such as saving \$50,000 in 10 years in an account that earns 4% compound interest each year. TVM is the key underlying principle of such important financial analytical activities as retirement planning, corporate capital project evaluation, and even deciding on your own personal investments and bank accounts.



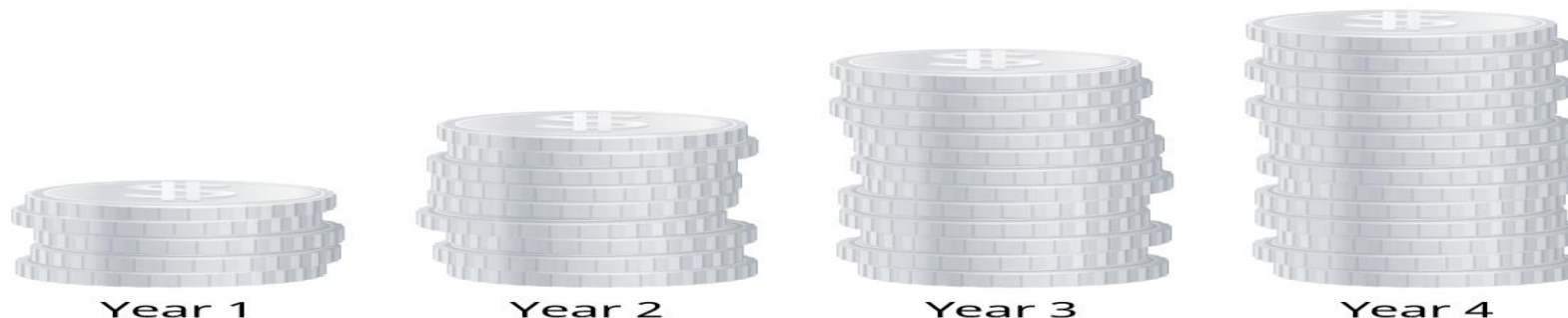
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How and Why the Passage of Time Affects the Value of Money

The concept of the time value of money (TVM) is predicated on the fact that it is possible to earn interest income on cash that you decide to deposit in an investment or interest-bearing account. As times goes by, interest is earned on amounts you have invested (present value), which effectively means that time will add value (future value) to your savings. The longer the period of time you have your money invested, the more interest income will accrue. Also, the higher the rate of interest your account or investment is earning, again, the more your money will grow.

Money in Deposit Account Earning Interest



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The Lump Sum Payment or Receipt

The most basic type of financial transaction involves a simple, one-time amount of cash, which can be either a receipt (inflow) or a payment (outflow). Such a one-time transaction is typically referred to as a lump sum. A lump sum consists of a one-off cash flow that occurs at any single point in time, present or future. Because it is always possible to dissect more complex transactions into smaller parts, the lump sum cash flow is the basis on which all other types of cash flow are treated. According to the general principle of adding value, every type of cash flow stream can be divided into a series of lump sums. For this reason, it is critical to understand the math associated with lump sums if you wish to have a greater appreciation, and a complete understanding, of more complicated forms of cash flow that may be associated with an investment or a capital purchase by a company.



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Time Value of Money (TVM) Basics

Because we can invest our money in interest-bearing accounts and investments, its value can grow over time as interest income accrues or returns are realized on our investments. This concept is referred to as future value (FV). In short, future value refers to how a specific amount of money today can have greater value tomorrow.

Single-Period Scenario Let us start with the following example. Your friend is considering putting money in a bank account that will pay 4% interest per year and is particularly interested in knowing how much money they will have one year from now if they deposit \$1,000 in this account. Your friend understands that you are studying finance and turns to you for help. By using the TVM principle of future value (FV), you can tell your friend that the answer is \$1,040.



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Following are a few more examples of the single-period scenario. If a person deposits \$300 in an account that pays 5% per year, at the end of one year, they will have

$$FV = \$300 + (\$300 * 0.05) = \$315$$

If a company has earnings of \$2.50 per share and experiences a 10% increase in the following year, the earnings per share in year two are

$$\$2.5 + \$2.50 * 0.10 = \$2.75 \text{ per share}$$

If a retail store decides on a 3% price increase for the following year on an item that is currently selling for \$50, the new price in the following year will be

$$\$50 + \$50 * 0.03 = \$51.50$$



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What would the future dollar value in their account be after a two-year period? Returning to our earlier example, assume that during the second year, your friend leaves the principal (\$1,000) and the earned interest (\$40) in the account, thereby reinvesting the entire account balance for another year. The quoted interest rate of 4% reflects the interest the account would earn each year, not over the entire two-year savings period. So, during the second year of savings, the \$1,000 deposit and the \$40 interest earned during the first year would both earn 4%: $(1,000 \times 0.04) + (40 \times 0.04) = \41.60

To put it simply, compound interest refers to interest that is earned on interest. Here, it refers to the \$1.60 of interest earned in the second year on the \$40.00 of interest earned in the first year. Therefore, at the end of two years, the account would have a total value of \$1,081.60. This consists of the original principal of \$1,000 plus the \$40.00 interest income earned in year one and the \$41.60 interest income earned in year two.



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The amount of money your friend would have in the account at the end of two years, \$1,081.60, is referred to as the future value of the original \$1,000 amount deposited today in an account that will earn 4% interest every year.

Simple interest applies to year 1 while compound interest or “interest on interest” applies to year 2. This is calculated using the following method:

$$\text{Year 1: } 1,000 \times 0.04 = 40.00$$

$$\text{Year 2: } 1,040 \times 0.04 = 41.60$$

So, the total amount that would be in the account after two years, at 4% annual interest, would be $\$1,000 + \$40.00 + \$41.60 = \$1,081.60$.

To determine any future value of money in an interest-bearing account, we multiply the principal amount by 1 plus the interest rate for each year the money remains in the account. From this, we can develop the future value formula:

$$\text{Future Value} = \text{Original Deposit} \times (1 + r) \times (1 + r)$$

In this formula, the number of times we multiply by $(1 + r)$ depends entirely on the number of years the money will remain in the bank account, earning interest, before it is withdrawn in a final lump sum distribution paid out from the account at the end of the chosen savings period. The 1 in the formula represents the principal amount, or the original \$1,000 deposit, which will be included in the final total lump sum payment when the account is closed and all money is withdrawn at the end of the predetermined savings period.



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We can write the above equation in a more condensed mathematical form using time value of money notation, as follows:

FV = Future Value

PV = Present Value

r = Interest Rate

n = Number of Periods

Using these inputs, we have the following formula:

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

With this equation, we can calculate the value of the savings account after any number of years. For example, suppose we are considering 3, 10, and 50 years from the original deposit date at the annual 4% interest rate:

$$3 \text{ years: } FV = \$1,000 \times (1.04)^3 = \$1,000 \times 1.12486 = \$1,124.86$$

$$10 \text{ years: } FV = \$1,000 \times (1.04)^{10} = \$1,000 \times 1.48024 = \$1,480.24$$

$$50 \text{ years: } FV = \$1,000 \times (1.04)^{50} = \$1,000 \times 7.106683 = \$7,106.68$$



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This is the important effect of the compounding of interest: money grows in larger and larger increments the longer you leave it in an interest-bearing account. In effect, the compounding of interest over time accelerates the growth of money.

In order to determine the FV of any amount of money, it will always be necessary to know the following pieces of information: (1) the principal, initial deposit, or present value (PV); (2) the rate of interest, usually expressed on an annual basis as r ; and (3) the number of time periods that the money will remain in the account (n). The interest rate is often referred to as the growth rate, or the annual percentage increase on savings or on an investment. When the rate is raised to the power of the number of periods, the formula $(1 + r)^n$ will yield a number that is commonly referred to as the future value interest factor (FVIF). As a result of this process, as n (time, or the number of periods) increases, the future value interest factor will increase.



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How Time Impacts Compounding

We have just seen that time will lead to the growth of our money. As long as the prevailing growth or interest rate of any account we have our money in is positive, the passage of time will have the effect of growing the value of our money. The longer the period of time, the greater the growth and the larger the future value of the money will be. This can be reinforced very clearly with the following example.

Melvin is saving money in an account at a local bank that earns 5% per year. He begins with a deposit in his account of \$100 and decides to save his money for exactly one year. He will not be making any further deposits into the account during the year. Melvin will earn $5\% \times \$100$, or \$5, in interest income. Adding this to the original deposit balance of \$100 will give him a total of $\$100 + \5 , or \$105, in the account at the end of one year.



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Using the future value formula, the calculation is as follows:

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

$$\text{Year 2: } FV = \$100 \times (1 + 0.05)^2 = \$110.25$$

$$\text{Year 3: } FV = \$100 \times (1 + 0.05)^3 = \$115.76$$

$$\text{Year 4: } FV = \$100 \times (1 + 0.05)^4 = \$121.55$$

$$\text{Year 5: } FV = \$100 \times (1 + 0.05)^5 = \$127.63$$



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How the Interest Rate Impacts Compounding

Melvin likes the idea of earning more money over time, but he also believes that what he would earn in interest may not be enough for some of the things he plans to buy in the future. His friend suggests finding an account or some form of investment with a greater interest rate than the 5% he can get at his local bank.

Melvin thinks he can leave his money in an account or investment for a total of five years. He found investments that will provide annual returns of 6%, 7%, 10%, and 12%. Using the $FV = PV \times (1 + r)^n$ formula, we can complete the following calculations for him:

$$5\%: FV = \$100 \times (1 + 0.05)^5 = \$127.63$$

$$6\%: FV = \$100 \times (1 + 0.06)^5 = \$133.82$$

$$7\%: FV = \$100 \times (1 + 0.07)^5 = \$140.26$$

$$10\%: FV = \$100 \times (1 + 0.10)^5 = \$161.05$$

$$12\%: FV = \$100 \times (1 + 0.12)^5 = \$176.23$$



Methods for Solving Time Value of Money Problems

We can determine future value by using any of four methods: (1) mathematical equations, (2) calculators with financial functions, (3) spreadsheets, and (4) FVIF tables. With the advent and wide acceptance and use of financial calculators and spreadsheet software, FVIF (and other such time value of money tables and factors) have become obsolete, and we will not discuss them in this text. Nevertheless, they are often still published in other finance textbooks and are also available on the internet to use if you so choose. Using Timelines to Organize TVM Information A useful tool for conceptualizing present value and future value problems is a timeline. A timeline is a visual, linear representation of periods and cash flows over a set amount of time. Each timeline shows today at the left and a desired ending, or future point (maturity date), at the right.



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linear representation of periods and cash flows over a set amount of time. Each timeline shows today at the left and a desired ending, or future point (maturity date), at the right.

Now, let us take an example of a future value problem that has a time frame of five years. Before we begin to solve for any answers, it would be a good approach to lay out a timeline like that shown in [Table 7.1](#):

Year	0 (Today)	1	2	3	4	5

Table 7.1

The timeline provides a visual reference for us and puts the problem into perspective.

Now, let's say that we are interested in knowing what today's balance of \$100 in our saving account, earning 5% annually, will be worth at the end of each of the next five years. Using the future value formula

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

that we covered earlier, we would arrive at the following values: \$105 at the end of year one, \$110.25 at the end of year two, \$115.76 at the end of year three, \$121.55 at the end of year four, and \$127.63 at the end of year five.

With the numerical information, the timeline (at a 5% interest or growth rate) would look like [Table 7.2](#):

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5
	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.25	\$115.76	\$121.55	\$127.63

Table 7.2



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Suppose that you have \$1,000 and that you deposit this in a savings account earning 3% annually for a period of four years. You will naturally be interested in knowing how much money you will have in your account at the end of this four-year time period (assuming you make no other deposits and withdraw no cash). To answer this question, you will need to work with factors of \$1,000, the present value (PV); four periods or years, represented by N; and the 3% interest rate. We use the compound interest formula: $A = P(1+r)^t$, where $P = \$1,000$, $r = 0.03$, and $t = 4$ years.

Final amount: $1000 \times (1+0.03)^4 = 1125.51$

Year	Starting Balance	Interest	Ending Balance
1	\$1,000.00	\$30.00	\$1,030.00
2	\$1,030.00	\$30.90	\$1,060.90
3	\$1,060.90	\$31.83	\$1,092.73



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Applications of TVM in Finance

Let's say you want to buy a new car next year, and the one you have your eye on should be selling for \$20,000 a year from now. How much will you need to put away today at 5% interest to have \$20,000 a year from now?

Essentially, you are trying to determine how much \$20,000 one year from now is worth today at 5% interest over the year. To find a present value, we reverse the growth concept and lower or discount the future value back to the current period.



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Conceptual Foundations of Financial Markets

The interest rate that we use to determine the present value of a future cash flow is referred to as the **discount rate** because it is bringing the money back in time in terms of its value. The discount rate refers to the annual rate of reduction on a future value and is the inverse of the growth rate. Once we know this discount rate, we can solve for the present value (PV), the value today of tomorrow's cash flow. By changing the FV equation, we can turn

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

into

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

which is the present value equation. The fraction shown above is referred to as the present value interest factor (PVIF). The PVIF is simply the reciprocal of the FVIF, which makes sense because these factors are doing exactly opposite things. Therefore, the amount you need to deposit today to earn \$20,000 in one year ($n = 1$) at 5% interest is

$$\$20,000 \times \frac{1}{(1.05)^1} = \$20,000 \times 0.95328 = \$19,047.62$$

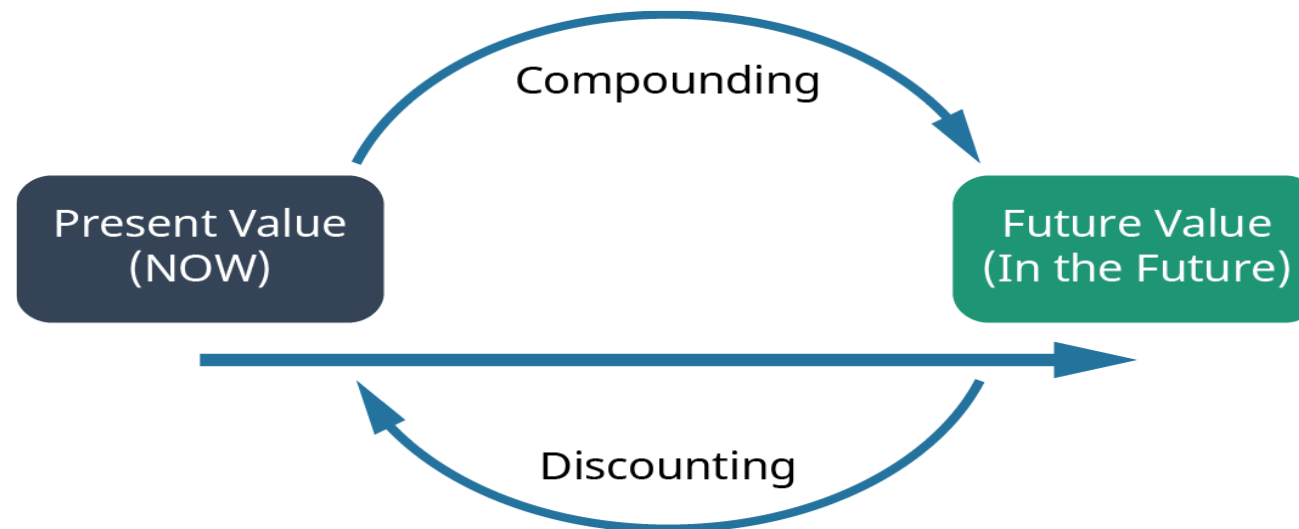


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The Multiple-Period Scenario

There will often be situations when you need to determine the present value of a cash flow that is scheduled to occur several years in the future (see Figure). We can again use the formula for present value to calculate a value today of future cash flows over multiple time periods.



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An example of this would be if you wanted to buy a savings bond for Charlotte, the daughter of a close friend. The face value of the savings bond you have in mind is \$1,000, which is the amount Charlotte would receive in 30 years (the future value). If the government is currently paying 5% per year on savings bonds, how much will it cost you today to buy this savings bond?

The \$1,000 face value of the bond is the future value, and the number of years n that Charlotte must wait to get this face value is 30 years. The interest rate r is 5.0% and is the discount rate for the savings bond. Applying the present value equation, we calculate the current price of this savings bond as follows:

$$PV = \$1,000 \times \frac{1}{(0.05)^{30}} = \$1,000 \times 0.231377 = \$231.38$$



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TVM, Inflation, Compounding Interest, Investing, Opportunity Costs, and Risk

The time value of money (TVM) is a critical concept in understanding the value of money relative to the amount of time it is held, saved, or invested. The TVM concept and its specific applications are frequently used by individuals and organizations that might wish to better understand the values of financial assets and to improve investing and saving strategies, whether these are personal or within business environments. As we have discussed, the key element behind the concept of TVM is that a given amount of money is worth more today than that same amount of money will be at any point in the future.

Inflation

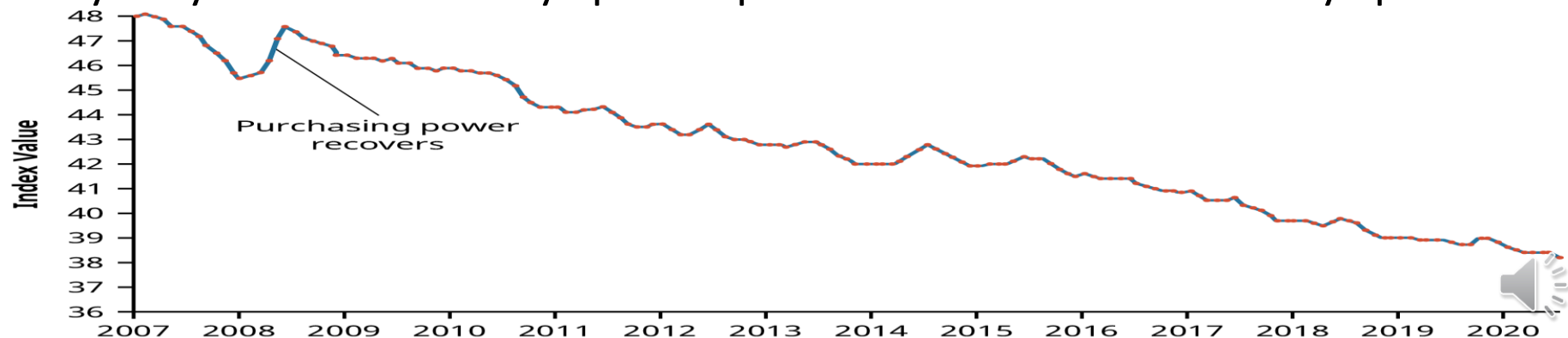
The entire concept of TVM exists largely due to the presence of inflation. Inflation is defined as a general increase in the prices of goods and services and/or a drop in the value of money and its purchasing power.



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Statistics and is part of the consumer price index (CPI) data that is periodically published by that government agency. In a way, purchasing power can be viewed as a mirror image or exact opposite of inflation or increases in consumer prices, as measured by the CPI. Figure demonstrates the decline in the purchasing power of the consumer dollar over the 15-year period from 2007 to 2022. With this in mind, we can work with the TVM formula and use it to help determine the present value of money you have in hand today, as well as how this same amount of money may be valued at any specific point in the future and at any specific rate of interest.



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The Relationship between TVM and Inflation

As we have seen, the future value formula can be very helpful in calculating the value of a sum of cash (or any liquid asset) at some future point in time. One of the important ideas relating to the concept of TVM is that it is preferable to spend money today instead of at some point in the future (all other things being equal) when inflation is positive. However, in very rare instances in our economy when inflation is negative, spending money later is preferable to spending it now. This is because in cases of negative inflation, the purchasing power of a dollar is actually greater in the future, as the costs of goods and services are declining as we move into the future.

Most investors would be inclined to take a payment of money today rather than wait five years to receive a payment in the same amount. This is because inflation is almost always positive, which means that general prices of goods and services tend to increase over the passage of time.



The Impact of Inflation on TVM

The difference between present and future values of money can be easily seen when considered under the effects of inflation. As we discussed above, inflation is defined as a state of continuously rising prices for goods and services within an economy. In the study of economics, the laws of supply and demand state that increasing the amount of money within an economy without increasing the amount of goods and services available will give consumers and businesses more money to spend on those goods and services. When more money is created and made available to the consuming public, the value of each unit of currency will diminish.



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Consumers who choose to save rather than spend are preserving their purchasing power for future use, despite the risk that inflation may reduce the value of money over time. When inflation is low, saving is generally more attractive because money retains most of its purchasing power. However, when inflation is high, consumers are more likely to spend immediately before prices rise further. Consequently, savers and investors typically expect to earn interest or investment returns as compensation for postponing current consumption and bearing inflation risk.

Interest rates play a central role in this relationship. Lower interest rates reduce the reward for saving and encourage current spending, which can contribute to higher inflation. Conversely, investors facing higher expected inflation demand higher returns to preserve the real value of their wealth.



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One of the main problems of allowing inflation to determine interest rates is that current interest rates are actually nominal interest rates. Nominal rates are “stated,” not adjusted for the effects of inflation. In order to determine more practical real interest rates, the original nominal rate must be adjusted using an inflation rate, such as those that are calculated and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics within the consumer price index (CPI). A concept referred to as the Fisher effect, named for economist Irving Fisher, describes the relationship between inflation and the nominal and real interest rates and is expressed using the following formula: $(1 + i) = (1 + R) \times (1 + h)$

where i is the nominal interest rate, R is the real interest rate, and h is the expected inflation rate. An example of the Fisher effect would be seen in the case of a bond investor who is expecting a real interest rate of return of 6% on the bond, in an economy that is experiencing an expected inflation rate of 2%.



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Interest and Savings

Savings are adversely affected by negative real interest rates. A person who holds money in the form of cash is actually losing future purchasing value when real interest rates are negative. A saver who decides to hold \$1,000 in the form of cash for one year at a negative real interest rate of -3.65% per year will lose $\$1000 \times -0.0365$ or \$36.50, in purchasing power by the end of that year. Ordinarily, interest rates would rise to compensate for negative real rates, but this might not happen if the Federal Reserve takes steps to maintain low interest rates to help stimulate and stabilize the economy. When interest rates are at such low levels, investors are forced out of Treasury and money market investments due to their extremely poor returns. It soon becomes obvious that the time value of money is critical concept because of its tremendous and direct impact on the daily spending, saving, and investment decisions of the people in our society. health.



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Compounding Interest

As we discussed earlier, compound interest can be defined as interest that is being earned on interest. In cases of compounding interest, the amount of money that is being accrued on previous amounts of earned interest income will continue to grow with each compounding period. So, for example, if you have \$1,000 in a savings account and it is earning interest at a 10% annual rate and is compounded every year for a period of five years, the compounding will allow for growth after one year to an amount of \$1,100. This comprises the original principal of \$1,000 plus \$100 in interest. In year two, you would actually be earning interest on the total amount from the previous compounding period the \$1,100 amount.

So, to continue with this example, by the end of year two, you would have earned \$1,210 (\$1,100 plus \$110 in interest). If you continue on until the end of year five, that \$1,000 will have grown to approximately \$1,610.



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For example, \$1,000 invested at 6% for a year compounded annually would be worth $\$1,000 \times (1.06)^1 = \$1,060.00$. But that same \$1,000 invested for that same period of time—one year—and earning interest at the same annual rate but compounded monthly would grow to $\$1,000 \times (1.005)^{12} = \$1,061.67$, because the interest paid each month is earning interest on interest at a 6% rate. Note that we represent r as the interest paid per period $\left(\frac{0.06 \text{ annual interest}}{12 \text{ months in a year}} = 0.005 \right)$ and n as the number of periods (12 months in a year; $12 \times 1 = 12$) rather than the number of years, which is only one.

Continuing with our example, that same \$1,000 in an account with interest compounded quarterly, or four times a year, would grow to $\$1,000 \times (1.015)^4 = \$1,061.36$ in one year. Note that this final amount ends up compounded future value of \$1,061.67, which would appear to make logical sense.

The total differences in future values among annual, monthly, and quarterly compounding in these examples are insignificant, amounting to less than \$1.70 in total. However, when working with larger amounts, higher interest rates, more frequent compounding periods, and longer terms, compounding periods and frequency become far more important and can generate some exceptionally large differences in future values.



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Ten million dollars at 12% growth for one year and compounded annually amounts to $\$10,000 \times (1.12) = \$11,200,000$, while 10 million dollars on the same terms but compounded quarterly will produce $\$10,000,000 \times (1.03)^4 = \$11,255,088.10$. Most wealthy and rational investors and savers would be very pleased to earn that additional \$55,088.10 by simply having their funds in an account that features quarterly compounding.

In another example, \$200 at 60% interest, compounded annually for six years, becomes $\$200 \times (1.6)^6 = \$3,355.44$, while this same amount compounded quarterly grows to $\$200 \times (1.15)^{24} = \$5,725.04$.

An amount of \$1 at 3%, compounded annually for 100 years, will be worth $\$1 \times (1.03)^{100} = \19.22 . The same dollar at the same interest rate, compounded monthly over the course of a century, will grow to $\$1 \times (1.0025)^{1,200} = \397.44 .

This would all seem to make sense due to the fact that in situations when compounding increases in frequency, interest income is being received during the year as opposed to at the end of the year and thus grows more rapidly to become a larger and more valuable sum of money. This is important because we know through the concept of TVM that having money now is more useful to us than having that same amount of money at some later point in time.



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The Rule of 72

The rule of 72 is a simple and often very useful mathematical shortcut that can help you estimate the impact of any interest or growth rate and can be used in situations ranging from financial calculations to projections of population growth. The formula for the rule of 72 is expressed as the unknown (the required amount of time to double a value) calculated by taking the number 72 and dividing it by the known interest rate or growth rate. When using this formula, it is important to note that the rate should be expressed as a whole integer, not as a percentage. So, as a result, we have

$$\text{Years for an Amount to Double} = \frac{72}{\text{Interest or Growth Rate}}$$

This formula can be extremely practical when working with financial estimates or projections and for understanding how compound interest can have a dramatic effect on an original amount or monetary balance.

Following are just a few examples of how the rule of 72 can help you solve problems very quickly and very easily, often enabling you to solve them “in your head,” without the need for a calculator or spreadsheet.

Let’s say you are interested in knowing how long it will take your savings account balance to double. If your account earns an interest rate of 9%, your money will take $72/9$ or 8, years to double. However, if you are earning only 6% on this same investment, your money will take $72/6$, or 12, years to double.

Now let’s say you have a specific future purchasing need and you know that you will need to double your money in five years. In this case, you would be required to invest it at an interest rate of $72/5$, or 14.4%.

Through these sample examples, it is easy to see how relatively small changes in a growth or interest rate can have significant impact on the time required for a balance to double in size.



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To further illustrate some uses of the rule of 72, let's say we have a scenario in which we know that a country's **gross domestic product** is growing at 4% a year. By using the rule of 72 formula, we can determine that it will take the economy $72/4$, or 18, years to effectively double.

Now, if the economic growth slips to 2%, the economy will double in $72/2$, or 36, years. However, if the rate of growth increases to 11%, the economy will effectively double in $72/11$, or 6.55, years. By performing such calculations, it becomes obvious that reducing the time it takes to grow an economy, or increasing its rate of growth, could end up being very important to a population, given its current level of technological innovation and development.

It is also very easy to use the rule of 72 to express future costs being impacted by inflation or future savings amounts that are earning interest.

To apply another example, if the inflation rate in an economy were to increase from 2% to 3%, consumers would lose half of the purchasing power of their money. This is calculated as the value of their money doubling in $72/3$, or 24, years as compared to $72/2$, or 36, years—quite a substantial difference.

Now, let's say that tuition costs at a certain college are increasing at a rate of 7% per year, which happens to be greater than current inflation rates. In this case, tuition costs would end up doubling in $72/7$, or about 10.3, years.



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In an example related to personal finance, we can say that if you happen to have an annual percentage rate of 24% interest on your credit card and you do not make any payments to reduce your balance, the total amount you owe to the credit card company will double in only $72/24$, or 3, years.

So, as we have seen, the rule of 72 can clearly demonstrate how a relatively small difference of 1 percentage point in GDP growth or inflation rates can have significant effects on any short- or long-term economic forecasting models.

It is important to understand that the rule of 72 can be applied in any scenario where we have a quantity or an amount that is in the process of growing or is expected to grow for any period of time into the future. A good nonfinancial use of the rule of 72 might be to apply it to some population projections. For example, an increase in a country's population growth rate from 2% to 3% could present a serious problem for the planning of facilities and infrastructure in that country. Instead of needing to double overall economic capacity in $72/2$ or 36, years, capacity would have to be expanded in only $72/3$, or 24, years. It is easy to see how dramatic an effect this would be when we consider that the entire schedule for growth or infrastructure would be reduced by 12 years due to a simple and relatively small 1% increase in population growth.



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Investing and Risk

Investing is usually a sound financial strategy if you have the money to do so. When investing, however, there are certain risks you should always consider first when applying the concepts of the time value of money. For example, making the decision to take \$1,000 and invest it in your favorite company, even if it is expected to provide a 5% return each year, is not a guarantee that you will earn that return or any return at all, for that matter. Instead, as with any investment, you will be accepting the risk of losing some or even all of your money in exchange for the opportunity to beat inflation and increase your future overall wealth. Essentially, it is risk and return that are responsible for the entire idea of the time value of money. Risk and return are the factors that will cause a rational person to believe that a dollar risked should end up earning more than that single dollar.



Lecture

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Opportunity Costs

The concept of opportunity cost arises from the idea that there will always be possible options that are sacrificed with every option we decide on or for every choice that we make. For example, let's consider the decision to go to college after you graduate from high school. This decision, as with just about any other, will involve evaluating opportunity costs. If you choose to go to college, this will result in your sacrificing four years of potential earnings that you could have had if you had decided to take a job instead of attending school.

Also, in addition to the lost salary, you would be losing out on four years of work experience that could have had a positive impact on your résumé or your future earnings prospects.



Summary

1 Now versus Later Concepts

This section discussed the underlying concepts of the time value of money (TVM).

2 Time Value of Money (TVM) Basics

Future value refers to the value that a current amount will eventually grow into at a given interest rate over a specific period of time. The single-period scenario is one way in which future amounts are calculated.

3 Methods for Solving Time Value of Money Problems

Calculations can be used to determine future and present dollar amounts, discount and growth rates, and periods of time required for specific growth.

4 Applications of TVM in Finance

The idea of the time value of money is often considered to be the cornerstone concept of the study of finance. TVM can help investors and savers understand the value of money today relative to its earning potential in the future.





Thank You