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معدل الفائدة - Interest

❖ What is Interest?

It is how much is paid for using the money (for investment). It is expressed as an annual percentage rate. (or as an amount).

- عوامل و نتائج حساب الفائدة The Factors of Interest Calculation •
- 1- Principal (P): The amount of money borrowed or invested

2- Interest rate (i): It is the amount of money returns from investment. It is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

3- Number of periods (n): It is the time of borrowing or investing the money. It is usually expressed in years.

فترة الأقتراض أو الأستثمار: هي الفترة الزمنية التي تحسب خلالها مقدار الفائدة العائدة و تقاس بالسنوات عادة

4- Future Value (F): The amount of cash at a specified date in the future that is equivalent in value to a specified sum today.

Cash Flow Diagram: It is a tool used by accountants and engineers, to represent the transactions of cash which will take place over the course of a given project.



Downward arrows - negative cash flow - (Costs)
Upward arrows - positive cash flow - (Revenue)

مخطط التدفق النقدي هو مخطط تصويري يوضح أفقياً وقت الأستثمار المحتسب بالسنين كما يمثل تدفق الأموال المصروفة (المستثمرة) و المستحصلة على شكل أسهم. تكون أسهم الإيرادات للأعلى لتمثل القيم الموجبة بينما أسهم المصاريف تكون للأسفل لتمثل القيم السالبة

للاقتر اض

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طرق إحتساب معدل الفائدة Methods of Calculating Interest *

Interest is usually calculated using one of two methods: Simple Interest calculation, or Compound Interest calculation.

Simple interest is a way of accumulating interest on principal (the original amount of the borrowed or invested money). When money is borrowed, the borrower is usually required to pay the supplier of the funds a rate of interest until the principal has been repaid.

هو مبلغ الفائدة الثابت الواجب دفعه من قبل المقتر ض عند نهاية المدة الزمنية

Interest (I) =
$$(i \times P)$$
. n

$$F = P + I \longrightarrow F = P + P.i.n \longrightarrow F = P (1 + i.n)$$

P = amount of money borrowed or invested (called "Principal")

F = The future sum of money that a given sum of money is "worth" at a specified time in the future assuming a certain interest rate. In other means, The amount of the borrowed or invested money in the future.

i = Annual interest rate (%)

n = time of borrowing or investing the money (usually expressed in 'Years')

U = The amount of money calculated with Unit Price

U : قيمة المبلغ المادية

Example:

Solution:

F = P (1 + i.n)
F =
$$1 \times 10^6$$
 (1+ 0.1*2) = 1,200,000 U

It is the interest added to the principal of borrowed or invested money, so that the added interest also earns interest from then on.

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$$P = P (1+i) + i [P (1+i)] = P(1+i)^{2}$$

Principal (Present) Value (P) = F(1+i)⁻ⁿ

As shown below:

سنوات – (No. of Years (n) الأقتراض	Principal (Present) Value (P) – القيمة الحالية	الفائدة — Interest Each year (n=1)	القيمة — Future Value المستقبلية
1	Р	P.i.n	P + P.i = P(1+i)
2	P(1+i)	P(1+i) × i.n	P(1+i) + P(1+i)i = $P[(1+i)(1+i)]$ = $P(1+i)^2$
3	P(1+i) ²	P(1+i) ² × i.n	$P(1+i)^{2} + P(1+i)^{2}i$ $= P[(1+i)^{2}(1+i)]$ $= P(1+i)^{3}$
n	P(1+i) ⁿ	P(1+i) ⁿ × i.n	$P(1+i)^{n} + P(1+i)^{n}i$

Example:

For the cash flow shown below, find the Present value.

Solution:

$$P = F (1+i)^{-n}$$

$$= 180 \times 106 (1 + 0.12)^{-10}$$

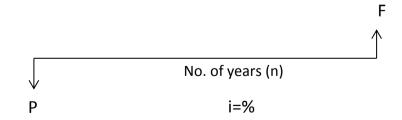
* Cases for Compound Payment

1- Single Payment

الدفعة المفردة

$$P = F (1+i)^{-n}$$

$$F = P (1+i)^n$$



$$\mathsf{F} = \mathsf{A} \left[\frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i} \right]$$

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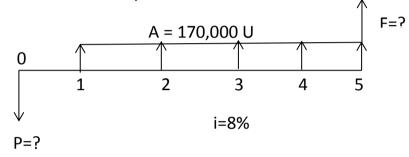
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$$P = A \left[\frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{(1+i)^n \cdot i} \right]$$
A
No. of years (n)
$$i = \%$$

(دفعات سنوية منتظمة بنفس القيمة) A = Annual Payments

Example:

For the cash flow shown below, find the Future and Present value

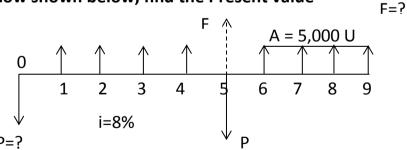


Solution:

F = 170,000 *
$$\left[\frac{(1+0.08)^5 - 1}{0.08}\right]$$
 = 997,322 U
P = 170,000 * $\left[\frac{(1+0.08)^5 - 1}{(1+0.08)^5 \cdot 0.08}\right]$ = 678,760 U

Example:

For the cash flow shown below, find the Present value



Solution:

P (at year 5) = 5,000 *
$$\left[\frac{(1+0.08)^4 - 1}{(1+0.08)^4 \cdot 0.08}\right]$$
 = 16,360 U (This is F at year 5)

- ملاحظات هامة: إذا كانت الدفعات المنتظمة سنوية فإن n يمثل مجموع عدد السنوات
 - اذا كانت الدفعات نصف سنوية فان n×2
 - إذا كانت الدفعات فصلية فإن 1×4
 - إذا كانت الدفعات شهرية فإن 12×n