TI-Nspire™ Software Script

Using the Finance Solver (Tutorial E5)

http://www.atomiclearning.com/k12/en/movie/86424/play_window?type=Tutorial&sid=2421

[00:00:00.00]
You can use the Finance Solver in the Calculator application
to solve standard Time-Value-of-Money, or TVM, calculations.

[00:00:09.00]
In this example, I need to solve for a present value. I
know I need to have $50,000 in 4 years, and I want to open

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a savings account today. The savings account has an 8% interest
rate compounded monthly. I want to know how much I need

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to deposit into the account today to have $50,000
after 4 years. First, let's insert a new calculator page

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by clicking Insert and selecting Calculator. To open the
Finance Solver, in the Document Tools, I'll click Finance

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and choose Finance Solver. Now I just need to enter in
my variables. N is the total number of periods. The interest

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is compounded monthly over 4 years, so that's 4 times 12
months a year, for a total of 48 periods. I'll type 48,

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and then press the Tab key to move to the next field. I
is the interest in percent. My interest rate is 8%, so

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I'll type 8, and then press Tab. PV is present value,
which is what I want to know, so I'll skip over that for

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now by pressing Tab again. Pmt is payments. I'm not paying
anything out of the savings account for 4 years, so I'll

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make sure that it says 0, and press the Tab again. FV is future
value. After 4 years, I want to have $50,000, so I'll type

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in 50,000, and then press the Tab key. PpY is the number of
payments per year, which in this case is once per month

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for a total of 12, so I'll enter 12 and press the Tab key.
CpY is the compounding periods per year. In this case, it's

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the same as the number of payments per year, and you can
see that the number I entered into PpY carried over. So

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I'll just press the Tab key again. The last field is the
annuity payment method. Unless otherwise specified, the

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interest is typically compounded at the end of the term,
so we'll leave that set to the default, and press the Tab

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key. Now that we've entered all our variables, I'll press
the Tab key twice to highlight the Present Value, or PV

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variable, and then press the Enter key to evaluate it. I
can see that I will need to deposit approximately $36,346.03

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today in order to have $50,000 in four years. It's important
to note that all of these values are stored as variables.

[00:03:04.00]
If I need to use the PV variable in another calculation in the
Calculator, for example, I can close this box and press the

[00:03:12.00]
Var button and then choose tvm.pv. Now, if I press Enter, you
can see that the value has been stored in that variable.

[00:03:27.00]