

Simple One-time Interest

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Compound Interest

$$P_N = P_0 \left(1 + \frac{r}{k}\right)^{Nk}$$
 P_N is the balance in the account after N years. P_0 is the starting balance of the account (also called initial deposit, or principal) - r is the annual interest rate in decimal form - k is the number of compounding periods in one year.

annually (once a year), $k = 1$. Quarterly, $k = 4$. monthly, $k = 12$. Daily $k = 365$.

Annuity Formula

$$P_N = \frac{d \left(\left(1 + \frac{r}{k}\right)^{Nk} - 1 \right)}{\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)}$$
 P_N is the balance in the account after N years. d is the regular deposit (the

amount you deposit each year, each month, etc.) r is the annual interest rate in decimal form. k is the number of compounding periods in one year.

Payout Annuity Formula

$$P_0 = \frac{d \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{r}{k}\right)^{-Nk} \right)}{\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)}$$

P_0 is the balance in the account at the beginning (starting amount, or principal).
 d is the regular withdrawal (the amount you take out each year, each month, etc.)
 r is the annual interest rate (in decimal form. Example: 5% = 0.05)
 k is the number of compounding periods in one year.
 N is the number of years we plan to take withdrawals

Loans Formula

$$P_0 = \frac{d \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{r}{k}\right)^{-Nk} \right)}{\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)}$$

P_0 is the balance in the account at the beginning (the principal, or amount of the loan).
 d is your loan payment (your monthly payment, annual payment, etc)
 r is the annual interest rate in decimal form.
 k is the number of compounding periods in one year.
 N is the length of the loan, in years