

SEMINAR LEADER: CHUCK WILCOX. Over the past five years, Chuck has shown thousands the way to make money with the HP-12C. His firm, Chuck Wilcox & Associates, conducts seminars for Realtors, Appraisers, Lenders and Investment Groups throughout the United States.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TAPE/SIDE	PAGE
1/A	Getting Acquainted with HP-12C2
1/A 1/B	Keys Used in Basic Functions
1/В	Basic Arithmetic/ Automatic Memory Stack: The Stack RPN4
1/B	Simple Addition5
1/B	More Basic Math6
1/B	Four Basic Functions7
1/B	Chain Math Calculations8
1/B	R and X/Y Manipulating the Memory Stack9
2/A	Revolving Memory Stack10
2/A	Decimal Places - the "fix" keyll
2/A	The Percent Key12
2/A 2/B	STO RCL & The Storage Registers13
2/B 3//A	Financial Registers and Functions14
2/B 3/A	Notes on Financial Functions15
2/B 3/A	The Three Questions16
3/A	FV Value of an Investment17

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TAPE/	SIDE		PAGE
3/A		FV - Value of an Investment	.17
3/A	3/B	PMT - Changing the Period	.18
3/B		PMT - Changing the Interest Rate	.19
3/B	4/A	n - How Many Payments Remaining?	.20
4/A		FV - Amount of Final Payment	.20
4/A		i - Interest Rate; Investor's Yield	.21
4/A		FV - Balloons	.22
4/A	4/B	PV - Buying a Discounted Mortgage	.23
4/B		Amort - Amortization	.24
4/B	5/A	Adjustable Loans (AML - ARM)	.24a
5/A		IRR - Internal Rate of Return	.25
5/B		Internal Rate of Return (cont)	.25a
5/B		NPV - Net Present Value	.26
5/B		Lenders Yield on a Mortgage with Points	.27
5/B	6/A	Wrap Around Loan	.28
6/A	6/B	Blended Rate Loan	.28a
6/B		Interest Only Loans	.28b
6/B		PV - Begin; End	.29
6/B		<pre>1/x One Divided by X (Reciprocals)</pre>	.30
6/B		Percent Functions	.31
6/B		Day and Date with Prorations	.32
6/B		Day and Date	.33

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR HP-12C

BATTERIES

Your HP comes equipped with 3 replaceable alkaline batteries that should last 6 months, minimum. Replace batteries if asterisk in lower left corner of your display appears or is flashing. Replace batteries with alkaline or silver oxide batteries. Silver Oxide batteries are longer lasting and more costly.

CONTINUOUS MEMORY

The HP-12C has a continuous memory feature which allows information stored in the registers or display to be retained even if the calculator is turned off.

AUTO OFF FEATURE

The calculator will turn itself off if left unused for a period of 5 or 10 minutes. Information stored in the display or registers will be retained and reappear when the calculator is turned on again.

"ERROR" MESSAGES

"ERROR" messages may appear on the screen for any number of reasons. The HP Owner's Handbook, pp.202-205 will reveal the nature of the "ERROR" message, but the problem in question should be reworked. Always clear the "ERROR" message out of the display before continuing (strike the CLX key).

VERIFYING OPERATION

If a calculator malfunction is suspected, follow the steps outlined on p.220 of your Owner's Handbook to verify correct operation.

THE KEYBOARD

The keyboard will be discussed on the next page. Review pp.231-234 of your Ownner's Handbook for complete descriptions of key functions.

ON Depressed once, turns calculator on. Depressed again, turns calculator off.			
CLEARING	FUNCTIONS:	CLX f CLX f FIN f PREFIX f PRGM f S	Clears X-register Clears all registers Clears financial registers Clears prefixes Clears or resets program Clears statistical registers

TO CLEAR DISPLAY (Should show	only 0.00)
Problem	Solution
Too many or too few decimal places	f 2
Numbers in display	CLX
"C" in display	STO EEX
Commas/Periods reversed	Turn unit off Press and hold • key Press ON Release ON, then release • key
"D.MY" in display	g 5
"BEGIN" in display	g 8
"PRGM" in display	f P/R

f

Fixes decimal places. Shifts calculator into gold functions.

g Shifts calculator into blue functions.

STO Enters information into storage registers.

RCL Recalls information from storage registers and financial registers.

ENTER Copies number from X-register (display) into Y-register and prepares X and Y for math command.

8 Calculates percentages.

X/Y Exchanges information between X and Y registers.

"Rolldown", allows us to view information stored in X,Y,Z and T registers.

R↓

BASIC ARITHMETIC AND THE AUTOMATIC MEMORY STACK

THE STACK R.P.N.

The logic system used by the HP-l2C (R.P.N.) requires that numbers be entered into and stored in a memory stack "under" the enter bar before the +, -, x or \div functions can be performed on them. To better understand this, visualize the memory stack as follows:



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BASIC ARITHMETIC AND THE AUTOMATIC MEMORY STACK

COMMAND SEQUENCE FOR BASIC FUNCTIONS

- 1 KEY IN FIRST NUMBER
- 2 PRESS ENTER
- 3 KEY IN SECOND NUMBER
- 4 PRESS ARITHMETIC COMMAND $(+, -, x, \div)$

Enter numbers as if the problem was written vertically.

DISPLAY

3.00

PROBLEM: 1 2+ 3

KEYSTROKES

- 1 ENTER 1.00
- 2 +

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE MEMORY STACK?

KEYSTROKES	
1	1.

1.00	
1.00	

ENTER

2

+

1.00	
2.	



CONTINUE WITHOUT CLEARING YOUR CALCULATOR

BASIC ARITHMETIC AND THE AUTOMATIC MEMORY STACK

PROBLEM: 3 + 6 = 9

KEYSTROKES

DISPLAY

6 +

9.00

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE MEMORY STACK?

KEYSTROKES

MEMORY STACK



6

.	_
	1
9.00	

+

PROBLEM: 9 x 3 = 27

KEYSTROKES DISPLAY

3 X

27.00

KEYSTROKES

MEMORY STACK

9.00	
3.	

3

X

27.00

RPN LOGIC SYSTEM SAVES KEYSTROKES BY ELIMINATING NEED TO CLEAR CALCULATOR!

THE FOUR BASIC FUNCTIONS

REVIEW: COMMAND SEQUENCE

- 1 KEY IN FIRST NUMBER
- 2 PRESS ENTER
- 3 KEY IN SECOND NUMBER
- 4 PRESS MATH COMMAND

Addition	Subtraction	Multiplication	Division
12	8	9	50
10+	3-	7 ×	2

SOLVE:		KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY
12 + 10	=	12 ENTER	12.00
		10 +	22.00
8 - 3	=	8 ENTER	8.00
		3 –	5.00
9 x 7	=	9 ENTER	9.00
		7 X	63.00
50 ÷ 2	=	50 ENTER	50.00
		2 ÷	25.00

	KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY
PROBLEM: $(4x3x6) - 51$	4 ENTER	
5	3 X	
	6 X	
	51 –	
	3 ÷	7.00
PROBLEM:	12.5 ENTER	
of each room, and the total	11 X	137.50
given these room sizes:	9 ENTER	
12 1/2' X 11'	9 X	81.00
10 1/2' x 10 1/2'	+	218.50
	10.5 ENTER	
	10.5 X	110.25
	+	328.75
PROBLEM:	295 ENTER	
the following rental income:	4 x	1,180.00
4 units 295./month	325 ENTER	
3 units 350./month	5 X	1,625.00
Laundry income: 900./year	+	2,805.00
	350 ENTER	
	3 X	1,050.00
	+	3,855.00
	12 X	46,260.00

900

+

47,160.00

 $R \downarrow$ & X/Y: MANIPULATING THE MEMORY STACK

KEY IN EXACTLY:

- 1 ENTER
- 2 ENTER
- 3 ENTER
- 4 (do <u>not</u> enter)

MEMORY STACK NOW LOOKS LIKE THIS:



	KEYSTROKE	DISPLAY
TEST:	R↓	3.00
	R↓	2.00
	R↓	1.00
	R↓	4.00

You have reviewed the contents of the four memory stack registers.

TEST:	X/Y	3.00
	X/Y	4.00

REMEMBER: X/Y exchanges information between the X and Y registers without disturbing the Z or T registers.

"REVOLVING" MEMORY STACK

PROBLEM: If you put \$32,000 in a bank savings account at 4% interest, compounded annually, how much will you have at the end of EACH of 5 years?

To determine the value of 32,000 after one year, we must multiply 32,000 by 1.04 (104%).

By loading the memory stack with a factor of 1.04, we can accomplish a "rotating" effect and save many keystrokes, as follows:

KEYSTROKES DISPLAY



(fills memory stack)

32000 X	33,280.00	Value at EOY l
x	34,611.20	EOY 2
x	35,995.65	EOY 3
x	37,435.47	EOY 4
x	38,932.89	EOY 5

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE MEMORY STACK?



THE MEMORY STACK "REVOLVES" EACH TIME THE COMMAND TO MULTIPLY IS GIVEN.

CLEAR YOUR CALCULATOR: £ CLX

DECIMAL PLACES AND THE _____ FIX" KEY__

PROBLEM: WHAT IS THE DECIMAL EQUIVALENT OF 3/8?

KEYSTROKES DISPLAY

3 ENTER

8 ÷

0.38

Is this correct? Shouldn't it be 0.375?

When we set the calculator by striking f 2, we told it to round to two decimal places.

****DO NOT CLEAR****

Try this:

KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY
f 3	0.375
f 2	0.38

Try another one:

KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY
39.76332 ENTER	39.76
f 3	39.763
f 4	39.7633
f 6	39.763320
f 2	39.76
f 1	39.8
f 0	40.

NOTE:

No matter how your display is set, internally the HP figures to 10 decimal places in all functions EXCEPT amortization.

NOW RESET YOUR CALCULATOR BY STRIKING [f] 2.

୫ THE PERCENT KEY

PROBLEM: What is 36% of \$832.50?

KEYSTROKES		DISPLAY
832.50	ENTER	
36	Q,O	299.70

PROBLEM: What is the tax, and what is the total purchase price of an item which costs \$179.75 with 4% sales tax?

KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY	
179.75 ENTER		
4 %	7.19	(tax amount)
+	186.94	(total price)

PROBLEM: VALUE: \$48,000 DOWNPAYMENT: 20%

> What is the downpayment amount? What is the loan amount

KEYSTROKES DISPLAY

48000 ENTER

20	Qo	9,600.00	(Downpayment)
_		38,400.00	(Loan amount)

If this was an interest only loan, what would the monthly payment be if the interest rate is 11%?

11	R	4224.00	(Annual interest)
12	÷	352.00	(Monthly payment)

STO & RCL & THE DATA STORAGE REGISTERS

The HP has storage capacity for data in registers "under" the numbers 0-9 and .0-.9. These registers are referred to as R0, R1, R2, R3, etc. Information stored in these registers intact even when the calculator is turned off (f CLX clears all storage registers).

STORE OUR PHONE NUMBER IN STORAGE REGISTER 9

KEYSTROKES

5174848234

STO 9

NOW SAVE YOUR OWN PHONE NUMBER IN R • 9:

KEYSTROKES

(YOUR AREA CODE AND NUMBER)

STO • 9

TO RECALL STORED NUMBERS:

KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY
RCL 9	5,174,848,234.
RCL · 9	(YOUR NUMBER)

THE FINANCIAL REGISTERS AND FUNCTIONS

REMEMBER:	The gold "f" key selects gold functions The blue "g" key selects blue functions
n	NUMBER of periods. Stores or computes number of periods.
AMORT	Amortization function. Discussed later.
12x	Automatically multiplies number in X-register by 12 and stores it in the n register.
i	Periodic <u>INTEREST</u> rate. Stores or computes interest rate or yield.
INT	Computes simple interest.
12÷	Automatically divides number in X-register by 12 and stores it in the i register.
PV	<u>PRESENT VALUE</u> Value at the beginning of a period. Stores or computes value or loan balance.
NPV	Net Present Value. Present value of an uneven future cash flow.
CFo	Cash Flow zero. Cash flow (investment) at the beginning of a period. Used in IRR and NPV.
PMT	<u>PAYMENT</u> Stores or computes a periodic payment amount made or received.
RND	Rounds.
CFj	Periodic cash flows. Used in IRR and NPV.
FV	<u>FUTURE VALUE</u> Stores or computes ending value of a cash flow or investment, i.e., future value of an investment, balance of loan, balloon amt.
IRR	Internal Rate of Return.
Νj	Number of equal cash flows. Used in IRR and NPV.
СНЅ	Changes sign from positive to negative and negative to positive.

NOTES ON FINANCIAL FUNCTIONS

"STEPPING ON" ENTRIES

When a number is keyed into one of the financial registers (n, i, PV, PMT, FV), it "steps on" or replaces any previous entry. Therefore, it is not normally necessary to clear the financial registers between calculations.

Any information incorrectly entered into the financial registers may be corrected by simply entering the correct number, thereby "stepping on", or replacing the incorrect number.

RCL & THE FINANCIAL REGISTERS

Any number stored or entered into a financial register (n, i, PV, PMT, FV) may be viewed by striking RCL and the desired register, i.e., to view the payment amount, strike: RCL PMT

ZERO OUT UNUSED REGISTERS

Any leftover data in a financial register from a previous calculation will affect the current calculation. No need to clear entire calculator; simply enter zero into the unused register.

CONVERTING ENTRIES FROM ANNUAL TO MONTHLY

Periods can be converted from years to months by prefixing the n entry with the blue g key.

Interest rates can be converted from annual to monthly by prefixing the i entry with the blue g key.

ERROR MESSAGES

If you receive an ERROR message in your display, clear the ERROR out of the display by striking the CLx key once, before attempting to proceed with the calculation. Consult pages 202-205 in your HP Owners Handbook to determine the nature of the error.

THE THREE QUESTIONS

1 WHAT IS THE QUESTION?

Must be expressed in calculator language.

n What is the number of periods? i What is the interest per period? PV What is the present value? PMT What is the payment amount per period? FV What is the future value?

The "question" is the last keystroke in any calculation. Enter all known data into the financial registers, then strike the final "question" key. The X-register (display) will show the word "running" as the calculator computes the answer.

2 WHAT IS THE PERIOD?

A period = the shortest length of time between occurrences.

UNITY OF PERIOD: Periods of n & i must be compatible; i.e., if period (n) is expressed as monthly, interest (i) must also be expressed as monthly.

3 IS THE NUMBER POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE?

Ask:	Do Is Is	I receive this money? this a positive cash flow? this money INTO MY POCKET?	POSITIVE	ENTRY
Or:	Do Is Is	I pay out this money? this a negative cash flow? this money OUT OF POCKET?	NEGATIVE	ENTRY

PLEASE NOTE: To avoid confusion, NEGATIVE NUMBERS WILL BE INDICATED WITH < BRACKETS > rather than a minus sign.
SOLVING FOR PUTURE VALUE PV : VALUE OF AN INVESTMENT

- GIVEN: HOUSE VALUE EST. INCREASE IN VALUE (ANNUAL) HOLDING PERIOD 5 YEARS
 - What is the projected value at end of year five?



GIVEN:	HOUSE V	ALUE	IN 1930	8,800
	SOLD IN	1940	FOR	14,250

What is the percent of value increase annually?



SOLVING FOR PAYMENT: CHANGING THE PERIOD

GIVEN: MORTGAGE AMOUNT \$50,000 INTEREST RATE 128 AMORTIZATION 30 YEARS What is the ANNUAL payment? I. II. What is the SEMI-ANNUAL payment? III. What is the QUARTERLY payment? IV. What is the MONTHLY payment? KEYSTROKES DISPLAY f CLX I. 30 n i 12 50000 PV 0 FV PMT <6,207.18> II. 30 ENTER 60.00 2 x n 12 ENTER 2 ÷ i 6.00 <3,093.79> PMT III. 30 ENTER 4 120.00 X n ENTER 12 4 | ÷ i 3.00 PMT <1,544.50> 360.00 IV. 30 g n 1.00 12 i g <514.31> PMT

COMMENTS	n	i	PV	PMT	FV

SOLVING FOR PAYMENT: CHANGING THE INTEREST RATE

GIVEN: MORTGAGE AMOUNT: \$112,600 INTEREST RATE: 13 7/8% (must convert this to a decimal value) AMORTIZATION: 25 YEARS

- I. What is the monthly payment? II. What is the monthly payment if INTEREST RATE IS 12.5%?
- III. What is the monthly payment if INTEREST RATE IS 11%?



COMMENTS	n	i	PV	PMT	FV

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10 TO 10 TO 10 TO 100 TO 100

SOLVING FOR FV : AMOUNT OF FINAL PAYMENT?

GIVEN: MORTGAGE BALANCE 73,850 ANNUAL INTEREST RATE 12 1/2% MONTHLY PAYMENT 849.00

- I. How many payments remaining?
- II. How many payments remaining if the payment is increased to 900.00 per month?
- III. How many payments remaining if the annual interest rate is reduced to 11%?
- IV. How much is the final payment amount?



COMMENTS	n	i	PV	РМТ	FV

I. GIVEN: MORTGAGE BALANCE 87,213.13 MONTHLY PAYMENT 914.81 REMAINING AMORTIZATION 14 YEARS

WHAT IS THE ANNUAL INTEREST RATE?



II. GIVEN: You, as an investor, have paid \$8993.00 for a discounted mortgage which brings you payments of \$133.00 monthly for 5 years and a \$10,000 balloon at the end of year 5.

WHAT IS YOUR YIELD (annual interest rate)?



COMMENTS	n	i	PV	РМТ	FV

SOLVING FOR FUTURE VALUE FV : BALLOONS

- GIVEN: MORTGAGE AMOUNT: 50,000 ANN. INT. RATE: 13% AMORTIZATION: 20 YEARS
 - I. Determine the monthly payment. II. What is the balloon at end of year 10? III. What is the balloon EOY 7?



COMMENTS	n	i	PV	PMT	FV

SOLVING FOR PRESENT VALUE **PV** : Buying a Discounted Mortgage

GIVEN:	MORTGAGE BALANCE	49,267.27
	ANN. INT. RATE	10 3/4%
	MONTHLY PAYMENT	492.47

- Determine number of payments remaining. I.
- How much would an investor pay for this income stream II. if they required a 15% return on their investment?
- III. What is the value with a 20% required yield?
- What is the value of the above with 20% yield to the IV. investor if the mortgage balloons after 60 payments?



COMMENTS	n	i	PV	PMT	FV
-					

AMORTIZATION: INTEREST, PRINCIPAL, BALANCE

GIVEN:	MORTGAGE AMOUNT	66,800
	ANNUAL INTEREST	128
	MONTHLY PAYMENT	735.50

- COMPUTE: Interest, principal and loan balance for: EOM 1 EOM 2
 - EOM 2 EOM 3
 - Loan balance: EOY 1
 - EOY 2

KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY	
f CLX		
66800 PV		
12 g i		
735.50 CHS PMT		
l f n	<668.00>	
X/Y	<67.50>	
RCL PV	66,732.50	
l f n	<667.33>	
X/Y	<68.17>	
RCL PV	66,664.33	
l f n	<666.64>	
X/Y	<68.86>	
RCL PV	66,595.47	
HOW DO WE KNOW THIS IS	MONTH 3?	
RCL n	3.00	
9 f n	<5,967.97>	(interest)
RCL PV	65,943.94	EOY 1
12 f n	<7,861.35>	(interest)
RCL PV	64,979.29	EOY 2

COMMENTS	n	i	PV	РМТ	FV

CALCULATING PAYMENTS FOR ADJUSTABLE LOANS: (AML; ARM)

GIVEN:	MORTGAGE AMOUNT: BEGINNING INTEREST	ይልጥድ•	\$ 73,300 9 3/4 %
	AMORTIZATION:) y	30 YEARS
	MAXIMUM CAP:	2 0	5 %

I.	What is	the	monthly	payment	year	one?
II.	Project	the	monthly	payment	year	two.
III.	Project	the	monthly	payment	year	three.

	KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY
I.	30 g n	360.00
	9.75 gli	0.81
	73300 PV	
	0 FV	
	PMT	<629.76>
II.	12 f n	(ignore result)
	29 g n	348.00
	11.75 gli	0.98
	PMT	<738.39>
III	. 12 f n	(ignore result)
	28 g n	336.00
	13.75 g i	1.15
	PMT	<849.85>
	RCL PV	72,555.82

COMMENTS	n	i	PV	РМТ	FV

IRR: INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN

GIVEN: AN INVESTMENT OF \$36,000 WHICH BRINGS THE FOLLOWING UNEVEN CASH FLOW:

ЕОҮ	1	6,000		
EOY	2	7,200		
EOY	3	6,500		
ЕОҮ	4	8,000		
ЕОҮ	5	8,000		
EOY	6	6,000	+	38,220

I. What is the IRR? II. What is the IRR if cash flow in year one is \$0.00? III. What is the IRR if cash flow in year one was <1200.00>? IV. What is the IRR if the initial investment was \$29,000?

COMPLETE T-BAR



COMMENTS	n	i	PV	РМТ	FV



NET PRESENT VALUE

GIVEN:	LOAN TERM:	15 years
	ANNUAL INTEREST	148
	MONTHLY PAYMENT	656.00 per month 12 years
		790.00 per month for remainder.

What is the value of this income stream to an investor today?

KEYSTROKES

DISPLAY

f CLx	
14 g i	
656 g CFj	
72 g Nj	
X/Y g CFj	
X/Y g Nj	
790 g CFj	
36 g Nj	
f NPV	49,996.67
TRY THIS:	
RCL n	3.00 WHY?
RCL 1	656.00
RCL 2	656.00
RCL 3	790.00
1 n	
RCL g Nj	72.00
2 <u>n</u>	
RCL g Nj	72.00
3 n	
RCL g Nj	36.00

LENDER'S YIELD ON MORTGAGE WITH POINTS

- GIVEN: A \$69,000 loan amortized over 20 years at 15% annual interest, a balloon in seven years and 4 points charged to the borrower at closing.
 - I. Determine the monthly payment.
 - II. Determine the balloon payment amount.
 - III. Determine the amount of the loan with points included.
 - IV. WHAT IS THE LENDER'S YIELD?





WRAP AROUND LOAN

GIVEN:	Sale Price	40,000	Underlying Ass	sumable:
	Ann Int Rate	11%	Mort Bal	17,200
	Monthly Pmt Balloon	330.00 EOY 7	Ann Int Monthly Pmt	/ 1/2% 150.00

	KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY
WRAP LOAN	7 g n	
	ll g i	
	30000 CHS PV	
	STO 7	
	330 PMT	
	STO 8	
	FVFV	23,086.78
	STO 9	
UNDERLYING	7.5 g [i]	
	17200 PV	
	150 CHS PMT	
	FV	<12,523.65>
EQUITY	RCL 9	23,086.78
	+ FV	10,563.13
	RCL 8	330.00
	RCL PMT	<150.00>
	+ PV	180.00
	RCL 7	<30,000.00>
	RCL PV	17,200.00
	+ PV	<12,800.00>
	i	1.29
	12 X	15.48

COMMENTS	n	i	PV	PMT	FV
				·	

BLENDED INTEREST RATE LOAN

GIVEN:	Sale Price	62 , 500	Underlying (old	d) Loan:
	Down Payment	12,500	Mort Bal	31,250
	Balloon	EOY 7	Ann Int	LO 1/4%
	Yield on added	148	Monthly Pmt	331.72
	Amortize added	20 yrs	_	

I. What is the "Blended Rate"? (round up to nearest 1/4%)

	KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY
ADDED MONEY	20 g n	
	14 g i	
	18,750 CHS PV	
	0 FV	
	PMT STO 2	233.16
	7 g n	
	FV STO 3	16,712.75
OLD LOAN	10.25 g i	
	31250 PV	
	331.72 CHS PMT	
	FV	<23,337.79>
BLEND	CHS	23,337.79
	RCL 3	16,712.75
	+ FV	40,050.54
	RCL PMT	<331.72>
	CHS	331.72
	RCL 2	233.14
	+ PMT	564.88
	50000 CHS PV	
	i	0.98
	12 X	11.71

			Beg.Bal.		Bal. EOY 7
			(PV)	(PMT)	(FV)
		(Wrap/new	a) <30,000>	330.00	
		(01d)	17,200	<150.00>	
		(Equity)	<12,800>	180.00	
COMMENTS	n	i	PV	PMT	FV

SOLVING FOR INTEREST ONLY LOAN PAYMENT:

GIVEN:	LOAN AMOUNT:	47,900.00
	INTEREST RATE:	12 3/4%
	TERM:	5 YEARS

What is the monthly "interest only" payment?



COMMENTS	n	i	PV	РМТ	FV

|--|

: DISCOUNTED LEASE BEGIN/END

GIVEN: ANNUAL LEASE PAYMENT: 5,000.00 DISCOUNT RATE: 10% TERM: 5 YEARS



RESET YOUR CALCULATOR:

END

g

COMMENTS	n	i	PV	PMT	FV

1/x ONE DIVIDED BY X (RECIPROCALS)

- GIVEN: Net Operating Income of 120,000 Debt Coverage Ratio: 1.15
- I. What is the Margin of Safety? What is the maximum allowable Annual Debt Service?
- II. What loan amount would this Annual Debt Service support at 12%, 25 years, monthly payments?
- III. What would the value be if Loan to Value Ratio is 75%?



COMMENTS	n	i	PV	PMT	FV

GIVEN: NUMBER OF APARTMENT UNITS CONSTRUCTED IN:

1975:	3,682
1976:	3,822
1977:	3 , 975
1978:	4,234

What is the percent of change (increase) from year to year?

KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY
3682 ENTER	
3822 🛆 %	3.80
3822 ENTER	
3975 🛆 %	4.00
3975 ENTER	
4234 🛆%	6.52

GIVEN:	TOTAL GROSS RENTS: VACANCY:	: 63,760. 3,960.
What i	s the vacancy rate?	
KEYSTF	OKES	DISPLAY
63760	ENTER	
3960	8 T	6.21
DAY AND DATE FUNCTION WITH PRORATIONS

I. Determine the number of days in 1985II. Determine the number of days in 1984

	KEYSTROKE	ES	DISPLAY	
I.	f CLX			
	g 5			
	1.011985	ENTER	1.01	(date rounded)
	1.011986	g (DYS	365,00	(days in 1985)
II.	1.011984	ENTER	1.01	
	1.011985	g (Dys	366.00	(leap year)

- GIVEN: Insurance policy cost \$ 238.00. Paid in advance on 6/1/84. Closing date is 12/11/84. Seller will assign this policy to purchaser.
 - I. How much will the purchaser owe to the seller at closing ?



DAY AND DATE FUNCTIONS

Determine the day of the week for 1/2/86
Determine the day of the week that you were born on



- II. (Input your birthday) Don't forget, days must be 2 digit.
 - 0 g DATE HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

	Pavlik/Wil				
COMMENTS	l n	i		PMT	I FV