FUNCTION OUTPUT

```
pv <- function(FV, r, n) {
  present_value <- FV / (1 + r)^n
  round(present_value, 2)
}


pv(FV = 1000, r = .08, n = 5)
[1] 680.58

pv2 <- function(FV, r, n) {
  present_value <- FV / (1 + r)^n
  return(present_value)
  round(present_value, 2)
}


pv2(1000, .08, 5)
[1] 680.5832
```

What gets returned from a function is either:

1. The last expression evaluated

2. return(value), which forces the function to stop execution and return value

Note the differences in how we call these functions. Why do both cases work?

YOUR TURN!

- *Define a function titled* `ratio` *that takes arguments* **x** *and* **y** *and returns their ratio,* `x / y`

- *Call* `ratio()` *with arguments 3 and 4*