



FINANCIAL ANALYTICS IN R

# The Time Value of Money

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# Intuition



# An Example

Suppose that:

- You owe me \$100
- I can invest any cash I have with a 10% annual growth rate

Then I am ambivalent between getting paid certain values at certain points in time:

Time (Years)	Computation	Value (\$)
0		100
1	$100 \times (1 + 0.1)$	110
2	$110 \times (1 + 0.1) = 100 \times (1 + 0.1)^2$	121

# Definitions

**Present value (PV):** The value of a cashflow *as if I were receiving it today*

**Future value (FV):** The stated value of a cashflow *at the point I'm given it*

**Time periods (n):** The amount of time in the future that I receive the future value

**Discount rate (r):** The interest rate at which I can invest cash that I have

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# Time Value of Money Equation

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0		100
1	$100 \times (1 + 0.1)$	110
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...	...	...
n	$PV \times (1 + r)^n$	FV



# Time Value of Money Equation

**Future Value:**  $FV = PV * (1 + r)^n$

**Present Value:**  $PV = FV / (1 + r)^n$

## In R

```
fv <- pv * (1 + r)^n
pv <- fv / (1 + r)^n
# alternative: pv <- fv * (1 + r) ^ (-1 * n)
```

## In tidyverse

```
library(dplyr)
mutate(data, pv = fv / (1 + r)^n)
```



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**Let's practice!**



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# Using Different Discount Rates

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# A rate conversion example

**Start Date:** January 1

**Initial investment:** \$100

**Monthly Rate of Return:** 1.00%

Date	t	Calculation	Future Value
February 1	1	$100 * (1 + 0.01)$	101
March 1	2	$101 * (1 + 0.01) = 100 * (1 + 0.01)^2$	102.1
April 1	3	$102.1 * (1 + 0.01) = 100 * (1 + 0.01)^3$	103.03
...	...	...	...
January 1	12	$100 * (1 + 0.01)^{12}$	112.68

## A rate conversion example (cont.)

Date	t	Calculation	Future Value
February 1	1	$100 * (1 + 0.01)$	101
March 1	2	$101 * (1 + 0.01) = 100 * (1 + 0.01)^2$	102.1
April 1	3	$102.1 * (1 + 0.01) = 100 * (1 + 0.01)^3$	103.03
...	...	...	...
January 1	12	$100 * (1 + 0.01)^{12}$	112.68

**By extrapolation:**  $100 * (1 + \text{Monthly Rate})^{12} = 100 * (1 + \text{Annual Rate})$

**Conversion Formula:**  $\text{Annual Rate} = [(1 + \text{Monthly Rate})^{12}] - 1$



# The rate conversion formula

**r1:** Discount rate (growth rate) measured per some unit of time

**r2:** Discount rate (growth rate) measured per some other unit of time

$$r2 = [(1 + r1)^{(\# \text{ r1 units} / 1 \text{ r2 unit})}] - 1$$

```
r_quart <- (1 + r_mth)^3 - 1  
r_quart <- (1 + r_ann)^(1/4) - 1
```

# Real versus Nominal Measures



**Cost/Purchasing Power Today: \$50**

**Cost Tomorrow: \$70**

--> *inflation; less purchasing power*

**Cost Tomorrow: \$30**

--> *deflation; more purchasing power*



# Real versus Nominal Formulas

**r\_real**: Discount rate as measured in real dollars

**r\_nominal**: Discount rate as measured in inflation-adjusted dollars

**inflation\_rate**: Inflation rate

$$r_{\text{real}} = (1 + r_{\text{nominal}}) / (1 + \text{inflation\_rate}) - 1$$

$$r_{\text{nominal}} = (1 + r_{\text{real}}) * (1 + \text{inflation\_rate}) - 1$$



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**Let's practice!**



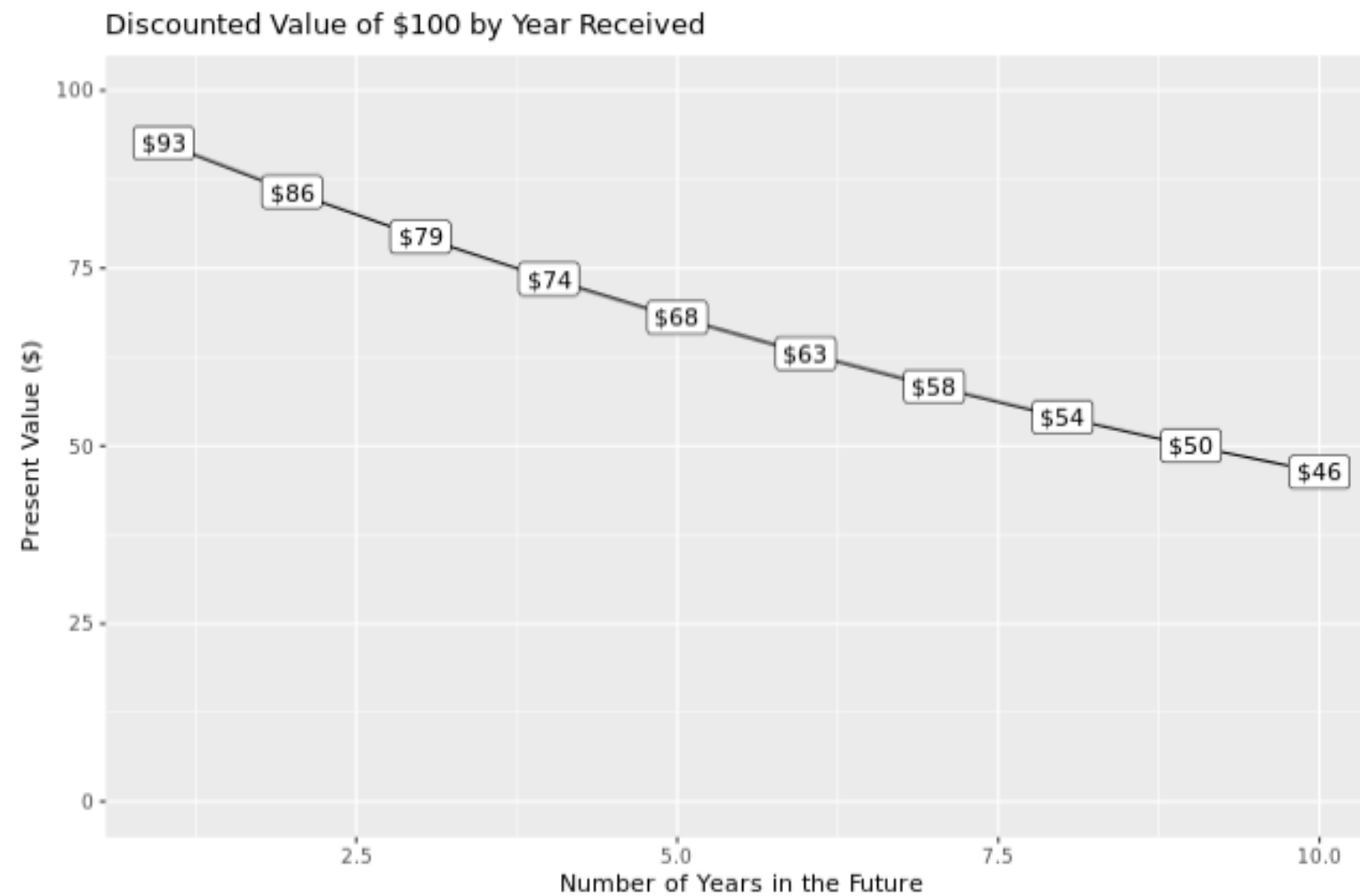
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# Discounting Multiple Cashflows

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# Streams of Cashflows (1)







# Streams of Cashflows (2)

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cash Received	100.00	200.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	500.00
Cash Spent	150.00	175.00	200.00	225.00	250.00	250.00
Net Cash	(50.00)	25.00	100.00	175.00	250.00	250.00

# Stream of Cashflows (3)

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cash Received	100.00	200.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	500.00
Cash Spent	150.00	175.00	200.00	225.00	250.00	250.00
Net Cash	(50.00)	25.00	100.00	175.00	250.00	250.00

```
pv <- calc_pv(fv = 100, r = 0.01, n = 3)
pv
> [1] 97.05901
```

```
cashflows <- c(0, -50, 25, 100, 175, 250, 250)
discounted_cashflows <- calc_pv(cashflows, r = 0.01, n = 0:6)
discounted_cashflows
> [1] 0.00000 -49.50495 24.50740 97.05901 168.17156 237.86642 235.51131
```

```
sum(discounted_cashflows)
> [1] 713.6108
```

# Summarizing Multiple Cashflow Streams

option	time	cashflow
A	1	350
A	2	350
A	3	350
B	1	500
B	2	500

```
many_cashflows %>%  
  group_by(option) %>%  
  summarize( PV = sum(calc_pv(cashflow, 0.08, n = time))
```

option	PV
A	901.9839
B	891.6324



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**Let's practice!**