◆ Congratulations! You passed! Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher	next item	
 Which function could I use to calculate the value of an account at the end of year 5 where I deposit \$100 at the beginning of year 1, and the account earns 10% p.a. interest paid at the end of each year? The PMT function. The PV function. None of these. The FV function. Correct Yes, this is correct. In this example, since there are no periodic payments after the initial deposit of \$100, we would set the 3rd pmt argument as 0, and the 4th optional pv argument as -100. Our formula could then be =FV(10%,5,0,-100). 	1/1 point	
2. I have a bank account worth \$100 at the start of year 1. At the end of every 3 months I want to deposit an amount \$X, so that at the end of year 2 the account is worth \$200. The account earns 10% interest per year, and the interest is paid every 3 months on the same day I make my deposits. Which formula can I use to calculate the periodic deposit amount X? ② = PMT(10%/4,2*4,100,200) ○ = PMT(10%/4,2,100,200) ○ = PMT(10%,2,100,200) ○ = PMT(10%,2*4,100,200) ○ Correct Yes, this is correct. Remember that both the first rate argument and the second nper argument of the PMT function must be expressed in terms of how frequently the cash flows occur. In this example, that is every 3 months, not every year.	1/1 point	
3. The formula =FV(5%,1,20,100) gives a value of -125. This means that if I start with receiving a payment of \$100, receive \$96 interest (\$5) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$20 at the end of 1 period, I would then need to give back \$125 after year 1 to have balanced total payments of zero. If I want my FV function to return +125 instead of -125, which of these adjusted formulas will give me that answer? □ =FV(5%,1,-20,100) □ =FV(5%,1,-20,100) □ =FV(5%,1,-20,-100) □ =FV(5%,1,-20,-100) □ correct Yes, this is correct. When considering amounts for PV, FV, and PMT (either as results of those functions or as argument terms within those functions), it can be helpful to think of positive numbers as amounts that flow to you and negative numbers as amounts that flow away from you.	1/1 point	
	1. Which function could I use to calculate the value of an account at the end of year 5 where I deposit \$100 at the beginning of year I, and the account earns 10% p.a. Interest paid at the end of each year? ○ The PMT function. ○ The PM function. ○ The PM function. ○ None of these. ② The PM function. ○ Correct Yes, this is correct. In this example, since there are no periodic payments after the initial deposit of \$100, we would set the 3 rd pmt argument as 0, and the 4 th optional pv argument as -100. Our formula could then be =FV(10%,5.0,-100). 2. I have a bank account worth \$100 at the start of year 1. At the end of every 3 months I want to deposit an amount \$X, so that at the end of year 2 the account is worth \$200. The account earns 10% interest per year, and the interest is paid every 3 months on the same day I make my deposits. Which formula can I use to calculate the periodic deposit amount \$X? ② =PMT(10%,4.2,1.00,-200) □ =PMT(10%,4.2,1.00,-200) □ =PMT(10%,2.1.00,-200) □ =PMT(10%,2.1.00,-200) ○ Correct Yes, this is correct. Remember that both the first rate argument and the second nper argument of the PMT function must be expressed in terms of how frequently the cash flows occur. In this example, that is every 3 months, not every year. 3. The formula =FV(5%,1,20,100) gives a value of -125. This means that if I start with receiving a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 period, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 5% interest (55) for 1 p	Create received 100% To pass 80% or higher 1. Which function could tuse to calculate the value of an account at the end of year's where I deposit \$100 at the beginning of year 1, and the account earns 10% p.a. interest paid at the end of each year? The PM function. Note of these. The PM function. Or arrest Yes, this is correct. In this example, since there are no periodic payments after the Initial deposit of \$100, we would set the 3" mint againment as 0, and the 4" optional paragrament as 100. Our formula could then be "PVIIO%5,5,9-100). 1. There is a bank account worth \$100 at the start of year 1.At the end of every 3 months I want to deposit an amount. \$X. so that at the end of year 2 the account is worth \$200. The account earns 10% interest per year, and the interest is paid every 3 months on the same day I make my deposits. Which formula can I use to calculate the periodic deposit amount 2. PMIT(10%4,2-4,300,-200) PMIT(10%4,2-4,300,-200) PMIT(10%4,2-4,300,-200) PMIT(10%4,2-1,00,-200) PMIT(10%4,2-1,00,-200) PMIT(10%5,2-1,00,-200) PMIT(10%5,2-1,00,-200) The corrund a *FVIS%4,1,00,000) The corrund a *FVIS%4,1,00,000) The corrund a *FVIS%4,1,00,000 gives a value of 125. This means that if I start with receiving a payment of \$100, receive 9th interest (\$100 for priod, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 9th interest (\$100 for priod, and receive a payment of \$100, receive 9th interest (\$100 for priod, and receive a payment of \$100 for priod payment \$100 for \$100 f