DZ Primjer 39

$k = 5\%$
$V_0 = 20\,000$
$V_t = 40\,000$
$t = ?$

$V_t = V_0 \cdot (1+k)^t$

$40\,000 = 20\,000\,(1+0{,}05)^t \;/\; 20\,000$

$2 = 1{,}05^t \;/\cdot \log$

$\log 2 = \log 1{,}05^t$

$\log 2 = t \log 1{,}05 \;/ : \log 1{,}05$

$t = 14{,}20$

ili

PRAVILO 72

$\text{br. god} \approx \frac{72}{k} \approx \frac{72}{5} \approx 14$

DZ Primjer 40.

$t = 5$
$A_t = 25\,000$
$k = 5\%$
$\Sigma A_0 = ?$

$\Sigma A_0 = A_t \cdot \overline{IV}^t_k$

$\Sigma A_0 = 25\,000 \cdot 4{,}329$

$\Sigma A_0 = 108\,225$

DZ Primjer 41.

a) kupnja automobila u gotovini za 135 000 kn

b) $t = 4$
$k = 5{,}75\%$
$A_t = 36\,000$
$\Sigma A_0 = ?$

$\Sigma A_0 = A_t \frac{(1+k)^t - 1}{(1+k)^t \cdot k}$

$\Sigma A_0 = 36\,000 \frac{(1+0{,}0575)^4 - 1}{(1+0{,}0575)^4 \cdot 0{,}0575}$

$\Sigma A_0 = 36\,000 \cdot 3{,}485$

$\Sigma A_0 = 125\,460$

Isplativije je uzeti automobil preko lizinga.