

Time value of Money versus Rent Decision Harvard Case Solution & Analysis



RM 100,000

1. Invest by buying a dream house
2. Graduate and start a career and sponsor his education fees!
3. Buy a car.

TheCaseSolutions.com

Learning Objective :

- Explain why a dollar today is worth more than a dollar in the future.
- Define the terms future value and present value
- Calculate the future value and present value of a single amount and annuity.



Time value of Money versus Rent Decision Harvard Case Solution & Analysis



RM 100,000

- Invest by buying a dream house
- Questions Mark (save and sponsor his education fees)
- Buy a car.

TheCaseSolutions.com

- Learning Objective :
- Explain why a dollar today is worth more than a dollar in the future.
 - Define the terms future value and present value
 - Calculate the future value and present value of a single amount and annuity.



THE VALUE OF MONEY VERSUS NOW

Harvard Case Solution & Analysis



RM 100,000

- 1: invest by buying a dream house
- 2: Questions Mark (save and sponsor his education fees)
- 3: Buy a car.

The simple method
an amount to be received or grow
future at some assumed interest
amount of money is invested today

TheCaseSolutions.com

Learning Objective :

- Explain why a dollar today is worth more than a dollar in the future.
- Define the terms future value and present value
- Calculate the future value and present value of a single amount and annuity.

Types of
Payments:-

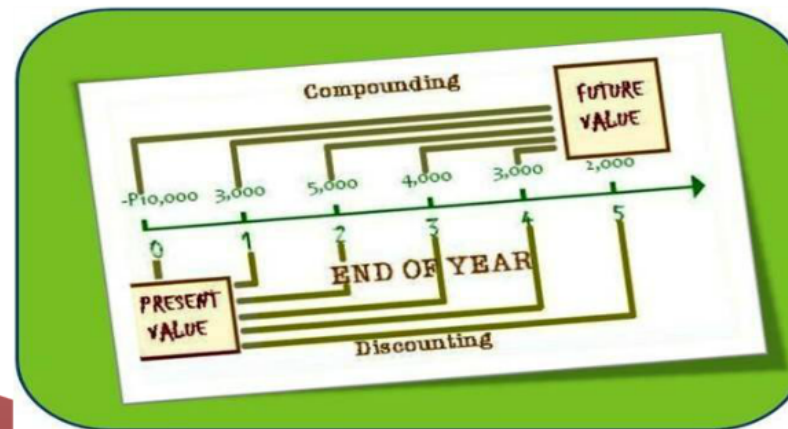
1. Single amount.
2. Annuity.

Concepts:-

1. Present Value
2. Future Value

Methods

- Simple Interest
- Compound Interest
- Ordinary Annuity
- Annuity Due





1

FUTURE VALUE

Future Value = the worth in the future of an amount invested today or the worth in the future of a series of payment made over time.

Formula =

$$FV = PV \times (1 + i)^n$$

@

$$FV = PV \times FVFi,n$$

2

PRESENT VALUE

Present Value : The worth today of a future payment or the worth today of a series of payments made over time.

Formula =

$$PV = FV \times \frac{1}{(1 + i)^n}$$

@

$$PV = FV \times PVF(i,n)$$

Taking future values back to the present is also called 'discounting'.

1

FUTURE VALUE

Future Value = the worth in the future of an amount invested today or the worth in the future of a series of payment made over time.

Formula =

$$FV = PV \times (1 + i)^n$$

@

$$FV = PV \times FVFi,n$$

2

PRESENT VALUE

Present Value : The worth today of a future payment or the worth today of a series of payments made over time.

Formula =

$$PV = FV \times \frac{1}{(1 + i)^n}$$

@

$$PV = FV \times PVF(i,n)$$

Taking future values back to the present is also called '**discounting**'.

1

FUTURE VALUE

Future Value = the worth in the future of AN AMOUNT invested today or the worth in the future of a series of payment made over time.

Formula =

$$FV = PV \times (1 + i)^n$$

@

$$FV = PV \times FVFi,n$$

2

PRESENT VALUE

Present Value : The worth today of a future payment or the worth today of a series of payments made over time.

Taking future values back to the present is also called 'discounting'.

Formula =

$$PV = FV \times \frac{1}{(1 + i)^n}$$

@

$$PV = FV \times PVF(i,n)$$