

Financial Management 7th Edition

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Errata

2019.9.9.

☞ p.2-25 상3~4 삭제

03. Apple Inc. adopted a plan to accumulate \$1,000,000 by September 1, Year 5. Apple plans to make four equal annual deposits to a fund that will earn interest at 10% compounded annually. Apple made the first deposit on September 1, Year 1. ~~Future value and future deposit on September 1, Year 1.~~ Future value and future amount factors are as follows :

☞ p.2-30 문제 10 정답 수정

$$10. PMT = (\$100,000 - 20,000 \times 0.57) \div 3.60 = \underline{\$25,611}$$

\$25,611 ➡ \$24,611

☞ p.6-7 하4~5 삭제

where : SV = pre-tax cash proceeds from sale of fixed asset
BV = book value of the fixed asset

~~는 무가치된 자본의 회수이므로 과세료은 무가치사적정은 고정자산에 대한 투자뿐만 아니라 유동 자산이나 유동부채와~~

☞ p.6-12 하7 수정

$$\text{Initial Investment Outlay} = -60,000 + 5,600 + \underline{3,000} = -\$51,400$$

➡ -3,000 = -\$57,400

☞ p.6-18 중간 수정

(4) Disadvantages

- It ignores cash flows beyond the payback period.
- Based on accounting values, not cash flows.
- Uses an arbitrary benchmark cutoff rate.

➡ It ignores the time value of money

☞ p.6-19 상6 수정

$$NPV_A = -2,000 + \frac{1,000}{1.1} + \frac{800}{(1.1)^2} + \frac{600}{(1.1)^3} + \frac{200}{(1.1)^4} = \$158$$

$$NPV_A = -2,000 + \frac{1,000}{1.1} + \frac{800}{(1.1)^2} + \frac{600}{(1.1)^3} + \frac{200}{(1.1)^4} = \$99$$

⇒ $NPV_B = -2,000 + \frac{200}{1.1} + \frac{600}{(1.1)^2} + \frac{800}{(1.1)^3} + \frac{1,200}{(1.1)^4} = \99

☞ p.6-21 하1~2수정

$$2,000 = \frac{1,000}{1+IRR} + \frac{800}{(1+IRR)^2} + \frac{600}{(1+IRR)^3} + \frac{200}{(1+IRR)^4} \rightarrow IRP_A = 14.5\%$$

$$2,000 = \frac{200}{1+IRR} + \frac{600}{(1+IRR)^2} + \frac{800}{(1+IRR)^3} + \frac{1,200}{(1+IRR)^4} \rightarrow IRP_B = 11.8\%$$

⇒ IRR_A

⇒ IRR_B

☞ p.6-27 하3수정

$$2,000 = \frac{3,159}{(1+MIRR)^4}$$

MIRR = 12.11%

⇒ $(1+MIRR)^4$

☞ p.6-28 문제6-6 정답추가

⇒ 정답 : b

☞ p.6-32 하10 수정

(2) Market Value Added (MVA)

시장부가가치(MVA)는 경제적 부가가치(EVA)를 자본비용으로 할인한 현재가치이다.

$$MVA = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{EVA_t}{(1+WACC)^t}$$

⇒ EVA_t

☞ p.7-24, 7-25 회계처리 수정

☞ 정오표 반영 본문 참고

☞ p.부록 4 상2 수정

$$\text{PVIF}_a = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+i)^n}}{i}$$

PVIFa ☞ PVIFA

☞ p.부록 5 상1~2 수정

3 증가표(Compound Value of Interest Factor : CVIF)

PVIF = $(1+i)^n$ (n =기간, i =기간당 할인율)

Compound ☞ Future

CVIF ☞ FVIF

PVIF ☞ FVIF

☞ p.부록 6 상1~2 수정

4 연금의 증가표(Compound Value of Interest Factor for Annuity : CVIFA)

PVIFa = $\frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i}$

Compound ☞ Future

CVIFA ☞ FVIFA

PVIFa ☞ FVIFA

- 03.** Apple Inc. adopted a plan to accumulate \$1,000,000 by September 1, Year 5. Apple plans to make four equal annual deposits to a fund that will earn interest at 10% compounded annually. Apple made the first deposit on September 1, Year 1. Future value and future amount factors are as follows :

Future value of 1 at 10% for 4 periods	1.46
Future amount of ordinary annuity of 1 at 10% for 4 periods	4.64
Future amount of annuity in advance of 1 at 10% for 4 periods	5.11

Apple Inc. should make four annual deposits (rounded) of

- a. \$250,000 b. \$215,500
 c. \$195,700 d. \$146,000

- 04.** Facebook, Inc. has \$75,000 in a bank account as of December 31, Year 1. If the company plans on depositing \$4,000 in the account at the end of each of the next three years and all amounts in the account earn 8 percent per year, what will the account balance be at December 31, Year 4? Information on future value factors is as follows

Periods	Future value of 1 at 8%	Future value of ordinary annuity of 1 at 8%
1	1.08	1.00
2	1.17	2.08
3	1.26	3.25
4	1.36	4.51

- a. \$88,000 b. \$96,070
 c. \$107,500 d. \$120,400

Solution

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	A	C	C	A	D	B	B	C	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
C	B	B	B	A	D	D			

- 총이자수익 = Inflows - outflows = $5,009 \times 5 - 19,485 = \$5,560$
- Annuity in advance이므로 $PV = \$60,000 \times (4.36 + 1) = \$321,600$
- Annuity in advance이므로 $PMT = \$1,000,000 \div 5.11 = \$195,695$
- $FV = \$75,000 \times 1.26 + \$4,000 \times 3.25 = \$107,500$
- Annuity in advance이므로 $PMT = \$323,400 \div (3.99 \times 1.08) = \$75,049$
총이자수익 = Inflows - outflows = $75,049 \times 5 - 323,400 = \$51,845$
- Ordinary annuity 이므로 $PMT = \$323,400 \div 3.99 = \$81,053$
총이자수익 = Inflows - outflows = $81,053 \times 5 - 323,400 = \$81,865$
- $PMT = (\$323,400 - 5,000 \times 0.68) \div (3.99 \times 1.08) = \$74,260$
총이자수익 = Inflows - outflows = $74,260 \times 5 + 5,000 - 323,400 = \$52,900$
- $\$60 = \$5 \div R \rightarrow R = \$5 \div \$60 = 0.0833$
- $PV = (\$1,000 \times 0.422) + (\$1,000 \times 6\% \times 6.418) = \807
- $PMT = (\$100,000 - 20,000 \times 0.57) \div 3.60 = \$24,611$
- $FV = \$50,000 \times 1.469 = \$73,450 \rightarrow PV = \$73,450 \times 0.57 = \$41,867$
- $PV = (\$50,000 \times 0.57) + (\$50,000 \times 8\% \times 3.60) = \$42,900$
- 액면이자율 < 시장이자율(만기수익률) : 할증발행
다른 조건이 변하지 않고, 시간이 경과하면 할증금액은 감소
- 채권이나 주식의 가격은 요구수익률이 감소하면 증가한다.
- 채권의 액면이자율이 감소하면 현금흐름이 감소하여 가격은 감소한다.
- $EAR = 12 \div (100 - 12) = 0.1364$
- $Re = (1 + \frac{0.08}{4})^4 = 8.24\%$

(6) Changes in working capital

새로운 투자의사결정은 고정자산에 대한 투자뿐만 아니라 유동자산이나 유동부채와 같은 운전자본에 대한 투자를 필요로 한다. 신규투자가 가져오는 추가적인 순운전자본의 변화액은 추가적인 투자금액으로 인식하여야 한다. 즉, 순운전자본의 증가액은 현금유출의 증가이며, 순운전자본의 감소액은 현금유입의 증가이다. 그러나 주의할 것은 순운전자본의 변동액은 그 개념상 기업의 영업활동주기에 따라 투자와 회수가 반복된다는 것이다. 즉, 기초의 순운전자본 증가액만큼의 투자는 기말에 회수된다.

$$\text{working capital} = \text{non-cash current asset} - \text{non-debt current liability}$$

$$\Delta \text{working capital} > 0 \rightarrow \text{cash outflow}$$

$$\Delta \text{working capital} < 0 \rightarrow \text{cash inflow}$$

(7) Salvage value after tax

투자에서 회수되는 잔존가치(SV)와 법인세법의 장부가액(BV)이 다르게 될 경우, 설비의 매각 손실이나 매각이익이 발생하게 되고 그에 따른 세금효과를 고려하여야 한다.

$$\text{Sale of fixed asset after tax} = \text{SV} - (\text{SV} - \text{BV}) \times T$$

where : SV = pre-tax cash proceeds from sale of fixed asset

BV = book value of the fixed asset

(8) FCF (Free cash flow)

실물시장에서의 영업현금흐름, 자본적 지출 및 순운전자본의 변동에 따른 현금흐름을 모두 반영한 기업에 귀속되는 잉여현금흐름(free cash flow)은 다음과 같다.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FCF} &= \text{영업활동 현금흐름} - \text{자본적지출} - \text{순운전자본지출} \\ &= \text{OCF} - \text{Capital Expenditure(CAPEX)} - \Delta \text{Working Capital} \end{aligned}$$

3 Estimating Cash Flows

(1) Initial investment outlay (t = 0)

- 1) Capital expenditure (CAPEX)
- 2) Changes in working capital
- 3) Sale of old fixed asset after tax = $SV - (SV - BV) \times T$

(2) Operating cash flow(OCF) (t = 1~n)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OCF} &= \Delta \text{EBITDA} \times (1 - T) + \Delta \text{Depreciation} \times T \\ &= \Delta \text{EBIT} \times (1 - T) + \Delta \text{Depreciation} \end{aligned}$$

(3) Terminal cash flow (t = n)

- 1) Sale of new fixed asset after tax = $SV - (SV - BV) \times T$
- 2) Changes in working capital

Example 6-5

Maxgo Company is considering replacing its current computer system. The new system would cost Maxgo \$60,000 to have it installed and operational. It would have an expected useful life of 4 years and an estimated salvage value of \$12,000. The system would be depreciated on a straight-line basis for financial statement reporting purposes and use the MACRS depreciation method for income tax reporting purposes. Assume that the percentages of depreciation for MACRS are 25%, 40%, 20%, and 15% for the four-year life of the new computer.

Maxgo's current computer system has been fully depreciated for both financial system and income tax reporting purposes. It could be used for 4 more years, but not as effectively as the new computer system. The old system currently has an estimated salvage value of \$8,000. It is estimated that the new system will save \$15,000 per year in operating costs. Working capital would increase by \$3,000 if the new system is purchased, but it would be recovered at the end of the project's 4-year life. Maxgo expects to have an effective income tax rate of 30 percent for the next four years. What is the net cash flow of the project that the firm should use in a capital budgeting analysis?

Solution

(1) Initial investment outlay ($t = 0$)

$$1) \text{ Capital expenditure} = -\$60,000$$

$$2) \text{ Sale of old fixed asset after tax} = \$8,000 - (8,000 - 0) \times 0.3 = \$5,600$$

$$3) \text{ Changes in working capital} = -\$3,000$$

$$\text{Initial Investment Outlay} = -60,000 + 5,600 - 3,000 = -\$57,400$$

(2) Operating cash flow ($t = 1 \sim n$)

$$\Delta \text{EBITDA} = \$0 - (-\$15,000) = \$15,000$$

$$\text{OCF}_1 = \$15,000 \times 0.7 + \$60,000 \times 0.25 \times 0.3 = \$15,000$$

$$\text{OCF}_2 = \$15,000 \times 0.7 + \$60,000 \times 0.40 \times 0.3 = \$17,700$$

$$\text{OCF}_3 = \$15,000 \times 0.7 + \$60,000 \times 0.20 \times 0.3 = \$14,100$$

$$\text{OCF}_4 = \$15,000 \times 0.7 + \$60,000 \times 0.15 \times 0.3 = \$13,200$$

(2) Decision rule

1) Independent projects

$ARR > \text{the benchmark } ARR \rightarrow \text{accept the project}$

$ARR < \text{the benchmark } ARR \rightarrow \text{reject the project}$

2) Mutually exclusive projects

Choose the project with the highest ARR as long as its ARR is higher than the benchmark ARR

(3) Advantages

- Easy to calculate.
- Needed information will usually be available.

(4) Disadvantages

- It ignores the time value of money.
- Based on accounting values, not cash flows.
- Uses an arbitrary benchmark cutoff rate.

4 Net Present Value (NPV)

(1) NPV

The difference between the present value of cash inflows and the present value of cash outflows over a period of time.

순현재가치는 투자안의 수행으로 예상되는 미래현금유입을 적절한 할인율로 할인하여 사출한 현재 가치에서 투자소요액을 차감한 값을 말한다.

NPV = PV of cash inflows – PV of cash outflow

$$= -CF_0 + \frac{CF_1}{1+k} + \frac{CF_2}{(1+k)^2} + \frac{CF_3}{(1+k)^3} + \dots + \frac{CF_n}{(1+k)^n}$$

$$= \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{CF_t}{(1+k)^t}$$

k = Hurdle rate = minimum rate of return = required rate of return = Cost of capital (WACC)

$$NPV_A = -2,000 + \frac{1,000}{1.1} + \frac{800}{(1.1)^2} + \frac{600}{(1.1)^3} + \frac{200}{(1.1)^4} = \$158$$

$$NPV_B = -2,000 + \frac{200}{1.1} + \frac{600}{(1.1)^2} + \frac{800}{(1.1)^3} + \frac{1,200}{(1.1)^4} = \$99$$

❖ Spreadsheet Solution

[EXCEL] [재무] NPV

A1 = -2,000, A2 = 1,000, A3 = 800, A4 = 600, A5 = 200

NPV(10%, A2:A5) + A1 = +158

* NPV는 투자시점의 현금유출을 인식하지 않는다.

(2) Decision rule

1) Independent projects

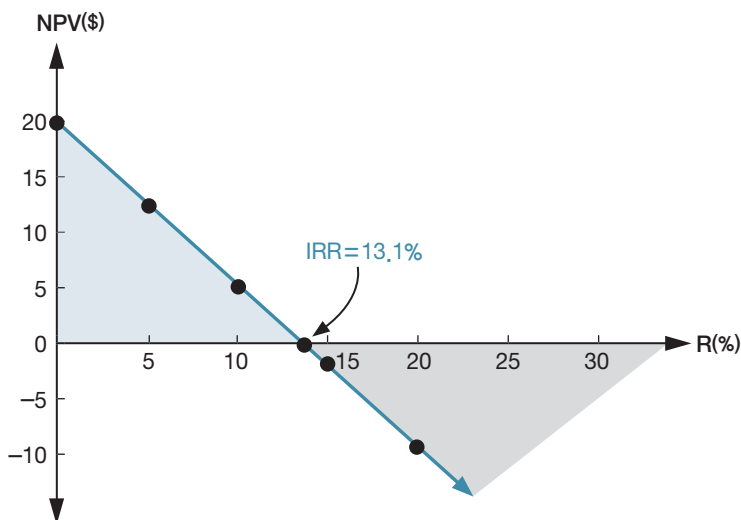
NPV > 0 → accept the project

NPV < 0 → reject the project

2) Mutually exclusive projects

Choose the project with the highest NPV

[Figure 6-1]



5 Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

(1) IRR

The discount rate that makes the NPV of an investment zero. IRR must be calculated either through **trial-and-error** or using software programmed.

내부수익률은 투자로 인하여 발생하는 현금유입의 현재가치와 현금유출의 현재가치를 일치시켜 주는 할인율이다. 즉, 순현재가(NPV)=0이 되는 할인율이다.

$$CF_0 = \frac{CF_1}{1 + IRR} + \frac{CF_2}{(1 + IRR)^2} + \frac{CF_3}{(1 + IRR)^3} + \dots + \frac{CF_n}{(1 + IRR)^n}$$

$$NPV = 0 = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{CF_t}{(1 + IRR)^t}$$

$$2,000 = \frac{1,000}{1 + IRR} + \frac{800}{(1 + IRR)^2} + \frac{600}{(1 + IRR)^3} + \frac{200}{(1 + IRR)^4} \rightarrow IRR_A = 14.5\%$$

$$2,000 = \frac{200}{1 + IRR} + \frac{600}{(1 + IRR)^2} + \frac{800}{(1 + IRR)^3} + \frac{1,200}{(1 + IRR)^4} \rightarrow IRR_B = 11.8\%$$

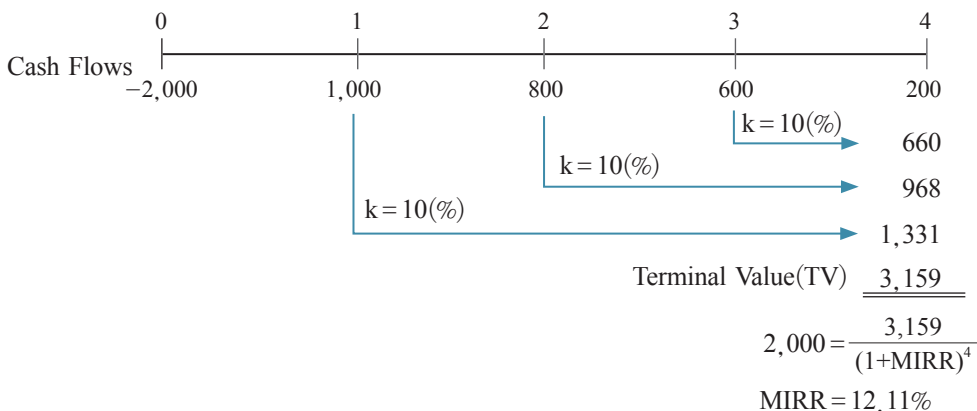
NPV법은 투자안으로부터 유입되는 현금이 자본비용과 동일한 수익률로 재투자된다고 가정하고, IRR법은 내부수익률로 재투자된다고 가정한다. 하지만 시장에서 공통적으로 평가하는 자본비용수준의 수익률로 재투자된다고 보는 것이 합리적이며 현실적이다.

(5) Modified IRR (MIRR)

The discount rate at which the present value of a project's cost is equal to the present value of its terminal value, where the terminal value is found as the sum of the future values of the cash inflows, compounded at the firm's cost of capital.

투자안의 재투자수익률로서 자본비용을 사용해서 구한 내부수익률을 수정된 내부수익률(MIRR)이라고 한다.

투자안 A의 MIRR을 계산해 보면 다음과 같다.



[Figure 6-3] MIRR

Example 6-6

Assume a project has a normal cash flow pattern, which of the following statements is most correct?

- a. All else equal. IRR increases as the cost of capital declines
- b. All else equal. NPV increases as the cost of capital declines
- c. All else equal. MIRR increases as the cost of capital declines
- d. All else equal. PI decreases as the cost of capital declines

Solution

k 감소 → NPV, PI : 증가

k 감소 → MIRR 감소

k 감소 → IRR, payback period : no effect

정답 : b

8 Unequal lives

투자수명이 서로 다른 투자안들을 NPV법으로 비교하는 경우 각 투자안들이 투자수명이 종료된 후에도 각각 똑같은 투자안을 다시 수행할 기회가 있다고 가정하여 다음과 같이 평가한다.

	Project C	Project D
NPV	+\$184	+\$205
Useful life	3	4
Discount rate	10%	

11 Economic Value Added

(1) Economic Value Added (EVA)

경제적 부가가치(EVA)는 세후 영업이익(NOPAT: net operating profit after taxes)에서 투자자본의 자본비용을 차감하여 산출하며, 투자자본의 자본비용은 타인자본비용과 자기자본비용을 모두 포함한다. 따라서 EVA는 자본비용을 공제한 후의 잔여이익으로서 경제적 이익(EP: economic profit) 또는 초과이익(excess earnings)이라고도 하는데, 다음과 같은 식으로 측정한다.

$$EVA = NOPAT - \text{Total cost of capital}$$

$$NOPAT = EBIT \times (1 - t)$$

$$\text{Total cost of capital} = \text{Invested capital} \times WACC$$

$$\text{Invested capital} = \text{Assets} - \text{Operating Liabilities}$$

(2) Market Value Added (MVA)

시장부가가치(MVA)는 경제적 부가가치(EVA)를 자본비용으로 할인한 현재가치이다.

$$MVA = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{EVA_t}{(1+WACC)^t}$$

Economic Thinking

코카콜라는 1980년대 들어 라이벌인 펩시사와의 경쟁에서 시장점유율 등 기업 경쟁력이 악화되면서 새로운 경영관리기법인 EVA를 1987년부터 도입하기 시작하였다. 자본비용을 상회하는 수익률을 올리는 프로젝트에 집중 투자하고 저수익 사업부문에서는 과감히 철수함으로써 기업 가치를 증대시키는 전략을 사용한 것이다. 또한 EVA를 이용하여 영업 이익률의 개선, 집중 구매에 의한 경비 절감 및 운전자본의 삭감과 같은 효율성의 향상을 가져왔다. 이러한 노력의 결과 평균자본비용을 16%에서 12%로 낮추고, 52개 생산부문을 40개로 축소하여 집중 생산하도록 하는 방식을 채택했다. 결과적으로 코카콜라사의 EVA는 1987년에 490 달러에서 95년에는 2,172 달러로 상승하였고, 추가도 같은 기간 동안 9.53 달러에서 74.25 달러로 상승하였다.

Example 7-9

On 11/1/20X1, AIFA purchased an at-the-money call option for \$9,000 to purchase 100,000 gallons at \$15 per gallon on 2/1/20X2. AIFA designates the derivatives as speculation. The market price of fuel and time value of the call option follow:

	11/1/20X1	12/31/20X1	2/1/20X2
fuel	15	13	14
call option-time value	9,000	3,000	0

11/1/20X1	Call option(Asset) Cash	9,000 9,000
12/31/20X1	Loss on call option Call option(Asset)	6,000 6,000
2/1/20X2	Loss on call option Call option(Asset)	3,000 3,000
Settlement	No entry	

Example 7-10

On 11/1/20X1, AIFA issued an at-the-money call option for \$9,000 to purchase 100,000 gallons at \$15 per gallon on 2/1/20X2. AIFA designates the derivatives as speculation. The market price of fuel and time value of the call option follow:

	11/1/20X1	12/31/20X1	2/1/20X2
fuel	15	13	14
call option-time value	9,000	3,000	0

11/1/20X1	Cash	9,000
	Call option(Liability)	9,000
12/31/20X1	Call option(Liability)	6,000
	Gain on call option	6,000
2/1/20X2	Call option(Liability)	3,000
	Gain on call option	3,000
Settlement	No entry	

2 연금의 현재가치(Present Value of Interest Factor for Annuity : PVIFA)

$$PVIFA = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+i)^n}}{i}$$

n/i	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
1	0.99010	0.98039	0.97087	0.96154	0.95238	0.94340	0.93458	0.92593	0.91743	0.90909
2	1.97039	1.94156	1.91347	1.88609	1.85941	1.83339	1.80802	1.78326	1.75911	1.73554
3	2.94098	2.88388	2.82861	2.77509	2.72325	2.67301	2.62432	2.57710	2.53129	2.48685
4	3.90197	3.80773	3.71710	3.62990	3.54595	3.46511	3.38721	3.31213	3.23972	3.16987
5	4.85343	4.71346	4.57971	4.45182	4.32948	4.21236	4.10020	3.99271	3.88965	3.79079
6	5.79548	5.60143	5.41719	5.24214	5.07569	4.91732	4.76654	4.62288	4.48592	4.35526
7	6.72819	6.47199	6.23028	6.00206	5.78637	5.58238	5.38929	5.20637	5.03295	4.86842
8	7.65168	7.32548	7.01969	6.73275	6.46321	6.20979	5.97130	5.74664	5.53482	5.33493
9	8.56602	8.16224	7.78611	7.43533	7.10782	6.80169	6.51523	6.24689	5.99525	5.75902
10	9.47130	8.98259	8.53020	8.11090	7.72174	7.36009	7.02358	6.71008	6.41766	6.14457
11	10.36763	9.78685	9.25262	8.76048	8.30642	7.88687	7.49867	7.13896	6.80519	6.49506
12	11.25508	10.57534	9.95400	9.38507	8.86325	8.38384	7.94269	7.53608	7.16073	6.81369
13	12.13374	11.34837	10.63495	9.98565	9.39357	8.85268	8.35765	7.90378	7.48690	7.10336
14	13.00370	12.10625	11.29607	10.56312	9.89864	9.29498	8.74547	8.24424	7.78615	7.36669
15	13.86505	12.84926	11.93793	11.11839	10.37966	9.71225	9.10791	8.55948	8.06069	7.60608
16	14.71787	13.57771	12.56110	11.65230	10.83777	10.10590	9.44665	8.85137	8.31256	7.82371
17	15.56225	14.29187	13.16612	12.16567	11.27407	10.47726	9.76322	9.12164	8.54363	8.02155
18	16.39827	14.99203	13.75351	12.65930	11.68959	10.82760	10.05909	9.37189	8.75563	8.20141
19	17.22601	15.67846	14.32380	13.13394	12.08532	11.15812	10.33560	9.60360	8.95011	8.36492
20	18.04555	16.35143	14.87747	13.59033	12.46221	11.46992	10.59401	9.81815	9.12855	8.51356
n/i	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0
1	0.90090	0.89286	0.88496	0.87719	0.86957	0.86207	0.85470	0.84746	0.84034	0.83333
2	1.71252	1.69005	1.66810	1.64666	1.62571	1.60523	1.58521	1.56564	1.54650	1.52778
3	2.44371	2.40183	2.36115	2.32163	2.28323	2.24589	2.20959	2.17427	2.13992	2.10648
4	3.10245	3.03735	2.97447	2.91371	2.85498	2.79818	2.74324	2.69006	2.63859	2.58873
5	3.69590	3.60478	3.51723	3.43308	3.35216	3.27429	3.19935	3.12717	3.05764	2.99061
6	4.23054	4.11141	3.99755	3.88867	3.78448	3.68474	3.58918	3.49760	3.40978	3.32551
7	4.71220	4.56376	4.42261	4.28830	4.16042	4.03857	3.92238	3.81153	3.70570	3.60459
8	5.14612	4.96764	4.79877	4.63886	4.48732	4.34359	4.20716	4.07757	3.95437	3.83716
9	5.53705	5.32825	5.13166	4.94637	4.77158	4.60654	4.45057	4.30302	4.16333	4.03097
10	5.88923	5.65022	5.42624	5.21612	5.01877	4.83323	4.65860	4.49409	4.33894	4.19247
11	6.20652	5.93770	5.68694	5.45273	5.23371	5.02864	4.83641	4.65601	4.48650	4.32706
12	6.49236	6.19437	5.91765	5.66029	5.42062	5.19711	4.98839	4.79323	4.61050	4.43922
13	6.74987	6.42355	6.12181	5.84236	5.58315	5.34233	5.11828	4.90951	4.71471	4.53268
14	6.98187	6.62817	6.30249	6.00207	5.72448	5.46753	5.22930	5.00806	4.80228	4.61057
15	7.19087	6.81086	6.46238	6.14217	5.84737	5.57546	5.32419	5.09158	4.87586	4.67547
16	7.37916	6.97399	6.60388	6.26506	5.95424	5.66850	5.40529	5.16235	4.93770	4.72956
17	7.54879	7.11963	6.72909	6.37286	6.04716	5.74870	5.47461	5.22233	4.98966	4.77463
18	7.70162	7.24967	6.83991	6.46742	6.12797	5.81785	5.53385	5.27316	5.03333	4.81220
19	7.83929	7.36578	6.93797	6.55037	6.19823	5.87746	5.58449	5.31624	5.07003	4.84350
20	7.96333	7.46944	7.02475	6.62313	6.25933	5.92884	5.62777	5.35275	5.10086	4.86958

3 증가표(Future Value of Interest Factor : FVIF)

$$FVIF = (1 + i)^n \quad (n = \text{기간}, i = \text{기간당 할인율})$$

<i>n/i</i>	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
1	1.01000	1.02000	1.03000	1.04000	1.05000	1.06000	1.07000	1.08000	1.09000	1.10000
2	1.02010	1.04040	1.06090	1.08160	1.10250	1.12360	1.14490	1.16640	1.18810	1.21000
3	1.03030	1.06121	1.09273	1.12486	1.15762	1.19102	1.22504	1.25971	1.29503	1.33100
4	1.04060	1.08243	1.12551	1.16986	1.21551	1.26248	1.31080	1.36049	1.41158	1.46410
5	1.05101	1.10408	1.15927	1.21665	1.27628	1.33823	1.40255	1.46933	1.53862	1.61051
6	1.06152	1.12616	1.19405	1.26532	1.34010	1.41852	1.50073	1.58687	1.67710	1.77156
7	1.07214	1.14869	1.22987	1.31593	1.40710	1.50363	1.60578	1.71382	1.82804	1.94872
8	1.08286	1.17166	1.26677	1.36857	1.47746	1.59385	1.71819	1.85093	1.99256	2.14359
9	1.09369	1.19509	1.30477	1.42331	1.55133	1.68948	1.83846	1.99900	2.17189	2.35795
10	1.10462	1.21899	1.34392	1.48024	1.62889	1.79085	1.96715	2.15892	2.36736	2.59374
11	1.11567	1.24337	1.38423	1.53945	1.71034	1.89830	2.10485	2.33164	2.58043	2.85312
12	1.12682	1.26824	1.42576	1.60103	1.79586	2.01220	2.25219	2.51817	2.81266	3.13843
13	1.13809	1.29361	1.46853	1.66507	1.88565	2.13293	2.40984	2.71962	3.06580	3.45227
14	1.14947	1.31948	1.51259	1.73168	1.97993	2.26090	2.57853	2.93719	3.34173	3.79750
15	1.16097	1.34587	1.55797	1.80094	2.07893	2.39656	2.75903	3.17217	3.64248	4.17725
16	1.17258	1.37279	1.60471	1.87298	2.18287	2.54035	2.95216	3.42594	3.97030	4.59497
17	1.18430	1.40024	1.65285	1.94790	2.29202	2.69277	3.15881	3.70002	4.32763	5.05447
18	1.19615	1.42825	1.70243	2.02582	2.40662	2.85434	3.37993	3.99602	4.71712	5.55992
19	1.20811	1.45681	1.75351	2.10685	2.52695	3.02560	3.61653	4.31570	5.14166	6.11591
20	1.22019	1.48595	1.80611	2.19112	2.65330	3.20713	3.86968	4.66096	5.60441	6.72750
<i>n/i</i>	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0
1	1.11000	1.12000	1.13000	1.14000	1.15000	1.16000	1.17000	1.18000	1.19000	1.20000
2	1.23210	1.25440	1.27690	1.29960	1.32250	1.34560	1.36890	1.39240	1.41610	1.44000
3	1.36763	1.40493	1.44290	1.48154	1.52087	1.56090	1.60161	1.64303	1.68516	1.72800
4	1.51807	1.57352	1.63047	1.68896	1.74901	1.81064	1.87389	1.93878	2.00534	2.07360
5	1.68506	1.76234	1.84244	1.92541	2.01136	2.10034	2.19245	2.28776	2.38635	2.48832
6	1.87041	1.97382	2.08195	2.19497	2.31306	2.43640	2.56516	2.69955	2.83976	2.98598
7	2.07616	2.21068	2.35261	2.50227	2.66002	2.82622	3.00124	3.18547	3.37931	3.58318
8	2.30454	2.47596	2.65844	2.85259	3.05902	3.27841	3.51145	3.75886	4.02138	4.29982
9	2.55804	2.77308	3.00404	3.25195	3.51788	3.80296	4.10840	4.43545	4.78545	5.15978
10	2.83942	3.10585	3.39457	3.70722	4.04556	4.41143	4.80683	5.23383	5.69468	6.19173
11	3.15176	3.47855	3.83586	4.22623	4.65239	5.11726	5.62399	6.17592	6.77667	7.43008
12	3.49845	3.89598	4.33452	4.81790	5.35025	5.93603	6.58007	7.28759	8.06424	8.91610
13	3.88328	4.36349	4.89801	5.49241	6.15279	6.88579	7.69868	8.59936	9.59645	10.69932
14	4.31044	4.88711	5.53475	6.26135	7.07570	7.98752	9.00745	10.14724	11.41977	12.83918
15	4.78459	5.47356	6.25427	7.13794	8.13706	9.26552	10.53872	11.97374	13.58953	15.40701
16	5.31089	6.13039	7.06732	8.13725	9.35762	10.74800	12.33030	14.12902	16.17154	18.48842
17	5.89509	6.86604	7.98608	9.27646	10.76126	12.46768	14.42645	16.67224	19.24413	22.18610
18	6.54355	7.68996	9.02427	10.57517	12.37545	14.46251	16.87895	19.67324	22.90051	26.62332
19	7.26334	8.61276	10.19742	12.05569	14.23177	16.77651	19.74837	23.21443	27.25161	31.94798
20	8.06231	9.64629	11.52309	13.74348	16.36653	19.46075	23.10559	27.39302	32.42941	38.33758

4 연금의 증가표(Future Value of Interest Factor for Annuity : FVIFA)

$$FVIFA = \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i}$$

<i>n/i</i>	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.01000	2.02000	2.03000	2.04000	2.04500	2.06000	2.07000	2.08000	2.09000	2.10000
3	3.03010	3.06040	3.09090	3.12160	3.13702	3.18360	3.21490	3.24640	3.27810	3.31000
4	4.06040	4.12161	4.18363	4.24646	4.27819	4.37462	4.43994	4.50611	4.57313	4.64100
5	5.10100	5.20404	5.30914	5.41632	5.47071	5.63709	5.75074	5.86660	5.98471	6.10510
6	6.15201	6.30812	6.46841	6.63298	6.71689	6.97532	7.15329	7.33593	7.52333	7.71561
7	7.21353	7.43428	7.66246	7.89829	8.01915	8.39384	8.65402	8.92280	9.20043	9.48717
8	8.28567	8.58297	8.89234	9.21423	9.38001	9.89747	10.25980	10.63663	11.02847	11.43589
9	9.36853	9.75463	10.15911	10.58279	10.80211	11.49132	11.97799	12.48756	13.02104	13.57948
10	10.46221	10.94972	11.46388	12.00611	12.28821	13.18079	13.81645	14.48656	15.19293	15.93742
11	11.56683	12.16871	12.80779	13.48635	13.84118	14.97164	15.78360	16.64549	17.56029	18.53117
12	12.68250	13.41209	14.19203	15.02580	15.46403	16.86994	17.88845	18.97713	20.14072	21.38428
13	13.80933	14.68033	15.61779	16.62684	17.15991	18.88214	20.14064	21.49530	22.95338	24.52271
14	14.94742	15.97394	17.08632	18.29191	18.93211	21.01506	22.55049	24.21492	26.01919	27.97498
15	16.09689	17.29342	18.59891	20.02359	20.78405	23.27597	25.12902	27.15211	29.36091	31.77248
16	17.25786	18.63928	20.15688	21.82453	22.71933	25.67252	27.88805	30.32428	33.00339	35.94973
17	18.43044	20.01207	21.76158	23.69751	24.74170	28.21287	30.84021	33.75022	36.97370	40.54470
18	19.61474	21.41231	23.41443	25.64541	26.85508	30.90565	33.99903	37.45024	41.30133	45.59917
19	20.81089	22.84056	25.11686	27.67123	29.06356	33.75998	37.37896	41.44626	46.01845	51.15908
20	22.01900	24.29737	26.87037	29.77807	31.37142	36.78558	40.99549	45.76196	51.16011	57.27499
<i>n/i</i>	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.11000	2.12000	2.13000	2.14000	2.15000	2.16000	2.17000	2.18000	2.19000	2.20000
3	3.34210	3.37440	3.40690	3.43960	3.47250	3.50560	3.53890	3.57240	3.60610	3.64000
4	4.70973	4.77933	4.84980	4.92114	4.99337	5.06650	5.14051	5.21543	5.29126	5.36800
5	6.22780	6.35285	6.48027	6.61010	6.74238	6.87714	7.01440	7.15421	7.29660	7.44160
6	7.91286	8.11519	8.32271	8.53552	8.75374	8.97748	9.20685	9.44197	9.68295	9.92992
7	9.78327	10.08901	10.40466	10.73049	11.06680	11.41387	11.77201	12.14152	12.52271	12.91590
8	11.85943	12.29969	12.75726	13.23276	13.72682	14.24009	14.77325	15.32699	15.90203	16.49908
9	14.16397	14.77566	15.41571	16.08535	16.78584	17.51851	18.28471	19.08585	19.92341	20.79890
10	16.72201	17.54873	18.41975	19.33729	20.30372	21.32147	22.39311	23.52131	24.70886	25.95868
11	19.56143	20.65458	21.81432	23.04451	24.34927	25.73290	27.19993	28.75514	30.40354	32.15041
12	22.71318	24.13313	25.65018	27.27074	29.00166	30.85016	32.82392	34.93106	37.18021	39.58049
13	26.21163	28.02911	29.98470	32.08865	34.35191	36.78619	39.40399	42.21865	45.24445	48.49659
14	30.09491	32.39260	34.88271	37.58106	40.50470	43.67198	47.10266	50.81801	54.84090	59.19591
15	34.40535	37.27971	40.41746	43.84241	47.58041	51.65949	56.11012	60.96525	66.26067	72.03509
16	39.18994	42.75327	46.67173	50.98034	55.71747	60.92501	66.64883	72.93899	79.85019	87.44210
17	44.50083	48.88367	53.73906	59.11759	65.07508	71.67301	78.97913	87.06801	96.02173	105.93052
18	50.39592	55.74971	61.72513	68.39405	75.83635	84.14069	93.40559	103.74025	115.26585	128.11662
19	56.93947	63.43967	70.74940	78.96922	88.21180	98.60320	110.28453	123.41349	138.16636	154.73994
20	64.20282	72.05243	80.94682	91.02491	102.44357	115.37971	130.03290	146.62792	165.41797	186.68792