

When using the TI-83 Plus or TI-84 Plus calculators you access **Finance** by pressing the APPS key.

Effective Annual Rate & Nominal Rate

The effective annual rate calculation provides a means of comparing the nominal rates of various financial instruments. The **Nom** and **Eff** functions convert from effective to nominal and nominal to effective rates.

Effective annual rate is the amount of simple interest that is equivalent to an interest rate compounded during a year. The effective rate is frequently needed in other computations and the TI-83 provides this calculation as a function that uses the formula

$$r = \left(1 + \frac{j}{m}\right)^m - 1$$

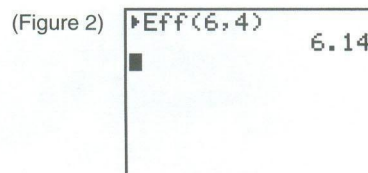
- where
- j = nominal rate
 - m = number of compounding periods per year
 - r = effective annual rate

Example 1:
Which provides a better yield, simple interest of 6.15% or interest of 6% compounded quarterly?

We need to compute the effective rate for 6% compounded quarterly.

- Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{FINANCE}} \text{ (5A)}^\dagger$ and choose **C:Eff(** from the CALC menu. The **Eff(** function will be pasted on the Home Screen. (Figure 1)
- The syntax is **Eff(nominal rate, compounding periods per year)**. Complete the command by typing $6 \boxed{.} \boxed{4} \boxed{\text{ENTER}}$. (Figure 2)

A rate of 6% compounded quarterly gives an effective rate of 6.14%, so simple interest of 6.15% provides a better yield.



\dagger Refer to the section on Key Arrangement in Chapter 1 for an explanation of the key locator codes used in this manual.

Note: If you know the effective rate of interest and the number of compounding periods, you can find the nominal rate of interest using the **Nom()** command.

Example 2:

What is the nominal interest rate if the effective annual yield is 6.14% compounded quarterly?

The **Nom()** command computes the nominal interest rate. The syntax is **Nom**(effective rate, compounding periods). (Figure 3)

(Figure 3)



The nominal interest rate is 6% compounded quarterly for 6.14%. (Figure 4)

(Figure 4)

