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Capital Budgeting Formulas

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List of 18 Capital Budgeting Formulas

Capital Budgeting

1) Accounting Rate of Return

$$\text{fx } \text{ARR} = \left(\frac{\text{AP}}{\text{Initial Invt}} \right) \cdot 100$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(a870788d6ed9b8fd294b7654a8c8526b_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 35 = \left(\frac{700}{2000} \right) \cdot 100$$

2) After-Tax Cost of Debt

$$\text{fx } \text{ATCD} = (\text{R}_f + \text{CS}_P) \cdot (1 - \text{T}_r)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(c50c8b7b2cc2cf9ff925edec0ee94c0d_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.0315 = (0.015 + 0.03) \cdot (1 - 0.30)$$

3) Beginning Inventory

$$\text{fx } \text{BI} = \text{COGS} - \text{P} + \text{EI}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(f60b7a900783ac3fd531bfd9c111be6d_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 33000 = 40000 - 25000 + 18000$$

4) Capital Asset Pricing Model

$$\text{fx } \text{ER}_i = \text{R}_f + \beta_i \cdot (\text{ER}_m - \text{R}_f)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(83bbbd261710c59db0214aa27b2edc0d_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 159.715 = 0.015 + 20 \cdot (8 - 0.015)$$



5) Certainty Equivalent Cashflow

$$fx \quad CECF = \frac{C}{1 + R_p}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(cbe80b694ebd74fcfe136a095b608235_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 487.8049 = \frac{20000}{1 + 40}$$

6) Cost of Debt

$$fx \quad R_d = \text{Int.} \cdot E \cdot (1 - T_r)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(3e2231b1ad3ca8da8658228c00dd08e0_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 94.5 = 135 \cdot (1 - 0.30)$$

7) Cost of Retained Earnings

$$fx \quad C_{RE} = \left(\frac{D}{P_c} \right) + g$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(0d5ec72f61334709c3fc9450209b754f_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 0.7 = \left(\frac{25}{50} \right) + 0.20$$

8) Discounted Payback Period

$$fx \quad DPP = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\text{Initial Inv.} \cdot DR}{PCF}\right)}\right)}{\ln(1 + DR)}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(b64b40baaee5acddc1eab8538ba84754_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 0.059335 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{2000 \cdot 12}{170000}\right)}\right)}{\ln(1 + 12)}$$



9) Double Declining Balance Method

$$\text{fx } DE = \left(\left(\frac{PC - SV}{ULA} \right) \cdot 2 \right) \cdot BBV$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(e78f798d4ea5c530c9db49e7d26e6b95_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 462222.2 = \left(\left(\frac{340000 - 180000}{9} \right) \cdot 2 \right) \cdot 13$$

10) Expected Monetary Value

$$\text{fx } EMV = \mu < i(Po, Imp)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(05be7c7a8995decd503647c99211f7c2_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 78000 = \mu < i(0.6, 130000)$$

11) Inventory Carrying Cost

$$\text{fx } ICC = \left(\frac{TCC}{TIV} \right) \cdot 100$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(fe3aebe81acea8d45108cd2768939da7_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 153.8462 = \left(\frac{300000}{195000} \right) \cdot 100$$

12) Modified Internal Rate of Return

$$\text{fx } MIRR = 3 \cdot \left(\left(\frac{PV}{PV_O} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \cdot (1 + I) - 1 \right)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(899d8b7697d64725bf017d3296cfcf1b_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 3.371535 = 3 \cdot \left(\left(\frac{15}{975} \right)^{\frac{1}{3.5}} \cdot (1 + 6) - 1 \right)$$



13) Net Present Value (NPV) for even cash flow 

fx

Open Calculator 

$$NPV = C \cdot \left(\frac{1 - (1 + RoR)^{-n}}{RoR} \right) - \text{Initial Invt}$$

$$\text{ex } 1981.481 = 20000 \cdot \left(\frac{1 - (1 + 5)^{-3}}{5} \right) - 2000$$

14) Overall Cost of Capital 

fx

Open Calculator 

$$OCC = \frac{E}{E + MV} \cdot RR + \frac{MV}{E + MV} \cdot R_d \cdot (1 - T_r)$$

$$\text{ex } 53.72885 = \frac{500}{500 + 2100} \cdot 0.09 + \frac{2100}{500 + 2100} \cdot 95 \cdot (1 - 0.30)$$


15) Payback Period 

fx

Open Calculator 

$$PBP = \frac{\text{Initial Invt}}{C_f}$$

$$\text{ex } 1.333333 = \frac{2000}{1500}$$

16) Terminal Value using Exit Multiple Method 

fx

Open Calculator 

$$TV = EBITDA_{n+1} \cdot EM$$

$$\text{ex } 10150 = 1015 \cdot 10$$



17) Terminal Value using Perpetuity Method

$$fx \quad TV = \frac{FCF}{DR - g}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(d3fb9f94af8b26d1c844efa9a98805b0_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 10169.49 = \frac{120000}{12 - 0.20}$$

18) Trade Discount

$$fx \quad TD = \mu < i(LP, TDR)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(e1d6102fe77919492c04879c8450f1f5_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 150 = \mu < i(1000, 0.15)$$



Variables Used

- **AP** Average Annual Profit
- **ARR** Accounting Rate of Return
- **ATCD** After Tax Cost of Debt
- **BBV** Beginning PP&E Book Value
- **BI** Beginning Inventory
- **C** Expected Cash Flow
- **C_f** Cashflow per Period
- **C_{RE}** Cost of Retained Earnings
- **CECF** Certainty Equivalent Cashflow
- **COGS** Cost of Goods Sold
- **CS_p** Credit Spread
- **D** Dividend
- **DE** Depreciation Expense
- **DPP** Discounted Payback Period
- **DR** Discount Rate
- **E** Market Value of the Firm's Equity
- **EBITDA_{n+1}** EBITDA at Last Period
- **EI** Ending Inventory
- **EM** Exit Multiple
- **EMV** Expected Monetary Value
- **ER_i** Expected Return on Investment
- **ER_m** Expected Return on Market Portfolio
- **FCF** Free Cash Flow



- **g** Growth Rate
- **I** Interest
- **ICC** Inventory Carrying Cost
- **Imp** Impact
- **Initial Invt** Initial Investment
- **Int.E** Interest Expense
- **LP** List Price
- **MIRR** Modified Internal Rate of Return
- **MV** Market Value of the Firm's Debt
- **n** Number of Periods
- **NPV** Net Present Value (NPV)
- **OCC** Overall Cost of Capital
- **P** Purchases
- **P_c** Current Stock Price
- **PBP** Payback Period
- **PC** Purchase Cost
- **PCF** Periodic Cash Flow
- **P_o** Probability
- **PV** Present Value
- **PV_O** Cash Outlay
- **R_d** Cost of Debt
- **R_f** Risk Free Rate
- **R_p** Risk Premium
- **RoR** Rate of Return
- **RR** Required Rate of Return
- **SV** Salvage Value



- **t** Number of Years
- **T_r** Tax Rate
- **TCC** Total Carrying Cost
- **TD** Trade Discount
- **TDR** Trade Discount Rate
- **TIV** Total Inventory Value
- **TV** Terminal Value
- **ULA** Useful Life Assumption
- **β_i** Beta on Investment



Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- **Function:** **ln**, $\ln(\text{Number})$

The natural logarithm, also known as the logarithm to the base e, is the inverse function of the natural exponential function.

- **Function:** **multi**, $\text{multi}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$

Multiplication is the process of calculating the product of two or more numbers.



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