Using the TI-83 TVM Solver

The TVM (Time Value of Money) package on the TI-83 is specially designed to help with annuities. Annuities are any financial situation where there is a periodic payment. Such situations include mortgages, loans, sinking funds, and both contributions to and deductions from an IRA.

The variables are as follows:

N = The number of payments involved. For example, a 30 year mortgage with monthly payments would be 30*12 = 360.

I% = Annual interest rate, not expressed as a decimal so 7% is inputed as 7, not .07

PV = Present Value

PMT = The amount of the periodic payment

FV = Future Value

P/Y = Payments per year. Note: Changing this value automatically changes the value of C/Y. So set this one first.

C/Y = Number of times interest is compounded per year. See note about P/Y

PMT:END BEGIN = Whether payments are due at the first of each period or at the end. We are always going to use END.

The idea is that there are 7 variables and you should know 6 of them. You fill in the six you know and move your cursor to the one you don’t know and hit SOLVE (Alpha-Enter).

Important Note:

If a money is an outflow, it should be negative. An inflow is positive. This applies to the PV, FV, and PMT fields. For example, if you are making contributions to an IRA of $500 per month then you would use –500 for PMT. If you are receiving payments from an IRA of $500 per month then you would use 500 for PMT.

A rule of thumb: PV should almost always be negative and FV should almost always be positive.