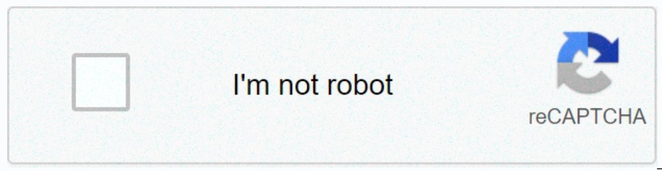

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Percentage yield calculations worksheet gcse

Calculating a company's percentage of total annual sales for each separate category helps determine the sources of sales volume. If you ran a department store, you might want to know what percentage of total annual sales came from electronics, clothing, home and garden, automotive and toys. Assuming that these categories represented all categories in the store, you can calculate the total sales volume at the end of the year, and then calculate the percentage of total sales represented by each category. Table of total annual sales for each category. For example, let's say you made $5 million from electronics, $4 million from clothes, $3 million from the house and garden, $2 million from the auto industry and $1 million from toys. Add the sales volume from each category from the previous step to calculate total sales. In the example, the total sales volume is $15 million. Divide each category overall by the total total, and then multiply by 100. This gives you the percentage of total sales represented in each category. For example, divide sales of $5 million of electronics by the total amount of $15 million to receive .3333. Multiplying this by 100 converts it into a percentage or 33 percent format. Similarly, clothing, home and garden, automotive and toys accounted for 26.67 percent, 20 percent, 13.3 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively. Banks often report the annual rate when applying for a loan, but this amount ignores the effect of compound interest and could therefore be misleading. In comparison, the annual percentage return offers a true representation of the interest you pay by taking into account the periodic union. Apr refers to the interest rate of a loan and ignores the effect of composition. The multiplication of the period interest rate by the number of periods of one year produces the SEA. However, the result does not accurately reflect the interest you face, unless there is no union, which may be the case when you pay the accumulated interest each period. If the associations of interest, then APAY provides a more realistic estimate of the interest you pay. You will encounter ALY when discussing investment options, such as savings accounts or mutual funds. However, loans and investments are two sides of the same coin because your loan is also an investment for the bank – the APN the bank receives comes from the interest you pay. To fully appreciate loan offered to you, you should consider the APE and not just the APR. As part of the truth in the lending act, financial institutions must fully disclose the terms of your loan, including how interest is calculated. The loan documents provide the necessary data for the calculation, for which you should know how often the interest is compound and the periodic interest rate. You can also calculate the periodic interest rate by dividing the SEA by the number of synthesis periods in a year. For example, if interest credit card associations daily with 21.9 percent APR, divide 21.9 to 365 days to get the daily interest rate of 0.06 percent. Divide the periodic interest rate by 100 to convert it to decimal format, and then add 1. Increase the result in the number of compound periods in one year, and then subtract 1 to calculate the APOY in decimal format. Multiply by 100 to convert it to a percentage. To continue with the example, divide 0.06 by 100 to get 0.0006, and then add 1. Increase the resulting 1,0006 with the power of 365 to get 1.2447. Remove 1 to get 0.2447 and divide by 100 to find the ALY of 24.47 percent. The annual percentage return, or APOY, measures the actual rate of return of any investment. Calculating the annual percentage return for your IRA requires you to know the initial amount invested in the IRA, the final value of the IRA and the time at which you earned your return. By using an annual percentage return rather than raw yield, you get two benefits. First, the return is measured against the amount invested, so you can compare IRA different prices. Second, it calculates an annual return so that you can compare the IA that are maintained for different time periods. Divide the final value of your IRA account by the amount you started with your IRA. For example, if you invested $4,000 and over three years increased to $4,950, divide $4,950 by $4,000 to get $1.2375. Calculate the Yth root of the result, where Y equals the number of years it took to generate the odds in your IRA. Alternatively, you can increase the result to 1/Yth power, the answer will be the same. In this example, calculate the third or root cube of 1.2375 to get 1.073614585. Remove 1 from the result to find the APOY in your IRA expressed as decimal. In this example, remove 1 from 1.073614585 to receive 0.073614585. Multiply the APOY in your IRA expressed as decimal by 100 to find your APOY in your IRA account for the specified time period. In this example, multiply 0.073614585 by 100 to find the APE equals about 7.36 percent. Depreciation is an accounting process used to distribute the cost of a fixed asset over its lifetime. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) require companies to record depreciation of tangible assets on the basis of a depreciation schedule. The depreciation schedule lists all tangible fixed assets together with the specific depreciation method used. It's important consistent records of all tangible assets shall be kept in accordance with milk and applicable tax laws. Select a depreciation method. Straight line, declining balance, and sum methods of years are the most common types of depreciation used. After you select a method for a specific fixed asset, you must use the same method throughout the life of the fixed asset. The straight line method is the simplest method most commonly used by businesses. This method consists of the cost of the asset equally in the expected years of its use. However, you may want to depreciate the asset more quickly in its first years of use. In these cases, you may want to choose to use an accelerated method, such as declining balance methods or year total digits. Specify the number of years the asset will remain in use. Many companies use the modified Rapid Cost Recovery System (MACRS), which is set by the IRS for tax purposes. MACRS sorts the assets into several and determines the number of years during which you will need to depreciate a particular type of asset. For example, office furniture can be depreciated over 10 years, while a new computer will have to be depreciated over six years. Calculate depreciation using the straight line method. The straight line method divides the cost of the fixed asset by the number of years you expect the fixed asset to be in operation. For example, if your business paid $274 for a printer you expect to use for three years, divide 274 by three. Depreciation of the asset is $91.33 per year for each year the asset is in operation. Specify the depreciation percentage. This is the percentage at which you want to depreciate the fixed asset each year. To calculate this percentage, divide 100 percent by the number of years the asset will be used. For example, if you expect the fixed asset to last four years, divide 100 by four. In this example, the depreciation factor is 25 percent. Calculate the book value of the fixed asset. The declining balance method allows you to apply the depreciation rate against the calcification balance. With this method, the depreciation value decreases with each consecutive year. To calculate depreciation using this method, you must first calculate the book value of the fixed asset using the following equation: Book Value = Cost - Accumulated Depreciation. Calculate the depreciation of the fixed asset. Use the following equation: Depreciation = Book value x Depreciation factor. The book value of the fixed asset is multiplied by the depreciation rate. Add the digits of each year of the asset's life. For example, if the asset will be used for five years, then add 5 + 4 + 3 + 1. The sum of the digits of the year is 15. Find the depreciation rate for each year. Each year is divided by the sum of the digits. For example, in the fifth year, the percentage is taken by dividing five by 15 to get a rate of 33.34. In the fourth year, 4 to 15 for a rate of 26.67. Continue with this down to one. Calculation of depreciation expense. Multiply the cost of the asset by the appropriate depreciation rate for each year. For example, in the fifth year, multiply the cost of the asset by 33.34 percent. In the fourth year, multiply the cost of the asset by 26.67 percent, and continue down to one. With most investments, you assume a certain level of risk in exchange for the higher performance. Sometimes, investments don't work out and you lose money. Calculating the percentage of an investment's annual reduction allows you to compare the return on different investments. By calculating the annual interest rate rather than the total percentage reduction, you calculate a metric that can be used for investments of different periods of time. Divide the final value of your investment by the original value of your investment. For example, if in six months a stock you purchased fell from $28 to $24, divide $24 by $28 to receive 0.857142857. Divide 1 by the number of years during which the decrease occurred. In this example, since it kept the investment for half a year, divide 1 by 0.5 to get 2. Increase the ratio of the end value to the original value from Step 1 to the strength of the Step 2 response. Increase means using a superscript. In the calculator, type the ratio, press the superscript key (usually ^ or x^y), type the current, and press Enter, and the calculator displays the result. In this example, increase 0.857142857 to 2nd power to get 0.734693878. Remove 1 from the result to find the annual reduction rate. In this example, subtract 1 from 0.734693878 to get an annual rate of -0.265306122, which means that the value decreases. Multiply the annual reduction rate by 100 to find the percentage of the annual reduction. In this example, multiply 0.265306122 by 100 to find the annual reduction rate equals about 26.53 percent. Percent.

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