# BAII Plus <br> 极 Texas Instruments 



BUSTNESS ANALYST

| QUIT | SET | DEL | INS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CPT | ENTER | $\uparrow$ | $\downarrow$ |


|  | $C F$ | NPV | IRR | $\rightarrow$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XP/Y | FIY | AMORT | BGN | CLR TVM |
| $N$ | $1 / Y$ | PV | PMT | FV |
| $K$ |  |  |  | RAND |
| $\%$ | $\sqrt{x}$ | $x^{2}$ | $1 / x$ | $\div$ |


| Hyp | $\sin \cos$ | $\operatorname{TaN}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $y x$ | $x$ |

$\frac{e^{x}}{1 N}$ DATA STAT BOND

ROUND
STO


## TI BA II Plus

calculator Guide + Workbook + Video

## TI BA II PLUS CALCULATOR MANUAL FOR FRM AND CFA

### 1.1 TURING ON THE CALCULATOR

## Press ON OFF button

Calculator comes with APD automatic power down feature, which turns off the calculator after 5 min . If calculator is APD off, then calculations and data is not lost. Simply press on and you can resume work.

### 1.2 SECOND FUNCTION

Press 2 nd key to get calculator into second function. Second functions are functions available on button (written above every button).

To cancel 2 nd just press same key again.
1.3 SETTING CALCULATOR FORMATS

## CHANGING DECIMALS -

press $2^{\text {nd }}>$ Format. You will see Dec on display. Press number key to set decimal. To set calculator to 9 decimals use following
$2^{\text {nd }}>$ Format $>9>$ Enter

## CHANGING NUMBER SEPARATOR FOR CURRENCY

$2^{\text {nd }}>$ Format $>$ Press down button 3 times $>2^{\text {nd }}$ Set $>$ will change US to Euro
US $1,000.00$
Euro 1.000,00

### 2.1 TIME VALUE OF MONEY

Used for present value, future value, PMT or I/Y calculation.
CALCULATION 1: CALCULATE PRESENT VALUE.

| Assuming Annual | Semi Annual | Quarterly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PMT }=100 \\ & \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{Y}=\text { periodic Yield }= \\ & 15 \% \\ & \mathrm{FV}=1000 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=10 \text { Period } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PMT }=50 \\ & \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{Y}=7.5 \% \\ & \mathrm{FV}=1000 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=20 \text { Period } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PMT }=25 \\ & \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{Y}=3.75 \% \\ & \mathrm{FV}=1000 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=40 \text { Period } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Entering Values } \\ & 100>\text { PMT } \\ & 15>\text { I/Y } \\ & 1000>\text { FV } \\ & 10>\text { N } \\ & \text { CPT }>\text { PV }>-749.06 \end{aligned}$ | Entering Values $\begin{array}{\|l} 50>\text { PMT } \\ 7.5>\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{Y} \\ 1000>\mathrm{FV} \\ 20>\mathrm{N} \\ \mathrm{CPT}>\mathrm{PV}>-745.13 \end{array}$ | Entering Values $\begin{aligned} & 25>\text { PMT } \\ & 3.75>\text { I/Y } \\ & 1000>\text { FV } \\ & 40>\mathrm{N} \\ & \mathrm{CPT}>\text { PV }>-743.11 \end{aligned}$ |

## CALCULATION OF I/Y - YIELD CALCULATION

| Assuming Annual | Semi Annual | Quarterly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PMT }=100 \\ & \text { FV }=1000 \\ & \text { N = 10 Period } \\ & \text { PV }=-780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PMT}=50 \\ & \mathrm{FV}=1000 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=20 \text { Period } \\ & \mathrm{PV}=-780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PMT}=25 \\ & \mathrm{FV}=1000 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=40 \text { Period } \\ & \mathrm{PV}=-780 \end{aligned}$ |
| Entering Values $\begin{aligned} & 100>\text { PMT } \\ & 1000>\text { FV } \\ & 10>\mathrm{N} \\ & 780>\text { PV } \\ & \text { CPT }>\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{Y}=14.26 \% / \\ & \text { Period } \end{aligned}$ | Entering Values $\begin{aligned} & 50>\text { PMT } \\ & 1000>\text { FV } \\ & 20>\mathrm{N} \\ & 780>\text { PV } \\ & \text { CPT }>\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{Y}=7.09 \% / \\ & \text { Period } \end{aligned}$ | Entering Values $\begin{aligned} & 25>\mathrm{PMT} \\ & 1000>\mathrm{FV} \\ & 40>\mathrm{N} \\ & 780>\mathrm{PV} \\ & \mathrm{CPT}>\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{Y}=3.53 \% / \\ & \text { Period } \end{aligned}$ |

I/Y is periodic. Hence, we need to multiply it with number of periods in a year to get rate with periodic compounding.
2.2 INTEREST RATE COMPOUNDING PERIOD MANIPULATION

| Statement | Meaning | CC Conversion <br> (A) | Yearly effective rate conversion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12\% Annual rate | Meaning 12\% paid annually | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12>+1>\operatorname{Ln}>X \\ & 1> \end{aligned}$ | NA |
| 12\% Semiannual rate | 6\% Paid in every six months | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12 / 2>+1>\operatorname{Ln}> \\ & \mathrm{X} 2> \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A}>2^{\text {nd }} \operatorname{Ln}>. \\ & 1> \end{aligned}$ |
| 12\% Quarterly rate | 4\% Paid in every quarter | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12 / 4>+1>\operatorname{Ln}> \\ & \text { X } 4> \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A> } 2^{\text {nd }} \operatorname{Ln}>. \\ & 1> \end{aligned}$ |
| 12\% Monthly rate | 1\% Paid monthly | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12 / 12>+1>\operatorname{Ln}> \\ & \text { X } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A}>2^{\text {nd }} \operatorname{Ln}>. \\ & 1> \end{aligned}$ |
| 12\% <br> Continuously compounded rate. | Paid on momentarily basis. Can not be used directly in any calculation. | NA | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12>2^{\text {nd }} \operatorname{Ln} \\ & >-1> \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |

### 3.1 STATISTICS: PERMUTATION COMBINATION AND BINOMIAL DISTRIBUTION

## PERMUTATION AND COMBINATION

Permutation: Total number of ways to select from set when order matters.
Formula: $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{r})=\mathrm{n}$ ! / ( $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{r}$ )!
Example: Find out total number of ways to award 3 medals (Gold, silver and Bronze) to 20 players.

Calculator: $20>2^{\text {nd }} n P r>3>=>6840$
Combination: Total number of ways to select from the set when order doesn't matter.

Formula: C(n,r) = n! / r! * (n-r)!
Example: Find out total number of ways to gift 3 to 20 kids.

Calculator: $20>2^{\text {nd }} \mathrm{nCr}>3=>1140$

## BINOMIAL DISTRIBUTION

Class Illustration:
Probability of selecting a red ball from the sac of 10 random balls is 0.20 . What is the probability of getting 4 Red balls in random draw.
$\mathrm{N}=10, \mathrm{x}=4$ and probability of success is 0.20 .
$n C r X p \wedge x X(1-p)^{\wedge}(n-x)$.
$10 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{X} 0.20{ }^{\wedge} 4 \mathrm{X}(1-0.20)^{\wedge}(10-4)$

HOMEWORK:
Currently 20 associates are working in a risk management team our of which 5 are FRM. CRO wants to form a committee of 6 with 2 FRMs. What is the probability of CRO is able to form a committee as per the requirement if members are randomly selected?

### 3.2 BASIC STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY (WATCH VIDEO)

## BASIC STATISTICS ONE VARIABLE

$\mathrm{X}=12,15,-19,5,-8$
Using calculator, you can calculate: mean, population standard deviation, sample standard deviation.

## BASIC STATISTICS ONE VARIABLE AND PROBABILITY (1-V)

| X | Prob |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12 | 0.20 |
| 15 | 0.30 |
| -19 | 0.10 |
| -8 | 0.40 |

Using calculator, you can calculate mean, population standard deviation, sample standard deviation.

Note: Always enter probability in \% form in Y value. Like 20 for 0.20. and Set calculator to 1 V function.

## CORRELATION AND LINEAR REGRESSION USING TWO VARIABLES

| X | Y |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12 | 55 |
| 15 | 65 |
| -19 | -70 |
| -8 | 80 |

Using calculator, you can calculate mean, population standard deviation, sample standard deviation for both variables and correlation. It also provides intercept and slope for linear regression.

## TIPS AND TRICKS

## SUGGESTIONS

- Try and practice limited number of functions.
- If one task can be done using two or more functions then decide one function for the task to avoid confusion.
- Revise all functions before exam, even small mistake in entering data can cause trouble.


## TIME SAVING TRICK STORE AND BRACKETS

For the complex calculations prefer store and bracket function.

