

## MATH FORMULAS

- Accrued depreciation
- Amortizing a mortgage
- Annual property taxes due
- Buildable lots in a tract
- Calculated interest rate
- Cost depreciation approach
- Direct capitalization
- Documentary stamp taxes on deeds
- Documentary stamp taxes on promissory notes
- Effective gross income (EGI)
- Equity
- Gross income multiplier (GIM)
- Gross rent multiplier (GRM)
- Housing expense ratio (HER)
- Intangible tax on new mortgages
- Interest on assumed mortgage
- Loan-to-value ratio (LTV)
- Loss
- Net listing
- Net operating income (NOI)
- Overall capitalization rate (OAR)
- Prepaid rent
- Profit
- Property tax savings
- Sales commission
- Solving Percent Problems
- Straight-line method
- Taxable value
- Total obligations ratio (TOR) for conventional mortgage loan
- Total obligations ratio (TOR) for FHA
- Unpaid property taxes
- Variable (Index) Lease

**Accrued depreciation:**

effective age ÷ total economic life × reproduction cost new = estimated total accrued depreciation

*or*

reproduction cost new ÷ total economic life = annual depreciation × effective age = estimated total accrued depreciation

**Amortizing a mortgage:**

principal balance × annual interest ÷ 12 = first month's interest

monthly mortgage payment – first month's interest = payment on principal

beginning principal balance – principal payment = new principal balance

**Annual property taxes due:**

taxable value × tax rate = annual property taxes due

**Buildable lots in a tract:**

43,560 square feet per acre × percent available for lots = square feet available for lots per acre

Square feet available for lots per acre × number of acres in tract = total available square feet

Total available square feet ÷ minimum square feet per lot = number of buildable lots in tract

**Calculated interest rate:**

index + margin = calculated interest rate

**Cost depreciation approach:**

reproduction cost of the structure – accrued depreciation = depreciated value of the structure

depreciated value of the structure + estimated value of the site = indicated value of the property

**Direct capitalization:**

capitalization rate × value (or sale price) = net operating income (NOI)

net operating income (NOI) ÷ value (or sale price) = capitalization rate

net operating income (NOI) ÷ capitalization rate = value (or sale price)

**Documentary stamp taxes on deeds:**

Purchase price (rounded UP to nearest \$100 (if necessary)) x .007 = documentary stamp tax on deeds

- Debit seller

**Documentary stamp taxes on promissory notes:**

Promissory note (ALL NOTES) rounded UP to nearest \$100 (if necessary)) x .0035 = documentary stamp tax on notes

- Debit buyer

**Effective gross income (EGI):**

(Please - Visit = Every - Other = Night - Dressed = Casual)

potential gross income (PGI) – vacancy and collection losses + other income = effective gross income (EGI)

**Equity:**

current market value – mortgage debt = equity

**Gross income multiplier (GIM):**

sale price ÷ gross annual income = gross income multiplier (GIM)

gross annual income × market GIM = value

**Gross rent multiplier (GRM):**

sale price ÷ gross monthly rent = gross rent multiplier (GRM)  
rental income × market area GRM = estimated market value

**Housing expense ratio (HER):**

monthly housing expenses (PITI + MIP) ÷ monthly gross income = housing expense ratio (HER)

**Intangible tax on new mortgages:**

new loan (ONLY) amount × \$.002 = cost of intangible tax

- Debit buyer

**Interest on assumed mortgage:**

loan balance × interest rate = annual interest ÷ 365 days = daily interest rate  
daily interest rate × number of days seller owns property in closing month = proration amount

- Credit buyer, Debit seller

**Loan-to-value ratio (LTV):**

loan amount ÷ sale price (or value) = loan-to-value ratio (LTV)

**Loss:**

amount lost on sale ÷ total cost = percentage loss

**Net listing:**

100% – listing commission percentage = percentage for seller's net  
total seller's net ÷ percentage for seller's net = desired sales price

**Net operating income (NOI):**

(Please - Visit = Every - Other = Night - Dressed = Casual)

effective gross income (EGI) – operating expenses = net operating income (NOI)

**Overall capitalization rate (OAR):**

net operating income (NOI) ÷ value (sale price) = overall capitalization rate (OAR)

**Prepaid rent:**

rent paid for the closing month ÷ number of days in closing month = daily rental rate  
daily rental rate × number of days buyer owns property in closing month = proration amount

- Credit buyer, Debit seller

**Profit:**

amount made on sale ÷ total cost = percentage profit

**Property tax savings:**

total exemptions × tax rate = property tax savings

Effective gross income (EGI): (Please - Visit = Every - Other = Night - Dressed = Casual)

potential gross income (PGI) – vacancy and collection losses + other income = effective gross income (EGI)

Net operating income (NOI): (Please - Visit = Every - Other = Night - Dressed = Casual) effective gross income (EGI) – operating expenses = net operating income (NOI)



**Sales commission:**

sale price  $\times$  commission rate = total commission

total commission  $\times$  percentage to listing brokerage = listing commission

listing commission  $\times$  listing sales associate percentage = listing sales associate commission

total commission  $\times$  percentage to selling brokerage = selling commission

selling commission  $\times$  buyer's sales associate percentage = buyer's sales associate commission

**Solving Percent Problems:**

part  $\div$  total = rate

part  $\div$  rate = total

total  $\times$  rate = part

**Straight-line method:**

total cost to acquire property – value of the land = depreciable basis

depreciable basis  $\div$  useful life (27.5 or 39 years) = annual IRS depreciation deduction

**Taxable value:**

assessed value – homestead exemptions = taxable value

**Total obligations ratio (TOR) for conventional mortgage loan:**

total monthly obligations (PITI + PIM + LTO)  $\div$  monthly gross income = total obligations ratio (TOR)

**Total obligations ratio (TOR) for FHA:**

total monthly obligations (PITI + MIP + LTO)  $\div$  monthly gross income = total obligations ratio (TOR)

**Unpaid property taxes:**

property taxes for year  $\div$  365 days = daily tax rate

daily tax rate  $\times$  number of days seller owns property in year = proration amount credit buyer, debit seller

**Variable (Index) Lease:**

(new index  $\div$  original index)  $\times$  original rental rate = new rental rate