How can I use the AMORLINC function in Google Sheets?

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The AMORLINC function in Google Sheets is a tool that allows users to calculate the accrued interest on a security with an irregular first interest period. It is particularly useful for financial calculations involving bonds and other fixed income investments. By inputting certain parameters, such as the settlement and maturity dates, the function will return the accrued interest amount. This can help users accurately track their investments and make informed financial decisions. To use this function, simply type in the necessary parameters in the designated cells and the result will be automatically generated. This feature is available in Google Sheets and can be accessed through the "Insert Function" option in the toolbar.

AMORLINC function

The AMORLINC function returns the depreciation for an accounting period, or the prorated depreciation if the asset was purchased in the middle of a period.This function is available for users of the French accounting system.

Parts of an AMORLINC function

```
AMORLINC(cost, purchase_date, first_period_end, salvage, period, rate, )
```

Part	Description	Notes
`cost`	The asset's purchase cost	
`purchase_date`	The date the asset was purchased	The purchase date should be before the first period end date.
`first_period_end`	The end date of the first period	
`salvage`	The asset's value at the end of its life (i.e. its salvage value)	
`period`	The period for which to calculate depreciation	The period should be a non-negative value. Fractional values less than 1 automatically round up to 1, and fractional values greater than 1 round down.
`rate`	The annual depreciation rate.	The depreciation rate may be specified as either a decimal or a percentage.

`day_count_convention`	**(Optional)** An indicator of what day count method to use, marked 0 by default	**0** indicates US (NASD) 30/360. This assumes 30-day months and 360-day years, per the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) standard, and performs specific adjustments to entered dates that fall at the ends of months. **1** indicates Actual/Actual. This calculates based on the actual number of days between the specified dates and the actual number of days in the intervening years. **2** indicates Actual/360. This calculates based on the actual number of days between the specified dates, but assumes a 360-day year. **3** indicates Actual/365. This calculates based on the actual number of days between the specified dates, but assumes a 365-day year. **4** indicates European 30/360. Similar to **0**, this calculates on a 30-day month and a 360-day year, but adjusts end-of-month dates according to European financial conventions.
`basis`	**(Optional)** The year basis to use	

Sample formulas

```
AMORLINC(1000, "7/20/1969", "8/20/1969", 100, 6, 15%)

AMORLINC(1234.56, DATE(1969, 7, 20), DATE(1969, 8, 20), 123.45, 6.5, 0.15, 1)

AMORLINC(A1, A2, A3, A4, 6, 15%)
```

Examples

This example shows the sixth period depreciation of an asset with a purchase cost of $1,000, a purchase date of 7/20/1969, a first period end date of 8/20/1969, a salvage value of $100, and a depreciation rate of 15% using the default 30-day month and 360-day year counting convention:

	A	B
1	**Cost**	$1,000
2	**Purchase date**	7/20/1969
3	**First period end date**	8/20/1969
4	**Salvage value**	$100

	A	B
5	**Period**	6
6	**Depreciation rate**	15%
7	**Result**	137.5
8	**Formula**	=AMORLINC(B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6)

This example shows the sixth period depreciation of an asset with a purchase cost of $1,000, a purchase date of 7/20/1969, a first period end date of 8/20/1969, a salvage value of $100, and a depreciation rate of 15% using the actual days-per-month and actual days-per-year day counting convention:

	A	B
1	**Cost**	$1,000
2	**Purchase date**	7/20/1969
3	**First period end date**	8/20/1969
4	**Salvage value**	$100
5	**Period**	6
6	**Depreciation rate**	15%
7	**Day count convention**	1
8	**Formula**	=AMORLINC(B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7)
9	**Result**	137.26

Related functions

DDB: The DDB function calculates the depreciation of an asset for a specified period using the double-declining balance method.
VDB: The VDB function returns the depreciation of an asset for a particular period (or partial period).
DB: The DB function calculates the depreciation of an asset for a specified period using the arithmetic declining balance method.
SLN: The SLN function calculates the depreciation of an asset for one period using the straight-line method.
SYD: The SYD function calculates the depreciation of an asset for a specified period using the sum of years digits method.