How can I use the SLN function in Excel to calculate the straight-line depreciation of an asset over a specific period of time?

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The SLN function in Excel is a useful tool for calculating the straight-line depreciation of an asset over a specific period of time. It allows users to easily determine the decrease in value of an asset over its useful life. By inputting the initial cost, salvage value, and useful life of the asset, the SLN function automatically calculates the amount of depreciation that will occur each period. This function is particularly helpful for businesses and individuals who need to accurately track the value of their assets and plan for future expenses. By utilizing the SLN function, users can efficiently and effectively manage their assets and make informed financial decisions.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **SLN** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Returns the straight-line depreciation of an asset for one period.

Syntax

SLN(cost, salvage, life)

The SLN function syntax has the following arguments:

Cost Required. The initial cost of the asset.

Salvage Required. The value at the end of the depreciation (sometimes called the salvage value of the asset).

Life Required. The number of periods over which the asset is depreciated (sometimes called the useful life of the asset).

Example

Copy the example data in the following table, and paste it in cell A1 of a new Excel worksheet. For formulas to show results, select them, press F2, and then press Enter. If you need to, you can adjust the column widths to see all the data.

Data	**Description**	
$30,000	Cost	
$7,500	Salvage value	
10	Years of useful life	
Formula	**Description**	**Result**

Data	Description	
=SLN(A2, A3, A4)	The depreciation allowance for each year.	$2,250