

# PMTSCHEd

Updated: 31 Mar 2016

Use **PMTSCHEd** to generate an amortization schedule for a loan with no odd periods. The amortization schedule includes the payment number, the principal amount at the beginning of the period, the interest amount for the period, the principal payment for the period, and the ending principal amount.

## Syntax

```
Public Shared Function PMTSCHEd(  
    ByVal PV As Double,  
    ByVal pmt As Double,  
    ByVal NumPmts As Integer,  
    ByVal FV As Double,  
    ByVal Pay_type As Double,)
```

## Arguments

### *PV*

the principal amount of the loan or lease. *PV* is an expression that returns a **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Double**.

### *pmt*

The periodic loan payment. *pmt* is an expression that returns a **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Double**.

### *NumPmts*

the total number of payments to be recorded over the life of the loan. *NumPmts* is an expression that returns a **Integer**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Integer**.

### *FV*

the future value at the end of the loan. *FV* is an expression that returns a **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Double**.

### *Pay\_type*

Identifies whether payments are made at the beginning of the period (1) or at the end of the period (0). *Pay\_type* is an expression that returns a **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Double**.

## Return Type

`FinancialTypes.PMTSCHEd_table`

```
Class PMTSCHEd_table  
    Inherits Data.DataTable  
    Property Item(RowIndex As Integer) As FinancialTypes.OutputRow_PMTSCHEd
```

```
Class OutputRow_PMTSCHEd  
    Public num_pmt As Integer  
    Public amt_prin_init As Double
```

```

Public amt_int_pay As Double
Public amt_prin_pay As Double
Public amt_prin_end As Double
End Class

```

Column	Description
<b>num_pmt</b>	The payment number.
<b>amt_prin_init</b>	The principal amount at the beginning of the period. For the first period, the principal amount is the amount of the loan, otherwise the principal amount is the ending principal amount from the prior period.
<b>amt_int_pay</b>	The interest payment amount for the period. The interest payment amount is equal to $\text{amt\_prin\_int} - \text{amt\_prin\_end} - pmt$
<b>amt_prin_pay</b>	The principal payment amount for the period. The principal payment amount is equal to $\text{amt\_prin\_init} - \text{amt\_prin\_end}$ .
<b>amt_prin_end</b>	The ending principal amount. The ending principal amount is the present value of the remaining payments discounted using the implied rate from $pmt$ .

## Remarks

- $PV$ ,  $pmt$ , and  $FV$  (when it is not zero) should have the same sign
- The rate value is equal to  $RATE(\text{Numpmts}, -pmt, PV, -FV, \text{Pay\_type}, \text{NULL})$

## See Also

- CUMIPMT - Cumulative interest paid on an annuity
- CUMLIPMT - Cumulative interest payments of a loan
- CUMLPPMT - Cumulative principal payments of a loan
- CUMPRINC - Cumulative principal paid on an annuity
- EFFECT - Effective annual interest rate
- IPMT - Interest portion of an annuity payment
- LIPMT - Interest portion of a loan payment
- LPMT - Periodic payment of a loan
- LPMTSCHED - Generate loan amortization with balloon payment and other parameters
- LPPMT - Principal portion of a loan payment
- LRATE - Interest rate for an annuity with an odd first period
- NUMPMTS - Total number of payments over the life of the loan
- PMT - Annuity periodic payment
- PPMT - Principal portion of an annuity payment
- TOTALINT - Total interest amount of a loan