## Depreciation Worksheet

The Depreciation worksheet lets you generate a depreciation schedule using your choice of depreciation methods.

- To access the Depreciation worksheet, press
$\square$ $\underset{4}{\mathrm{Depr}}$
- To change depreciation methods, press $\square$ desired method appears.
- To access other depreciation variables, press




## Resetting the Depreciation Worksheet Variables

- To reset all calculator variables and formats to default values, including the Depreciation worksheet variables, press
2nd, Reset.
- To clear only the LIF, YR, CST, and SAL Depreciation worksheet variables and reset default values without affecting the depreciation method or other calculator variables and formats, press
$\square$ while in the Depreciation worksheet.


## Computing Values for DEP, RBV, and RDV

- The calculator computes one year at a time and rounds the results to the number of decimal places set.
- The calculator computes values for DEP, RBV, and RDV automatically when you press $\left.\begin{array}{c}\uparrow \\ 0 \\ 0\end{array}\right]$ to display each variable.


## Entering Values for DB and DBX

If you choose either the declining balance (DB) or declining balance with crossover to SL (DBX) depreciation method, remember to enter a value representing the percent of declining balance for the DB or DBX variable.

Note: The declining balance you enter must be a positive number.

## Entering Values for LIF

- If SL or SLF is selected, the LIF value must be a positive real number.
- If SYD, DB or DBX is selected, the LIF value must be a positive integer.


## Entering Values for M01

The value you enter for the starting month (M01) has two parts:

- The integer portion represents the month in which the asset is placed into service.
- The decimal portion represents the fraction of the initial month in which the asset begins to depreciate.

For example, to specify that the asset will begin to depreciate in the middle of the first month, enter 1.5. To specify that the asset will begin to depreciate a quarter of the way through the fourth month, enter 4.25.

## Working with YR

- When computing depreciation, the value you enter for the year-tocompute (YR) variable must be a positive integer.
- If the remaining depreciable value (RDV) variable is displayed, you can
 to return to the year to compute (YR) variable. To represent the next depreciation year, press C to increment the value for YR by one.
- To compute a depreciation schedule, repeatedly return to the year to increment value (YR) variable, and compute values for DEP, RBV, and RDV. The schedule is complete when RDV equals zero.


## Entering Data and Computing Results

Because the Depreciation worksheet stores values and settings until you either change them or clear the worksheet, you should not have to perform every step each time you work a problem.

## Selecting a Depreciation Method

1. To access the Depreciation worksheet, press
 current depreciation method is displayed.
2. To clear the worksheet, press
 $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Clr Work } \\ \text { CEIC }}}$.
3. Press $\square$ until you display the depreciation method you want (SL, SYD, DB or DBX).
Note: If you select DB or DBX, you must either key in a value or accept the default of 200.

## Entering Depreciation Data

1. To display LIF, press

2. Key in a value for LIF and press
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for M01, CST, SAL, and YR.

## Computing Results for DEP, RBV, and RDV

After entering the data, press and RDV variables to display the computed values.

## Generating a Depreciation Schedule

To generate a depreciation schedule and compute values for other years:

1. To display YR, press $\square$
2. Increment the value by one and press

Enter
Print
3. To compute new values for DEP, RBV, and RDV, press
 for each variable.

