

## Chapter 3

<b>account number</b>	This number appears on all of checks, deposit slips, and bank statements.
<b>annual compounding</b>	A method for calculating interest so that it is paid once a year.
<b>annual percentage rate (APR)</b>	The interest rate paid per year or charged per year.
<b>annual percentage yield (APY) -</b>	An annual rate of interest that takes into account the effect of compounding; the simple interest rate that would be required to give the same dollar amount of interest that the compounding gives.
<b>automated teller machine (ATM)</b>	Provides 24-hour bank access to make deposits, transfers, and withdrawals.
<b>balancing</b>	The process of verifying the bank's records to make sure no errors have been made.
<b>bank statement</b>	A statement that includes all transactions that have occurred for a period of approximately one month.
<b>biweekly</b>	Every two weeks.
<b>canceled</b>	A check that has been processed so that the money is paid to the payee of a check.
<b>certificate of deposit (CD)</b>	A certificate that states there is a specific sum of money on deposit and guarantees the payment of a fixed interest rate after a certain period of time, usually seven days to ten years; deposits and withdrawals cannot be made with a CD.
<b>check</b>	A written order used to tell a bank to pay money (transfer funds) from an account to the check holder.
<b>check clearing</b>	The process that happens when a bank pays for a check out of a checking account; a check is cleared when the bank has transferred the funds from the checking account.
<b>check register</b>	A record of all transactions in a checking account, including checks written, deposits made, fees paid, ATM withdrawals, and so on.
<b>checking account</b>	An account at a bank that allows a customer to deposit money and make withdrawals from the funds on deposit using a paper

check or electronic transfer.

<b>compound interest</b>	Interest that is earned on the money deposited into an account plus previous interest.
<b>compound interest formula</b>	Formula that can be used to calculate compound interest; $B = p(1 + r/n)^{nt}$ where B is the ending balance, p is the principal or original balance, r is the interest rate, n is the number of times that interest is compounded annually, and t is the number of years.
<b>continuous compound interest formula</b>	A formula for calculating continuous compound interest; $B = pe^{rt}$ , where B is the ending balance, p is the principal, e is the exponential base, r is the interest rate, and t is the number of years the principal earns interest.
<b>continuous compounding</b>	A method of calculating interest so that it is compounded an infinite number of times each year rather than being compounded every minute, or every microsecond.
<b>credit</b>	Deposits into a bank account.
<b>crediting</b>	Interest that is compounded daily but is paid either quarterly or semiannually.
<b>daily compounding</b>	A method for calculating interest so that it is paid daily.
<b>debit</b>	Withdrawals from a bank account.
<b>deposit slip</b>	A form to fill out when adding money to a bank account.
<b>direct deposit</b>	Payroll or other types of checks that are directly and electronically deposited into a bank account.
<b>drawer</b>	The account owner of a check; the person who writes the check.
<b>electronic funds transfer (EFT)</b>	The law that protects debit card users against unauthorized use of their cards; users are not responsible for purchases made with a lost or stolen card after the card is reported missing.
<b>ending balance</b>	The amount of money in a checking account at the end of a statement period.
<b>endorse</b>	The act of signing the back of a check when cashing it.
<b>exponential base (e)</b>	The exponential base e is an irrational number which is a non-terminating, non-repeating decimal with an approximate value of $e \approx 2.718281828\dots$
<b>finite</b>	Something that has an end and can be represented by a real number.

<b>future value of a periodic deposit investment</b>	The balance an account will grow based on periodic investments; this can be calculated with the future value of a single deposit investment formula, where B is the balance at end of investment period, p is the periodic deposit amount, r is the annual interest rate, n is the number of times interest is compounded annually, and t is the time of investment in years.
<b>future value of a single deposit investment</b>	The balance an account grows to at some point in the future.
<b>hold</b>	The money in a bank account that is held until the issuing bank of a check pays for a check.
<b>infinite</b>	Something without end, that cannot be represented by a real number.
<b>insufficient funds</b>	When an account does not have enough money to cover a check that has been issued against it.
<b>interest</b>	A percentage of the money that is in an account that a bank pays on some accounts.
<b>interest rate</b>	The percentage rate that is paid by a bank on money that is in some accounts.
<b>joint account</b>	An account with more than one owner where all the owners have equal access.
<b>limit</b>	A concept in calculus which means an unreachable value.
<b>maintenance fee</b>	A fee some banks charge on some accounts to provide access to checking or savings accounts.
<b>maturity</b>	A specified date at which interest is paid on a CD.
<b>minimum balance</b>	A certain amount of money that must be kept in an account as required by that particular bank.
<b>money market account</b>	An account that pays a higher interest rate than other types of accounts, but usually requires a higher initial deposit and a higher minimum balance requirement often with a limit on the number of transactions per month.
<b>outstanding checks</b>	Checks that do not appear on the bank statement.
<b>outstanding deposits</b>	Deposits that do not appear on the bank statement.

<b>overdraft protection</b>	Protection pays a check even though there are not enough funds in the account; there is a fee for this service and the money must be repaid.
<b>payee</b>	The receiver of the transferred funds or the person to whom the check is written.
<b>periodic investment</b>	The same deposits made at regular intervals, such as yearly, monthly, bi-weekly, weekly, or even daily.
<b>personal identification number (PIN)</b>	A password that allows access to an ATM.
<b>present value</b>	The current value of a deposit that is made in the present time.
<b>present value of a periodic deposit investment</b>	A determination to find how much to save on a regular basis at a specific interest rate to meet a future goal; this can be calculated with the present value of a periodic deposit investment formula, where B is the balance at end of investment period, p is the periodic deposit amount, r is the annual interest rate, n is the number of times interest is compounded annually, and t is the time of investment in years.
<b>present value of a single deposit investment</b>	The value, which can be calculated, for how much a one-time deposit should be at a specific interest rate in order to have a certain amount of money saved for a future savings goal; this can be calculated using the present value of a single investment formula, where B is the balance at end of investment period, p is the periodic deposit amount, r is the annual interest rate, n is the number of times interest is compounded annually, and t is the time of investment in years.
<b>principal</b>	The balance, or amount of money, in an account, or amount borrowed.
<b>quarterly compounding</b>	A method for calculating interest so that it is paid four times a year, or every three months.
<b>reconciling</b>	Same as balancing; the process of verifying the bank's records to make sure no errors have been made.
<b>savings account</b>	An account in which the bank pays interest for the use of the money deposited in the account.
<b>semiannual compounding</b>	A method for calculating interest so that it is paid twice a year, or every six months.
<b>simple interest</b>	Interest that is calculated on the principal in an account, using the formula, $I = prt$ .

**simple  
interest  
formula**

The formula  $I = prt$ , where  $p$  is principal,  $r$  is the interest rate, and  $t$  is the time in years.

**single  
account**

An account that has just one owner who is able to make account transactions.

**starting  
balance**

The amount of money in a checking account at the beginning of a statement period.

**statement  
period**

Dates on a bank statement that indicate the range of dates in which the transactions occurred.

**statement  
savings**

An account where a consumer receives a monthly statement showing all activity, including deposits, interest earned, and any fees.