Simple interest

$$FV = PV + PV(i)(n)$$

Compound interest

$$FV = PV(1+i)^n$$

Present value

$$PV = \frac{FV}{(1+i)^n}$$

Finding interest rate

$$i = \sqrt[n]{\frac{FV}{PV}} - 1$$

Finding the length of the period

$$n = \frac{\ln\left(FV / PV\right)}{\ln\left(1+i\right)}$$

Future value of annuity (ordinary)

$$FV_n = PMT\left(\frac{(1+i)^n}{i} - \frac{1}{i}\right)$$

Future value of annuity (due)

$$FV_n\left(due\right) = FV_n(1+i)^n$$

Present value of annuity (ordinary)

$$PV_n = PMT\left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i(1+i)^n}\right)$$

Present value of perpetuity

$$PV = \frac{PMT}{i}$$

Present value of uneven cash-flows

$$PV = \frac{CF_1}{\left(1+i\right)^1} + \frac{CF_2}{\left(1+i\right)^2} + ... + \frac{CF_n}{\left(1+i\right)^n}$$

Future value of uneven cash-flows

$$FV = CF_0\left(1+i\right)^N + CF_1\left(1+i\right)^{N-1} + ... + CF_{N-1}\left(1+i\right) + CF_N$$

Effective annual rate

$$EFF = \left(1 + \frac{I_{NOM}}{M}\right)^M - 1$$