SYD

Updated: 31 Mar 2016

Use SYD to calculate the sum-of-years' digits depreciation of an asset for a specified period.

Syntax

```
Public Shared Function SYD(
    ByVal Cost As Double,
    ByVal Salvage As Double,
    ByVal Life As Double,
    ByVal Per As Double,)
```

Arguments

Cost

> the total acquisition cost of the asset. *Cost* is an expression that returns a **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Double**.

Salvage

> the estimated value of the asset at the end of the depreciation period. *Salvage* is an expression that returns a **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Double**.

Life

> is the number of periods over which the asset is depreciated (sometimes called the useful life of the asset). *Life* is an expression that returns a **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Double**.

Per

> the period to be calculated. *Per* must use the same units as *Life*. *Per* is an expression that returns a **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Double**.

Return Type

Double

Remarks

- SYD is calculated as follows:
    - $SYD = ((Cost\text{-}Salvage)*(Life\text{-}per+1)*2)/((Life)*(Life+1))$
- This method accelerates the rate of depreciation, so that the depreciation is greater in the earlier periods.

See Also

- DB - Declining balance
- DDB - Double declining balance
- SLN - Straight line depreciation

- VDB - Depreciation using declining balance