

**READ INSTRUCTIONS TO AVOID PENALTY**  
COMM308/1 Section AB  
Professor J. Maniadar  
MIDTERM (worth 30%)  
May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013

# **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- ① **Write FULL NAME and ID# (before STARTING EXAM)**
- ② **No Cheating or Talking or Sharing of Calculators Permitted**  
2 non-programmable calculators permitted
- ③ **Solutions without details or steps will not receive part marks**
- ④ **UNTIDY WORK will be penalized (use pencil or pen)**
- ⑤ **Use BACK OF PREVIOUS PAGE, if you need more space**
- ⑥ **You must return this exam intact (DO NOT REMOVE STAPLE)**
- ⑦ **Do not round interest rates (6 decimal places).**
- ⑧ **In the event of an error, adjustments will be made during the grading process.**

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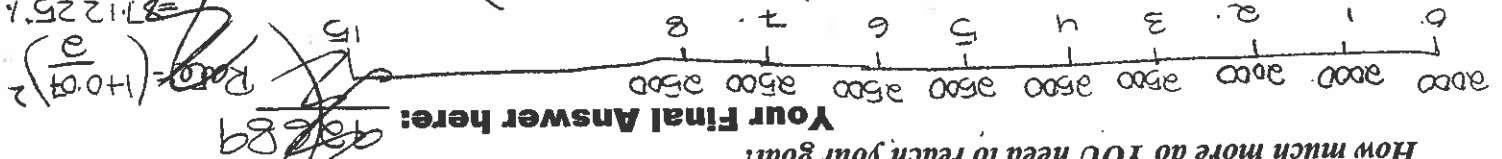
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**Question #1**

YOU have a fixed deposit of \$5,000 earning 5.40% per annum that will mature in 7 years.  
 YOU plan to save \$2,000 at the beginning of each year for the first 3 years and \$2,500 at the beginning of the next 6 years. Interest rate is 7% per annum compounded semi-annually.  
 YOUR goal is to accumulate \$150,000 at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> year.  
 How much more do YOU need to reach your goal?

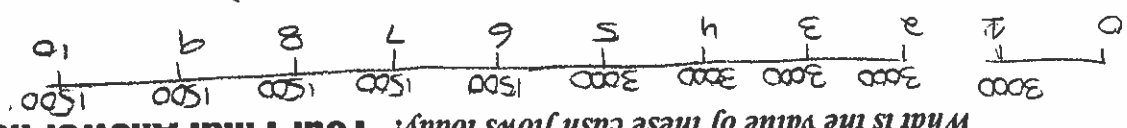


$FV \text{ of } 2000 \Rightarrow 2000 (FVAF_{3, 7.1225\%}) \Rightarrow 15745.848$   
 $FV \text{ of } 2500 \Rightarrow 2500 (FVAF_{6, 7.1225\%}) (FV_{7, 7.1225\%}) \Rightarrow 29036.99871$   
 $FV \text{ of } 5000 \Rightarrow 5000 (1.054)^7 (1.071225)^8 \Rightarrow 12528.52$   
 $Total \Rightarrow 57311.365$   
 $150,000 - 57311.365 \Rightarrow 92,688.63$

*(Handwritten circled number: 92,688.63)*

**Question #2**

YOU expect at the end of each year \$3,000 for the first 5 years, followed by \$1,500 for the next 5 years. Interest rate is 4% per annum compounded monthly.  
 YOU also have a fixed deposit of \$10,000 earning 5% per annum compounded quarterly that will mature in 8 years.



$PV \text{ of } 3000 \text{ annuity} = 3000 (PVAF_{5, 4.07154\%}) \Rightarrow 13,327.69$   
 $PV \text{ of } 1500 \text{ annuity} = 1500 (PVAF_{5, 4.07154\%}) (PV_{5, 4.07154\%}) \Rightarrow 5457.71$   
 $PV \text{ of } 10,000 = 10,000 (FV_{8, 5.094534\%}) (PV_{8, 5.094534\%}) \Rightarrow 10811.798$   
 $Total PV = 29597.198$   
 $\text{for this rate} = (1 + \frac{0.05}{n})^n \Rightarrow 5.094534$

What is the value of these cash flows today? **Your Final Answer here: 29597**

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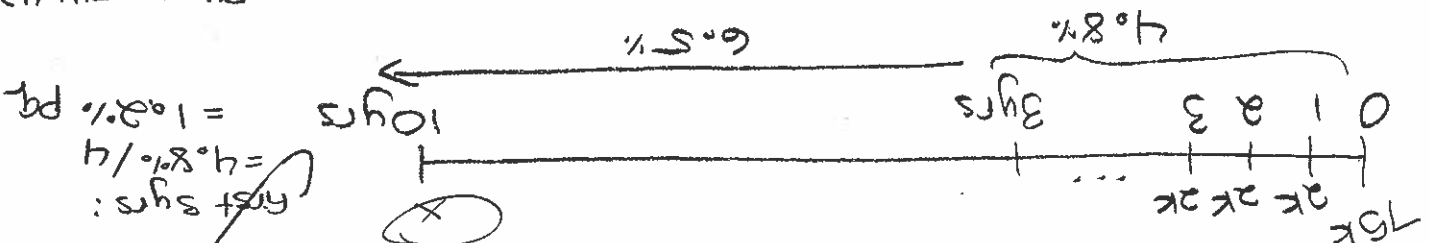
May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**Question #3**

YOU negotiated a bank loan and agreed to pay \$2,000 at the end of each quarter for the first 3 years AND a lump sum (single amount) at the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> year. Interest rate is 4.80% per annum for the first three years and 6.50% per annum thereafter.

How much must YOU pay at the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> year if YOU borrowed \$75,000?

Your Final Answer here: 94,391.36 \$



$PV = 75,000 - 2a, 2a8.29 \rightarrow PV = 52,771.71$   
 $N = 3$   
 $1/y = 4.8$   
 $PMT = 0$   
 $FV = 60,741.43$   
 $\rightarrow PV = 60,741.43$   
 $N = 7$   
 $1/y = 6.5$   
 $PMT = 0$   
 $FV = 94,391.36$

**Question #4**

Using the information in Question #3 above, how much do YOU owe the bank at the end of the 2nd year?

Your Final Answer here: 65,821.40 \$

Period	Installment	Interest	Principle	Balance
0	—	—	—	75,000
1	2000	900	1,100	73,900
2	2000	886.8	1,113.2	72,786.8
3	2000	873.44	1,126.56	71,660.24
4 (Year 1)	2000	859.92	1,140.08	70,520.16
5	2000	846.24	1,153.76	69,366.4
6	2000	832.4	1,167.6	68,198.8
7	2000	818.39	1,181.61	67,017.19
8 (Year 2)	2000	804.21	1,195.79	65,821.4

Use the table below if you find it helpful (you do not have to complete this table)

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**Question #5**

YOUR father plans to send YOU to his alma mater (university) 18 years from today. Tuition fees for the three year program are \$12,000; \$14,000 and \$16,000 per annum payable in the beginning of each year. Interest rate is 8% per annum compounded semi-annually.

YOUR father has \$5,000 in his bank account (today) for this purpose.

How much should YOUR father save at the beginning of each year for the next 18 years?

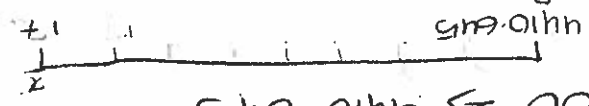
Your Final Answer here:  $439.96$

Rate =  $(1 + 0.08)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 8.16\%$

PV of tuition fees =  $\frac{12000}{(1.0816)^8} + \frac{14000}{(1.0816)^9} + \frac{16000}{(1.0816)^{10}}$

money needed in PV =  $9110.645 - 5000 \Rightarrow 4110.645$

$PV = 4110.645$   
 $4110 = PMT \left( \frac{1 - (1.0816)^{-18}}{0.0816} \right) + PMT$   
 $\Rightarrow 4110 = 10.0250969 PMT$   
 $\therefore PMT = 439.96 \$$



**Question #6**

Today, YOUR mother obtained a \$80,000 loan from the HSBC Bank. The loan agreement requires YOUR mother to pay \$1,250 at the end of each month for 10 years. What is YOUR mother's NOMINAL RATE and EFFECTIVE RATE?

Your Final Answer here: **NOM = 14.16333%; EFFR = 15.119901. %**

$PV = 80,000$   
 $PMT = 1250$   
 $n = 120$   
 $FV = 0$

$I/Y = 1.180278$  per month

$I/Y \times 12 = \text{year} \Rightarrow 14.163333$

Effective = 15.119901

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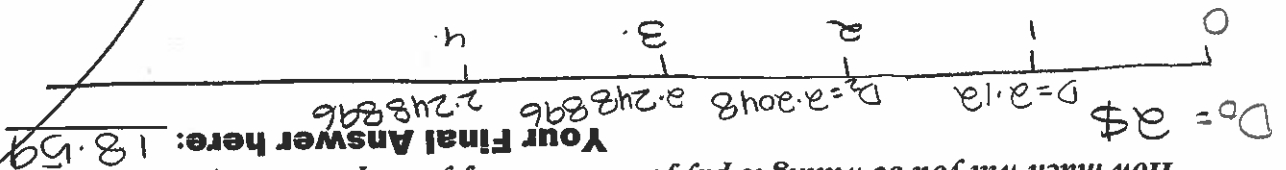
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Question #7

YOU are interested in purchasing shares of RSS Contacts Inc. The last dividend paid was \$2.00 per share. The company believes the growth rates during this difficult global times to be as follows: Year 1 = 6%; Year 2 = 4%; Year 3 = 2%; and Year 4 and thereafter = 0 percent.

How much will you be willing to pay for RSS share if you expect a 12% return?



$$P_3 = \frac{D_4}{r-g} = \frac{2.248896}{0.12} \Rightarrow 18.7408$$

$$PV \text{ of all future payments} = \frac{2.12}{0.12} + \frac{2.2048}{1.12^2} + \frac{2.2912}{1.12^3} = 18.59$$

Your Final Answer here: 18.59

Question #8

RSS Technologies Inc. recently paid dividends of \$3.00 per share and is expected to pay \$3.15 per share next year. Investors expect a 15% return.

What is the expected price of the share 4 years from today ( $P_4$ ) if the company expects the same growth rate?

$$D_0 = 3 \quad D_1 = 3.15 \quad R = 15\%$$

$$\text{growth} \Rightarrow 3(1+g) = 3.15 \quad \dots \quad g = 5\%$$

$$P_4 = \frac{D_5}{R-g} \Rightarrow \frac{3(1.05)^5}{0.15-0.05} \Rightarrow 38.2884$$

Your Final Answers here: 38.29

**Question #10**

YOU plan to purchase an insurance policy today for \$30,000 which guarantees YOU an annuity of \$6,000 at the end of each year for 8 years. The first receipt of this annuity starts beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> year.

This insurance policy also guarantees YOU \$25,000 at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> year. If the interest rate is 5%, will you purchase this insurance policy?

**Yes, profit (today) = \$4419.71**  
**No, loss (today) = \_\_\_\_\_**

①  $30,000(FV_{20, 5\%}) = 79,598.93$   
 ②  $6,000(FVA_{8, 5\%}) = 60,159.39$   
 ③  $25,000 + 66,325.73 - 79,598.93 = 11,726.80$   
 ④  $11,726.80(FV_{20, 5\%}) = 44,197.1$

**Question #9**

A preferred share with a face value of \$90 and a coupon rate of 6 percent per annum, payable quarterly. If the market rate is 7 percent per annum, what is the market value of the preferred share? Your final answers here: \$77.14

① Face value = 90  $r = 6\%/4 = 1.5\%$   
 ②  $PMT = 90 \cdot 1.5\% = 1.35$   
 ③  $MV = \frac{1.35}{0.0175} = 77.14$

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Question #11 **CHOOSE ONE BOND ONLY or you get ZERO**

On January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013 Concordia University issued the following bonds.

Treat each bond independently

Complete the blanks \* for BOND A or BOND B or BOND C

Bond	Face Value	Coupon Rate	Paid	Coupon Payment	Market Rate (NOM) %	Market Value \$	Term (Years)	Effective Annual Rate %
Bond A	\$1,000	7.75%	Semi-annually	* \$38.75	* 6.397674%	* \$1129.19	15	6.50%
Bond B	\$1,000	*	Semi-annually	*	7.50%	\$920	20	*
Bond C	\$1,000	6.60%	Semi-annually	*	*	\$1,050	Perpetual	*

BOND A

coupon payment =  $1000 \times 0.0775 = 77.5 = \$38.75$

market rate (NOM)  $\rightarrow$  EAR = 6.50%

$\frac{6.50\%}{2} = 3.25\%$

NOM = 6.397674%

MV  $\rightarrow$  FV = 1000

PMT = 38.75

N = 15 x 2 = 30

$1/y = 6.397674\% \rightarrow 3.198837$

PV = \$1129.19

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Complete the blanks \* for BOND A or BOND B or BOND C

Bond A	Bond B	Bond C
Face Value	\$1,000	\$1,000
Coupon Rate	7.75%	6.60%
Paid	Semi-annually	Semi-annually
Coupon Payment	* \$33.61	*
Market Rate (NOM) %	*	*
Market Value \$	*	\$1,050
Term (Years)	15	Perpetual
Effective Annual Rate %	6.50%	* 7.640625%

$$EFF = (1 + \frac{0.07}{2})^2 - 1 = 7.640625\%$$

Bond B:  
 FV 1000  
 PV 920  
 Y 3.75  
 N 40  
 CPT PMT → 33.607943

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Bond B	\$1,000	*	Semi-annually	*	7.50%	\$920	20	*
Bond C	\$1,000	6.60%	Semi-annually	* 33	* 6.285714%	\$1,050	Perpetual	* 6.384490%

C: Coupon pmt =  $1000 \times 6.60\% \div 2 = 33$

Market value =  $\frac{\text{pmt}}{\text{Mkt Rate PP}} \Rightarrow \text{Mkt Rate PP} = \frac{33}{1050} = 3.142857\%$

Market Rate (Nom) =  $3.142857\% \times 2 = 6.285714\%$

EFF =  $(1 + \frac{6.285714\%}{2})^2 - 1 = 6.384490\%$

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**Question #12**

The \$180,000 portfolio comprises of \$45,000 of Stock B and the balance in Stock A. The correlation coefficient = minus 0.80

<b>STOCK A (0.75)</b>	<b>STOCK B (0.25)</b>
Probability	Probability
Return	Return
20% (6%)	30%
30% 12%	45%
50% 10%	25%

**COMPLETE THE TABLE below \***

<b>Stock A</b>	<b>Stock B</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
* 7.4	* 10.4	* 8.15
* 6.756	* 8.245	* 4.631
<b>Expected Return</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	

~~Stock A SD =  $\sqrt{(-6-7.4)^2 \times 0.2 + (12-7.4)^2 \times 0.3 + (10-7.4)^2 \times 0.5}$~~   
 ~~$\Rightarrow \sqrt{15.64} \Rightarrow 6.756738$~~

~~Stock B SD  $\Rightarrow \sqrt{(8-10.4)^2 \times 0.3 + (10-10.4)^2 \times 0.45 + (14-10.4)^2 \times 0.25}$~~   
 ~~$\Rightarrow \sqrt{5.04} \Rightarrow 2.244994$~~

~~SD of Portfolio =  $\sqrt{(0.75^2 \times 6.756^2) + (0.25^2 \times 2.245^2) - (2 \times 0.75 \times 0.25 \times 0.8)}$~~   
 ~~$= 4.6300669761$~~

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**Special Instructions**

You must write your theory answers in the space and lines provided below. Anything outside this space (box) will NOT be read or graded, no exception. So, please be careful.

*Read text and class notes for theory answers ✓*

Question #13

Distinguish between "ex-post" and "ex-ante" returns. *Max. 4 lines*

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Question #14

Identify the basic types of financial instruments that are available and explain how they are traded. *Max. 5 lines*

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Question #15

Give a real example situation of an annuity-due (AD) and an ordinary annuity (OA)? *Max. 2 lines*

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**Question #16**

List two (2) forms of business organizations and describe one (1) advantage and one (1) disadvantage of each. Max. 6 lines

Form 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Advantage: \_\_\_\_\_

Disadvantage: \_\_\_\_\_

Form 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Advantage: \_\_\_\_\_

Disadvantage: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question #17**

Explain the importance of aligning the interests of management with the interests of shareholders in a corporation. Max. 5 lines

**Question #18**

Explain what are money markets (MM) and capital markets (CM). Max. 4 lines

MM \_\_\_\_\_

CM \_\_\_\_\_

8.12	$COV_{A,B} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Prob}_i (r_{A_i} - r_A)(r_{B_i} - r_B)$
8.11	Portfolio standard deviation: $\sigma_p = \sqrt{(w_A)^2(\sigma_A)^2 + (w_B)^2(\sigma_B)^2 + 2(w_A)(w_B)(COV_{A,B})}$
8.9	Expected portfolio return: $ER_p = \sum_{i=1}^n (w_i * ER_i)$
8.8	Ex-ante $\sigma = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Prob}_i)(r_i - ER)^2}$
8.7	Ex-post $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (r_i - r)^2}{n-1}}$
8.6	Expected return: $ER = \sum_{i=1}^n (r_i * \text{Prob}_i)$
8.5	Geometric average (GM) $= [(1+r_1)(1+r_2)(1+r_3) \dots (1+r_n)]^{1/n} - 1 = \left( \prod_{i=1}^n (1+r_i) \right)^{1/n} - 1$
8.3	Total return = Income yield + Capital gain (loss) yield = $\frac{CF_1}{P_0} + \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_0}$
7.11	Growth rate: $g = b * ROE$
7.10	Share price with growth opportunities: $P_0 = \frac{EPPS_1}{k} + PVGO$
6.6	Price of T-Bill given BEY: $P = \frac{F}{1 + k_{BEY} \times \frac{365}{n}}$
6.3	Current Yield: $CY = \frac{B}{\text{Annual Interest}}$
5A-4	Present value of growing annuity: $PV_0 = \frac{PMT_1}{k-g} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1+g}{1+k} \right)^n \right]$
5A-2	Present value of growing perpetuity: $PV_0 = \frac{PMT_0(1+g)}{k-g} = \frac{PMT_1}{k-g}$
5.11	Effective rate: $k = \left( 1 + \frac{m}{f} \overline{OR} \right)^f - 1$
5.10	Effective rate with continuous compounding: $k = e^{\overline{OR}} - 1$
5.8	Present value of perpetuity: $PV_0 = \frac{k}{PMT}$
5.5	Present Value of an annuity: $PV_n = \frac{k}{PMT} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{(1+k)^n} \right]$
5.4	Future value of an annuity: $FV_n = \frac{k}{PMT} [(1+k)^n - 1]$
5.3	Present Value of $FV_n$ : $PV_0 = \frac{FV_n}{(1+k)^n}$

Equation List - Comm 308 - Booth-Cleary Text