

**FIN 401-041 Managerial Finance
Ryerson University
Midterm Exam -- Lu Zhang
March 7th, 2016**

Version A

EXAM INSTRUCTION

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE THE EXAM BEGINS.

- Time allowed: 2 hours
- Aids allowed: Closed book except for an 8 1/2" by 11" formula sheet with materials on both sides.
- There are 30 multiple choice questions. Answer all questions on the scan sheet.
- Each question is worth 1 mark.
- For questions involving calculations, choose the closest answer. If present, a "none of the above" option means the answer is very different from the available choices.
- You MUST stop writing immediately when the end of the exam is announced. Please remain seated and wait for the invigilators to collect the exams.
- You are allowed to leave before the exam ends if you finish more than FIVE minutes early (Turn in your exam to one of the invigilators on your way out).

DO NOT turn this page until the instruction to begin is given.

Good Luck!

1. Which version of the exam do you have? This is a free mark – take it. Make sure you answer it correctly, though.
 - A. Version A
 - B. Version B
 - C. Version C

2. Courtland Corp. is considering whether or not to purchase a new piece of equipment for \$120,000. It will cost \$5,000 to have the equipment delivered and installed. This new equipment will increase the firm's pre-tax revenue by \$45,000 per year for the next 6 years, and will have a salvage value of \$6,000. The firm's WACC is 12% and the tax rate is 40%. The CCA rate for this equipment is 35%. What would be the NPV of buying this equipment? Round all components to the nearest dollar in calculating the NPV.
 - A. 45,625
 - B. 23,382
 - C. 97,387
 - D. 26,972
 - E. 29,332

3. Suppose a company has a bond outstanding that has 20 years left to maturity. The bond is currently trading at \$815 with a par value of \$1,000. The coupon rate is 6% and coupons are paid semiannually. What is the company's cost of debt?
 - A. 3.92%
 - B. 6%
 - C. 7.46%
 - D. 7.84%
 - E. 15.73%

4. The cash flow of a proposed new project is listed below. The firm has a WACC of 15%. What is the IRR of this project and should it be accepted?

- A. IRR = 10.40%; Accept because IRR < WACC
- B. IRR = 10.40%; Reject because IRR < WACC
- C. IRR = 16.14%; Accept because IRR > WACC
- D. IRR = 16.14%; Reject because IRR > WACC
- E. IRR = 15%; Accept or reject because IRR = WACC

Year	Cash Flow
0	-\$1,300,000
1	\$420,000
2	\$550,000
3	\$630,000

5. TransNorth Inc. currently has 50,000 bonds outstanding which are trading at \$960 per share. The company also has 2,000,000 shares of shares outstanding which are trading at \$56 per share. The risk-free rate is 4%, the market risk premium is 10%, and the corporate tax rate is 34%. TransNorth has a beta of 1.2 and the cost of debt is 6.8%. What is the company's WACC?
- A. 9.19%
 B. 12.55%
 C. 13.24%
 D. 15.71%
 E. 16%
6. A company is choosing between project A and B. In other words, the two projects are mutually exclusive. The payback period, IRR, and NPV of the two projects are listed below. Which project should the company choose and why?

Decision Rules	Project A	Project B
Payback period	3.2 years	4.5 years
IRR	19.68%	18.90%
NPV	\$356,678	\$520,431

- A. Project A, because Project A has a shorter payback period.
 B. Project B, because Project B has a short payback period and higher IRR.
 C. Project A, because Project A has a higher IRR.
 D. Project B, because Project B has a lower IRR.
 E. Project B, because Project B has a higher NPV.
7. Suppose that IMB just paid a dividend of \$2 per share yesterday. The company expects the dividend to grow at 5% per year in perpetuity. The current share price is \$40. What is IMB's cost of equity?
- A. 5%
 B. 5.51%
 C. 10%
 D. 10.25%
 E. 10.51%

Please use the following information to answer the next THREE questions.

BlueBay Inc. is trying to decide whether to lease or buy a new management information system. The new system will improve the operation efficiency and increase the pre-tax revenue by \$950,000 per year for the next 5 years. The system costs \$2,250,000 to buy and qualifies for a 30% CCA rate. The salvage value will be \$18,000 in 5 years. As an alternative, the company can lease the system from an IT service company for \$550,000 per year for 5 years. Lease payments have to be made at the beginning of each year. The company has a tax rate of 40% and can borrow at 9.5%.

8. What is the present value of all the after-tax lease payments?
 - A. 1,267,104
 - B. 1,387,479
 - C. 1,401,499
 - D. 1,481,384
 - E. 2,468,973

9. Pretend now that the total present value of all of the after-tax lease payments is \$1,600,000. What would be the NAL from BlueBay? Round all NAL components to the nearest dollar in your calculation.
 - A. -11,853
 - B. -94,968
 - C. -85,910
 - D. 636,357
 - E. 638,566

10. Pretend now that BlueBay has a corporate tax rate of 0%. What would be the lease payment that will make the company indifferent between buying and leasing the system?
 - A. 498,181
 - B. 531,898
 - C. 532,424
 - D. 582,428
 - E. 583,004

11. Given the same lease contract, a tax-exempt lessee benefits _____ from leasing than a taxable lessee does.
 - A. More
 - B. Less
 - C. The same
 - D. Not enough information

12. Firm A just signed a lease agreement with Firm B with the following terms. Firm A (the lessee) will pay Firm B (the lessor) \$6,000 per month for the next 6 months to use a production line owned by Firm B. Firm B will be responsible for the maintenance cost, taxes, and insurance for the production line. This agreement is an example of _____.
- A. Repurchase agreement
 - B. Operating lease
 - C. Financial lease
 - D. None of the above

Please use the following information to answer the next THREE questions.

Consider two firms identical in every way except that the capital structure of Firm U is all-equity and Firm L has \$1,200,000 of debt with 6% cost of debt. The unlevered cost of capital for Firm U is 15%. Both firms have an EBIT of \$900,000 per year in perpetuity.

13. Assume no corporate tax. What is the value of Firm U (the all-equity firm)?
- A. 900,000
 - B. 6,000,000
 - C. 8,000,000
 - D. 15,000,000
 - E. None of the above.
14. Assume no corporate tax. What is the cost of equity for Firm L?
- A. 6.00%
 - B. 15.00%
 - C. 16.80%
 - D. 17.25%
 - E. None of the above.
15. Now assume both Firm U and Firm L face 40% corporate tax rate. What is the value of Firm L's equity?
- A. 2,880,000
 - B. 3,600,000
 - C. 4,080,000
 - D. 5,280,000
 - E. 6,000,000

Please use the following information to answer the next FOUR questions.

DEL Corp is an all-equity firm with 50,000 shares outstanding and a market value of \$1,000,000. The firm is considering a debt issue of \$400,000 with a 9% interest rate and use the proceeds to buy back its shares. Assume a perfect market with no taxes or transaction costs.

16. Jane is a shareholder who owns \$1,200 worth of DEL's shares. If the firm decides to remain all-equity, what strategy could Jane take to receive the cash flows under the proposed capital structure, i.e. the capital structure with a mix of debt and equity?
 - A. Borrow \$480 and use the money to buy 24 shares of DEL Corp.
 - B. Borrow \$800 and use the money to buy 40 shares of DEL Corp.
 - C. Sell 24 shares of DEL Corp and deposit the money in the bank.
 - D. Sell 40 shares of DEL Corp and deposit the money in the bank.
 - E. Borrow \$800 and sell 24 shares of DEL Corp.

17. Now assume that DEL decided to convert to the proposed capital structure. The expected EPS under the proposed capital structure is \$2.5. If Jane used homemade leverage to receive the cash flows under the all-equity capital structure, what will be Jane's ROE?
 - A. 2.79%
 - B. 8.6%
 - C. 8.9%
 - D. 11.1%
 - E. 16.1%

18. What is the break-even EBIT so that DEL is indifferent between the current and the proposed capital structure?
 - A. 90,000
 - B. 100,000
 - C. 120,000
 - D. 900,000
 - E. 1,000,000

19. Now assume that DEL faces 40% corporate tax rate. What is the break-even EBIT so that the firm is indifferent between the current and the proposed capital structure? Assume that taxes only affect the earnings.
 - A. 54,000
 - B. 60,000
 - C. 72,000
 - D. 90,000
 - E. 600,000

20. According to M&M Case III of capital structure, how should a firm choose its optimal capital structure?
- A. Firms should always avoid borrowing because of the potential bankruptcy costs.
 - B. Firms should borrow as much as they can to maximize the tax benefits of debt.
 - C. Firms should use equity capital first and then use debt financing.
 - D. Firms should trade off the cost of debt against the cost of equity.
 - E. Firms should trade off the tax benefits of debt against the bankruptcy costs of debt.
21. CapX Corp. has a debt-to-equity ratio of $1/3$. The firm has a required return on assets of 15% and cost of debt of 9%. Assume zero corporate tax. What is the company's cost of equity?
- A. 17%
 - B. 21%
 - C. 27%
 - D. 33%
 - E. None of the above
22. Which of the following is true about M&M theory in the case with corporate tax only?
- A. The weighted average cost of capital of a firm goes up as the firm borrows more.
 - B. The weighted average cost of capital of a firm does not change with the firm's choice of capital structure.
 - C. The value of a firm goes up as the firm borrows more.
 - D. The value of a firm does not change with the firm's choice of capital structure.
 - E. The value of a firm goes down as the firm borrows more.
23. Which of the following are examples of the indirect costs of financial distress?
- I. The cost associated with losing business because customers are afraid that the firm might not be able to service the product.
 - II. The cost of valuable employees leaving the firm
 - III. The legal cost associated with bankruptcy
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. I and II only
 - D. II and III only
 - E. All of I, II, and III

24. According to the Pecking Order Theory of capital structure, in which order should firms raise capital?
- A. Debt first, then internal fund, and lastly external equity
 - B. Internal fund first, then debt, and lastly external equity
 - C. Internal fund first, then external equity, and lastly debt
 - D. External equity first, then internal fund, and lastly debt
 - E. External equity first, then debt, and lastly internal fund
25. Firm A is an all-equity firm with a market value of \$800,000 and a share price of \$5 per share. Firm A plans to repurchase \$40,000 worth of shares. What will be the share price and number of shares outstanding after the repurchase?
- A. Share price = \$4.95; number of shares outstanding = 153,535
 - B. Share price = \$4.95; number of shares outstanding = 160,000
 - C. Share price = \$5; number of shares outstanding = 8,000
 - D. Share price = \$5; number of shares outstanding = 152,000
 - E. Share price = \$5; number of shares outstanding = 780,000

Please use the following information to answer the next TWO questions.

SunFinance Inc. is an all-equity firm. The firm will pay \$6.4 per share dividend next year and a liquidating dividend of \$24 per share at the end of the 2nd year. The firm has 600,000 shares outstanding and the current share price is \$22. Suppose you own 500 of SunFinance's shares. Assume zero taxes and a discount rate of 20%.

26. If you want to receive two equal payments over the next two years, how many shares should you buy or sell at the end of the first year?
- A. Buy 182 shares
 - B. Sell 182 shares
 - C. Buy 200 shares
 - D. Sell 200 shares
 - E. Sell 327 shares
27. If you want to receive exactly \$1,500 at the end of the first year, how many shares should you buy or sell at the end of the first year?
- A. Buy 77 shares
 - B. Sell 77 shares
 - C. Buy 85 shares
 - D. Sell 85 shares
 - E. Buy 68 shares

28. A firm needs \$6 million for new investments next year. Its target D/E ratio is 3/7 and the net income this year is \$6.3 million. If the firm follows a residual dividend policy, what will be the amount of dividend (if any) this year?
- A. 0
 - B. 0.3 million
 - C. 2.1 million
 - D. 2.87 million
 - E. 4.5 million
29. Which of the following is an implication of the signaling theory of dividends?
- A. Firms should follow a residual dividend policy.
 - B. Firms should pay out as much dividends as possible because high dividends send a positive signal about the firm's prospects.
 - C. Firms should pay low or zero dividends because low dividends send a positive signal about the firm's prospects.
 - D. Firms should maintain a sustainable dividend policy because cutting dividends sends a bad signal about the firm's prospects.
 - E. Dividend policy does not matter because investors can use homemade dividends to receive the payments they desire.
30. Firm A is going to announce on January 15th that \$0.5 per share dividend will be paid on March 30th, to shareholders of record on February 20th. If you want to buy Firm A's shares and receive this \$0.5 per share dividend, you need to buy Firm A's shares on or before _____.
- A. January 15th
 - B. February 17th
 - C. February 18th
 - D. February 20th
 - E. March 30th

Use this page as scratch paper as needed. Your work on this page will not be graded.