

Midterm 2

CAPITAL BUDGETING

$$CF_0 = C_0 + \Delta NWC + OC$$

$$CF_t = CFBT(1-T) + \underbrace{CCA_t(T)}_{\text{TAX SHIELD}}$$

CASH INFLOWS

CASH
OUTFLOWS

$$NPV = \left[PV(OCF) + PV(CCATS) + PV(ECF) \right] - \left[CF_0 \right]$$

$$NPV = CFBT(1-T) \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+k)^n}}{k} \right] + \frac{C_0(d)(T)}{d+k} \left[\frac{1+0.5k}{1+k} \right] - \frac{SV_n(d)(T)}{d+k} \left[\frac{1}{(1+k)^n} \right] + \left[SV + \Delta NWC_n - \underbrace{(0.5)T(SV_n - C_0)}_{\substack{\text{capital gain/} \\ \text{capital loss}}} - \underbrace{T(SV_n - UCC_n)}_{\substack{\text{CCA recapture/} \\ \text{terminal loss}}} \right] \left[\frac{1}{(1+k)^n} \right]$$

PVIFA

d = applicable CCA Rate

$$-(C_0 + \Delta NWC_0 + OC)$$

For Replacement Decisions - Sensitivity Analysis

ΔC_0

ΔSV_n

$-\Delta CCF_0$

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Comm 308 Midterm II

Cash Flow Estimation & Capital Budgeting

Payback: Find T such that: $CF_1 + CF_2 + \dots + CF_T = CF_0$
 Discounted Payback: Find T such that: $\frac{CF_1}{(1+k)^1} + \frac{CF_2}{(1+k)^2} + \dots + \frac{CF_T}{(1+k)^T} = CF_0$ } Time Period

NPV = $\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{CF_t}{(1+k)^t} - CF_0$ } ⊕ Accept
⊖ Reject

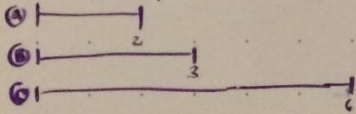
Initial Cash Outlay
 $CF_0 = C_0 + \Delta NWC + OC$

PI = $\frac{PV(\text{Cash inflows})}{PV(\text{Cash outflows})}$ Simple → Annual After Tax CFs
 $CF_{AT}(1-T) + CCA_e(T)$

EANPV = $\frac{\text{Project NPV}}{PVIFA}$ } $PVIFA = \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+k)^n}}{k} \right]$

NPV = $PV(OCF) + PV(CCATS) + PV(ECF) - CF_0$
 $PV(OCF) = CF_{AT}(1-T)(PVIFA)$
 $PV(CCATS) = \left[\frac{C_0(d)(T)}{d+k} \cdot \frac{1+0.5k}{1+k} \right] - \left[\frac{(SV_n)(d)(T)}{d+k} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+k)^n} \right]$

Chain Replication (Time Adjusted)



IRR: discount rate that makes NPV=0

Estimation: $\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{CF_t}{(1+IRR)^t} = CF_0$

PV of Future CF } Initial cash outlay

$PV(ECF) = \frac{SV_n + \Delta NWC}{(1+k)^n}$

Replacement Decisions: $SV_n \rightarrow \Delta SV_n$

Discount rate for projects = WACC

Compare Projects:

Proj 1 \geq Proj 2 IRR NPV } Crossover rate = rate at which $NPV_A = NPV_B$
 or IRR of incremental project



Risk, Return, Portfolio Theory, Asset Pricing

Total return = Income Yield + Capital Gain
 $\frac{CF_t + P_t - P_0}{P_0} = \frac{CF_t}{P_0} + \frac{P_t - P_0}{P_0}$

Geometric mean = $\left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+r_i) \right]^{1/n} - 1$ } $ER = \sum_{i=1}^n (r_i \times \text{Prob}_i)$

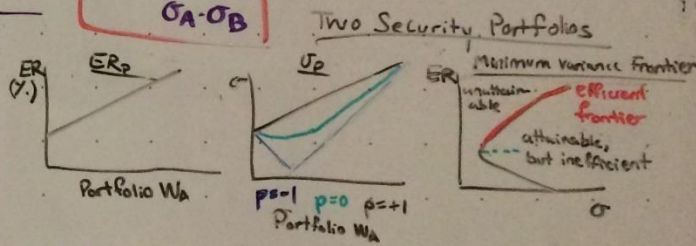
Ex post σ (past) = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (r_i - \bar{r})^2}{n-1}}$ } Ex ante σ (future) = $\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Prob}_i)(r_i - ER)^2}$

$ER_p = \sum_{i=1}^n (w_i \times ER_i)$ ⇒ Two Security Portfolio
 $ER_p = ER_B + w(ER_A - ER_B)$

$\sigma_p = \sqrt{(w_A)^2(\sigma_A)^2 + (w_B)^2(\sigma_B)^2 + 2(w_A)(w_B)(COV_{AB})}$

$COV_{AB} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Prob}_i (r_{A,i} - \bar{r}_A)(r_{B,i} - \bar{r}_B) = \rho_{AB} \sigma_A \sigma_B$

$\rho_{AB} = \frac{COV_{AB}}{\sigma_A \sigma_B}$



Total risk = systematic risk + Non-systematic risk
 (market) (unique)
 required rate of return ↓ compensated ⇒ NOT compensated

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$$ER_p = W \cdot ER_A + (1-W)RF$$

$$= W \cdot ER_A + RF - WRF$$

$$ER_p = RF + W(ER_A - RF)$$

$$W = \frac{(ER_p - RF)}{(ER_A - RF)}$$

$$\sigma_p = \sqrt{W_A^2 \sigma_A^2 + W_{RF}^2 \sigma_{RF}^2 + 2W_A W_{RF} \rho_{A,RF} \sigma_A \sigma_{RF}}$$

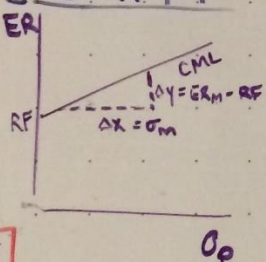
$$\sigma_p = \sqrt{W_A^2 \sigma_A^2} \iff W_A = \frac{\sigma_p}{\sigma_A}, \sigma_p < \sigma_A \text{ given } \rho < +1$$

Therefore, $ER_p = RF + \left[\frac{ER_A - RF}{\sigma_A} \right] \sigma_p$

Capital Market Line (CML) → CAPM

$$ER_p = RF + \left[\frac{ER_M - RF}{\sigma_M} \right] \sigma_p$$

slope of CML



$$\text{Sharpe Ratio} = \frac{ER_p - RF}{\sigma_p}$$

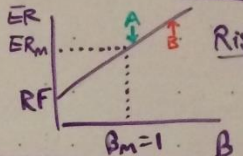
- risk adjusted performance metric
When portfolio = market portfolio,
Sharpe Ratio = Ex post slope of CML.

$$\beta_i = \frac{COV_{i,M}}{\sigma_M^2} = \frac{\rho_{i,M} \cdot \sigma_i \cdot \sigma_M}{\sigma_M^2}$$

$$\beta_p = W_1 \beta_1 + W_2 \beta_2 + \dots + W_n \beta_n$$

Security Market Line

$$k_i = RF + (ER_M - RF) \beta_i$$



A is undervalued
B is overvalued
 $P = \frac{D}{k}$ (fixed) $\uparrow P = \frac{D}{k \downarrow}$ $\downarrow P = \frac{D}{k \uparrow}$

$$\alpha_i = (R_i - RF) - \beta_i (R_M - RF)$$

individual stock performance risk premium

COST OF CAPITAL

Market Value Firm: $V = D + P + S = \frac{ROI \cdot IC}{k_a}$
(Total Enterprise Value = TEV)

$$k_a = WACC = \frac{ROI \cdot IC}{V} = k_e S + k_d (1-T) D = k_e \left(\frac{S}{V} \right) + k_p \left(\frac{P}{V} \right) + k_i \left(\frac{D}{V} \right)$$

Cost of Common Equity

$$S = P_0 \cdot n$$

$$P_0 = \frac{D_1}{k_e - g} \iff k_e = \frac{D_1}{P_0} + g$$

Net Proceeds: After Flotation Costs (SP-f)

$$k_{nc} = \frac{D_1}{NP} + g$$

$$k_{nc} = k_e \times \frac{P_0}{NP}$$

$$k_p = \frac{D_p}{NP}$$

General: Investor's Req. Return $\frac{1}{1-f}$

$$k_e = \frac{D_1}{P_0} + g = \frac{EPS_1 (1-b)}{P_0} + (b \times ROE)$$

OR

Cost of Preferred Equity

$$P = P_0 \cdot n$$

$$P_0 = \frac{D_p}{k_p} \iff k_p = \frac{D_p}{P_0}$$

Cost of Debt

$$D = B \cdot n$$

$$B = \frac{I}{k_b} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+k_b)^n} \right] + \frac{F}{(1+k_b)^n}$$

$$NP = \frac{I(1-T)}{k_i} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+k_i)^n} \right] + \frac{F}{(1+k_i)^n}$$

$$k_i = \frac{k_d(1-T)}{1-f_d}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{EPS_1 (1-b)}{k_e - (b \times ROE)}$$

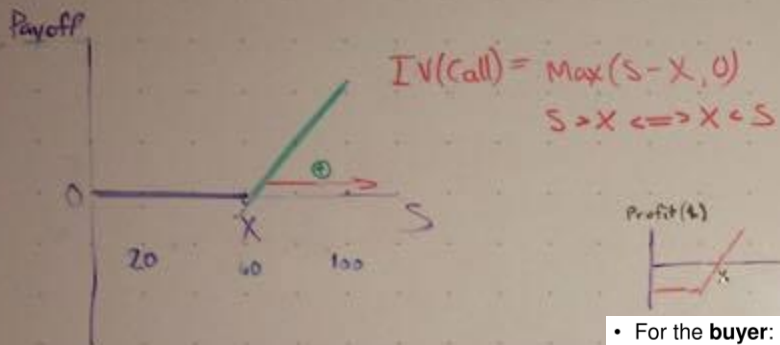
$$k_e = RF + (MRP \times \beta_e) = RF + (ER_M - RF) \beta_e$$

$$P_0 = PVEO + PVGO = \frac{ROE_1 \times BVPS}{k_e} + \frac{Inv}{1+k_e} \left[\frac{ROE_2 - k_e}{k_e} \right]$$

CALL OPTIONS Owner

LONG POSITION (BUY CALL)

- Option to buy



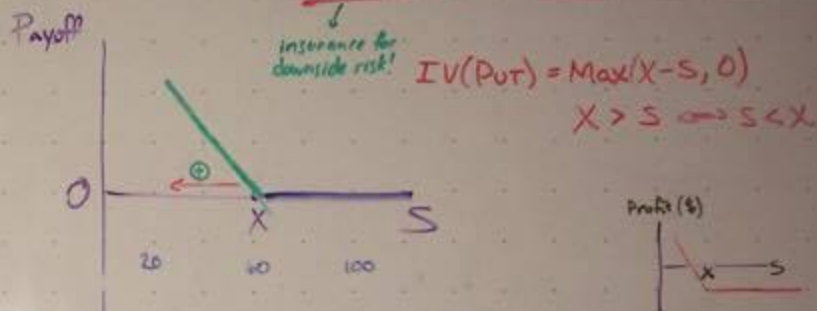
PUT OPTIONS Owner

LONG POSITION (BUY PUT)

- Option to sell

HAS ASSET OR MUST BORROW AT S

insurance for downside risk!

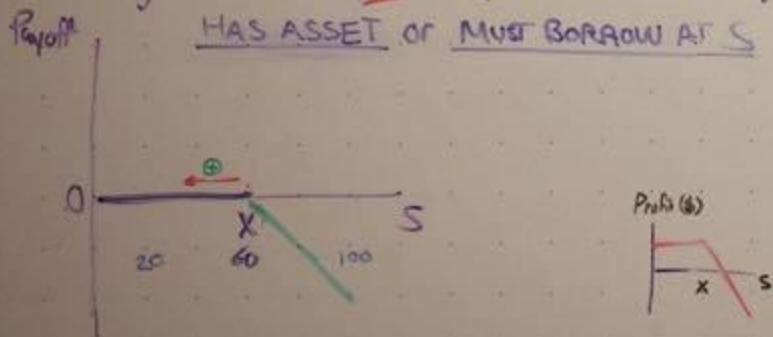


• For the **buyer**:
Option Profit = Option Payoff - Option premium

SHORT POSITION (SELL CALL) Writer

- Obligation to sell (IF all option owner exercises right)

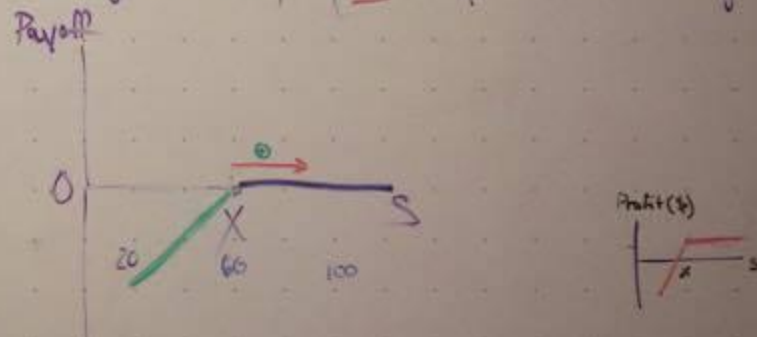
HAS ASSET OR MUST BORROW AT S



• For the **Seller**:
Option Profit = Option Payoff + Option premium

SHORT POSITION (SELL PUT) Writer

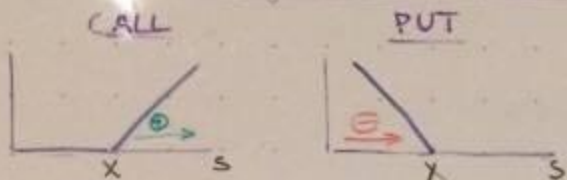
- Obligation to buy (IF Put option owner exercises right)



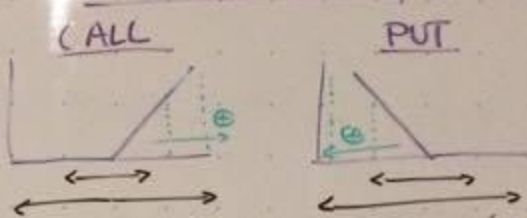
$Option\ Premium = IV + TV \Rightarrow TV = Option\ Premium - IV$

FACTORS CHANGING VALUE OF OPTIONS (BUYING CALL OR PUT OPTIONS)

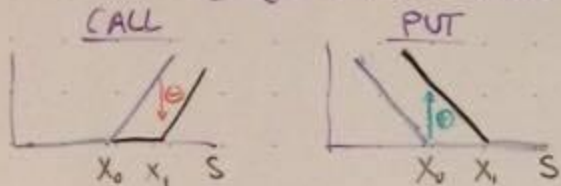
1. Higher Asset Prices ($\uparrow S$)



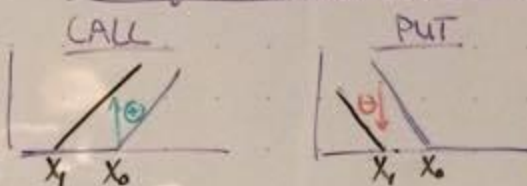
2. Increased Volatility (\uparrow Asset Risk)



3. Higher Exercise Price ($\uparrow X$)

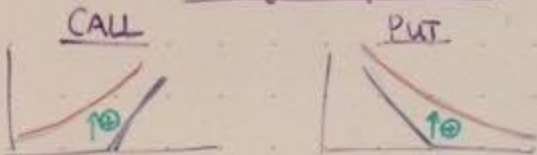


4. Higher interest rates ($\uparrow k$)

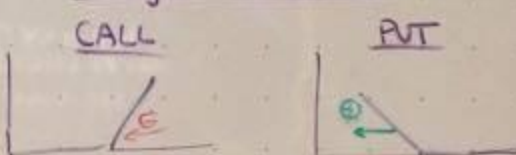


$\Rightarrow \uparrow k \rightarrow \downarrow PV \rightarrow \downarrow X$

5. Longer Expiration



6. Higher Dividends



\Rightarrow Pay Dividend
 \hookleftarrow Asset Price \downarrow (S_t)
 EMH \Rightarrow Stock price drops by the amount of the dividend!

	Call Prices	Put Prices
Higher asset price (S)	\uparrow	\downarrow
Higher exercise price (X)	\downarrow	\uparrow
Longer expiration	\uparrow	\uparrow
Increased volatility	\uparrow	\uparrow
Higher interest rates	\uparrow	\downarrow
Higher dividends	\downarrow	\uparrow