

所別：財務金融學系碩士班 甲組 科目：財務管理

1 There are two stocks in the market, stock X and stock Y. The price of stock X today is \$50. The price of stock X next year will be \$40 if the economy is in a recession, \$55 if the economy is normal, and \$60 if the economy is expanding. The attendant probabilities of recession, normal times, and expansion are 0.1, 0.8, and 0.1, respectively. Stock X pays no dividend. Assume the CAPM model is true. Other information about the market is as follows: (20%)

$SD(R_M)$  = the standard deviation of the market portfolio = 0.1.

$SD(R_Y)$  = the standard deviation of stock Y's return = 0.12.

$E(R_Y)$  = the expected return on stock Y = 0.09.

$CORR(R_X, R_M)$  = the correlation of stock X and the market = 0.8.

$CORR(R_Y, R_M)$  = the correlation of stock Y and the market = 0.2.

$CORR(R_X, R_Y)$  = the correlation of stock X and stock Y = 0.6.

- (i) If you are a typical, risk-averse investor, which stock would you prefer? Why?
- (ii) What are the expected return and standard deviation of a portfolio consisting 70 percent of stock X and 30 percent of stock Y?
- (iii) What is the beta of portfolio in part (ii)?
- (iv) If you buy the above portfolio with market value, say 10 million, and if an index futures contract on this market stock index costs 1 million, how many contracts of this index futures contract should you trade (long or short) to hedge the systematic risk of your portfolio?

2 Consider a levered firm with \$10 million face value of debt outstanding, maturing in one year. The riskless rate is 6% and the expected rate of return on the market is 12%. The systematic risk of the firm's asset is  $\beta_V = 1.5$ , the total risk of these asset is  $\sigma_V = 1.3$ , and their market value is \$25 million. (Hint: Using the attached tables to calculate the answers.) (20%)

(i) Determine the market value of the firm's debt and equity.

(ii) Determine the cost of debt and equity capital (assuming a world without taxes).

3 (i) The most common approach for a firm to evaluate a project is a NPV method.

Could you assess the shortcomings of a NPV method to evaluate a firm's project? (5%)

(ii) Can a real option approach fix the shortcomings of NPV methods? Why? (5%)

4 "As long as the earnings per share (EPS) of a firm increase, its value will also increase." Comment. (10%)

5 As the CEO of ABC Corp., which do you prefer: a competitor with high

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- leverage or one with low leverage? Under what conditions will you act more or less aggressively if your competitor is highly leveraged? (10%)
- 6 You have been asked to value Watch Max, a private firm.  
The firm reported pre-tax operating income of \$15 million in its most recent financial year on revenues of \$120 million. In the most recent financial year, you note that owners of the business did not pay themselves a salary. You believe that a fair salary for their services would be 2.5 million a year. The cost of capital for comparable firms that are publicly traded is 9%. The firm is expected to grow at 15% per year for the next three years and at 5% a year afterwards. The tax rate is 40%. While the average illiquidity discount applied to private firm is 30%, you have run a regression and arrived at the following estimate for the discount:  
$$\text{Illiquidity Discount} = 0.40 - 0.05 [\ln(\text{Revenues in millions})]$$
  
Estimate the value of Watch Max for sale in a private transaction (to an individual). (15%)
- 7 Explain how stockholders can expropriate wealth from bondholder through their investment, financing and dividend decisions. (15%)



