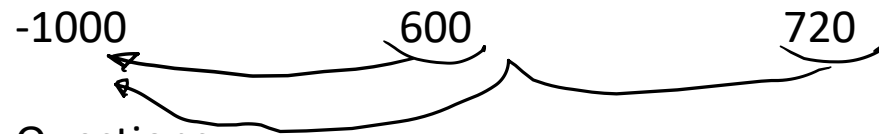


# DISCOUNTING AND CAPITALIZATION

## EXERCISE 1

The expected cash flows of an investment project are:



Questions:

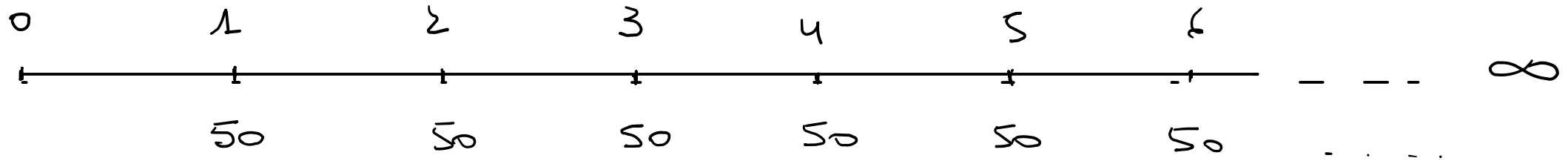
- a) Calculate its **GPV** and **NPV** for a discounting rate of 10%.

$$\boxed{\text{GPV}} = \frac{600}{(1+0.1)} + \frac{720}{(1+0.1)^2} = 1.140'495 \rightarrow \text{MARKET VALUE}$$

$$\boxed{\text{NPV}} = -1000 + \frac{600}{(1+0.1)} + \frac{720}{(1+0.1)^2} = 140'495 \rightarrow \text{PROFIT}$$

## EXERCISE 2-

Calculate the present value at 10% of a perpetual cash flow of 50 €.



$$PV = \frac{a}{k} = \frac{50}{0.10} = \boxed{500 \text{ €}}$$

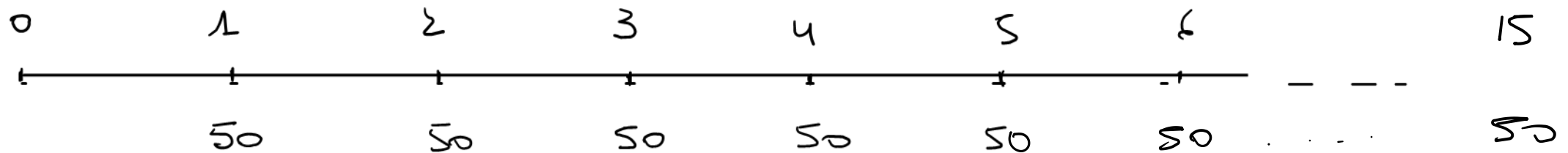
↑

### EXERCISE 3-

Calculate the present value at 10% of a constant cash flow stream of 50 € during:

- 15 years
- 25 years
- 35 years
- 50 years
- 80 years

$$PV = \frac{a}{k} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1+k)^n} \right)$$



$$PV(n=15) = \frac{50}{0.10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1.10)^{15}} \right) = 380'303975 \text{ €}$$

$$PV(n=25) = \frac{50}{0.10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1.10)^{25}} \right) = 453'852001 \text{ €}$$

$$PV(n=35) = \frac{50}{0.10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1.10)^{35}} \right) = 482'207949 \text{ €}$$

$$PV(n=15) = \frac{50}{0.10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1.10)^{15}} \right) = 380'303975 \text{ €}$$

$$PV(n=25) = \frac{50}{0.10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1.10)^{25}} \right) = 453'852001 \text{ €}$$

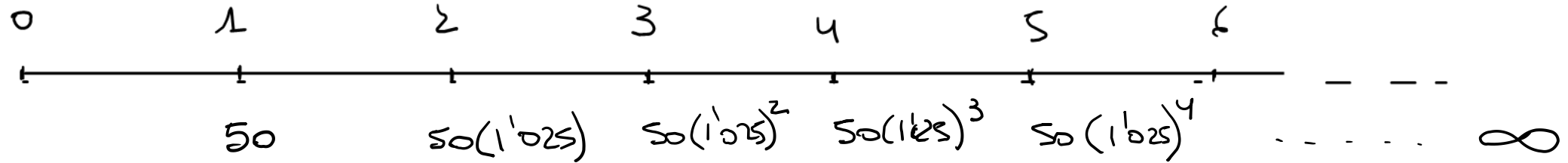
$$PV(n=35) = \frac{50}{0.10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1.10)^{35}} \right) = 482'207949 \text{ €}$$

$$PV(n=50) = \frac{50}{0.10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1.10)^{50}} \right) = 495'740724 \text{ €}$$

$$PV(n=80) = \frac{50}{0.10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1.10)^{80}} \right) = 499'755907 \text{ €} \approx 500 \text{ €}$$

#### EXERCISE 4-

Calculate the present value at 10% of a perpetual stream of 50€ at its inception growing at 2.5%.



$$PV = \frac{a}{r - g} = \frac{50}{0.10 - 0.025} = \boxed{666'66 \text{ €}}$$

EXERCISE 5- Taking into account that the present value of a growing perpetual cash flow is:

$$PV = \frac{a}{k - g}$$

Can we say that if  $g > k$  then the present value turns out to be negative?

No

Only use

if  $g < k$

otherwise

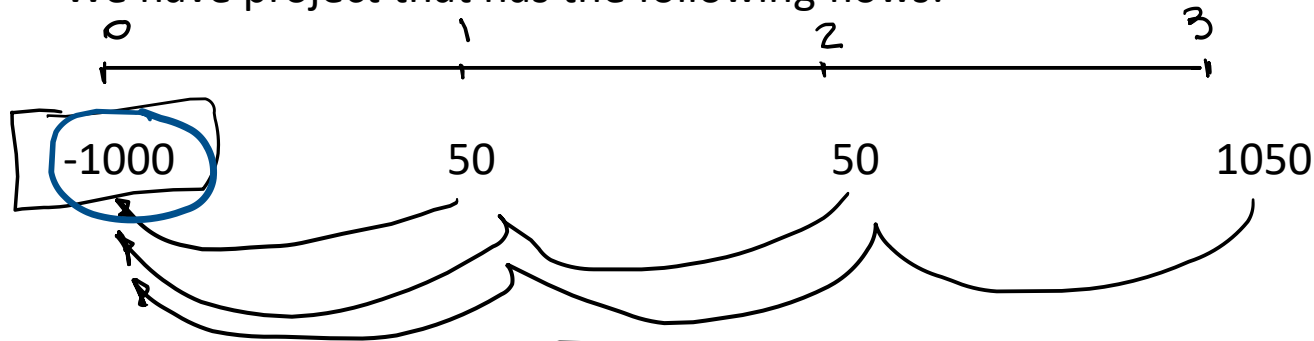
→ finite horizon

→ 90 years f.ex.

# RISK AND VALUE

## EXERCISE 1-

We have project that has the following flows:



1- Calculate the value of this project if the discount rate is:

- a.  $k = 7,5\%$
- b.  $k = 5\%$
- c.  $k = 2,5\%$

$$a) \quad PV = \frac{50}{(1+0,075)} + \frac{50}{(1+0,075)^2} + \frac{1050}{(1+0,075)^3} = 934'99 \text{ €} \rightarrow \text{RISK AVERSE}$$

$$b) \quad PV = \frac{50}{(1+0,05)} + \frac{50}{(1+0,05)^2} + \frac{1050}{(1+0,05)^3} = 1000 \text{ €} \rightarrow \text{RISK NEUTRAL}$$

$$c) \quad PV = \frac{50}{(1+0,025)} + \frac{50}{(1+0,025)^2} + \frac{1050}{(1+0,025)^3} = 1.071'40 \text{ €} \rightarrow \text{RISK LOVER.}$$

$$K = r_f + \beta$$

$$K = 5\% + \beta$$

$$7,5\% = 5\% + 2,5\%$$

$$5\% = 5\% + 0$$

$$2,5\% = 5\% + (-2,5\%)$$

$$PV = GPV$$

2- If the risk free rate is a 5%, which are the risk attitudes that correspond to each calculation?

3- Calculate the risk premiums in percentage and in value for each case

**SAUER**

$$a) r_p = K - r_f = 7'5\% - 5\% = 2'5\%$$

$$b) r_p = K - r_f = 5\% - 5\% = 0$$

$$c) r_p = K - r_f = 2'5\% - 5\% = -2'5\%$$

$$934'99 - 1000 = -65'01 \text{ €}$$

$$1000 - 1000 = 0$$

$$1071'40 - 1000 = 71'40 \text{ €}$$

4- Explain the meaning of the CERTAINTY EQUIVALENT and give its value for each position.

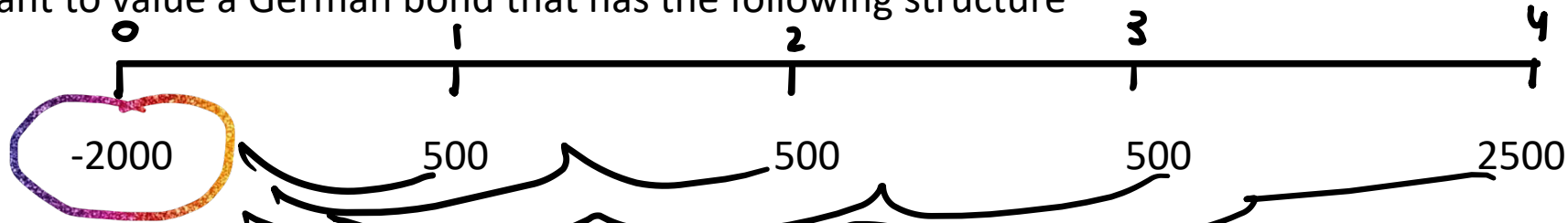
**CERTAINTY EQUIVALENT:** Amount of money for which one investor would exchange (sell if he owns it, buy if he does not own it) a risky asset.

$$PV(K) = \text{CERTAINTY EQUIVALENT} \checkmark$$



## EXERCISE 2-

We want to value a German bond that has the following structure



- 1- How much is this bond yielding to someone that paid the nominal price? **25%.**
- 2- If the flows correspond to a risky asset, how would someone that is risk-neutral value it?
- 3- Calculate the certainty equivalent of a risky asset that has the same structure for an individual that is risk averse and has a risk premium of a **5%**.  $\rightarrow K = 25\% + 5\% = 30\%$
- 4- And for someone that is risk lover and has a risk premium of a -2%?  $\rightarrow K = 25\% - 2\% = 23\%$

②  $PV = \frac{500}{(1+0'25)} + \frac{500}{(1+0'25)^2} + \frac{500}{(1+0'25)^3} + \frac{2.500}{(1+0'25)^4} = 2000$  **RISK NEUTRAL**

③  $PV = \frac{500}{(1+0'30)} + \frac{500}{(1+0'30)^2} + \frac{500}{(1+0'30)^3} + \frac{2500}{(1+0'30)^4} = 1.783'38 \text{ €}$  **RISK AVERSE**

④  $PV = \frac{500}{(1+0'23)} + \frac{500}{(1+0'23)^2} + \frac{500}{(1+0'23)^3} + \frac{2500}{(1+0'23)^4} = 2.097'93 \text{ €}$  **RISK LOVER**