

INV2601 2012 MAY/JUNE EXAM MEMORANDUM

Question	Option	Solution
1.	2	Diversification
2.	2	Minimum
3.	3	$E_C = (0.5 \times 2) + (0.3 \times 8) + (0.2 \times 14)$ $= 1.00 + 2.40 + 2.80$ $= 6.20\%$ $E_D = (0.5 \times 5) + (0.3 \times 10) + (0.2 \times 16)$ $= 2.50 + 3.00 + 3.20$ $= 8.70\%$ $\sigma_D = \sqrt{0.5(5 - 8.70)^2 + 0.3(10 - 8.70)^2 + 0.2(16 - 8.70)^2}$ $= \sqrt{6.8450 + 0.5070 + 10.6580}$ $= \sqrt{18.01}$ $= 4.24\%$
4.	2	the present value of the cash flows expected from an asset.
5.	3	Investment trusts
6.	2	Market orders

7.	4	$k = r_f + \beta(r_m - r_f)$ $= 7 + 0.8(12 - 7)$ $= 7 + 4$ $= 11\%$ $HPR = \left[\frac{\text{Ending value}}{\text{Beginning value}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ $= \left[\frac{54}{50} - 1 \right] \times 100$ $= 8\%$ <p>The expected return (HPR) is 8% which is lower than the required rate of return (k) which is 11%. The share is overvalued hence you will have to sell the share.</p>
8.	2	(i) beta (ii) standard deviation
9	4	$\beta = \frac{\text{Corr}_{i,m} \times \sigma_i \times \sigma_m}{\sigma_m^2}$ $= \frac{0.20 \times 0.12 \times 0.04}{0.04^2}$ $= \frac{0.0010}{0.0016}$ $= 0.63$

10.	3	<p>$PV = 500$</p> <p>$FV = 940$</p> <p>$N = 4$</p> <p>$COMP\ I/YR = 17.10\%$</p>
11.	2	<p>$PV = 20\ 000$</p> <p>$N = 30\ (15 \times 2)$</p> <p>$I/YR = 5\ (10 \div 2)$</p> <p>$COMP\ FV = R86\ 438.85$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>$= 20\ 000(1.05)^{30}$</p> <p>$= R86\ 438.85$</p>
12.	3	<p>$CF_0 = -100\ 000$</p> <p>$CF_1 = 20\ 000$</p> <p>$CF_2 = 40\ 000$</p> <p>$CF_3 = 80\ 000$</p> <p>$CF_4 = 100\ 000$</p> <p>$COMP\ IRR = 34.70\%$</p>

13.	4	$V_0 = \frac{D_1}{k - g}$ $= \frac{D_0(1 + g)}{k - g}$ $= \frac{1.00(1.05)}{0.09 - 0.05}$ $= \frac{1.05}{0.04}$ $= R26.25$
14.	3	<p>Calculate the expected cash flows:</p> $D_0 = 2.00$ $D_1 = 2.00(1.10) = 2.20$ $D_2 = 2.20(1.10) = 2.42$ $D_3 = 2.42(1.05) = 2.5410$ $P_2 = \frac{D_3}{k - g}$ $= \frac{2.5410}{0.08 - 0.05}$ $= R84.70$ <p>Calculate the intrinsic value:</p> $V_0 = \frac{D_1}{(1 + k)^1} + \frac{D_2}{(1 + k)^2} + \frac{P_2}{(1 + k)^2}$

		$= \frac{2.20}{(1.08)^1} + \frac{2.42}{(1.08)^2} + \frac{84.70}{(1.08)^2}$ $= 2.0370 + 2.0748 + 72.6166$ $= R76.73$
15.	2	$NAV = \frac{\text{Total assets} - \text{Total liabilities}}{\text{No of issued shares}}$ $= \frac{4\,500\,000 - 680\,000}{200\,000}$ $= R19.10$
16.	4	Planned consumption, investment, government expenditure and net exports.
17.	3	Price pressure from complementary products.
18.	1	$\text{Cash ratio} = \frac{\text{current assets} - \text{inventory} - \text{receivables}}{\text{current liabilities}}$ $= \frac{1070 - 625 - 245}{745}$ $= \frac{200}{745}$ $= 26.85\%$ $\text{Net profit margin} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Sales}}$

		$= \frac{98}{2400}$ $= 4.08\%$
19.	1	Cyclical
20.	4	$g = ROE \times RR$ $= 25\% \times 0.40$ $= 10\%$ $P_0/E_1 = \frac{D/E}{k - g}$ $= \frac{0.60}{0.12 - 0.10}$ $= 30 \times$
21.	1	Support
22.	3	premium
23.	2	Interest risk
24.	1	$FV \quad 1000$ $PV \quad -1388.49$ $N \quad 15$ $PMT \quad 100$ $COMP \ I/YR \ 6.00\%$

25.	1	$\text{Current yield} = \frac{\text{coupon payment}}{\text{bond price}}$ $= \frac{0.10 \times 1000}{1388.49}$ $= 7.20\%$
26.	2	A bond with a 15-year maturity and a coupon rate of 7%.
27.	1	<p><i>Future value of reinvested coupons</i></p> $= 70(1.07)(1.06) + 70(1.06) + 70$ $= 79.3940 + 74.20 + 70$ $= R223.5940$ <p><i>Total future value</i> = 1000 + 223.5940</p> $= 1223.5940$ <p><i>FV</i> 1 223.5940</p> <p><i>PV</i> – 950</p> <p><i>N</i> 3</p> <p><i>COMP I/YR</i> 8.80%</p>

28.	2	<p>12 month spot rate</p> $\frac{4.50}{1.03} + \frac{104.50}{(1+x)^2} = 101.90$ $4.3689 + \frac{104.50}{(1+x)^2} = 101.90$ $\frac{104.50}{(1+x)^2} = 101.90 - 4.3689$ $\frac{104.50}{(1+x)^2} = 97.5311$ $(1+x)^2 = \frac{104.50}{97.5311}$ $(1+x)^2 = 1.0715$ $1+x = 1.0715^{0.5}$ $1+x = 1.0351$ $x = (1.0351 - 1) \times 2 \times 100$ $= 7.02\%$
29.	2	It is a private and customized transaction.
30.	3	The option can be exercised only on its expiration date.
31.	2	$X = 50 - 2$ $= R48$
32.	2	<p><i>Maximum loss to put writer</i> = $X - p$</p> <p>= <i>break even</i></p> <p>= $50 - 4$</p>

		$= R46$ $\text{Maximum gain to the call writer} = \text{call premium}$ $= R2$
33.	3	$\text{delta} = \frac{f^+ - f^-}{S^+ - S^-}$ $= \frac{13 - 3}{105 - 95}$ $= 1.0$ $f^+ = S^+ - X$ $= 105 - 92$ $= 13$ $f^- = S^- - X; \text{MAX } 0$ $= 95 - 92 = 3$ $S^+ = 100 + 5 = 105$ $S^- = 100 - 5 = 95$

34.	2	<p><i>Put – Call parity:</i></p> $c + \frac{X}{(1+r)^{T-t}} = S + p$ $c + \frac{100}{(1.08)^{0.75}} = 92 + 5$ $c + \frac{100}{1.0594} = 97$ $c + 94.3931 = 97$ $c = 97 - 94.3931$ $= R2.61$
35.	4	Vega
36.	2	Covered call
37.	1	Accumulation phase
38.	1	<p><i>Covariance</i> = $r_{P,Q} \times \sigma_P \times \sigma_Q$</p> $= 0.85 \times 0.56 \times 0.92$ $= 0.44$
39.	1	$\alpha = r_p - [r_f + \beta(r_m - r_f)]$ $\alpha_G = 15 - [7 + 0.8(14 - 7)]$ $= 15 - 12.60$ $= 2.40\%$

		$\alpha_H = 16 - [7 + 1.1(14 - 7)]$ $= 16 - 14.70$ $= 1.30\%$ $\alpha_L = 18 - [7 + 1.4(14 - 7)]$ $= 18 - 16.80$ $= 1.20\%$ <p>Fund G has the highest Jensen measure.</p>
40.	2	$\text{Sharpe measure} = \frac{r_H - r_f}{\sigma_H}$ $= \frac{16 - 7}{10}$ $= 0.90$ $\text{Treynor measure} = \frac{r_H - r_f}{\beta_H}$ $= \frac{16 - 7}{1.1}$ $= 8.18$