## FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS ECO764A

LECTURE 7



## O CAPM Model

• The expected return on the market is 10%, the risk-free rate is 2%, and the beta for stock A is 1.2. Compute the rate of return that would be expected on this stock.

#### Answer:

$$E(RA) = 2\% + 1.2(10\% - 2\%) = 11.6\%$$

Note: Beta A > 1, so E(RA) > E(Rmkt)

## O CAPM Model

Suppose we have another scenario under which the risk-free rate is 7% and market return is 15%. Compute the expected and required return on each stock, determine whether each stock is undervalued, overvalued, or properly valued, and outline an appropriate trading strategy.

#### Forecast data

Stock	Price Today	E(Price) in 1 Year	E(Dividend) in 1 Year	Beta
Α	25	27	1	1.0
В	40	45	2	0.8
С	15	17	0.50	1.2

# **CAPM Model**

### Forecast vs Required Rate of Return

Stock	Forecast return	Required return
Α	(27-25+1)/25 = 12	0.07+(1.0)(0.15-0.07) = 15.0
В	(45-40+2)/40 = 17.5	0.07 + (0.8)(0.15 - 0.07) = 13.4
С	(17-15+0.5)/15 = 16.6	0.07 + (1.2)(0.15-0.07) = 16.6

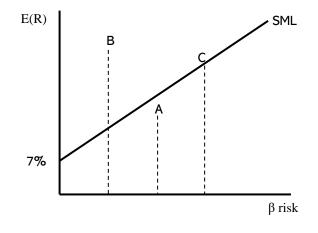
### Summary:

- Stock A is overvalued: It is expected to earn 12% but based on its systematic risk. It should earn 15%. It plots below the SML.
- Stock B is undervalued: It is expected to earn 17.5%, but based on its systematic risk, it should earn 13.4%. It plots above the SML
- Stock C is properly valued: It is expected to earn 17.5%, but based on its systematic risk, it should earn 13.4%. It plots above the SML

# O CAPM Model

### Forecast vs Required Rate of Return

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- All stocks should plot on the SML to be properly valued.
- Any stock not plotting on the SML is mispriced.

B is underpriced: is offering an expected return greater than required for its systematic risk.

A is overpriced: stock's expected return is too low given its systematic risk