

# UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO TOCANTINS CÂMPUS UNIVERSITÁRIO DE PALMAS CURSO DE CIÊNCIAS ECONÔMICAS

 $\mathbf{1}^{\scriptscriptstyle{0}}$  SEMINÁRIO AVALIAÇÃO FINANCEIRA DE INVESTIMENTOS

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PALMAS (TO)

## 1 CAPITALIZAÇÃO COMPOSTA

### Resolução:

#### 1.1 Taxas de Juros Compostos Equivalentes

(a) 
$$i_q = (1+i_t)^{\frac{q}{t}} - 1 \rightarrow i_q = (1+0,33)^{\frac{3}{12}} - 1 = 0,07389 \rightarrow 7,38\%$$

(b) 
$$i_q = (1+i_t)^{\frac{q}{t}} - 1 \rightarrow i_q = (1+0,025)^{\frac{12}{1}} - 1 = 0,3448 \rightarrow 34,48\%$$

(c) 
$$i_q = (1+i_t)^{\frac{q}{t}} - 1 \rightarrow i_q = (1+0,04)^{\frac{4}{1}} - 1 = 0,1698 \rightarrow \mathbf{16,98\%}$$

(d) 
$$i_q = (1+i_t)^{\frac{q}{t}} - 1 \rightarrow i_q = (1+0,06)^{\frac{6}{12}} - 1 = 0,02956 \rightarrow \mathbf{2,95\%}$$

#### 1.2 Capitalização Composta

(a) 
$$M = C(1+i)^n \to M = 6.000(1+0.03)^3 = 6.556,362$$

(b) 
$$M = C(1+i)^n \to M = 125.000(1+0,03)^6 = 149.256,537 - 125.000 =$$
**24.256,53**

(c) 
$$M = C(1+i)^n \rightarrow 125.000 = C(1+0,03)^6 = 104.685,532$$

(d) 
$$M = C(1+i)^n \to 26.000 = 2.600(1+i)^{28} \to \frac{26.000}{2600} = (1+i)^{28} \to 10 = (1+i)^{28} \to \sqrt[28]{10} = 1+i \to i = 8,57\%$$

(e) 
$$M = C(1+i)^n \to 2C = C(1+0,03)^n \to n = \log_{1,03}(2) \to \frac{\log(2)}{\log(1,03)} = \frac{0,30102}{0.01283} \to \mathbf{23,44}$$

#### 1.3 Desconto Comercial Composto

(a) 78 dias = 2,5 meses. 
$$D_c = C(1-i)^n \to 1.110, 63 = 10.000(1-i)^{2,5} \to 0, 111063 = (1-i)^{2,5} \to \sqrt[2.5]{0,111063} = i-i \to i = 58,48\%$$

(b) 51 dias = 1,7 meses. 
$$D_c = C(1-i)^n \to 6.168 = 6.730(1-i)^{1,7} \to \frac{6.168}{6730} = (1-i)^{1,7} \to \sqrt[17]{0,91649} = 1 - i \to i = 5\%$$

(c) 
$$D_c = C(1-i)^n \to D_c = 35.000(1-0,05)^3 \to D_c = 35.000 \times 0,857375 \to \mathbf{30.008,125}$$

#### 1.4 Valor do Dinheiro no Tempo

(a) 
$$VP = \frac{VR}{(1+i)^n} \to VP = \frac{190.000}{(1+0.1455)^{\frac{152}{360}}} \to VP = \frac{190.000}{1.05903} = 179.409$$

(b) 
$$VP = \frac{VR}{(1+i)^n} \to VP = \frac{30.000}{(1+0.0117)^{\frac{148}{30}}} \to VP = \frac{30.000}{1,059063} = 28.326$$

(c) 
$$VP = \frac{VR}{(1+i)^n} \rightarrow 75.000 = \frac{VR}{(1+0.0113)^{\frac{153}{30}}} \rightarrow 75.000 \times 1,05898 = VR =$$
**79.423**

(d) 
$$VP = \frac{VR}{(1+i)^n} \to 160.000 = \frac{VR}{(1+0.0892)^{\frac{60}{360}}} \to 160.000 \times 1,01434 = VR =$$
**162.294**

#### 1.5 Séries de Pagamentos

(a) 
$$FAC_{pos}: N = V\left[\frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i}\right] \to N = 700\left[\frac{(1+0.028)^8 - 1}{0.028}\right] \to N = 700\left[\frac{0.24722}{0.028}\right] =$$
**6.180,5**

(b) 
$$FAC_{ante}: VT = PMT \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i} (1+i) \rightarrow VT = 700 \frac{(1+0,028)^{10} - 1}{0,028} (1+0,028) \rightarrow VT = 700 \frac{1,31804 - 1}{0,028} (1,028) = 700 \frac{0,31804}{0,028} (1-0,028) \rightarrow 700 \times 11,35884 \times 1,028 = 8.173,827$$

(c) 
$$FFC_{ante} := PMT = VF\frac{i}{(1+i)^n - 1}\frac{1}{1+i} \to PMT = 45.000\frac{0.03}{(1+0.03)^{30} - 1}\frac{1}{1+0.03} \to PMT = 45.000\frac{0.03}{1.42726}\frac{1}{0.03} \to 45.000 \times 0,021019 \times 0,9708 = \textbf{889,860}$$

(d) ?

(e) 
$$FAC_{ante}: VF = PMT \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i} (1+i) \to VF = 670 \frac{(1+0.06)^{12} - 1}{0.06} (1+0.06) \to 670 \frac{1.012196}{0.06} (1+0.06) \to 670 \times 16,86994 \times 1,06 = 11.981,0322$$

(f) 
$$122.000 - 40\% = 73.200 \rightarrow FRC_{ante} : V = VP\frac{(1+i)^n i}{(1+i)^n - 1}\frac{1}{1+i} \rightarrow V = 73.200\frac{(1+0.025)^{24}0.025}{(1+0.025)^{24} - 1}\frac{1}{1+0.025} \rightarrow V = 73.200\frac{1.80872 \times 0.025}{0.80872}\frac{1}{1.025} \rightarrow 73.200 \times 0.055913 \times 0.97560 = 3.992,983$$

#### 1.6 Sistema de Amortização PRICE e SAC

(a) PRICE e SAC: 
$$J = I.N \rightarrow 0,02 \times 30.000 = 600,00$$

(b) PRICE: 
$$R = C\left[\frac{(1=i)^n i}{(1+i)^n - 1}\right] \to R = 30.000\left[\frac{(1+0.02)^{24}0.02}{(1+0.02)^{24} - 1}\right] \to R = 30.000\left[\frac{0.03216}{0.60843}\right] = 1.586, 15$$

$$\frac{\text{Depois: }FVA(i,n-t) = \left[\frac{(1+i)^n-1}{(1+i)^ni}\right] \to FVA(0,02,24-14)FVA = \left[\frac{0,21899}{0,02437}\right] = 8,9860$$

$$J_t = i.R.FVA(i,n,-1+1) \to J_{14} = 0,02 \times 1.586,15 \times 8,9860 = \textbf{285,06}$$

$$\underline{\text{Antes: }FVA(i,n-t) = \left[\frac{(1+i)^n-1}{(1+i)^ni}\right] \to FVA(0,02,24-13)FVA = \left[\frac{0,24337}{0,02486}\right] = 8,9860$$

$$J_t = i.R.FVA(i,n,-1+1) \to J_{14} = 0,02 \times 1.586,15 \times 9,789 = \textbf{310,53}$$

SAC: Amortização 
$$(A): VP/n \to 30.000/24 = 1.250$$
  
Depois:  $J_t = i.A.(n-t+1) \to J_{14} = 0,02 \times A \times (24-14+1) \to J_{14} = 0,02 \times 1.250 \times 11 = \mathbf{275}$   
Antes:  $J_t = i.A.(n-t+1) \to J_{14} = 0,02 \times A \times (24-13+1) \to J_{14} = 0,02 \times 1.250 \times 12 = \mathbf{300}$ 

- (c) PRICE: 14° parcela da amortização  $(A_{14})$ :  $R J_{14} \rightarrow A_{14}$ : 1.586, 15 285, 06 = **1.301,09** SAC: 14° parcela da amortização  $(A_{14})$ : 30.000/24 = **1.250**
- (d) PRICE:  $Sd_t = R.FVA(i, n t) \rightarrow Sd_{14} = R.FVA(0, 02, 14) \rightarrow Sd_{14} = 1.586, 15 \times 8,9860 =$ **14.253,14**  $SAC: <math>P_t = A.(n - t) \rightarrow P_{14} = 1.250 \times 10 =$ **12.500**

(e)

# 2 FORMAÇÃO DO PREÇO DE VENDA E LUCRO

2.1 Com base nos dados da tabela a seguir, calcular o preço de venda da empresa MotorTem Ltda pelo método Mark-up:

Despesa Variável: 17% + 1,65% + 24% + 1,50% = 44,15

Despesa Fixa/Lucro: 3% + 20% = 30%

44,15% + 35% = 74,15%

Mark-up multiplicador:  $100\% - 74, 15\% = 25, 85\% \rightarrow \frac{100\%}{25,85\%} = 3,8684$ 

 $PreodeVenda: 700 \times 3,8684 = 2.707,88$ 

2.2 Calcular o PV para a empresa SeiTudo Ltda para 30 dias pelo método Direto:

$$DA = \frac{(PE \times (1+i)^n - VR) \times i}{(1+i)^n - 1} \to \frac{(95.000(1+0.225)^{10} - 30.000) \times 0.225}{(1+0.225)^{10} - 1} = \frac{920.790.571 - 30.000}{8,69253}$$
$$= \frac{890.790.571}{8,69253} = \mathbf{102.477,7103}$$

2.3 A metalúrgica FerroAço Ltda dispõe dos seguintes dados de produção:

(a) 
$$PPV = \frac{125+85}{1-0.15} = \frac{210}{0.85} = 247,05_{ton/u}$$
  
 $PvP_{30} = PVV \times (1+i)^n \to 247,05(1+0,2275)^1 = \mathbf{253,843}$   
 $PvP_{60} = 247,05(1+0,0275)^2 \to 1,0557 \times 247,05 = \mathbf{266,824}$ 

(b) 
$$PE/v = \frac{CF}{MC} \to \frac{17.000}{85} =$$
 **200 unidades**  $PE/v = PVV \times PE/v \to 247,05 \times 200 =$  **49.410** Justificativa pelo DRE: 49.410(vendas) - 17.411 (15% imposto) - 25.000(Custos diretos). MC = 16.998,5 - 27.000 (Custo fixo) = 00,00

(c) 
$$MSO/u = 1.300 - 200 = 1.100$$
  
 $MSO/v = 1.100 \times 247, 05 = 271.755$   
 $MSO_{\%} = \frac{MSO/u - vendas(PE/v)}{MSO/u} \rightarrow \frac{1.100 - 200}{1.100} = \frac{900}{1.100} = 81, 81\%$   
 $\%MC: \frac{MC}{PVV} \rightarrow \frac{85}{427,05} = 0,3440 \text{ Lucro: } \frac{\%MC \times \%MSO}{100\%} \rightarrow \frac{34,40\% \times 31,81}{100\%} = 28,14\%$ 

3 PONTO DE EQUILÍBRIO EMPRESARIAL