✨ Wishlist ✨

1) Taxation is computed from:
   - Income statement
2) Cash flow is based on:
   - Operating, investment, and financing activities
3) The major goal of the income statement is to compute:
   - Profits and losses
4) The distinction among fixed and current assets relies upon:
   - The length of the due time maturity of the investments
5) The break even point analysis computes:
   - Sales needed to cover costs
6) The types of firms are:
   - Proprietorships, partnerships and corporations
7) Total assets are based on:
   - Liabilities and equity
8) Firms should elaborate the financial statements:
   - At the end of the fiscal year
9) Present value break even point investment rule:
   - Opportunity cost of the initial investment
10) Limited liability to the amount of capital conferred is typical for:
    - Corporations
11) The EBITDA represents:
    - A measure of the gross operating cash flow
12) The Net Present Value can be computed for:
    - All type of cash flows
13) Equivalent annual cost (EAC) is computed in order to:
    - know cost per year of owning, operating, and maintaining an asset over its lifetime
14) EAC is computed to deal with:
    - Taxativity
15) A firm's life terminates with the death of major founder(s) with regard to:
    - Proprietorship and limited partnership
16) Costi fissi escludono i costi della produzione:
    - True

17) The current ratio measures:
    - Liquidity
18) The payback period counts:
    - The number of years requested to recoup the initial investment
19) Net Working capital is given by:
    - The difference of current assets minus current liabilities
20) Contribution margin per scales unit is equal to:
    - sales minus variable costs
21) The internal rate of return (IRR) is computed as that rate:
    - that makes the Net Present Value equal to zero
22) The internal rate of return (IRR) is:
    - a single number to summarize the financial merits of cash flows
23) The difference between real and nominal cash flow:
    - Inflation
24) The incremental cash flow analysis is computed in order to:
    - scale problem of the cash flows
25) The scale problem of the cash flows can be tackled through the usage of the:
    - incremental internal rate of return (IIRR)
26) Timing problem of the cash flow cannot be tackled through the usage of the:
    - payback period
27) Discounted payback period is:
    - never smaller than payback
28) Sensitivity analysis assesses how a net present value (NPV) computation is affected by the changes in the:
    - overall calculation assumptions
29) Annuity is:
    - stream of payments finite number of periods
30) Growing annuity is:
    - stream of payments finite number of periods
31) Annuity factor:
    - easy the present value computations
32) The ROE is an indicator of:
    - Profitability
33) Fixed costs are defined as:
    - independent of production

34) The inventory turnover measures:
  - Efficiency
35) The receivables turnover measures:
  - Efficiency
36) The profitability index is computed as:
  - a ratio of present value of future cash flow normalized by initial investment
37) Real option:
  - Flexibility decision making
38) A perpetuity is:
  - constant cash flow without an end
39) The equity multiplier measures:
  - Financial Leverage
40) A typical loan amortization plan is constituted by the:
  - interests + principal payment
41) MPV can be applied to:
  - any type of financing or investing type of cash flow
42) Tax shield capital assets:
  - depreciation
43) The fluent annual cost is … in order to deal: (<-- potrebbero esserci errori)
  - with cash flow and lives and equal duration
44) With regard to the continuous compounding the interests are reinvested every:
  - NONE of the above
45) The main goal of Monte Carlo is to analyze:
  - NONE of the above
46) Variable costs are typically originated from:
  - NONE of the above
47) The life of a corporation is:
  - NONE of the above
48) The Balance Sheet model excludes :
  - NONE of the above
49) Market Value… ?
  - NONE of the above
50) Price-earnings ratio is an indicator of:
  - NONE of the above (se market value non c'è)