

① From the following information calculate IRR
Initial Investment is Rs 32,000/-

Years	1	2	3
cash flows	16,000	14,000	12,000

sol: Given Investment is 32,000 $\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{10}{100}}\right)^1$

Year	cash Inflows	Discount Factor (10%)	present value
1	16000	0.909	14,544
2	14000	0.826	11,564
3	12000	0.751	9,012

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TPVDF} &= 35,120 \\
 - \text{Investment} &= 32,000 \\
 \hline
 \text{NPV} &= 3,120
 \end{aligned}$$

Year	cash Inflow	DF (20%)	Present value
1	16,000	0.833	13,328
2	14,000	0.694	9,716
3	12,000	0.578	6,936

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TPVHDF} &= 29,980 \\
 - \text{Investment} &= 32,000 \\
 \hline
 \text{NPV} &= -2,020
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{IRR} &= \text{LDF} + \left[\frac{\text{TPVLDF} - \text{Investment}}{\text{TPVLDF} - \text{TPVHDF}} \right] \times (\text{HDF} - \text{LDF}) \\
 &= 10 + \left[\frac{35,120 - 32,000}{35,120 - 29,980} \right] \times (20 - 10) = 16.07\%
 \end{aligned}$$

② From the following information calculate Pay-Back period

Initial Investment - 70,000/-

Years	1	2	3	4	5
CF	10,000	20k	30k	45k	60k

Sol:-

Initial Investment = 70,000/-

Years	Cash-flows	cumilative Annual cashinFlows.
1	10,000	10,000
2	20,000	30,000
3	30,000	60,000
4	45,000	1,05,000
5	60,000	1,65,000

$$\text{Payback period} = 3 \text{ years} + \left[\frac{\text{Inv} - \text{Cumulative CF}}{\text{Succeeding CF}} \right] \times 12$$

$$= 3 \text{ years} + \left[\frac{70,000 - 60,000}{45,000} \right] \times 12$$

$$= 3 \text{ years } 2.6 \text{ Months.}$$

③ From the following, calculate ARR

Initial Investment is 4,00,000/- scrap value is 80,000/-

working capital is 2,00,000/-

Years	1	2	3	4	5
Cash Flows	1,00,000	2,50,000	3,70,000	4,30,000	5,10,000

sol:- Initial Investment = 4,00,000

Scrap value = 80,000

Working capital = 2,00,000

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Income} &= \frac{100,000 + 2,50,000 + 3,70,000 + 4,30,000 + 5,10,000}{5} \\ &= 3,32,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Investment} &= \text{Scrap value} + \frac{1}{2} (\text{Investment} - \text{Scrap value}) \\ &\quad + \text{additional working capital} \\ &= 80,000 + \frac{1}{2} (4,00,000 - 80,000) + 2,00,000 \\ &= 4,40,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average rate of return (ARR)} &= \frac{\text{Avg. Income}}{\text{Avg. Investment}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{3,32,000}{4,40,000} \times 100 \\ &= 75.45\% \end{aligned}$$

④ From the following information calculate NPV and profitability Index where the initial investment is Rs 9,00,000/- and the discount rate is 10%.

Years	1	2	3
Cash Flows	3,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000

sol:- Initial Investment = 9,00,000
Discount rate = 10%

$$DF = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^n}$$

Year	Cash Flows	Discount Factor	Present Value
1	3,00,000	0.909	2,72,700
2	5,00,000	0.826	4,13,000
3	6,00,000	0.751	4,50,600

$$TPV = 11,36,300$$

$$- Inv = 9,00,000$$

$$NPV = 2,36,300$$

∴ Net present value $NPV = 2,36,300$

$$\text{profitability Index (NPVI)} = \frac{\text{Total Present value}}{\text{Investment}}$$

$$= \frac{11,36,300}{9,00,000}$$

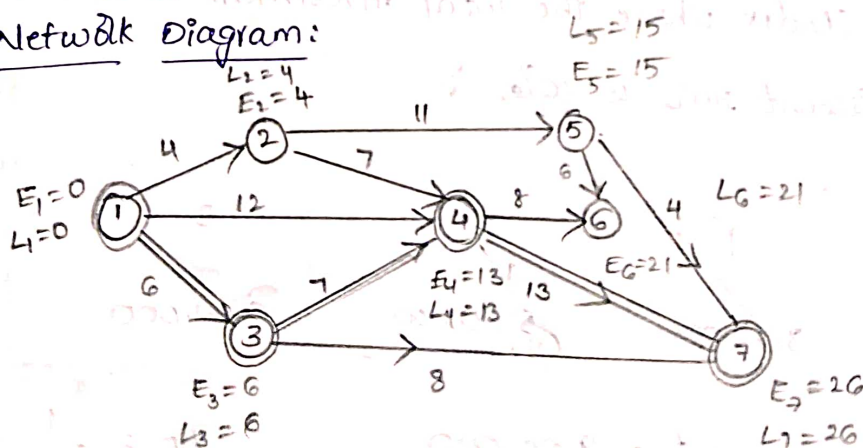
$$= 1.26256$$

Unit-IV

① Draw the Network Diagram and Evaluate PERT and CPM.

Activities	1-2	1-3	1-4	2-4	2-5	3-4	3-7	4-6	4-7	5-6	5-7
Time Duration	4	6	12	7	11	7	8	8	13	4	4

1) Network Diagram:



2) Critical path Method (CPM)

$$\text{path-1} \Rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7, \text{ Time} = 4 + 11 + 4 = 19$$

$$\text{path-2} \Rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 7, \text{ Time} = 12 + 13 = 25$$

$$\text{path-3} \Rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 7, \text{ Time} = 4 + 7 + 13 = 24$$

$$\text{path-4} \Rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 7, \text{ Time} = 6 + 7 + 13 = 26$$

$$\text{path-5} \Rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 7, \text{ Time} = 6 + 8 = 14$$

3) Project Evaluation Review Technique (PERT)

I) Earlier Starting Time (EST) (Forward pass Method)

$$\text{let } E_1 = 0 \text{ (}\because \text{no time taken)}$$

$$E_2 = E_1 + d_{12} = 0 + 4 = 4$$

$$E_3 = E_1 + d_{13} = 0 + 6 = 6$$

$$E_4 = \max(E_2 + d_{24}, E_1 + d_{14}, E_3 + d_{34})$$

$$= \max(4 + 7, 0 + 12, 6 + 7) = 13.$$

$$E_5 = E_2 + d_{25} = 4 + 11 = 15$$

$$E_6 = \max(E_5 + d_{56}, E_4 + d_{46}) = \max(15 + 6, 13 + 8) = 21$$

$$E_7 = \max(E_5 + d_{57}, E_4 + d_{47}, E_3 + d_{37})$$

$$= \max(19, 26, 14) = 26.$$

$$\therefore \boxed{E_7 = 26}$$

II) Backward pass Method (using latest Ending Time)

$$\text{let } L_7 = E_7 = 26$$

$$L_6 = E_6 = 21$$

$$L_4 = \min(L_7 - d_{47}, L_6 - d_{46})$$

$$= \min(26 - 13, 21 - 8)$$

$$= \min(13, 13)$$

$$= 13.$$

$$L_3 = \min(L_4 - L_{34}, L_7 - d_{37})$$

$$= \min(13 - 7, 26 - 8) = 6$$

$$L_5 = \min(L_7 - d_{57}, L_6 - d_{56})$$

$$= \min(26 - 4, 21 - 6) = 15$$

$$L_2 = \min(L_5 - d_{25}, L_4 - d_{24})$$

$$= \min(15 - 11, 13 - 7) = 4$$

$$L_1 = \min(L_2 - d_{12}, L_3 - d_{13})$$

$$= \min(4 - 4, 6 - 6) = 0.$$

By PERT & CPM, Expected project length will be 26 (days/week)