

Foundations of Modern Finance I

Cheat sheet for MITx: 15.415.1x Foundations of Modern Finance I.

Week 1: Introduction

A Framework for Financial Analysis

Income Statement

- Source of funds = Use of funds
 $NI + \Delta D + \Delta E = I + C + Div + T$
- NI: net income
- ΔD : funds raised from new debt issue
- ΔE : funds raised from new equity issue
- I : investment
- C : coupon payment
- Div : dividend payment
- T : tax payment

Week 2: Market Prices and Present Value

State-space model for time and risk

State-space model

- Assets can be traded at time $t = 0$ with payoffs at time $t = 1$.
- The price of an asset is P at $t = 0$ with payoff $X = (X_1, \dots, X_N)$ at $t = 1$.
- X is a random variable.
- A random payoff is given by the value of its payoff in each state and the corresponding probability: $[(X_1, \dots, X_N); (p_1, \dots, p_N)]$
- **expected value**: $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i X_i$

State Prices

- Consider primitive state-contingent claims (Arrow-Debreu securities) that pay \$1 in a single state and nothing otherwise.
- Denote the price of the A-D claim on state j by ϕ_j , the state price for state j .
- No arbitrage requires that all state prices must be positive: $\phi_j > 0$ for all j .
- The market is called complete if one can effectively trade A-D securities on each state.

Arbitrage pricing

Arbitrage pricing

- With the prices of A-D securities, we can price other assets/securities.
- Law of One Price: Two assets with the same payoff must have the same market price.
- Suppose the firm is considering a project yielding time-1 cash flow: $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N)$
- Using prices of A-D securities, we can attach **market value** to this cash flow as: $P = \phi_1 X_1 + \dots + \phi_N X_N = PV$
- Example for three assets: riskless bonds pays \$100 in each state currently traded at B_{10} , stock 1 pays off $[S_{11}, S_{12}, S_{13}]$ and currently traded at S_{10} , stock 2 pays off $[S_{21}, S_{22}, S_{23}]$ and currently traded at S_{20} :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100 & 100 & 100 \\ S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{10} \\ S_{10} \\ S_{20} \end{pmatrix}$$

solve system to find state prices ϕ_1, ϕ_2, ϕ_3 .

Present value and future value

Present value and discount rate

- $PV = \frac{E[CF]}{1+r}$

Future Value

- FV in T years: $FV = (1+r)^T$

Nominal vs. real cash flows and returns

Nominal vs real CFs

- Nominal cash flows \implies expressed in actual-dollar cash flows.
- Real cash flows \implies expressed in constant purchasing power.
- At an annual inflation rate of i , we have: $(RealCF)_t = \frac{(NominalCF)_t}{(1+i)^t}$

Nominal vs real rates

- Nominal rates of return \implies prevailing market rates.
- Real rates of return \implies inflation adjusted rates
- Real rate of return: $r_{real} = \frac{1+r_{nominal}}{1+i} - 1 \approx r_{nominal} - i$

Week 3: Discounting and Compounding

Special Cash Flows

Special Cash Flows

- **Annuity**: $PV = A \cdot \frac{1}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^T} \right]$ $FV = PV \cdot (1+r)^T$
- **Annuity with constant growth**:

$$PV = \begin{cases} A \cdot \frac{1}{r-g} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1+g}{1+r} \right)^T \right] & \text{if } r \neq g \\ A \cdot \frac{1}{r} & \text{if } r = g \end{cases}$$

- **Perpetuity**: $PV = \frac{A}{r}$
- **Perpetuity with constant growth**: $PV = \frac{A}{r-g}$, $r > g$

Compounding

APR / EAR

- **EAR:Effective Annual Rate** $r_{EAR} = (1 + \frac{r_{APR}}{k})^k - 1$
- **APR:Annual Percentage Rate** $r_{APR} = k \left[(1 + r_{EAR})^{\frac{1}{k}} - 1 \right]$

Week 4: Fixed Income Securities


Relative Bond Valuation

Arbitrage

- **Arbitrage**: The key is to construct the payoffs so that we get \$100 in year 0 and we get \$0 payoffs in all of the subsequent years, i.e. the cashflows of the bonds should offset each other at all times except year 0 when we realize the arbitrage of \$100. For example, suppose there are three bonds with prices P_1 , P_2 and P_3 with maturities 1, 2 and 3 years and coupons C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , respectively, and all with face value F . There is a fourth bond with price P_4 and coupon C_4 with maturity 3 years (adjust cashflows if maturity is not 3 years) undervalued or overvalued. In order to find the arbitrage strategy we need to solve the following system of equations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -P_1 & -P_2 & -P_3 & -P_4 \\ C_1 + F & C_2 & C_3 & C_4 \\ 0 & C_2 + F & C_3 & C_4 \\ 0 & 0 & C_3 + F & C_4 + F \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In matrix notation: $A \cdot X = B \implies X = A^{-1} \cdot B$

 X=MMULT(MINVERSE(A),B)

Interest Risk, Bond Duration and Bond Convexity

Bond Duration

- **Modified Duration (MD)** for discount bond $B_t = \frac{1}{(1+y)^t}$

$$MD(B_t) = -\frac{1}{B_t} \frac{dB_t}{dy} = \frac{t}{1+y}$$

- **Macaulay Duration** is the weighted average term to maturity

$$D = \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{PV(CF_t)}{B} t \right) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{CF_t}{(1+y)^t} t \right)$$

- **Modified Duration** measures bond's interest rate risk by its relative price change with respect to a unit change in yield (with a negative sign):

$$MD = -\frac{1}{B} \frac{dB}{dy} = \frac{D}{1+y}$$

- **Convexity (CX)** measure the curvature of the bond price as function of the yield:

$$CX = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{B} \frac{d^2 B}{dy^2}$$

$$CX = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{P} \frac{1}{(1+y)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{t(t+1)CF_t}{(1+t)^t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{P} \frac{1}{(1+y)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T PV(CF_t)t(t+1)$$

- **Taylor series approximation of bond price changes**

$$\Delta B \approx B \left(-MD \cdot \Delta y + CX \cdot (\Delta y)^2 \right)$$

Week 5: Stocks

Growth Opportunities and Stock Valuation

P/E and PVGO: price/earning and present value of growth opportunities

- **P/E and PVGO**: $P_0 = \frac{EPS_1}{r} + PVGO$
- if $PVGO = 0$: $P/E = \frac{1}{r}$
- if $PVGO > 0$: $P/E = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{PVGO}{EPS_2} > \frac{1}{r}$

Investment and Growth

plow-back ratio b_t

- **Investments**: $I_t = EPS_t \cdot b_t$
- **Next year earnings** $EPS_{t+1} = EPS_t + ROI_t \cdot I_t$
- **Next year book value**: $BVPS_{t+1} = BVPS_t + I_{t+1}$
- **Dividends**: $D_t = EPS_t(1 - b_t)$

Week 6: Risk

Portfolio mean and variance, two assets

- Expected portfolio return: $\bar{r}_p = w_1 \bar{r}_1 + w_2 \bar{r}_2$
- Unexpected portfolio return: $\tilde{r}_p - \bar{r}_p = w_1 (\tilde{r}_1 - \bar{r}_1) + w_2 (\tilde{r}_2 - \bar{r}_2)$
- The variance of the portfolio return: $\sigma_p^2 = w_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + w_2^2 \sigma_2^2 + 2w_1 w_2 \sigma_{12}$
 $\sigma_p^2 = w_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + w_2^2 \sigma_2^2 + 2w_1 w_2 \rho_{12} \sigma_1 \sigma_2$
- Correlation and covariance: $\rho_{12} = \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}$

Week 7: Arbitrage Pricing Theory

Factor Models

A single-factor model

- Asset returns: $\tilde{r}_i = \underbrace{\bar{r}_i}_{\text{expected return}} + \underbrace{b_i \tilde{f} + \tilde{\epsilon}_i}_{\text{risk}}$
- Return variance: $\sigma_i^2 = \underbrace{b_i^2 \sigma_f^2}_{\text{systematic risk}} + \underbrace{Var(\tilde{\epsilon}_i)}_{\text{idiosyncratic risk}}$
- Return covariance: $Cov(\tilde{r}_i, \tilde{r}_j) = Cov(b_i \tilde{f} + \tilde{\epsilon}_i, b_j \tilde{f} + \tilde{\epsilon}_j) = b_i b_j \sigma_f^2$
because of the assumptions: $Cov(\tilde{f}, \tilde{\epsilon}_i) = 0$ $Cov(\tilde{\epsilon}_i, \tilde{\epsilon}_j) = 0$

Two-factor model

- Asset returns: $E[\tilde{r}_i] - r_f = b_{i1} \lambda_1 + b_{i2} \lambda_2$
- Return variance: $\sigma_i = \sqrt{b_{i,1}^2 Var[f_1] + b_{i,2}^2 Var[f_2] + Var[\tilde{u}_i]}$
- Return covariance: $Cov_{1,2} = b_{1,1} b_{1,2} Var[f_1] + b_{1,2} b_{2,2} Var[f_2]$
- Return correlation: $Corr_{1,2} = \frac{Cov_{1,2}}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}$

Multifactor models

- Asset returns: $\tilde{r}_i = \underbrace{\bar{r}_i}_{\text{expected return}} + \underbrace{b_{i,1} \tilde{f}_1 + b_{i,2} \tilde{f}_2 + \dots + b_{i,K} \tilde{f}_K + \tilde{\epsilon}_i}_{\text{systematic component}}$
- Assumptions: $Cov(\tilde{\epsilon}_i, \tilde{\epsilon}_j) = 0, \forall i \neq j$
 $E[\tilde{f}_k] = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, K$

Portfolio return

- Portfolio return:
 $\tilde{r}_p = \bar{r}_p + b_{p,1} \tilde{f}_1 + b_{p,2} \tilde{f}_2 + \dots + b_{p,K} \tilde{f}_K + \tilde{\epsilon}_p$
where,
 $\bar{r}_p = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \bar{r}_i \quad b_{p,k} = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i b_{i,k} \quad \tilde{\epsilon}_p = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \tilde{\epsilon}_i$
- Non-systematic variance:

$$Var(\tilde{\epsilon}_p) = Var\left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_i \tilde{\epsilon}_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i^2 Var(\tilde{\epsilon}_i)$$

Expected Returns on Diversified Portfolios

- APT pricing relation:

$$\underbrace{\tilde{r}_p - \bar{r}_f}_{\text{Risk premium}} = \underbrace{\lambda}_{\text{Price of risk}} \cdot \underbrace{b_p}_{\text{Quantity of risk}}$$

λ tells us how much compensation one earns in the market for a unit of factor risk exposure. λ is called the market price of risk of the factor, or the factor risk premium.

- APT relation for multi-factor models:

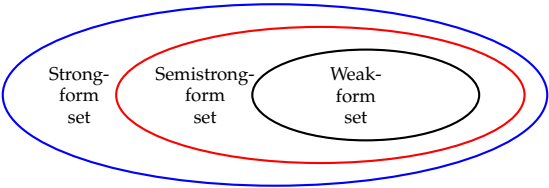
$$\tilde{r}_p - \bar{r}_f = \lambda_1 b_{p,1} + \lambda_2 b_{p,2} + \dots + \lambda_K b_{p,K}$$

Week 8: Market Efficiency

Three forms of market efficiency hypothesis MEH

- Weak-form efficiency: security prices reflect all information contained in past prices \implies Technical analysis does not provide excess returns.
- Semi-strong-form efficiency : security prices reflect all publicly available information \implies Fundamental analysis does not provide excess returns.
- Strong-form efficiency : security prices reflect all information, whether publicly available or not \implies Inside information does not provide excess returns.

Strong-form EMH \implies Semistrong-form EMH \implies Weak-form EMH



Week 9: Introduction to Corporate Finance

What is corporate finance?

- Capital budgeting: What projects (real investments) to invest in? Expansions, new products, new businesses, acquisitions, ...
- Financing: How to finance a project? Selling financial assets/securities/claims (bank loans, public debt, stocks, convertibles, ...)
- Payout : What to pay back to shareholders? Paying dividends, buyback shares, ...
- Risk management: What risk to take/to avoid and how?

Task of financial manager

Asset side (LHS): Real investments.
Liability side (RHS): Financing, payout and risk management.

Week 10: Capital Budgeting 1

NPV Rule

Investment Criteria for NPV and cash flow calculations

- For a single project: Take it if and only if its NPV is positive.
- For many independent projects: Take all those with positive NPV.
- For mutually exclusive projects: Take the one with positive and highest NPV.
- NPV:

$$NPV = CF_0 + \frac{CF_1}{1+r_1} + \frac{CF_2}{(1+r_2)^2} + \dots + \frac{CF_T}{(1+r_T)^T}$$

- Operating Profit:

$$Operating Profits = Operating Revenues - Operating Expenses Without Depreciation$$

- Cash Flow:

$$CF = (1 - \tau)(Operating Profits) - CapEx + \tau \cdot Depreciation - \Delta WC$$

τ : tax rate

CapEx : Capital Expenditure

ΔWC : Change in working capital

- Working Capital:

$$WC = Inventory + A/R - A/P$$

A/R : Accounts Receivable

A/P : Accounts Payable

Payback period

Payback period is the minimum length of time s such that the sum of net cash flows from a project becomes positive:

$$CF_1 + CF_2 + \dots + CF_s \geq -CF_0 = I_0$$

Decision Criterion Using Payback Period

- For independent projects: Accept if s is less than or equal to some fixed threshold $t^* : s \leq t^*$.
- For mutually exclusive projects: Among all the projects having $s \leq t^*$, accept the one that has the minimum payback period.

Internal Rate of Return IRR

A project's internal rate of return (IRR) is the number that satisfies:

$$0 = CF_0 + \frac{CF_1}{1+IRR} + \frac{CF_2}{(1+IRR)^2} + \dots + \frac{CF_t}{(1+IRR)^t}$$

Decision Criterion Using IRR

- For independent projects: Accept a project if its IRR is greater than some fixed IRR^* , the threshold rate/hurdle rate.
- For mutually exclusive projects: Among the projects having IRR's greater than IRR^* , accept one with the highest IRR.

Profitability index (PI)

Profitability index (PI) is the ratio of the present value of future cash flows and the initial cost of a project:

$$PI = \frac{PV}{-CF_0} = \frac{PV}{I_0}$$

Decision Criterion Using PI

- For independent projects: Accept all projects with PI greater than one (this is identical to the NPV rule).
- For mutually exclusive projects: Among the projects with PI greater than one, accept the one with the highest PI.

Recommended Resources

- Brealey, Myers, and Allen, Principles of Corporate Finance (13e), Irwin/McGraw Hill. (BMA)
- Bodie, Kane, and Marcus, Investments (11e), Irwin/McGraw Hill. (BKM)
- MITx 15.415.1x Foundations of Modern Finance I [Lecture Slides] (<https://courses.edx.org/courses/course-v1:MITx+15.415.1x+1T2020/course/>)
- LaTeX File (github.com/j053g/cheatsheets/15.415.1x)

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