

# Mathematic Modelling of the Integrated Application of The Magic Formula and The Acquirers Multiple and Additional Factors for Stock Rating

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1) Calculating Acquirers Multiple and ROCE, EY (Constituents of the Magic Formula):

$$AM_i = \frac{EV_i}{EBIT_i}$$

$$ROCE_i = \frac{EBIT_i}{(Capital\ Employed)_i}$$

$$EY_i = \frac{EPS_i}{Share\ Price_i}$$

$$RG_i = \left( \frac{Revenue_{Year3}^{1/3}}{Revenue_{Year0}} \right) - 1$$

$$FCFG_i = \left( \frac{FCF_{Year3}^{1/3}}{FCF_{Year0}} \right) - 1$$

$$DE_i = \frac{Total\ Debt}{Shareholders\ Equity}$$

Where:

1.  $AM_i$  is the acquirers multiple for stock  $i$
  2.  $ROCE_i$  is the return on capital employed for stock  $i$
  3.  $EY_i$  is the earnings yield of stock  $i$
  4.  $(Capital\ Employed)_i = (Total\ Assets)_i - (Current\ Liabilities)_i$
  5.  $EPS_i = \frac{(Net\ Income)_i - (Preferred\ Dividends)_i}{Weighted\ average\ number\ of\ shares\ outstanding}$
  6.  $RG_i$  is the revenue growth across three years for stock  $i$
  7.  $FCFG_i$  is the FCF growth across three years for stock  $i$
  8.  $FCF = OCF - Capex$
  9.  $DE_i = Debt\ to\ Equity\ for\ stock\ i$
  10.  $Shareholders'\ Equity = Total\ Assets - Total\ Liabilities$
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2) Normalizing the calculated values using Z-Score Normalization:

$$Z_{AM_i} = \frac{AM_i - \mu_{AM}}{\sigma_{AM}}$$

$$Z_{ROCE_i} = \frac{ROCE_i - \mu_{ROCE}}{\sigma_{ROCE}}$$

$$Z_{EY_i} = \frac{EY_i - \mu_{EY}}{\sigma_{EY}}$$

$$Z_{RG_i} = \frac{RG_i - \mu_{RG}}{\sigma_{RG}}$$

$$Z_{FCFG_i} = \frac{FCFG_i - \mu_{FCFG}}{\sigma_{FCG}}$$

$$Z_{DE_i} = \frac{DE_i - \mu_{DE}}{\sigma_{DE}}$$

$$Z_{B_i} = \frac{\beta_i - \mu_{\beta}}{\sigma_{\beta}}$$

Where:

1.  $Z_{x_i}$  is the normalized  $x$  score where  $x$  is:
  - a.  $AM$
  - b.  $ROCE$
  - c.  $EY$
  - d.  $RG$
  - e.  $FCFG$
  - f.  $DE$
  - g.  $\beta$
2.  $\mu_x$  is the average  $x$  score of stocks in the same industry where  $x$  is:
  - a.  $AM$
  - b.  $ROCE$
  - c.  $EY$
  - d.  $RG$
  - e.  $FCFG$
  - f.  $DE$
  - g.  $\beta$
3.  $\sigma_x$  is the standard deviation of  $x$  scores of stocks in the same industry where  $x$  is:
  - a.  $AM$

- b. ROCE
- c. EY
- d. RG
- e. FCFG
- f. DE
- g.  $\beta$

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3) Converting to Score (Scoring on [0,1] ensuring outliers are smoothed)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Score_{AM_i} &= 1 - Sigmoid(Z_{AM_i}) \\
 Score_{DE_i} &= 1 - Sigmoid(Z_{DE_i}) \\
 Score_{\beta_i} &= 1 - Sigmoid(Z_{\beta_i}) \\
 Score_{ROCE_i} &= Sigmoid(Z_{ROCE_i}) \\
 Score_{EY_i} &= Sigmoid(Z_{EY_i}) \\
 Score_{RG_i} &= Sigmoid(Z_{RG_i}) \\
 Score_{FCFG_i} &= Sigmoid(Z_{FCFG_i})
 \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$1. Sigmoid(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$


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4) Output Weighted Composite Score:

$$\begin{aligned}
 FinalScore_i &= (w_1 * Score_{AM_i}) + (w_2 * Score_{ROCE_i}) + (w_3 * Score_{EY_i}) + \\
 &+ (w_5 * Score_{DE_i}) + (w_6 * Score_{\beta_i}) + (w_7 * Score_{RG_i}) + (w_4 * Score_{FCFG_i})
 \end{aligned}$$

Where:

- 1.  $w_1 = 0.25$
  - 2.  $w_2 = 0.125$
  - 3.  $w_3 = 0.125$
  - 4.  $w_4 = 0.2$
  - 5.  $w_5 = 0.1$
  - 6.  $w_6 = 0.15$
  - 7.  $w_7 = 0.05$
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5) Output Final Rating

$$FinalRating_i = 100 * FinalScore_i$$

