

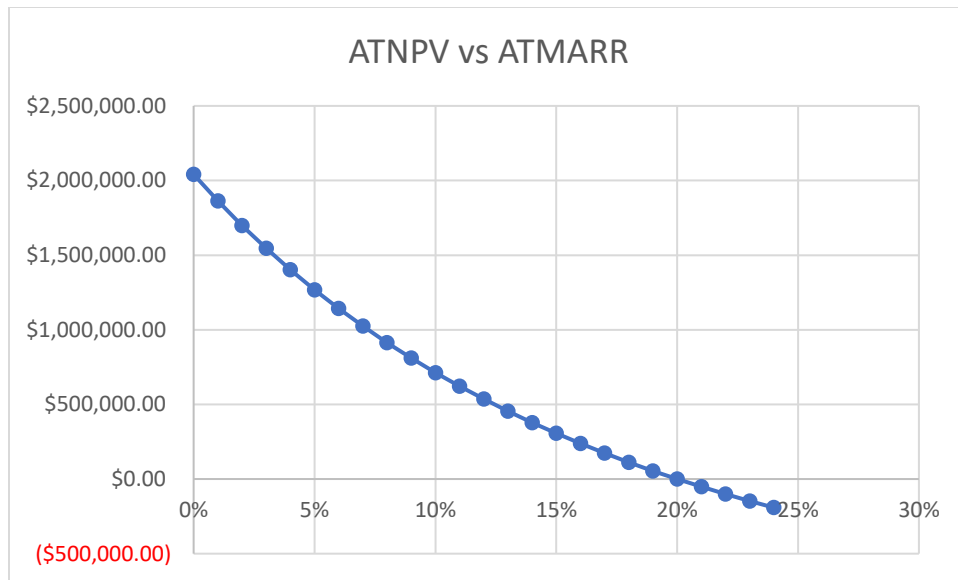
CASE STUDY

Q1) At average selling price of \$11 (assumed), the after-tax IRR is 29.16%. We then use the Goal seek function to set after-tax IRR to 20% by changing selling price.

Average selling price of the finished product to yield a 20% after-tax IRR = \$10.513.

Q2)

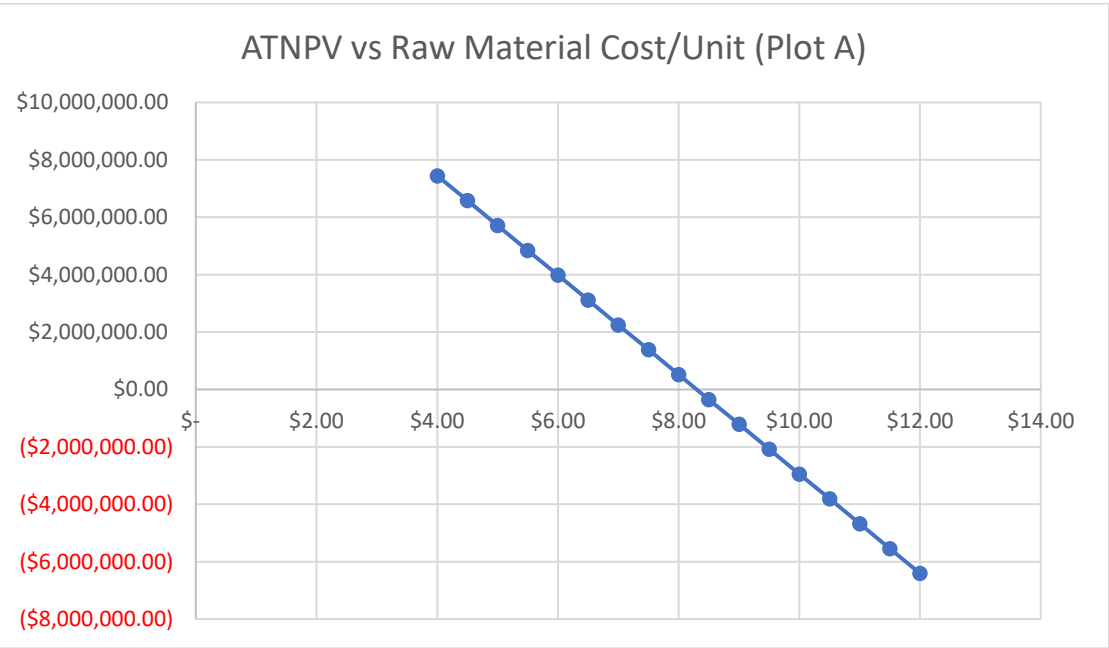
ATMARR	ATNPV
0%	\$2,041,048.61
1%	\$1,864,199.68
2%	\$1,699,378.90
3%	\$1,545,605.18
4%	\$1,401,988.87
5%	\$1,267,722.25
6%	\$1,142,071.15
7%	\$1,024,367.49
8%	\$914,002.61
9%	\$810,421.42
10%	\$713,117.10
11%	\$621,626.41
12%	\$535,525.52
13%	\$454,426.24
14%	\$377,972.66
15%	\$305,838.17
16%	\$237,722.71
17%	\$173,350.40
18%	\$112,467.29
19%	\$54,839.48
20%	\$251.26
21%	(\$51,496.43)
22%	(\$100,587.47)
23%	(\$147,191.85)
24%	(\$191,466.88)



Q3) a)

Raw Material Cost/Unit	ATNPV
\$ 4.00	\$7,445,816.85
\$ 4.50	\$ 6,579,902.05
\$ 5.00	\$ 5,713,987.26
\$ 5.50	\$ 4,848,072.46
\$ 6.00	\$ 3,982,157.66
\$ 6.50	\$ 3,116,242.86
\$ 7.00	\$ 2,250,328.07
\$ 7.50	\$ 1,384,413.27
\$ 8.00	\$ 518,498.47
\$ 8.50	\$ (347,416.33)
\$ 9.00	\$ (1,213,331.12)

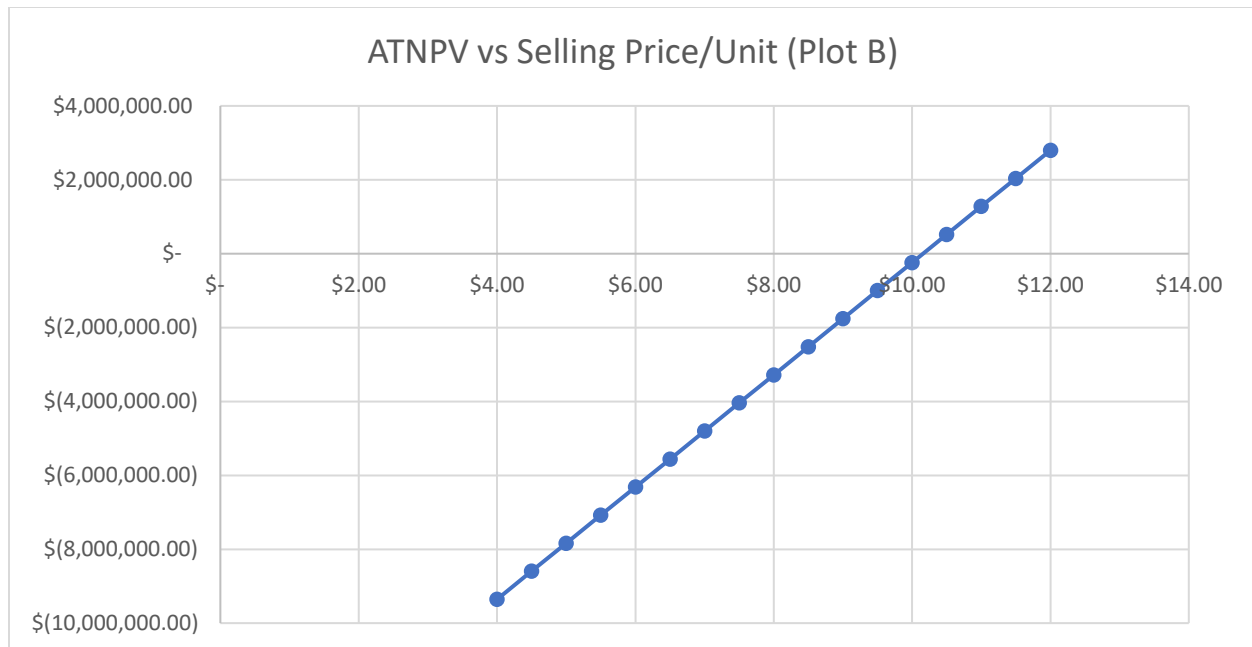
\$ 9.50	\$ (2,079,245.92)
\$ 10.00	\$ (2,945,160.72)
\$ 10.50	\$ (3,811,075.52)
\$ 11.00	\$ (4,676,990.31)
\$ 11.50	\$ (5,542,905.11)
\$ 12.00	\$ (6,408,819.91)



Q3)b)

Selling Price/Unit	ATNPV
\$ 4.00	\$ (9,355,968.52)
\$ 4.50	\$ (8,596,394.13)

\$ 5.00	\$ (7,836,819.75)
\$ 5.50	\$ (7,077,245.37)
\$ 6.00	\$ (6,317,670.98)
\$ 6.50	\$ (5,558,096.60)
\$ 7.00	\$ (4,798,522.22)
\$ 7.50	\$ (4,038,947.83)
\$ 8.00	\$ (3,279,373.45)
\$ 8.50	\$ (2,519,799.06)
\$ 9.00	\$ (1,760,224.68)
\$ 9.50	\$ (1,000,650.30)
\$ 10.00	\$ (241,075.91)
\$ 10.50	\$ 518,498.47
\$ 11.00	\$ 1,278,072.86
\$ 11.50	\$ 2,037,647.24
\$ 12.00	\$ 2,797,221.62



Q3) c) Slope of plot A = $(\$7,445,816.85 - (6,408,819.91)) / (4.00 - 12.00) = -1731829.595$. In absolute value, Slope = 1731829.595

Slope of Plot B = $(2,797,221.62 - (9,355,968.52)) / (12.00 - 4.00) = 1,356,383.828$

Since plot A has higher absolute value, ATNPV has more sensitivity towards the raw material cost per unit.

Q4)

ATNPV	Selling Price							
		-15%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%	15%
Raw Material Cost	-15%	\$204,034.68	\$1,001,587.78	\$1,799,140.88	\$2,596,693.99	\$3,394,247.09	\$4,191,800.19	\$4,989,353.29
	-10%	-\$488,697.16	\$308,855.94	\$1,106,409.04	\$1,903,962.15	\$2,701,515.25	\$3,499,068.35	\$4,296,621.46
	-5%	-\$1,181,429.00	-\$383,875.90	\$413,677.21	\$1,211,230.31	\$2,008,783.41	\$2,806,336.52	\$3,603,889.62
	0%	-\$1,874,160.84	-\$1,076,607.73	-\$279,054.63	\$518,498.47	\$1,316,051.57	\$2,113,604.68	\$2,911,157.78
	5%	-\$2,566,892.68	-\$1,769,339.57	-\$971,786.47	-\$174,233.37	\$623,319.74	\$1,420,872.84	\$2,218,425.94
	10%	-\$3,259,624.51	-\$2,462,071.41	-\$1,664,518.31	-\$866,965.20	-\$69,412.10	\$728,141.00	\$1,525,694.10
	15%	-\$3,952,356.35	-\$3,154,803.25	-\$2,357,250.15	-\$1,559,697.04	-\$762,143.94	\$35,409.16	\$832,962.27

Q5)

If we assume annual production requirement to be 500,000. Then ATNPV at 12% ATMARR = \$752,457.63

Using goal seek function, we set ATNPV = 0 by changing annual production requirement. We get required annual production volume = 301457.55 units or 301458 units.