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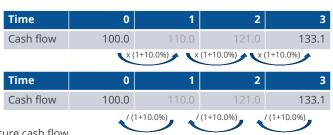


## What Are DCF And WACC?

A DCF takes a cash flow occurring in the future and calculates how much would be paid for it today.

Imagine investing 100.0 today with a 10.0% return.

But what if it happened in reverse? You are offered 133.1 in 3 years time, and you require a 10.0% return. How much should you pay *now*?

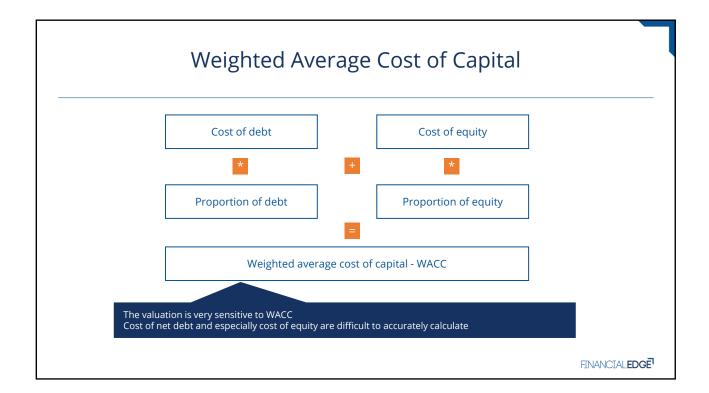


The 100.0 represents the present value of a 133.1 future cash flow.

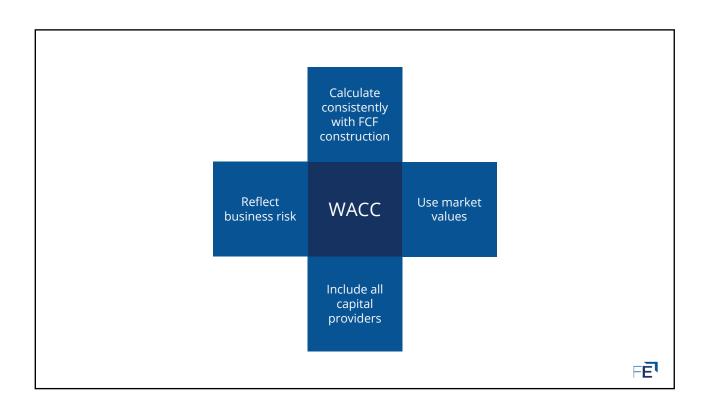
The investor's 10.0% required return also represents a cost of capital of 10.0% for the company being invested in.

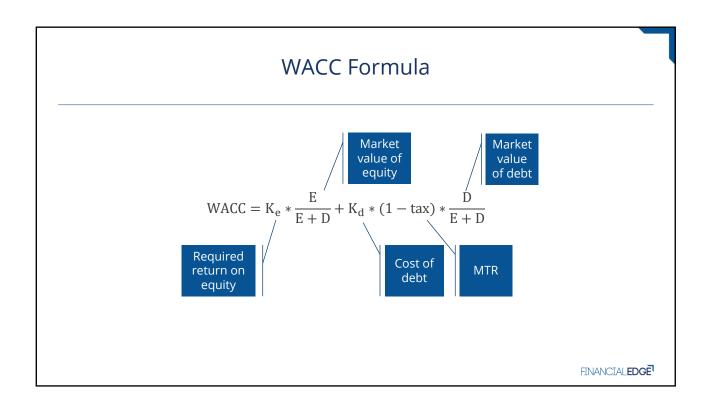
When the company sources cash from a variety of places, a weighted average cost of capital (or WACC) is calculated.

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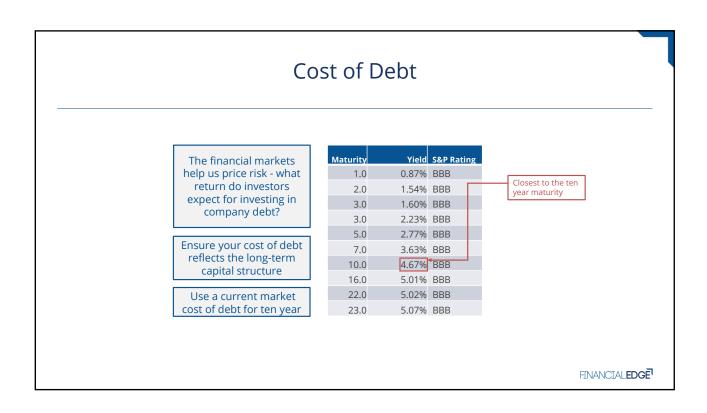


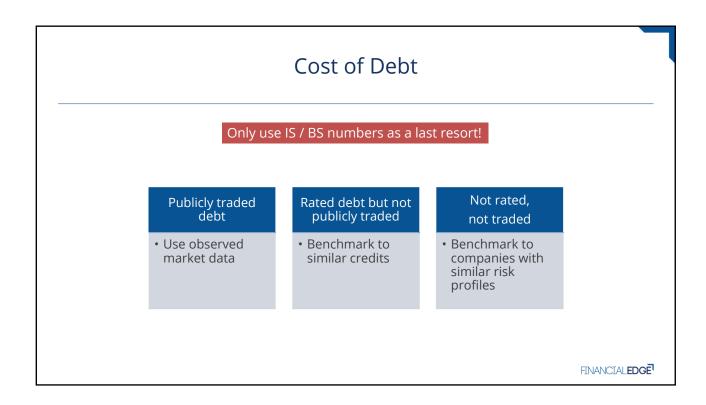




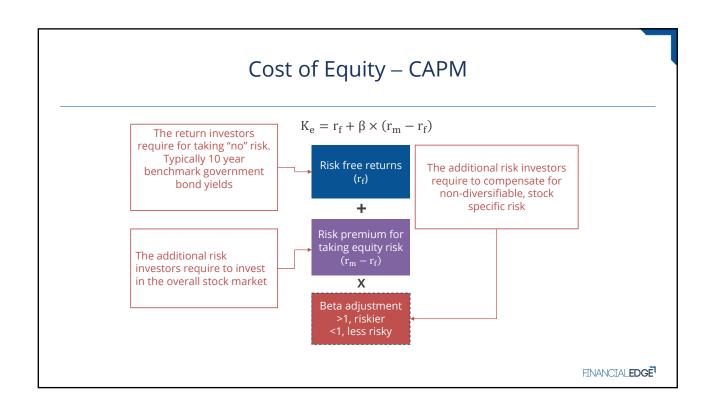


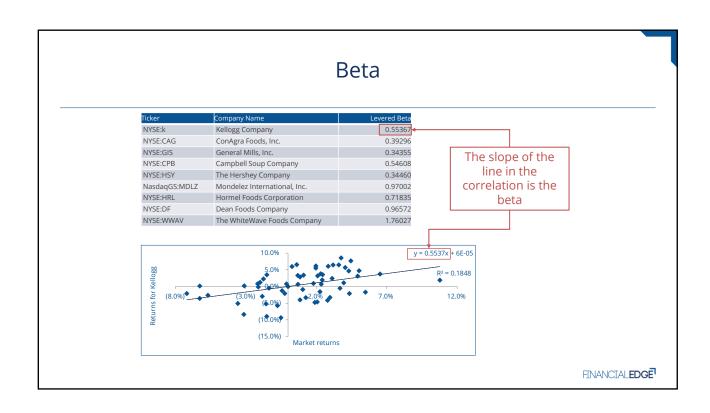




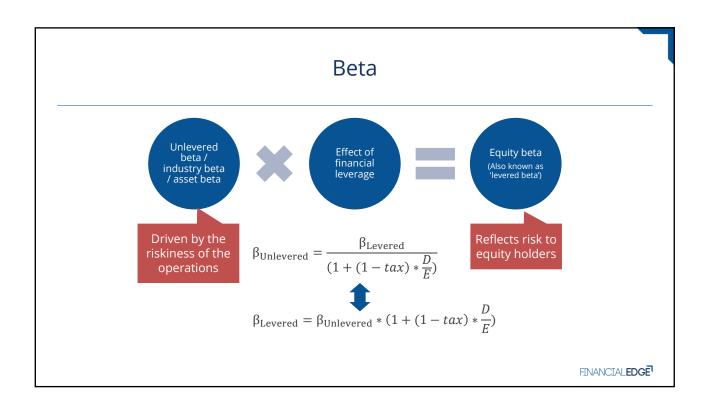


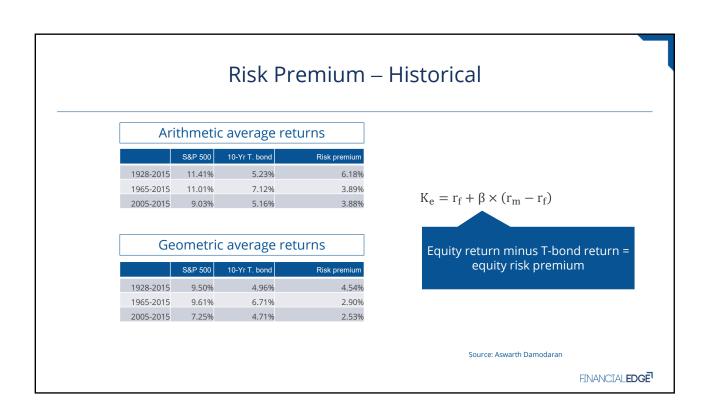










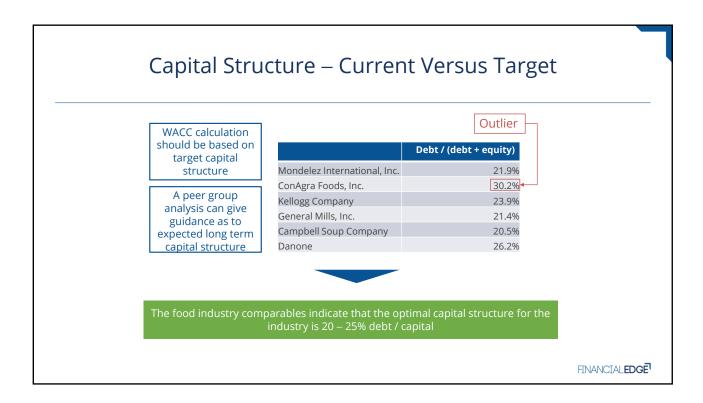




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Source: Aswarth Damodaran

## $Risk \ Premium - Implied$ $Aggregate \ value \ of \ equities = \frac{Aggregate \ Dividend_{t+1}}{Ke - LT \ growth \ rate}$ $K_e = \frac{Aggregate \ Dividend_{t+1}}{Aggregate \ Value \ of \ equities} + LT \ growth \ rate$





## **WACC Sensitivity Analysis**

WACC, along with long term growth rate is hugely important in a DCF valuation

A sensitivity table will allow you to get a sense of the impact

		Long term growth rate				
		2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%
WACC	8.1%	16.03	15.40	14.80	14.25	13.73
	8.3%	15.00	14.42	13.87	13.36	12.88
	8.5%	14.04	13.50	13.00	12.53	12.08
	8.7%	13.14	12.64	12.18	11.74	11.33
	8.9%	12.29	11.84	11.41	11.00	10.62

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