

Midterm Exam Answer

Financial Management (1560, Fall 2019)

National Chiao Tung University

Part I (50 points; 2 points each)

1.	E
2.	E
3.	C
4.	E
5.	B
6.	E
7.	B
8.	D
9.	C
10.	E
11.	B
12.	A
13.	B
14.	C
15.	D
16.	C
17.	A
18.	C
19.	A
20.	D
21.	D
22.	D
23.	B
24.	A
25.	A

Part II (50 points)

1. (11 points)

A (5 points) Sales/average total assets = 2.0

$$2.0 \times 1.25/1.1 = 2.27$$

B (6 points)

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}} = 3 = \frac{1,800}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

So, current liabilities = \$600

$$\text{Quick ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current liabilities}} = 1.5 = \frac{1,800 - \text{Inventory}}{600}$$

So, inventory = \$900

$$\text{Inventory turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Costs of goods sold}}{\text{Inventory}} = \frac{5,000}{900} = 5.56$$

2. (8 points)

Last year:

ROE = profit margin \times asset turnover \times leverage ratio

$$0.15 = 0.08 \times 1.25 \times \text{Leverage ratio}$$

$$\text{Leverage ratio} = 1.5$$

If assets are 1.5 times equity, then equity is 67% of assets, which means total debt is 33% of assets. Thus, the total debt ratio for last year is 33%.

This year:

$$\text{ROE} = 0.20 = 0.08 \times 1.25 \times \text{Leverage ratio}$$

$$\text{Leverage ratio} = 2$$

If assets are 2 times equity, then equity is 50% of assets, which means that total debt is 50% of assets. Thus, the total debt ratio for this year is 50%. Since the previous debt ratio was 33%, this represents an increase in debt by 17% of total assets.

3. (6 points)

The firm must compensate for its below-average profit margin with an above-average turnover ratio. Remember that ROA is the product of operating margin and asset turnover.

4. (6 points)

$$PV = FV/(1 + r)^t$$

$$PV = \$1,000/[1 + (0.07/2)]^{20 \times 2}$$

$$PV = \$252.57$$

5. (6 points)

$$FV = PV (1 + r)^t$$

$$\$9,848.21 = \$5,000 [1 + (r/2)]^{10 \times 2}$$

$$r/2 = (FV/PV)^{1/t} - 1 = (9,848.21/5,000)^{0.05} - 1$$

$$r = 6.89\%$$

6. (6 points)

$$\$691.72 = \$1,000/(1 + r)^5$$

$$r = 0.0765$$

$$\text{Price (3 years later)} = \$1,000/1.0765^2 = \$862.92$$

7. (7 points)

$$\text{Price} = (.06 \times \$1,000) \{ (1/.075) - [1/.075(1.075)^{10}] \} + \$1,000/1.075^{10}$$

$$\text{Price} = \text{Coupon} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^t}}{r} \right] + \frac{\text{Par}}{(1+r)^t} = 60 \cdot \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{1.075^{10}}}{0.075} \right] + \frac{1000}{1.075^{10}}$$

$$\text{Price} = \$897.04$$