

Advanced Finance -
Cheatsheet

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Terminology

Derivatives: Any financial instrument that is derived from another e.g. options, warrants, futures, swaps **Option:** gives the holder the right to buy or sell a security at a specified price during a specified time period **Call Option:** The right to buy a security at a specified price within a specified time **Option Premium:** The price paid for the option, above the price of the underlying security **Intrinsic Value:** Difference between the strike price and the stock price **Time Premium:** Value of option above the intrinsic value **Exercise Price:** (Strike Price) The price at which you buy or sell the security **American Option:** Can be exercised at any time prior to and including the expiration date **European Option:** Can be exercised only on the expiration date **Exercise price ↑: Call Price ↓, Put Price ↑ Put Option:** The right to sell a security at a specified price within a specified time **Butterfly Straddle Strategy of buying a call: Bild einfügen Value of company's assets ↑, Value of default put ↓ Std dev asset value ↑, Value of default put ↑ Amount of outstanding debt ↑, Value of default put ↑ Debt maturity ↑, Value of default put ↑ Default-free interest rate ↑, Value of default put ↓ Dividend payments ↑, Value of default put ↑ Indenture or trust deed:** The bond agreement between the borrower and a trust company **Registered bond:** A bond in which the company's records show ownership and interest and principal are paid directly to each owner. **Bearer bonds:** The bondholder must send in coupons to claim interest and must send a certificate to claim the final payment of principal **Accrued interest:** The amount of accumulated interest since the last coupon payment **Coupon:** Interest paid on a bond **Debentures:** Long-term unsecured issues on debt **Mortgage bond:** Long-term secured debt, often containing a claim against a specific building or property **Collateral trust bonds:** Bonds secured by common stocks or other securities that are owned by the borrower **Equipment trust certificate:** Secured debt generally used to finance railroad equipment. The trustee retains equipment ownership until the debt is repaid. **Asset-backed securities:** The sale of cash flows derived directly from a specific set of bundled assets **Mortgage-backed securites:** Package of mortgage loans sold; owners of package receive portion of mortgage payments **Callable bond:** Allows the issuer to repay the debt, valuable to reduce leverage **Puttable (retractable) bond:** Allows the investor to be repaid for the debt, A protective covenant for the investor **Sinking fund:** A fund established to retire debt before maturity **Bond covenants:** Debt ratios, Security, Dividends, Event risk, (+) working capital, (+) net worth **Lease:** Rental agreement that involves fixed payments from lessee to lessor (*Reasons: convenient, provided maintenance, low cost through standardization, tax shields, financial distress, avoid capital expenditure controls, preserve capital off-balance sheet financing*) **Direct Lease:** The lessor buys the equipment from the manufacturer **Full Service Lease:** The lessor provides maintenance and insurance **Operating Lease:** The initial lease period is shorter than the economic life of the asset **Financial Lease:** The initial lease period is long enough for the lessor to recover the cost of the asset **Net Lease:** The lessee provides maintenance and insurance **Leveraged Lease:** The lessor finances the lease contract by issuing debt and equity claims against it **Sale and Leaseback:** The lessors buys the equipment from the prospective lessee **Spot price:** Price paid for immediate delivery **Forward vs futures contract:** Both contracts buy or sell at a specified future date at a specified price. However, compared to forwards, futures are traded on an exchange and they are marked to market. *Futures fixes a price which has to be payed if market value is higher or lower* **Long vs short position:** Investors who are long have agreed to buy the asset. Investors who are short have contracted to sell. **Basis risk:** The risk that arises because the price of the asset used to hedge is not perfectly correlated with that of the asset that is being hedged. **Mark to market:** Profits and

losses on a position are settled on a regular basis **Net convenience yield:** The advantage from owning the commodity rather than the promise of future delivery less the cost of storing the commodity **Exchange Rate:** Amount of one currency needed to buy one unit on another **Spot Rate of Exchange:** Exchange rate for an immediate transaction **Forward Exchange rate:** Exchange rate for a forward transaction **Trade Credit:** Receivables from one company to another **Consumer Credit:** receivables from consumers **Terms of sale:** Credit, discount, and payment terms offered on a sale **Credit Analysis:** Procedure to determine the likelihood a customer will pay its bills **Credit Policy:** Standards set to determine the amount and nature of credit to extend to customers **Credit Scoring:** What your lender won't tell you **Collection Policy:** Procedures to collect and monitor receivables **Factoring:** Arrangement whereby a financial institution buys a company's accounts receivable and collects the debt

Formulas

Put-Call-Parity

$$C + PV(EX) = P + S$$

where:

- C = Price of the European call option
- $PV(EX)$ = Present value of the strike price = $\frac{Ex.Price}{(1+r)}$
- P = Price of a European Put
- S = Share Price

Option Δ

$$Option\Delta = \frac{C_u - C_d}{S_u - S_d} = \frac{P_u - P_d}{S_u - S_d}$$

where:

- C_u = Call upside
- C_d = Call downside
- P = Put
- S = Stock

Risk neutral probability of rising value

$$p^* = \frac{(1+r) - d}{u - d}$$

where:

- r = Interest rate
- d = Relative downward change
- u = Relative upward change

Expected Value

$$ExpectedValue = (p^* * PayOff_u) + ([1 - p^*] * PayOff_d)$$

Present Value

$$PresValue = \frac{ExpectedValue}{(1+r)} = ValShares - ValLoan$$

$$ValueLoan = \frac{ValueShares_d}{(1+r)}$$

Up and Down Changes

$$1 + UpsideChange = u = e^{\sigma * \sqrt{h}}$$

$$1 + DownsideChange = d = \frac{1}{u}$$

where:

- σ = Standard Deviation
- h = Fraction of Year

Black-Scholes Formula(weg wenn zu viel)

$$C = (N[d_1] * S) - (N[d_2] * PV[EX])$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\log(\frac{S}{PV[EX]})}{\sigma * \sqrt{t}} + \frac{\sigma \sqrt{t}}{2}$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - \sigma \sqrt{t}$$

where:

- C = Call Value
- $N[d]$ = Cumulative normal probability
- $PV(EX)$ = Ex. Price at risk-free interest rate
- S = Stock price
- t = number of periods tp exercise date
- σ = Standard Deviation
- if d_1 is large, $N(d_1)$ is close to 1.0*
- if d_1 is zero, $N(d_1)$ is close to 0.5*

Present Value Formula BOND

$$PV = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{cpn}{(1+r)^t} + \frac{par}{(1+r)^T}$$

$$PromisedYield = \frac{Payoff}{PV} - 1$$

where:

- cpn = Coupon rate
- r = Interest rate
- T = Number of periods
- par = Face value

Predicting Default: Altman's Z-score

$$Z = 1.2x_1 + 1.4x_2 + 3.3x_3 + 0.6x_4 + 1.0x_5$$

where:

- x_1 = working capital/total assets
- x_2 = retained earnings/total assets
- x_3 = earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)/total assets
- x_4 = market value of equity / total liabilities
- x_5 = sales/total assets

Convertible Securities

$$ConversionPrice = \frac{FaceValue(1000\$)}{ConversionRatio}$$

$$ConversionValue = Conversionratio * shareprice$$

Take or Die

Expansion Options: Uncertainty ↑ - Value of exp. option ↑ **Value of a call (takeaways):**

- Never worth more than the stock price itself.
- When the share is worthless, the option is worthless.

Lease or Buy

- Buy if equivalent annual cost of ownership and operation is less than the best lease rate
- For using extended periods, buying tends to be cheaper
- Leasing, because lessor might be able to manage asset at less expense than lessee
- Leasing has useful options in leasing agreement

$$NPV_{lease} = InitialFinancing - \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{LeaseCashFlow}{[1 + r_D * (1 - T_c)]^t}$$

$$NPV = PV_{EquivalentLoan} + InitialFinancing$$

- r_D = discount rate
- t_c = marginal tax rate

Managing Risks

Risks to a business: Cash shortfalls, Financial distress, Agency costs, Currency fluctuations, Political instability, Weather changes

Pricing Futures Contracts

$$F_t = S_0 * (1 + r_f - y)^t$$

$$= S_0 * (1 + StorageCost - CY)^t$$

$$NCY = ConvenienceYield - StorageCost$$

- F_t = future price on contract of t length
- S_0 = today's spot price
- r_f = risk-free interest rate
- y = dividend yield
- NCY = NetConvenienceYield

Hedging Rations and Basis Risk

$$ExpectedChangeInValueA = \alpha + \delta * (ChangeInValueB)$$

- δ = sensitivity of A to change in the value of B (hedge ration)
- α = offset

Premium- Discount Relationship

$$ForwardDiscount = \frac{1}{t_{years}} * (\frac{SpotPrice}{ForwardRate} - 1)$$

Basic Relationships in the FX Market

$$CurrSpotRate * Exp.Diff.InflationRates = Exp.SpotRate$$

$$r_{Real} = \frac{1 + r_{nom}}{1 + r_{exp}} - 1$$

$$\frac{(1 + r_{CHF})^t}{(1 + r_{USD})^t} * S_{CHF/USD} = ForwardExchangeRates$$

$$Req.Return = r_{Swiss} + \beta * MarketRiskPrem_{Swiss}$$

Balance sheet

- Assets are listed in declining order of liquidity
- Current assets are inventories of raw materials, work in process, and finished goods
- Current liabilities include debts that are due to be repaid and payables
- Net working capital is the difference between current assets and liabilities
- Net working capital = \$10,890 - 14,243 = - \$3,353

$$EBIT = TotalRevelue - Costs - Depreciation$$

ExampleTable

MarketCapitalization(MC) = #SharesOutstd*SharePrice

MarketValueAdded(MVA) = MC – EquityBookValue

$$\text{MarketToBookRatio} = \frac{\text{Value}_{\text{Market}}}{\text{Value}_{\text{Book}}}$$

EconomicValueAdded(EVA) =

AfterTaxInterest+NetIncome–CostOfCapital*capital

Return Rates

Return on Capital

$$ROC = \frac{\text{AfterTaxInterest} + \text{NetIncome}}{\text{TotalCapital}}$$

Return on Asset

$$ROA = \frac{\text{AfterTaxInterest} + \text{NetIncome}}{\text{TotalAssets}}$$

= AssetTrunoverRatio * OpProfitMarg

Return on Equity

$$ROE = \frac{\text{NetIncome}}{\text{Equity}}$$

$$\text{ProfitMarg.} = \frac{\text{NetIncome}}{\text{TotalSales}}$$

$$\text{OpProfitMarg.} = \frac{\text{AfterTaxInterest} + \text{NetIncome}}{\text{TotalSales}}$$

$$\text{AssetTrunoverRatio} = \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Assets@StartOfYear}}$$

$$\text{LeverageRatio} = \frac{\text{Assets}}{\text{Equity}}$$

$$\text{DebtBurden} = \frac{\text{NetIncome}}{\text{AfterTaxInterest} + \text{NetIncome}}$$

Measuring Efficiency

$$\text{Inv.TurnoverRatio} = \frac{\text{CostOfGoods}}{\text{Inventory@StartOfYear}}$$

$$\text{Rec.Turnover} = \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Receivables@StartOfYear}}$$

$$\text{LongTermDebtEquityRatio} = \frac{\text{LongTermDebt}}{\text{Equity}}$$

$$\text{LongTermDebtRatio} = \frac{\text{LongTermDebt}}{\text{LongTermDebt} + \text{Equity}}$$

$$\text{TotalDebtRatio} = \frac{\text{TotLiabilities}}{\text{TotalAssets}}$$

$$\text{TimeInterestEarned} = \frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{InterestPayments}}$$

$$\text{CashCoverageRatio} = \frac{\text{EBIT} + \text{Depreciation}}{\text{InterestPayments}}$$

Measuring Liquidity

$$\text{NWCToTotalAssets} = \frac{\text{NetWorkingCapital}}{\text{TotalAssets}}$$

$$\text{CurrentRatio} = \frac{\text{CurrentAssets}}{\text{CurrentLiabilities}}$$

$$\text{QuickRatio} = \frac{\text{Cash} + \text{MarketableSecurities} + \text{Receivables}}{\text{CurrentLiabilities}}$$

$$\text{CashRatio} = \frac{\text{Cash} + \text{MarketableSecurities}}{\text{CurrentLiabilities}}$$

Growth and External financing

SustainableGrowthRate: Highest growth rate a firm can maintain without increasing its financial leverage

$$\text{InternalGrowthRate} = \frac{\text{ReinvestedEarnings}}{\text{NetAssets}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{ReinvestedEarnings}}{\text{NetIncome}} * \frac{\text{NetIncome}}{\text{Equity}} * \frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{NetAssets}}$$

$$= \text{PlowBack} * \text{ReturnOnEquity} * \frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{NetAssets}}$$

$$\text{SustainableGrowthRate} = \text{PlowbackRatio} * \text{ReturnOnEquity}$$

The Operating and Cash Cycles

$$\text{Op.Cycle(Days)} = \text{InventoryPeriod} + \text{AccountsReceivablePeriod}$$

$$\text{CashCycle(days)} = \text{Op.Cycle} - \text{AccountsPayablePeriod}$$

$$\text{Op.Cycle(Days)} = \frac{\text{Inventory} * 360}{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}$$

$$\text{Accounts Receivable Period(Days)} = \frac{\text{Accounts Receivable} * 360}{\text{Net Sales}}$$

$$\text{Accounts Payable Period(Days)} = \frac{\text{Accounts Payable} * 360}{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}$$

$$\text{Inventory Period(Days)} = \frac{\text{Inventory} * 360}{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}$$

$$\text{Days Sales Outstanding(DSO)} = \frac{\text{Accounts Receivable} * 360}{\text{Net Sales}}$$

$$\text{Days Payable Outstanding(DPO)} = \frac{\text{Accounts Payable} * 360}{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}$$

$$\text{Cash Conversion Cycle(CCC)} = \text{DSO} + \text{Inventory Period} - \text{DPO}$$

$$\text{CCC(Days)} = \frac{\text{CCC} * 360}{\text{Days in Year}}$$

$$\text{Inventory Turn(Times a Year)} = \frac{360}{\text{Inventory Period(Days)}}$$

$$\text{Receivables Turn(Times a Year)} = \frac{360}{\text{DSO(Days)}}$$

$$\text{Payables Turn(Times a Year)} = \frac{360}{\text{DPO(Days)}}$$

$$\text{CCC(Times a Year)} = \frac{360}{\text{CCC(Days)}}$$

$$\text{Inventory Turn} = \frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

$$\text{Receivables Turn} = \frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Average Accounts Receivable}}$$

$$\text{Payables Turn} = \frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}{\text{Average Accounts Payable}}$$

$$\text{CCC(Times a Year)} = \frac{\text{CCC(Days)}}{\text{Days in Year}}$$

$$\text{Inventory Period(Days)} = \frac{360}{\text{Inventory Turn(Times a Year)}}$$

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Mergers

Horizontal Merger: One that takes place between two firms in the same line of business **Vertical Merger:** Involves companies at different stages of production **Conglomerate Merger:** Involves companies in unrelated lines of business **Economies of Scale:** Reduce per-unit cost through spreading fixed cost across more units **Economies of Vertical Integration:** Control over suppliers may reduce cost - overintegration can have opposite effect **Complementary Resources:** Merging may result in each firm filling in the “missing pieces” of its firm with pieces from the other firm **Industry Consolidation:** These conditions typically lead to mergers and acquisitions, prompting cuts in capacity and jobs, and freeing up capital for reinvestment elsewhere in the economy **Diversification:** Diversification is easier and cheaper for the stockholder than for the corporation. There is little evidence that investors pay a premium for diversified firms **Increasing Earnings per Share (Boots Trap Game):** Acquiring firm has high P/E ratio, Selling firm has low P/E ratio, After merger, acquiring firm has short-term EPS rise, Long term, acquirer will have slower than normal EPS growth due to share dilution **Lower Borrowing Cost:** There might be economies of scale, e.g., if firms can make fewer, larger security issues by merging, there can be savings **Management Motives:** Manager hubris, Personal objectives (salary, reputation...), Unusual self-esteem leads to more frequent and larger acquisitions, higher premiums paid, value destroying mergers

$$PV(AB) > PV(A) + PV(B)$$

Stock Financing:

$$\text{Cost} = xPV_{AB} - PV_B$$

Merger Preoffer Defenses:**White knight:** Friendly potential acquirer sought by a target company threatened by an unwelcome suitor/**Shark repellent:** Amendments to a company charter made to forestall takeover attempts/**Poison pill:** Measure taken by a target firm to avoid acquisition; for example, the right for existing shareholders to buy additional shares at an attractive price if a bidder acquires a large holding **Master Merger Postoffer Defenses:****Litigation:** Target files suit against bidder for violating antitrust or securities laws.**Asset restructuring:** Target buys assets that bidder does not want or that will create an antitrust problem **Liability restructuring:**Target issues shares to a friendly third party, increases the number of shareholders, or repurchases shares from existing shareholders at a premium.

Leveraged restructuring

LBO: Purchase of a business using mostly debt financing. The company goes private so that its stock no longer trades in the open market. **MBO:** An LBO that is undertaken by existing management. **Spin-off:** A parent company creates a new company with part of its assets and operations. Shares in the new business are distributed to the parent’s stockholders. **Carve-out:** Like a spin-off, but shares in the new business are sold in a public offering. **Asset-sale:** A sale of specific assets rather than the entire firm. **Privatization:** The purchase of a government-owned business by private investors. **Leveraged Restructuring:** A company increases its debt, pays the debt proceeds to stockholders, and thereby increases its debt–equity ratio. **Private–Equity Fund:** Widely diversified, investment in unrelated industries/Limited-life partnership forces sale of portfolio companies/No financial links or transfers between portfolio companies/General partners “do the deal,” then monitor; lenders also monitor/Managers’ compensation depends on exit value of company **Public Conglomerate:** Widely diversified, investment in unrelated industries/Public corporations designed to operate divisions for the long run/Internal capital market/ Hierarchy of corporate staff evaluates divisions’ plans and performance/Divisional managers’ compensation depends mostly on earnings—“smaller upside, softer downside”

Binomial Method

$$\text{CreditDecision} = \text{prob.} * PV(\text{COST} - \text{REV}) - (1 - \text{prob.}) * PV(\text{COST})$$