10	minutes
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Your answers must be based on the CAPM and the Constant C	Growth Dividend Discou	ant Model.			
1) If the expected dividends for company A are larger than the expected dividends for company B, then the share price of A is larger than the share price of B.	always true impossible to tell with the risk of the two com				
Questions 2 to 5: Company ABC current price (at t=0) is € 50 per share. The dividend policy for this company is to distribute 80% of earnings to shareholders in the form of dividends. What remains of the earnings is reinvested at a ROE of 10%. The cost of capital for Company X is 10%.					
2) What is the growth rate of dividends for company ABC?	□ 1% □ 3% □ 5%	□ 2% □ 4% □ 7%			
3) What is the next year's expected dividend?	□ € 1.0 □ € 1.5 □ € 2.0	□ € 2.5 □ € 3.0 □ € 4.0			
4) What is next year's expected stock price (at t=1) for company ABC?	□ € 10 □ € 26 □ € 36	 □ € 51 □ € 120 □ € + ∞ 			
5) If the covariance between company ABC's returns and the market portfolio decreases what happens to the stock price of company ABC holding everything else constant?	☐ it increases ☐ it decreases ☐ it does not change				

ANSWER KEY

Your answers must be based on the CAPM and the Constant Growth Dividend Discount Model.					
than the expected dividends for company R then the	□ always true □ impossible to tell without knowing the risk of the two companies				
Questions 2 to 5: Company ABC current price (at $t=0$) is \in 50 per share. The dividend policy for this company is to distribute 80% of earnings to shareholders in the form of dividends. What remains of the earnings is reinvested at a ROE of 10%. The cost of capital for Company X is 10%.					
2) What is the growth rate of dividends for company ABC?	□ 1% □ <u>2%</u> □ 4% □ 5% □ 7%				
3) What is the next year's expected dividend?	$ \Box \in 1.0 \qquad \Box \in 2.5 \Box \in 1.5 \qquad \Box \in 3.0 \Box \in 2.0 \qquad \Box \underline{\in 4.0} $				
4) What is next year's expected stock price (at t=1) for company ABC?	$ \begin{array}{c ccc} $				
5) If the covariance between company ABC's returns and the market portfolio decreases what happens to the stock price of company ABC holding everything else constant?	I III III III III III III III III III				

Answers with reasoning:

- 1) Dividend Discount Models $V_0 = D_1/(1+k) + D_2/(1+k)^2 + D_3/(1+k)^3 + \dots$ So even as A's dividends > B's dividends, it could be that $k_B < k_A$ so that $V_0{}^B > V_0{}^A$: you need to know both D's and k's
- 2) Retention ratio b = 1 payout ratio = 1 0.80 = 0.20 $g = ROE \times b = 0.10 \times 0.20 = 0.02 = 2\%$
- 3) $V_0 = D_1 / (k g) \rightarrow D_1 = V_0 x (k g) = 50 x (0.10 0.02) = 4.0 \in$
- 4) $E(P_1) = V_1 = D_2 / (k g) = [D_1 x (1+g)] / (k g)$ $E(P_1) = V_1 = 4 x 1.02 / (0.10 - 0.02) = 51.00 \in$
- 5) If the covariance between company ABC's returns and the market portfolio decreases, then CAPM beta goes down (check your CAPM-beta formula), which means k (the required rate of return on the company shares) goes down (check your CAPM formula), which means stock price increases.