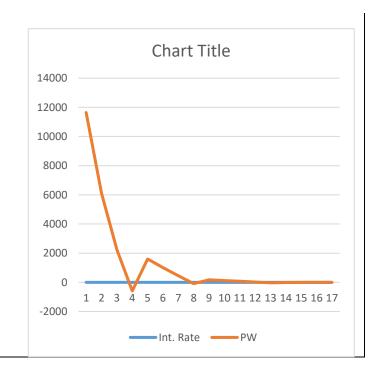
Solution Help for Assignment 7

Problem #1 is similar to textbook examples in chapter 4. Sample solution:

William & Chioma		
Year	transaction	Cum. CF
0	-22000	-22000
1	10000	-12000
2	13000	1000
3	-4000	-3000
4	7000	4000
5	4000	8000
6	4000	12000
7	-11000	1000
8	-3000	-2000
9	8000	6000
10	14000	20000

The sign of net cash flow changes five times, indicating five possible i* values. (Decarte's Rule)
Norstrom's Rule not applicable. Although, the cummulative cash flow begins with a negative value, there is more than one change of signs in it (four sign changes)

	Int. Rate	PW
1	0.05	\$11,641.37
2	0.1	\$6,098.25
3	0.15	\$2,234.42
4	0.2	(\$586.90)
5	0.16	\$1,601.43
6	0.17	\$1,005.81
7	0.18	\$444.40
8	0.19	(\$85.65)
9	0.185	\$175.62
10	0.186	\$122.77
11	0.187	\$70.23
12	0.188	\$17.98
13	0.189	(\$33.98)
14	0.1885	(\$8.04)
15	0.1884	(\$2.84)
16	0.1883	\$2.36
17	0.18835	(\$0.24)



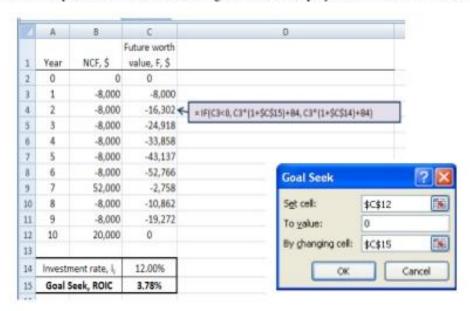
Problem #2 is similar to end-of-chapter problem 7-40 from the textbook.

7.40 (a) There are three changes in sign on the net cash flow, so there are three possible rate of return values.

Use interpolation in factor tables or spreadsheet to find i'

$$i' = 7.5 \%$$
 per year (spreadsheet)

(c) Use the same spreadsheet functions as Figure 7-12 to display the ROIC of i" = 3.78%.



(d) The IRR function displays i* = 3.78%. It is the same as ROIC = 3.78% because the FW value (column C above) never becomes positive; therefore, only the ROIC is used in the IF functions. The ROIC value is independent of the re-investment rate.

Problem #3 is similar to end-of-chapter problem 7-56 from the textbook.

By spending \$11 million now, the company will save \$300,000 every three months for 25 years and will save \$10,000,000 at that time. The ROR relation is:

$$0 = -11,000,000 + 300,000(P/A,i\%,100) + 10,000,000(P/F,i\%,100)$$