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,2010

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ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΡΡΙΑ

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΡΠΕΡΑ

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ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΡΠΑ

2.1 :	μ	μ	14
2.2 :	μ		15
2.3 :		μ	15
2.4 :			18

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΡΠΙΑ

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1.1 μ μ μ 1

1.2 μ μ 2

1.3 μ 6

1.4 μ 7

2

14

2.1 14

2.2 μ μ μ 16

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2.3.1.225

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40

3.140

3.242

3.342

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<hr/>							
7						100	
7.1					100	
7.2	μ	μ	-		101	
					103	

(market price/value)
(fundamental / intrinsic price).

1.2

.33).
(profitability).

SWOT

Porter (Thomas L. Wheelen and J.David Hunger,2008, .82).

- ❖
- ❖
- ❖

$$\text{(Free Cash Flows -FCFs)} = \text{(operating cost)} - \text{(taxes)} + \text{(sales revenues)}$$

(operating capital) . μ μ

FCF = Sales revenue – Operating costs – Operating taxes – Required investments in operating capital.

(Weighted Average Cost of Capital-WACC).

$$Value = \frac{FCF_1}{(1+WACC)^1} + \frac{FCF_2}{(1+WACC)^2} + \dots + \frac{FCF_v}{(1+WACC)^v}$$

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μ (Eugene F.Brigham and Michael C. Ehrhardt, . , .10).
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μ (, μ μ μ
μ) .

1.4

μ
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μ μ μ
μ μ μ
μ μ μ
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μ μ μ
μ μ μ

(target firm)
2001 (new
economy stocks)
Merrill
Lynch

μ

μ

μ

μ

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΡΠΙΑ

2.1

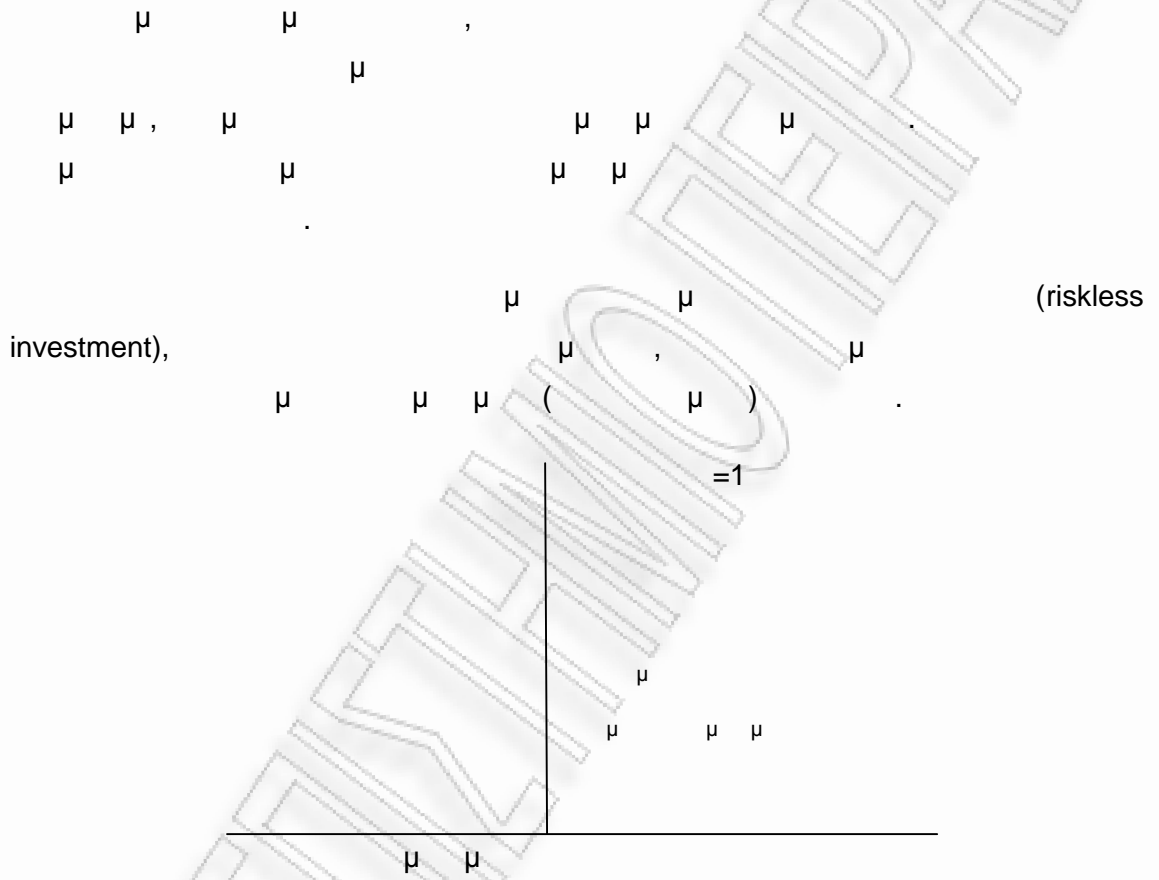


Figure 2.1: Expected return of a risky investment

Source: Damodaran Aswath, 2002, Investment Valuation, 2nd Edition, John Wiley and Sons, New York

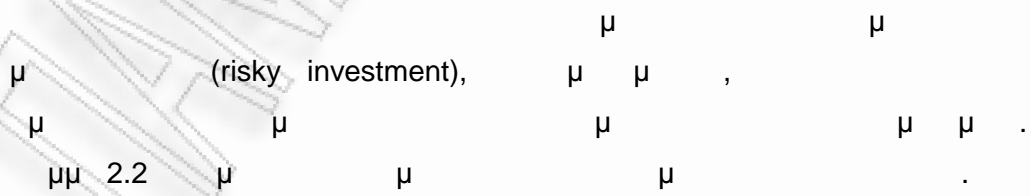


Figure 2.2

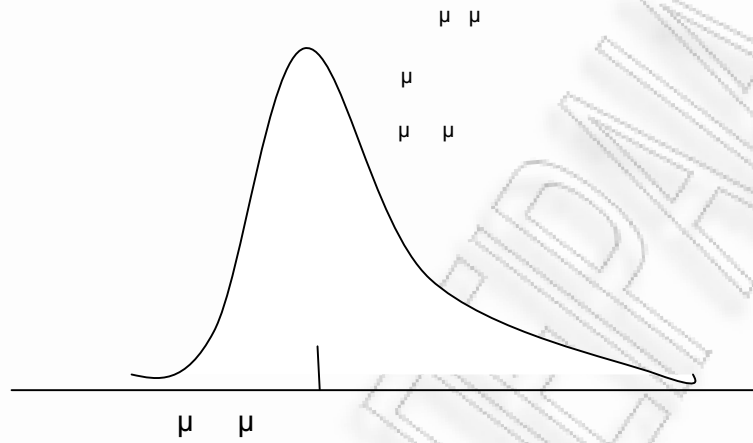


Figure 2.2: μ

: Damodaran Aswath, 2002, *Investment Valuation*, 2nd Edition, John Wiley and Sons, New York

Figure 2.3 shows two normal distributions representing different investment opportunities. The horizontal axis is labeled "Expected Return". The taller, narrower curve is labeled "Low Variance Investment", and the shorter, wider curve is labeled "High Variance Investment". Both curves are centered at the same point on the horizontal axis, indicated by a vertical tick mark. The area under the "Low Variance Investment" curve is shaded, representing a higher probability of returns falling within a narrow range around the expected return. The area under the "High Variance Investment" curve is also shaded, representing a wider range of possible outcomes.

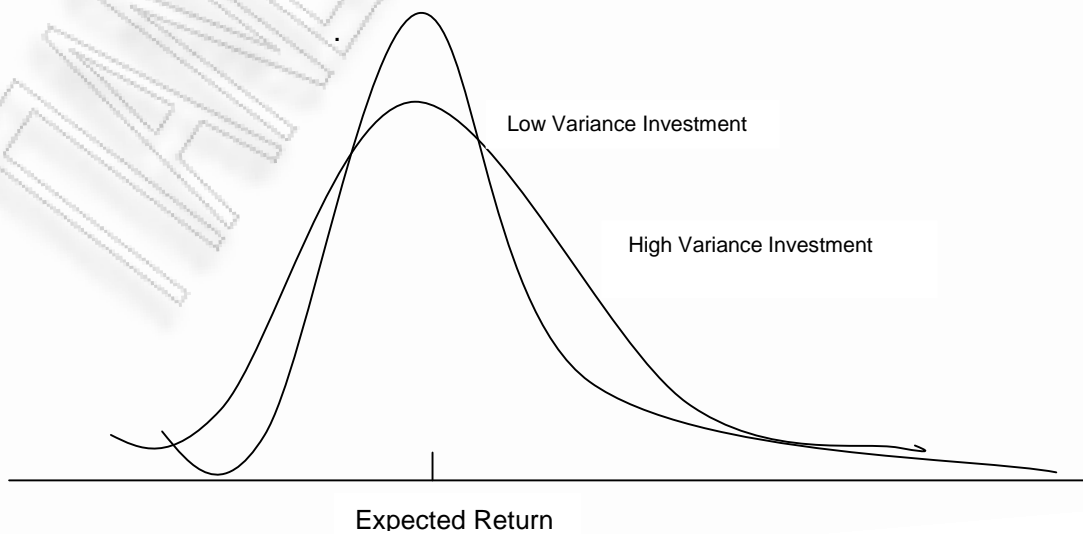


Figure 2.3:

μ

2.2

(systematic risk)

(market risk) (non-diversifiable risk)

(unavoidable risk).

(unsystematic risk)

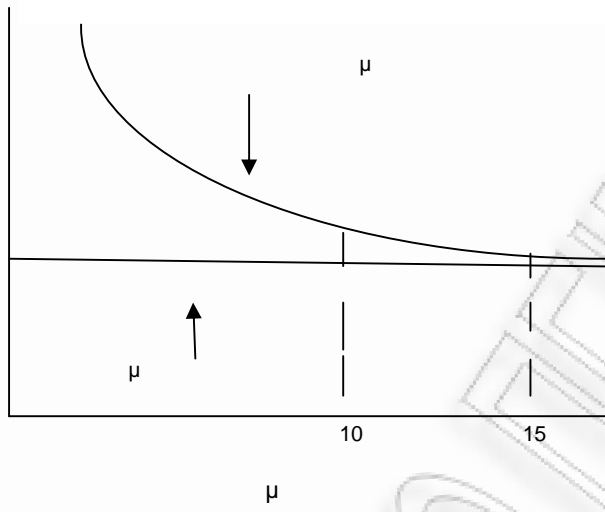
(firm specific risk).

(non-market risk),
(avoidable risk)

(unique risk),
(diversifiable risk).

,2008, 35.)

μμ 2.4.



μ 2.4.

INTERBOOKS, , 2004, .228

μ ()

μ_p = w_Aμ + (1-w_A)μ

μ_p² = w_A²μ² + (1-w_A)²μ² + 2w(1-w_A)

$$w_A = \mu \mu$$

$$Cov_{AB} =$$

2.3 Pricing Model-CAPM)

(Capital Asset

William Sharpe John
 Lintner CAPM Sharpe(1964),
 Lintner(1965) Black (1972). CAPM

μ_i , μ_j , μ_k , ..., μ_n

$$E(R) = R_f + \beta (E(R_m) - R_f),$$

$$E(R) = \mu_i$$

$$R_f =$$

$$E(R_m) = \mu_j$$

=

CAPM

❖

(

), μ

μ μ

μ

❖

(risk premium)

❖

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

2.3.1

CAPM

(beta coefficient-)

$\mu = r_f + \beta(\mu_M - r_f)$
 where μ is the expected return on the asset, r_f is the risk-free rate, β is the beta coefficient, and μ_M is the expected return on the market portfolio.

For example, if $r_f = 5\%$ and $\mu_M = 15\%$, then an asset with $\beta = 0.5$ has an expected return of $\mu = 5\% + 0.5(15\% - 5\%) = 10\%$.

An asset with $\beta = 1.5$ has an expected return of $\mu = 5\% + 1.5(15\% - 5\%) = 20\%$.

An asset with $\beta = 1$ has an expected return of $\mu = 5\% + 1(15\% - 5\%) = 15\%$.

2.3.1.1

The CAPM model assumes that the market portfolio is the only relevant source of risk. The market portfolio is typically represented by a broad-based index such as the S&P 500.

The return on the market portfolio is denoted by R_M . The return on an individual asset j is denoted by R_j . The relationship between the two is given by the CAPM equation:

$$R_j = r_f + \beta_j(R_M - r_f)$$

where β_j is the beta coefficient for asset j .

$$R_m = \mu + \beta (R_j - \mu) + \epsilon$$

$$= \mu + \beta (R_j - \mu) + \epsilon$$

$$b = \frac{\text{Cov}(R_j, R_m)}{\sigma_m^2}$$

CAPM.

Marshall E. Blume,

Merrill Lynch, Barra, Value Line, Standard and Poor's, Morningstar, Bloomberg

μ (μ , μ , μ . . .)

μ .

μ ,

$\mu \mu$

$\mu \mu$

μ .

μ .

μ .

μ .

μ ($\mu \mu$

μ)

μ .

μ

μ ,

μ .

$\mu \mu$

μ .

μ .

2.3.1.2

$$\frac{\mu}{(unlevered\ beta)} = \frac{\mu}{(levered\ beta)}$$

μ .

μ (degree of operating leverage)

μ (degree of financial leverage) .

μ , μ

μ

μ μ μ μ
(business risk),

) μ (bottom up beta)

(debt to equity ratio),

μ : μ

$$= \frac{\text{Μέσο Τυπικό Σφάλμα συγκρίσιμων επιχειρήσεων}}{\bar{n}}$$

μ

μ

μ μ

(,2002, 345)

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 μ (inflation-indexed treasuries).

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μ – default

2.3.2.2 μ

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Ibbotson Associates

1926

10-20

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(§ 2.3.1.1).

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μ (μ) μ

μ implied μ
 μ μ , μ
 . μ , (S&P 500) μ
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 1999 (A.Damodaran,2002) μ μ :
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 bond) μ μ μ . μ (treasury

2.4 μ μ μ
(Arbitrage Pricing Theory-APT)

CAPM μ μ
 , μ μ
 Stephen Ross (1976) μ μ , μ
 - μ APT μ μ

, μ μ μ

μ μ APT

μ (arbitrage opportunities)

μ

APT

(CAPM)

)

μ

μ

(historical realized return),

μ

:

$$R = E(R) + m +$$

R

μ μ

μ

μ μ

.

,

μ

CAPM

μ

μ

APT

CAPM

, μ

μ

,

μ

μ

μ

μ

:

$$R = E(R) + m +$$

$$= R_f + (F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n) \beta$$

$$E(R_j) = R_f + \beta_j (E(R_M) - R_f)$$

APT, CAPM, APT, CAPM, CAPM

$$R_p = (w_1 R_1 + w_2 R_2 + \dots + w_n R_n) + (w_1 R_{1,1} + w_2 R_{1,2} + \dots + w_n R_{1,n}) F_1 + (w_2 R_{2,1} + w_2 R_{2,2} + \dots + w_n R_{2,n}) F_2 + \dots$$

$$R_j = R_f + \beta_j (E(R_M) - R_f)$$

$$E(R) = R_f + \beta_1 [E(R_1) - R_f] + \beta_2 [E(R_2) - R_f] + \dots + \beta_n [E(R_n) - R_f]$$

$$E(R) = R_f + \beta (E(R_M) - R_f)$$

$$R_f = R_f$$

$$E(R_j) = R_f + \beta_j (E(R_M) - R_f)$$

$1 = \mu \quad 1$

$n = \mu \quad n$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

APT μ

μ ,

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$,

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΡΔΙΑ

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199. $\mu = 200$

(. . Moody's, S&P) .
 (coupon)
 (maturity) (yield)
 (synthetic rating).
 (interest coverage ratios)

$$\frac{\text{Average Operating Income}}{\text{Interest Expences}}$$
 (A.Damodaran).
 (risk free rate),

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ (Ordinary
Least Square-OLS) ομ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ :

$$EPS_t = a + bt$$

,
EPS_t = μ t
t = t
b μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ , μ μ
μ .

$$\ln(EPS_t) = a + b t$$

,
ln(EPS_t) = μ μ t
t = t
b μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ

4.2.1

(time series models)

Box Jenkins *ARIMA* (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average)

ARIMA

ARIMA (p, d, q)

$$w_t = \phi_1 w_{t-1} + \phi_2 w_{t-2} + \dots + \phi_p w_{t-p} + \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \epsilon_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_q \epsilon_{t-q} + \epsilon_t$$

$$w_t = \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i w_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^q \theta_j \epsilon_{t-j} + \epsilon_t$$

$$1, 2, p = \phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_p$$

$$0 =$$

$$1, 2, q = \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_q$$

$$t =$$

$$\mu$$

Bathke Lorek (1984)

μ SARIMA(Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average),

μ

Foster(1977), μ

μ :

SARIMA (1,0,0) X (0,1,0)_{s=4}

$$EPS_t = \alpha_1 EPS_{t-1} + \alpha_2 EPS_{t-4} - \alpha_3 EPS_{t-5} + \epsilon_t$$

Griffin

Watts

μ

μ

Foster

μ ()

μ

μ

:

SARIMA (0,1,1)X(0,1,1)_{s=4}

$$EPS_t = EPS_{t-1} + \alpha_1 EPS_{t-4} - \alpha_2 EPS_{t-5} - \alpha_3 \epsilon_{t-1} - \alpha_4 \epsilon_{t-4} + \alpha_5 \epsilon_{t-5}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$= \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

μ

Brown Rozeff (1979)

μ

μ :

SARIMA (1,0,0)X(0,1,1)_{s=4}

$$EPS_t = \alpha_1 EPS_{t-1} + \alpha_2 EPS_{t-4} - \alpha_3 EPS_{t-5} + \epsilon_t - \alpha_4 \epsilon_{t-4}$$

μ

μ

μ

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μ

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μ

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μ

(μ

μ),

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

4.3

4.3.1 μ (Growth in Equity Earnings)

4.3.1.1 μ μ (Growth in Earnings Per Share)

$$\mu = \frac{NI_t - NI_{t-1}}{NI_{t-1}}$$

$$g_t = \frac{NI_t - NI_{t-1}}{NI_{t-1}}$$

$$g_t = \mu$$

$$NI_t = \mu \cdot t$$

$$NI_{t-1} = \mu \cdot t-1$$

t-1 :

$$NI_{t-1} = \text{Book Value of Equity}_{t-2} * ROE_{t-1}$$

$$\text{Book value of Equity}_{t-2} = \mu \cdot t-2$$

$$ROE_{t-1} = \mu \cdot t-1$$

$$\mu \cdot t :$$

$$t = (\text{Book Value of Equity}_{t-2} + \text{Retained Earnings}_{t-1}) * ROE_t$$

$$\text{Retained Earnings}_{t-1} = \mu \cdot t-1$$

$$\mu \cdot ROE_t = ROE_{t-1} = ROE_2, :$$

$$g_t = \left(\frac{NI_t}{NI_{t-1}} \right) * (ROE) = (b) * (ROE), \quad b \quad (\mu)$$

4.3.1.2 μ μ (Growth in Net Income)

$$\mu = \frac{ROE_t - ROE_{t-1}}{ROE_{t-1}}$$

Addition to Expected Growth Rate $= (ROE_t - ROE_{t-1}) / ROE_{t-1}$

Addition to Expected Growth Rate = μ μ

$ROE_t =$ t

ROE_{t-1} =

$$\text{Total Expected Growth Rate} = (b)(ROE_t) + \frac{ROE_t - ROE_{t-1}}{ROE_{t-1}}$$

4.3.2 μ (Growth in Operating Income)

μ (Return On Capital-ROC)

4.3.2.1 μ

Expected Growth_{EBIT} = Reinvestment Rate * Return on Capital

Expected Growth_{EBIT} = μ μ

Reinvestment Rate = Capital Expenditure - Depreciation + Non-cash WC / EBIT(1-tax rate)

ROC = EBIT(1-t) / Capital Invested

(Average Return On Capital),

(Marginal Return On Capital),

$$\text{Expected Growth Rate} = (\text{Reinvestment Rate}) \times (\text{ROC}_t - \text{ROC}_{t-1}) / \text{ROC}_t$$

4.3.2.3

(growth in revenues).

(Income Statement)

(operating

margin)³,

3. Operating margin = $\frac{\text{Operating Income}}{\text{Revenues}}$

marketing,

A.Damodaran,

$$DPS_t = \mu P_t$$

$$K_e = \frac{DPS_1}{P_0} + g \quad (1)$$

(payout ratio).

$$P_0 = \frac{DPS_1}{K_e - g}$$

5.2 Dividend Discount Model (DDM)

5.2.1 Gordon (Gordon Growth Model)

Gordon (Gordon Growth Model)

Myron J. Gordon,

$$P_0 = \frac{DPS_1}{K_e - g}$$

$$= \frac{DPS_1}{K_e - g}$$

$$DPS_1 = \mu P_0$$

$$K_e = \frac{DPS_1}{P_0} + g$$

$$g = \frac{DPS_1}{P_0} - K_e$$

μ Gordon μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ $k_e > g$ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

5.2.2 μ μ μ μ -

μ (§ 5.3.1) μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ

1%-2% μ μ A. Damodaran, μ

(μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ)

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ -

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ

μ n

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{t=n} \frac{DPS_t}{(1+ke,hg)^t} + \frac{P_n}{(1+ke,hg)^n}$$

$K_e = \mu$ (hg=high growth period:
 μ , st=stable growth period:)

$$P_n = DPS_{n+1} / (k_{e, st} - g_n) = \mu \mu \mu^n$$

$$g = \mu^n$$

$$g_n = \mu^n$$

$$\mu \mu \mu - P_n \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu$$

$$\mu \mu$$

5.2.3

$$P_0 = \sum_{t=1}^{t=n1} \frac{EPS_0 * (1+g_a)^t * a}{(1+k_{a,hg})^t} + \sum_{t=n1+1}^{t=n2} \frac{DPS_t}{(1+k_{a,t})^t} + \frac{EPS_{n2} * (1+g_n)^n}{(k_{a,st} - g_n)(1+r)^n}$$

EPS_t =

DPS_t =

g_a =

g_n =

a =

n =

K_e =

3. Fuller Hsia (2H) (payout ratio) (g_n)

$$P_0 = [DPS_0 * (1+g_n) / (k_e - g_n)] - [DPS_0 * H * (g_a - g_n) / (k_e - g_n)]$$

P₀ =

DPS_t =

k_e =

g_a =

g_n =

payout ratio.

5.3 (Free Cash Flow to Equity Model-FCFE)

$$FCFE = \frac{FCF_1}{1+r} + \frac{FCF_2}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{FCF_n}{(1+r)^n} + \frac{FCF_{n+1}}{(1+r)^{n+1}} + \dots$$

$$FCFE = \frac{FCF_1}{1+r} + \frac{FCF_2}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{FCF_n}{(1+r)^n} + \frac{FCF_{n+1}}{(1+r)^{n+1}} + \dots$$

$$FCFE = \frac{FCF_1}{1+r} + \frac{FCF_2}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{FCF_n}{(1+r)^n} + \frac{FCF_{n+1}}{(1+r)^{n+1}} + \dots$$

5.3.1

$$FCFE = \frac{FCF_1}{1+r} + \frac{FCF_2}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{FCF_n}{(1+r)^n} + \frac{FCF_{n+1}}{(1+r)^{n+1}} + \dots$$

$$P_0 = \text{FCFE}_1 / (k_e - g_n)$$

$$P_0 =$$

$$\text{FCFE}_1 =$$

$$k_e =$$

$$g_n =$$

FCFE

Gordon

1% 2%.

CAPM,

Gordon.

5.3.2

5.3.3

$$P_0 = \sum_{t=1}^{t=n1} \frac{FCFE_t}{(1+k_{e,gh})^t} + \sum_{t=n1+1}^{t=n2} \frac{FCFE_t}{(1+k_{e,t})^t} + \frac{P_{n2}}{(1+k_{e,st})^{n2}}$$

$P_0 =$
 $FCFE_t =$
 $k_e =$
 $P_{n2} = \frac{FCFE_{n2+1}}{r-g_n}$
 $n1 =$
 $n2 =$
 $(\mu - 1)$

5.4 the Firm Model-FCFF)

(Free Cash Flow to

(WACC),

(Adjusted Present Value-APV).

(FCFE),

(FCFF) = FCFE + (1 -) + - μ + μ

(Earnings Before Interest and Taxes-EBIT),

(FCFF) = (1-) + - μ + μ

5.4.1.2

Value of Firm = $\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{FCFF_t}{(1+WACC)^t}$

FCFF_t =

WACC = μ

μ n

μ g_n

$$\text{Value of Firm} = \sum_{t=1}^{t=n} \frac{FCFF_t}{(1+WACC)^t} + \frac{[FCFF_{n+1} / (WACC - g_n)]}{(1+WACC)^n}$$

(Adjusted Present Value -APV)

APV

APV

μ (unlevered firm) = (FCFF₀(1+g) / (μ_u - g)

FCFF₀ =

μ_u =

g =

$$\mu_{unlevered} = \frac{\beta_{current}}{1 + (1-t)D/E}$$

μ_{unlevered} =

μ_{current} =

t =

D/E =

(debt to equity ratio)

$$= \frac{(Tax Rate)(Cost of Debt)Debt}{Cost of Debt} = (Tax Rate)(Debt)$$

Altman Kishore (1998),

D (Bond Rating)

(Default Rate) 100%,
0.01%.

APV

V (levered firm) = $FCFF_0(1+g) / (r_u - g) + t_c D - a^* BC$

5.4.2.1 APV

μ μ μ μ μ

A.Damodaran,

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΡΠΑ

$$\text{Value of equity} = P_0 = \frac{DPS_1}{k_e - g_n}$$

$$DPS_1 = \text{Payout ratio} \times EPS_1$$

$$k_e = \text{Cost of Equity}$$

$$g_n = \text{Growth Rate}$$

$$\text{EPS}_1 = \text{EPS}_0 \times (1 + g_n)$$

$$\text{Payout ratio} = \frac{DPS_1}{EPS_1}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{\text{Payout ratio} \times \text{EPS}_0 \times (1 + g_n)}{k_e - g_n}$$

$$\frac{P_0}{\text{EPS}_0} = \frac{\text{Payout ratio} \times (1 + g_n)}{k_e - g_n}$$

6.2

(Earnings Multiples)

P/E ratio – P/E (price to earnings ratio) P/E
 PEG, P/E, (enterprise value to EBITDA ratio).

6.2.1

P/E (Price to Earnings Ratio)

(earnings per share). P/E , (market price per share)

$$P/E = \frac{\text{Market Price per share}}{\text{Earning per share}}$$

P/E

1. P/E

P/E

Gordon,

$$\text{Value of Equity} = P_0 = \frac{DPS_1}{k_e - g_n}$$

Value of Equity =

$$DPS_1 = \text{payout ratio} * (EPS_0) * (1 + g_n)$$

$K_e =$

$g_n =$

P/E EPS_0 (§ 6.1).

$$\frac{P_0}{EPS_0} = PE = \frac{\text{Payout ratio} * (1 + g_n)}{k_e - g_n}$$

P/E

P/E,

(k_e),

P/E.

P/E

P/E

$$PEG \text{ ratio} = \frac{PE \text{ ratio}}{\text{Expected Growth Rate}}$$

$\frac{P/E}{\text{Expected Growth Rate}}$ (6.2.1),
 $\frac{P/E}{\text{Expected Growth Rate}}$
 (current earnings) (diluted earnings)
 (primary earnings) (trailing earnings),
 P/E

PEG , μ , μ , μ
 μ , μ , μ
 PEG , μ , μ , μ
 PEG , μ , μ , μ
 μ , μ , μ , μ
 μ , μ , μ , μ (. . 5).
 μ , μ , μ , μ

PEG, μ , μ , μ , μ
 PEG , μ , μ , μ
 PEG , μ , μ , μ
 ROE , ROE , μ , μ

6.2.3 : P/E (Relative Price to Earnings Ratio)

$$\text{Relative P/E} = \frac{\text{Current PE ratio}_{\text{Firm}}}{\text{Current PE ratio}_{\text{Market}}}$$

$$\text{Current P/E ratio}_{\text{Firm}} = \frac{\text{P/E}}{\text{P/E}}$$

$$\text{Current P/E ratio}_{\text{Market}} = \frac{\text{P/E}}{\text{P/E}}$$

$$\text{Rate}_{\text{Market}}, \text{Equity}_{\text{Market}} \text{ (Growth Rate}_{\text{Firm}} / \text{Growth (Cost of Equity}_{\text{Firm}} / \text{Cost of ROE (ROE}_{\text{firm}} / \text{ROE}_{\text{Market}}).$$

$$\text{P/E} \text{ (P/E)}$$

$$\text{P/E}$$

$$\text{P/E}$$

6.2.4 : T M K (Price to Future Earnings Ratio)

$$\text{P/E}$$

$$\text{P/E}$$

$$\text{P/E}$$

Amazon.com 2000 P/E. \$ 1.50 2001 \$ 0.63 2004. 2000 \$49, Price / Future Earnings per Share 32.67.

6.2.5 :A E (Enterprise Value to EBITDA Ratio- EV/EBITDA)

EV / EBITDA, :

Market Value of Equity + Market Value of Debt - Cash

$$EV / EBITDA = \frac{\text{Market Value of Equity} + \text{Market Value of Debt} - \text{Cash}}{EBITDA}$$

Market Value of Equity =

Market Value of Debt =

Cash =

()
()
(. § 5.4.1.1).

$$\text{Value of Firm}_0 = \frac{FCFF_1}{WACC - g}$$

EBITDA() :

$$\begin{aligned} FCFF &= EBIT^*(1-t) - (\text{Capital Expenditures} - DA - \text{Working Capital}) \\ &= (EBITDA - DA)^*(1-t) - (\text{Capital Expenditures} - DA + \text{Working Capital}) \\ &= EBITDA^*(1-t) - DA^*(1-t) - \text{Reinvestment} \end{aligned}$$

μ :

$$\text{Value of Firm}_0 = \frac{EBITDA_1^*(1-t) - DA_1^*(1-t) - \text{Reinvestment}_1}{WACC - g} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{Value of Firm}_0 = \frac{EBITDA}{WACC - g} - \frac{DA}{(1-t) \cdot EBITDA} - \frac{\text{Reinvestment}}{(1-t) \cdot EBITDA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EV} / \text{EBITDA} &= \frac{EBITDA}{EBITDA} - \frac{DA}{(1-t) \cdot EBITDA} - \frac{\text{Reinvestment}}{(1-t) \cdot EBITDA} \\ &= 1 - \frac{DA}{(1-t) \cdot EBITDA} - \frac{\text{Reinvestment}}{(1-t) \cdot EBITDA} \end{aligned}$$

EV / EBITDA

EBITDA

6.3

(Book Value Multiples)

6.3.1

P/BV (Price to Book Value Ratio)

3.

EBITDA

μ (price per share) (P/BV) μ (book value of equity per share).

$$Price\ to\ Book\ Ratio = \frac{Price\ per\ share}{Book\ value\ of\ equity\ per\ share}$$

$$P/BV = \frac{Market\ value\ of\ Equity}{Book\ Value\ of\ Equity}$$

Market value of Equity =

Book value of Equity =

(options), μ μ μ μ μ options

(μ P/BV).

Gordon (§ 5.2.1). μ μ μ μ μ μ
 Gordon μ :

$$P_0 = [DPS_1 / (k_e - g_n)]$$

$$P_0 = \mu$$

$$DPS_1 = \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$$

$$k_e =$$

$$g_n = \mu \mu \mu$$

$$DPS_1 = (EPS_1) * (Payout Ratio) :$$

$$P_0 = (EPS_1) * (Payout Ratio) / (r - g_n)$$

$$ROE = (EPS_1) / (Book Value of Equity_0)$$

$$P_0 = (BV) * (ROE) * (Payout Ratio) / (r - g_n) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(ROE) * (Payout Ratio)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P/BV = \frac{\quad}{r - g_n}$$

μ (EPS₀) μ ROE μ :

$$\frac{P_0}{BV_0} = \frac{(ROE) * (1 + g_n) * (Payout Ratio)}{r - g_n}$$

P/BV

ROE, μ

μ , ,

μ μ .

μ

μ

μ

μ

ROE: $g = (1 - \text{Payout Ratio}) * ROE$

..

$$P/BV = (ROE - g_n) / (r - g_n)$$

μ

P/BV

ROE

μ

P/BV, μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

P/BV

μ

ROE

μ

, ,

, μ

μ

μ

(μ

μ

- P/BV > 1).

μ

ROE

, ,

μ

μ

μ

μ

(μ

μ

μ

- P/BV < 1).

μ

μ

μ

P/BV

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

6.3.1.1

μ

P/BV

P/BV

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

6.3.2

Value to Book

Value to Book (value to book ratio)

$$\text{Value to Book Ratio} = \frac{\text{Market Value of Equity} + \text{Market Value of Debt}}{\text{Book Value of Equity} + \text{Book Value of Debt}}$$

Market Value of Equity=

Market Value of Debt=

Book Value of Equity=

Book Value of Debt=

$$Value = \frac{FCFF_1}{(Cost\ of\ Capital - g)}$$

$$FCFF_1 = EBIT_1 * (1-t) * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate),$$

EBIT= Earnings Before Interest and Taxes=

t=

Reinvestment Rate=

Cost of Capital=

$$Value = \frac{EBIT_1 * (1-t) * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate)}{Cost\ of\ Capital - g}$$

$$Value = \frac{Book\ Value\ of\ Capital * ROC * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate)}{Cost\ of\ Capital - g}$$

$$Value = \frac{Book\ Value\ of\ Capital * ROC * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate)}{Cost\ of\ Capital - g}$$

$$Value = \frac{Book\ Value\ of\ Capital * ROC * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate)}{Cost\ of\ Capital - g}$$

ROC

$$Value\ to\ Book = \frac{Value}{Book\ Value\ of\ Capital} = \frac{ROC * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate)}{Cost\ of\ Capital - g}$$

$$Value\ to\ Book = \frac{ROC * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate)}{Cost\ of\ Capital - g}$$

Value to Book
P/BV.

6.4 (Revenue Multiples)

(price to sales ratio-P/S)
(enterprise value to sales ratio).

$$\text{Price to Sales Ratio} = \frac{\text{Market Value of Equity}}{\text{Revenues}}$$

$$\text{Market Value of Equity} = \text{Revenues} \times \text{Price to Sales Ratio}$$

$$\text{Enterprise value to sales ratio} = \frac{\text{Market Value of Equity} + \text{Market Value of Debt} - \text{Cash}}{\text{Revenues}}$$

$$\text{Market Value of Equity} = \text{Revenues} \times \text{Enterprise value to sales ratio} + \text{Cash} - \text{Market Value of Debt}$$

P/S).

$$Firm\ value_0 = \frac{EBIT_1 * (1-t) * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate)}{Cost\ of\ Capital - g_n}$$

EBIT= Earnings Before Interests and Taxes-

t=

Reinvestment Rate=

Cost of Capital=

$$\frac{Firm\ Value_0}{Sales} = \frac{(EBIT_1 * (1-t) / Sales) * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate)}{Cost\ of\ Capital - g_n}$$

$$\frac{Firm\ Value_0}{Sales} = \frac{(After-tax\ Operating\ Margin) * (1-Reinvestment\ Rate)}{Cost\ of\ Capital - g_n}$$

P/S

Return on Equity=

(Net profit / Sales)= /

(Sales / BV of Equity)= (/)

Net Margin=

μ μ μ

i:

Expected Growth_{Firm} = (Reinvestment Rate)*(Return on Capital)=

= (Reinvestment Rate)*[EBIT(1-t) / (Sales)]*(Sales/BV of Capital)=

= (Reinvestment Rate)*(After – tax Operating Margin)*

(Sales/Bv of Capital)

Reinvestment Rate= μ

Return on Capital=

[EBIT(1-t) / (Sales)]= [(1-) / ()]

(Sales / BV of Capital)= (/)

After- tax Operating Margin= μ

μ μ

, μ μ

μ μ μ μ

μ . μ μ μ

μ μ (price leader)

(volume leader),

, μ

. μ μ ,

μ

. μ μ μ

μ .

μ , μ μ μ brand names.
 μ μ μ μ μ
 (brand name premium) μ
 μ μ
 (value of a brand name)
 :

Value of a brand name = $(V/S_b - V/S_g) * (Sales)$,

$V/S_b =$

$V/S_g =$

(generic product)⁵

Sales =

5. Generic products

brand names

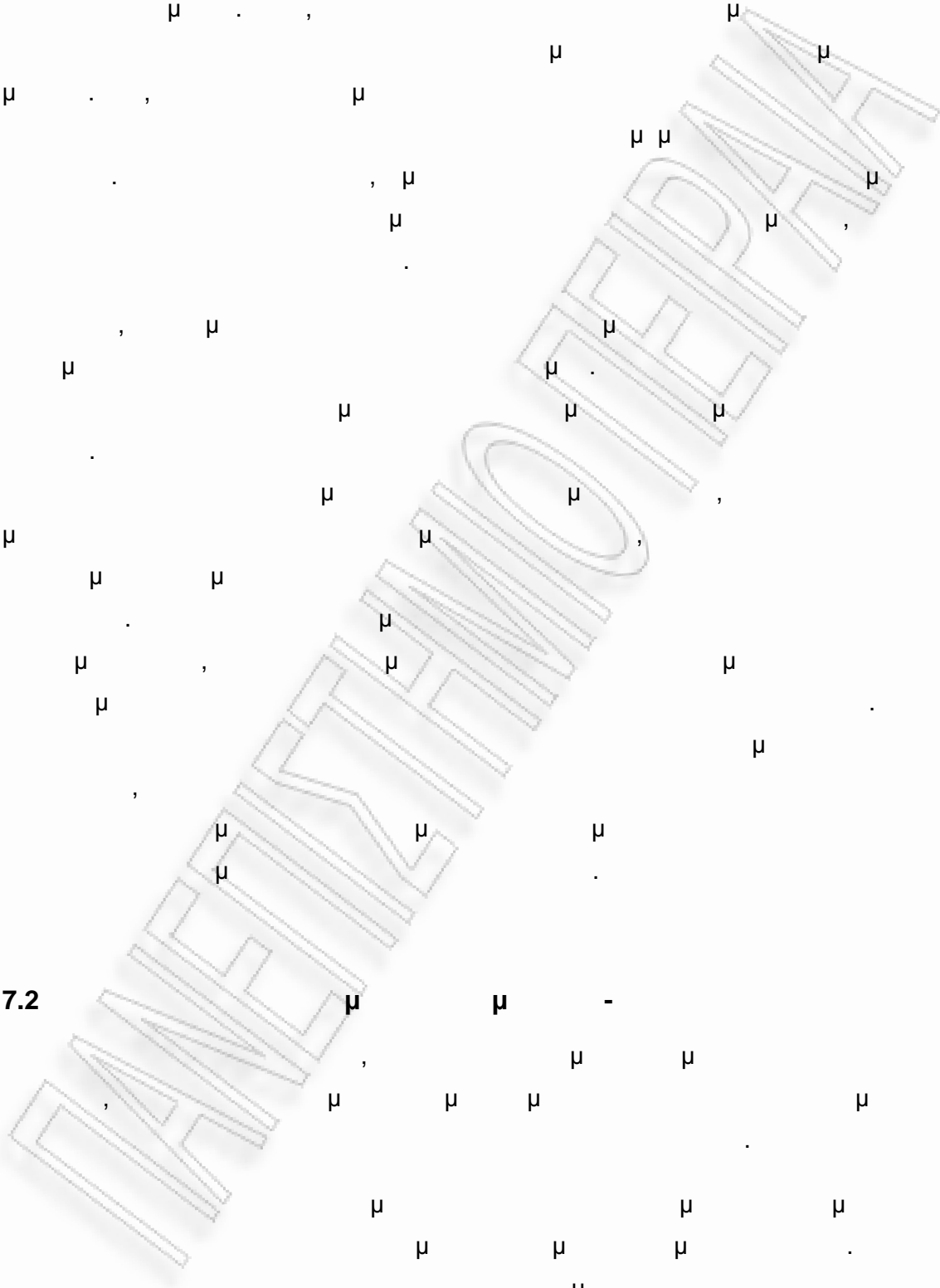
Supermarket

generic product.

Supermarket

brand name

7.2



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1. , ., 2002, μ μ : ,Interbooks,
 2. , ., 2002, μ μ : $\mu\mu$ μ , Interbooks,
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 4. , ., 2007, μ , .
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