

Financial Management

Cheat Sheet in Excel Form

Future Value and Present Value

$$FV = pv \cdot (1+r)^n$$

$$PV = fv / (1+r)^n$$

$$rate = (fv/pv)^{(1/n)} - 1$$

$$nper = \ln(FV/PV) / \ln(1+r)$$

$$nper = \ln((FV/r/pmt) + 1) / \ln(1+r)$$

Annuity

$$FV = pmt \cdot ((1+r)^n - 1) / r$$

$$PV = pmt \cdot (1 - (1/(1+r)^n)) / r$$

$$FVIFA = (1+r)^n - 1 / r$$

$$PVIFA = (1 - (1/(1+r)^n)) / r$$

$$PMT(loan) = pv / ((1 - (1/(1+r)^n)) / r)$$

$$Nper = \ln(fv/pv) / \ln(1+r)$$

$$PV(con) = pmt / r$$

Interest Rate

$$FV = pv \cdot (1 + (apr/m))^n$$

$$FV(con) = pv \cdot EXP(r \cdot n)$$

$$PMT(periodic) = fv / ((1 + (apr/m))^n - 1) / (apr/m)$$

$$EAR = (1 + (apr/m))^m - 1$$

$$EAR = (Ending - beginning) / beginning$$

$$EAR(con) = EXP(r) - 1$$

$$Price\ with\ inflation = price \cdot (1+r)^n$$

$$Real\ Rate = (FV/PV)^{(1/n)} - 1$$

$$Real\ Rate = (nominal\ rate - inflation) / (1 + inflation)$$

$$Nominal\ Rate = real\ rate + inflation (real\ rate \cdot inflation)$$

$$Inflation\ Rate = (nominal\ rate - real\ rate) / (1 + real\ rate)$$

Equity Pricing

Bonds

$$Bond\ Price(zero\ coupon) = par / (1 + (apr/m))^{(n \cdot m)}$$

$$Bond\ price(with\ coupon) = par \cdot (1 / (1+r)^n) + (coupon \cdot m \cdot (1 - (1 / (1+r)^n))) / r$$

$$Bond\ price(with\ coupon\ and\ pmt) = par \cdot (1 / (1 + (apr/m))^{(n \cdot m)}) + ((coupon \cdot m) \cdot (1 - (1 / (1 + (apr/m))^{(n \cdot m)}))) / (apr/m)$$

$$Discount = par \cdot discount\ rate \cdot ((days\ to\ maturity) / 360)$$

$$Price = par - discount$$

$$HPR(holding\ period\ return) = (par - price) / price$$

$$APR(annual\ percentage\ rate) = HPR \cdot (365 / (days\ to\ maturity))$$

$$Yield\ to\ Maturity = rate$$

Stocks

$$rate\ of\ return(Stock\ price\ with\ infinite\ stream\ of\ constant\ dividend) = dividends / stock\ price$$

$$Stock\ Price(dividend\ growth\ rate = 0) = dividends / discount\ rate = pmt / r$$

$$Stock\ Price(period) = dividend / (discount\ rate / n)$$

$$Stock\ price(with\ finite\ dividend\ payment) = future\ price \cdot (1 / (1+r)^n) + (dividend \cdot (1 - (1 / (1+r)^n))) / r$$

$$Dividend\ growth\ rate(geometric\ rate) = (F\ dividend / P\ dividend)^{(1 / (n-1))} - 1$$

$$Dividend\ growth\ rate(quarter) = (f\ dividend / p\ dividend)^{(1 / (n \cdot m))} - 1$$

$$Price(with\ constant\ dividends\ infinite) = dividend / r$$

$$Gordon\ growth\ model(infinite\ growing\ dividends); price_0 = div_0 \cdot (1+g) / (r-g)$$

$$Gordon\ growth\ model(finite\ growing\ dividends); price = div_0 \cdot (1+g) \cdot (1 - ((1+g) / (1+r))^n) / (r-g)$$

$$Required\ rate\ of\ return\ with\ growing\ dividends\ infinite; Required\ rate\ of\ return = div_0 \cdot (1+g) / price + g$$

$$Required\ rate\ of\ return\ with\ constant\ dividends\ infinite; r = div / price$$

Risk Management

$$expected\ payoff = (pay\ off\ 1 \cdot probability\ 1) + (pay\ off\ 2 \cdot probability\ 2) \dots$$

$$expected\ Variance = (pay\ off\ 1 - expected\ payoff)^2 \cdot probability\ 1 + (pay\ off\ 2 - expected\ payoff)^2 \cdot probability\ 2$$

$$Standard\ deviation = variance^{0.5}$$

$$Return\ in\ situation\ A(sit=situation) = Return\ 1 @ sitA \cdot proportion\ 1 + Return\ 2 @ sitA \cdot proportion\ 2 \dots$$

$$Expected\ return @ sitABC = return @ sitA \cdot propositA + return @ sitB \cdot propositB \dots$$

$$Risk\ Premium = slope$$

$$Risk-free\ rate = y\ intercept$$

$$return = risk\ free\ rate + (risk\ premium\ slope) \cdot beta$$

$$sml(when\ beta = 1) = risk\ free\ rate + (expected\ return\ on\ the\ market - risk\ free\ rate) \cdot beta$$

Foreign Exchange

Change Dollar to A Foreign Currency

$$\$/direct\ rate(FC/\$) = FC$$

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$$FC \cdot direct\ rate(\$/FC) = \$/$$

$$FC / indirect\ rate(FC/\$) = \$/$$

$$FC1\ to\ FC2 = indirect$$

$$FC2 / indirectFC1$$

Forward Rate and NPV

indirect forward rate = current indirect rate $\cdot ((1+inf) / (1+inh))^t$

Domestic NPV Steps

- 1 forward foreign indirect rate
- 2 forward foreign direct rate
- 3 dollar value
- 4 dollar NPV

Foreign discount rate = $(1 + us\ discount\ rate) \cdot ((1+inf) / (1+inh)) - 1$