

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. Use of non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.

- Q.1 (a)** State (only) the Principal of Consistency. (07)

Consider Rs.4,600 is invested at time 0 and the proceeds at time 10 are Rs. 8,200.
Calculate accumulation factor $A(7,10)$ if

$$A(0,9) = 1.8, A(2,4) = 1.1, A(2,7) = 1.32, A(4,9) = 1.45$$

- (b)** Define Net Present Value (NPV). (07)

Compute the Net Present Value for a project with a net investment of Rs. 1,00,000 and net cash flow in year one is Rs. 55,000; for year two is Rs. 70,000 and for year three it is Rs. 15,000. Further, the company's cost of capital is 10%.
(PVIF 10% for three years are 0.909, 0.826 and 0.751)

OR

- (a)** Explain in detail the comparison of NPV and IRR with suitable example. (07)

- (b)** Calculate the following cash flow for a project. (07)

Year	Net cash flows (Rs.)
0	-100
1	10
2	60
3	80

Find out the modified internal rate of return for the project. The project cost of capital is 10%.

- Q.2 (a)** The Expectations and Segmented Market Hypothesis are actually extreme versions of the Preferred Habitat Hypothesis. Discuss. (07)

- (b)** A zero-coupon bond of Rs. 1,00,000 has a term to maturity of six years and a market yield of 8 percent at the time of issue. (07)
- What is the issue price?
 - What is the Macaulay duration of the bond?

OR

- (a)** Explain in brief the Macaulay duration of the bond and write an expression that establishes the relation between Macaulay duration and Modified duration of the bond. (07)

- (b)** The price of a Rs.1,000 par bond carrying a coupon rate of 7 percent and maturing after five years is Rs.1040. (07)
- What is the approximate YTM?
 - What will be the realized YTM if the reinvestment rate is 6 percent?

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- Q.3 (a)** Find Treynor Ratio and explain which manager is preferable and why? (07)

Managers	Average Annual Return	Beta
Manager A	10%	0.90
Manager B	14%	1.03
Manager C	15%	1.20

- (b)** Explain the Markowitz theory indicating its assumptions, Efficient Portfolio, Efficient Frontier and the limitations of the theory. (07)

OR

- (a)** Write detailed theory on: The Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) (07)
(b) Explain Security Market Line (SML) and Capital Market Line (CML) with its graphical representation. (07)

- Q.4 (a)** In standard notations, derive the Black-Scholes Partial Differential Equations. (07)

- (b)** In usual notations explain and derive the derivative price formula by the method of Replicating portfolio. (07)

OR

- (a)** Define: Put-Call Parity. Explain with suitable example the concept of put-call parity formula for a European option. (07)

- (b)** Using the following data, compute the price of the associated European call option by Black-Scholes formula. $S_0 = 1500$, $X = 1650$, $r = 0.065$, $T = 6$ month, $\sigma = 0.30$
(Use the tabulated value: $N(d_1) = 0.4246$, $N(d_2) = 0.3438$) (07)

- Q.5** Attempt any **SEVEN** out of **TWELVE**: (14)

- (1)** Explain the concept of Diversification with suitable example.
- (2)** What is the meaning of market beta?
- (3)** What is Present Value and Future Value for an Annuity?
- (4)** Write (only) formula for Jensen's Index and Treynor measure.
- (5)** State (only) the interpretation of Profitability Index.
- (6)** What is accrued interest?
- (7)** Define: Implied Volatility
- (8)** Define: Minimum Variance Portfolios
- (9)** Define: Term Structure of Interest Rate
- (10)** Define: Yield Curve
- (11)** State the difference between Forwards and Futures contracts.
- (12)** Write the expression representing expected value and variance of Log-normal distribution.
