



Universidad del Desarrollo
Universidad de Excelencia

Finance I

Fall 2012

Session 22:

Bond Valuation



1. Quick Recap

► Preparation for the test

2. Bond Valuation

▶ Applies to Fixed Income securities

▶ We'll define a bond as a fixed income security

- Contract that pays a predetermined amount at predefined dates in the future
- “Coupon” is the amount paid in each period
- “Face value” is the amount paid in addition to the coupon at the end of the contract
- “Maturity” is the length of time before the end of the contract
- “Frequency” of payments determines how frequent will be the coupon payments

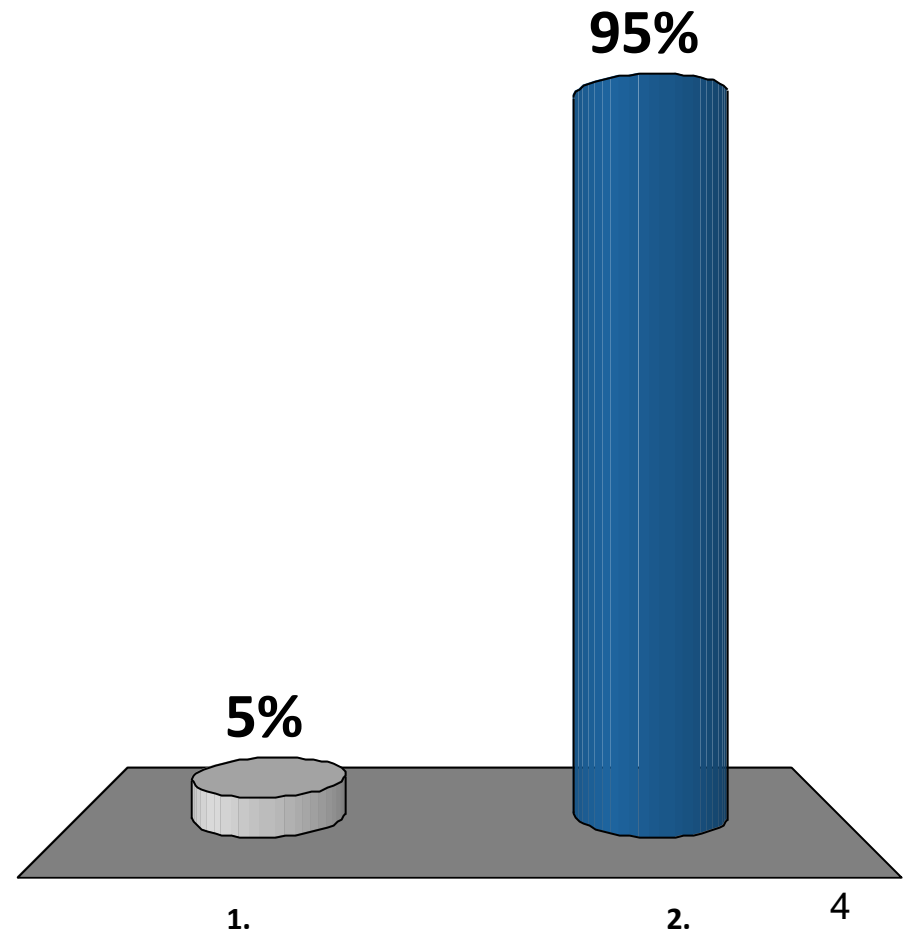
Examples:

- 3 year maturity, annual coupon at 5%, face value of \$100
- 5 year, quarterly coupon of 1.25, face value of \$100
- 5 year zero coupon, face value of \$100

A company should always have extra cash

1. True

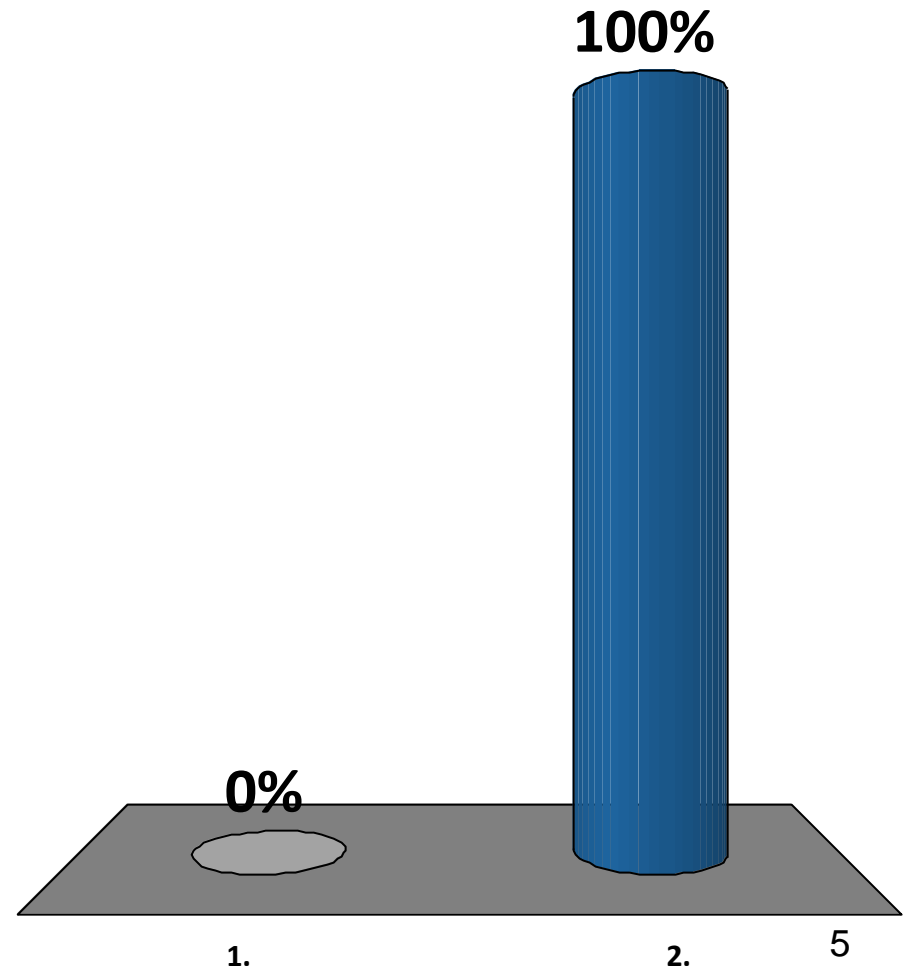
✓ 2. False



A company should never aim to increase it's working capital

1.True

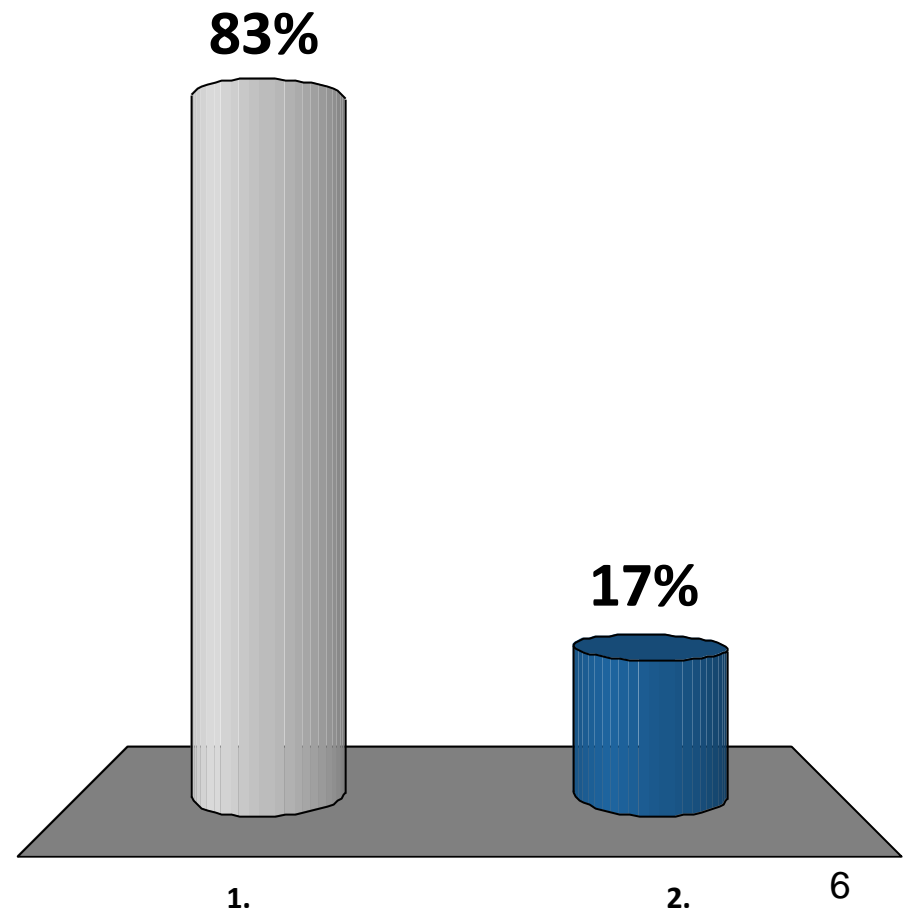
✓ 2.False



Fixed income bonds pay the same amount (*coupon*) every period

1. True

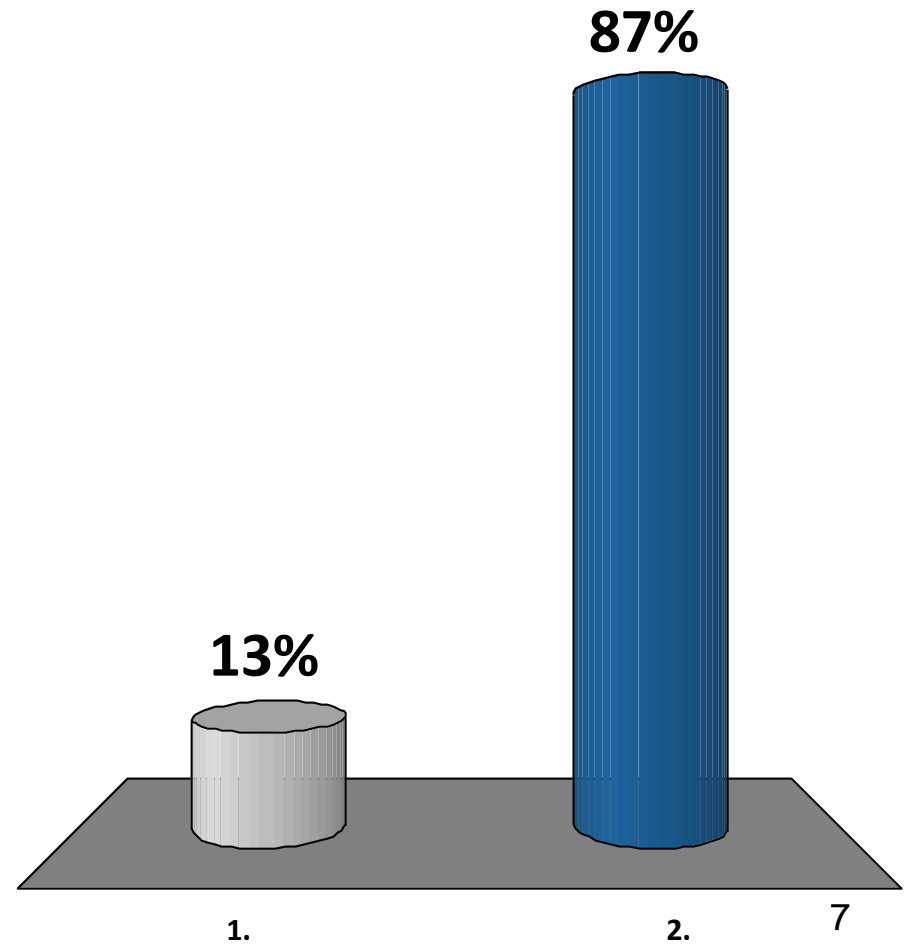
✓ 2. False



Fixed income bonds are worth the same amount (*price*) every period

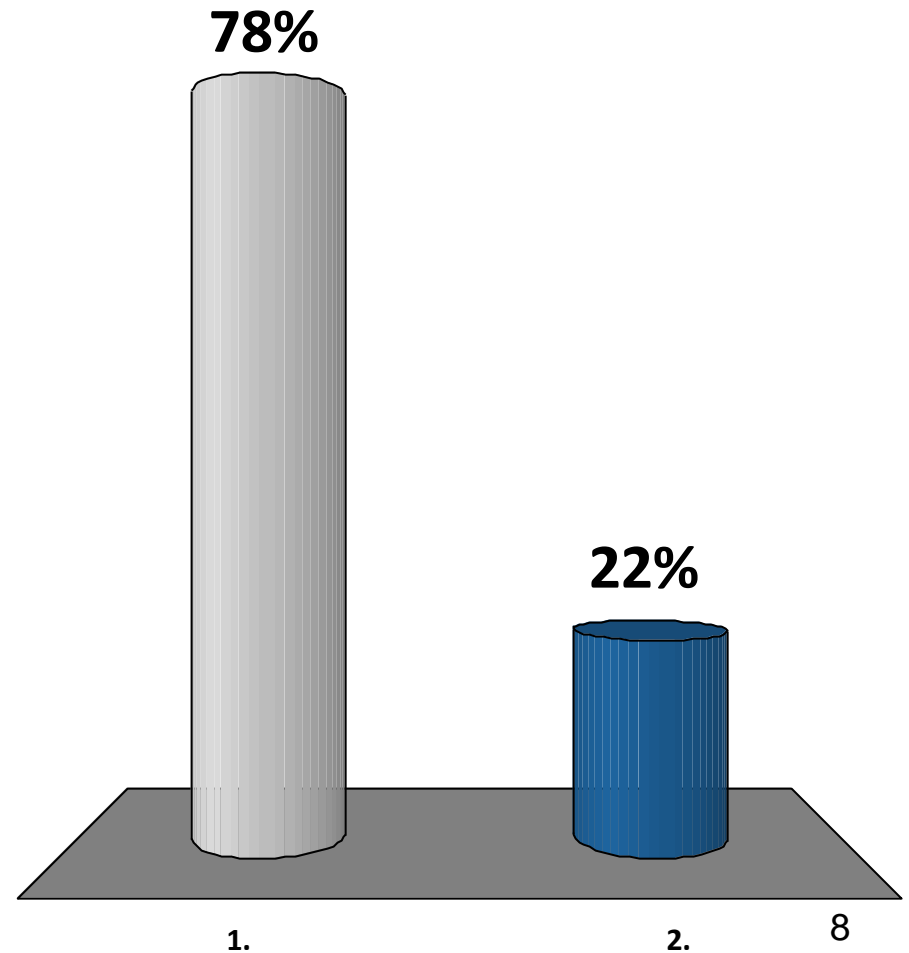
1.True

✓ 2.False



If the risk free rate falls, fixed income bonds become more valuable (have a higher *price*)

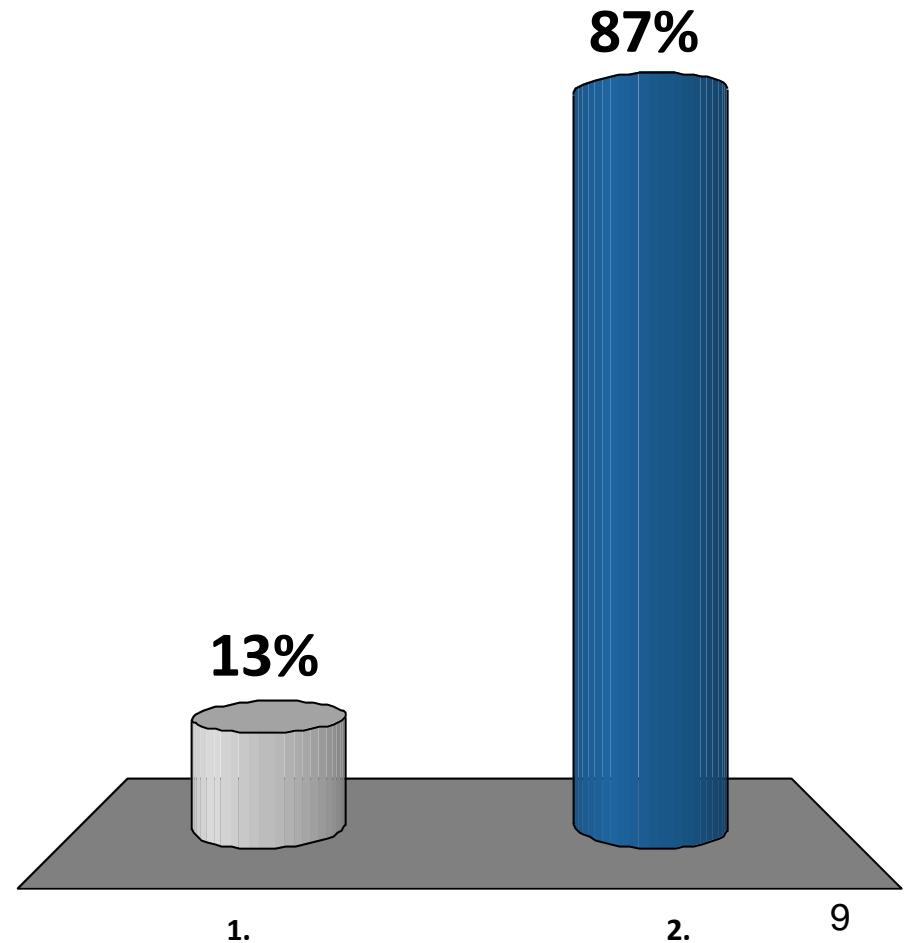
- ✓ 1. True
- 2. False



The *face value* of a bond is always less than its Net Present Value

1.True

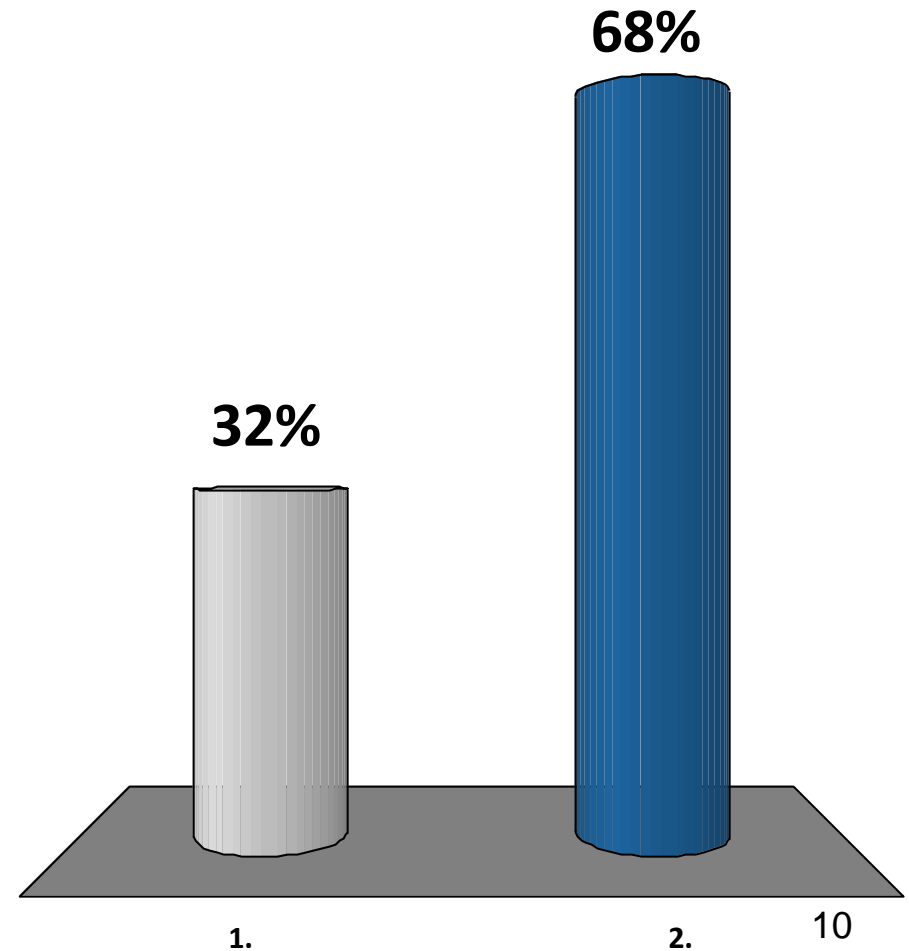
✓ 2.False



If the yield of the bond is higher than it's coupon, you will loose money if you buy it

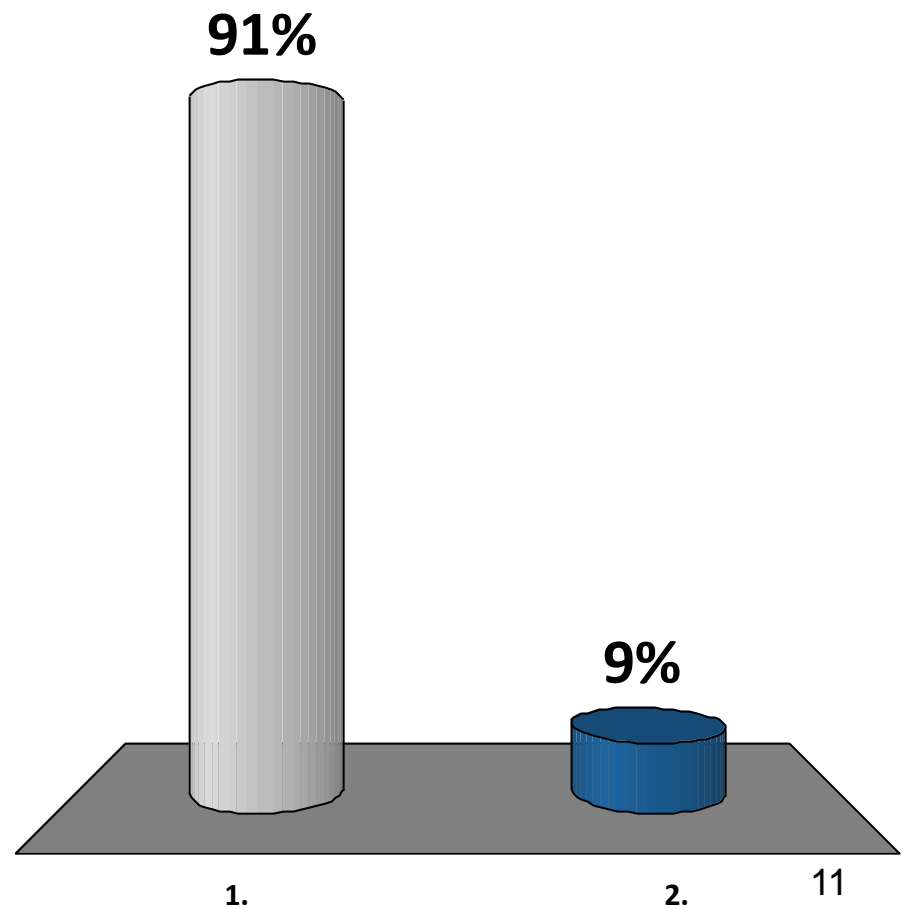
1.True

✓ 2.False



If the yield of the bond is higher than it's cost of opportunity, you will make money if you buy it

- ✓ 1. True
- 2. False



▶ **Next TA Session:**

- More NPV exercises
- Duration

▶ **Next class:**

- Term structure of interest rates

▶ **Quiz 7 on Wednesday. BRING YOUR CALCULATOR**