AS 05 (iv) - Finance and Investment

Original Text in book

Chapter 1 Page no.22

The covariance between securities I and 2 is

Cor (1.2) Cov 1.2 =

(SD1) (SD2)

Revised text as below

Chapter 1 Page no.22

The covariance between securities 1 and 2 is

Cov(1.2)=Cor(1.2)x(SD₁.SD₂)

Original Text in book

Chapter 1 Page no.23

The correlation coefficient between securities I and 2 is Cor (l.2) = Cov (1.2)/ (SD1* SD2)

Revised text as below

Chapter 1 Page no.23

The correlation coefficient between securities 1 and 2 is

Cor (1.2) = Cov (1.2)/ (SD1x SD2)

AS 05 (iv) - Finance and Investment

Original Text in book

Chapter 1 Page no.44

Answers to Self-Examination Questions:

Answer 4

The correct answer is a.

Systematic risk.

Revised text as below

Chapter 1 Page no.44

Answers to Self-Examination Questions:

Answer 4

The correct answer is c.

Unsystematic risk.

Original Text in book Chapter 5 Page no. 192 & 193 Treynor Measure: R_p - R_f Fund A: <u>12-6</u> =5.45 1.1 Fund B: <u>10-6</u> = 4.44 0.9 Fund C: 13-6 = 5.83 1.2 Market Index: 11-6 = 5.00 1.0 Shrape Measure: $\underline{R}_p - R_f$ α_p <u>12-6</u> = 0.333 Fund A: 18 Fund B: <u>10- 6</u> = 0.267 15 Fund C: <u>13- 6</u> = 0.350 20 Market Index: <u>11- 6</u> = 0.294 17 $\underline{R}_{p} - [R_{f+} \beta_{p} (\underline{R}_{m} - R_{f})]$ Jensen Measure: **Revised text as below** Chapter 5 Page no. 192 & 193 Treynor Measure: R_p - R_f Fund A: <u>12-6</u> =5.45 1.1 Fund B: <u>10-6</u> = 4.44 0.9 Fund C: <u>13-6</u> = 5.83 1.2 Market Index: <u>11-6</u> = 5.00 1.0 Shrape Measure: <u>R_p - R_f</u> α_p Fund A: <u>12-6 </u>= 0.333 18 Fund B: <u>10- 6</u> = 0.267 15 Fund C: <u>13- 6</u> = 0.350 20 Market Index: <u>11- 6</u> = 0.294 17 Jensen Measure: $R_p - [R_{f+} B_p (R_m - R_f)]$

Original Text in book

Chapter 1 Page no.25

The expected return on security 2 is:

E(R2) = 0.10(5%) + 0.30(12%) + 0.30(19%) + 0.20(15%) + 0.10(12%) = 16%

Revised text as below

Chapter 1 Page no.25

The expected return on security 2 is:

E(R2) = 0.10(5%) + 0.30(12%) + 0.30(19%) + 0.20(15%) + 0.10(12%) = 14%

Original Text in book

Chapter 1 Page no.26

= $\begin{bmatrix} 0.52 \times 102 + 0.32 \times 152 + 0.22 \times 202 + 2 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 10 \times 15 + 2 \times 0.5 \times 0.2 \times 0.5 \times 10 \times 20 + 2 \times 0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.6 \times 15 \times 20 \end{bmatrix}$ ^{1/2}

Revised text as below

Chapter 1 Page no.26

= $\begin{bmatrix} 0.5^2 \times 10^2 + 0.3^2 \times 15^2 + 0.2^2 \times 20^2 + 2 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 10 \times 15 + 2 \times 0.5 \times 0.2 \times 0.5 \times 10 \times 20 + 2 \times 0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.6 \times 15 \times 20 \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

<u>Original Text in book</u>

Chapter 5 Page no.192 & 193

 Shrape Measure:
 $\overline{R_p} - R_f$
 α_p

 Fund A:
 12-6 = 0.333

 18
 10-6
 = 0.267

 Fund B:
 10-6 = 0.350

 17
 Market Index:
 11-6 = 0.294

Revised text as below

Chapter 5 Page no.192 & 193

 Shrape Measure:
 $\overline{R_p} - R_f$
 α_p

 Fund A:
 $\frac{12-6}{18} = 0.333$

 Fund B:
 $\frac{10-6}{15} = 0.267$

 Fund C:
 $\frac{13-6}{20} = 0.350$

 Market Index:
 $\frac{11-6}{17} = 0.294$

Original Text in book <u>Chapter 8 Page no.252 - REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY -</u> point 3

3. Shareholders: There must be a minimum of two shareholders (also described as `members' or `subscribes'). A private company can have up to fifty shareholders.

Revised text as below

Chapter 8 Page no.252- REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANYpoint 3

3. Shareholders: There must be a minimum of two shareholders (also described as `members' or `subscribes'). A private company can have up to 200 shareholders