

Q.12 pg

Cw. 81

Calculation of Effective Yield :-

Particulars	Scheme A	Scheme B	Scheme C
a) Initial Investment	1200000	400000	250000
b) NAV on entry date	10.25	10.15	10.00
c) No. of units (a÷b)	117073.17	39408.87	25000
d) Dividend	23000	6000	Nil
e) NAV @ end	10.20	10.25	9.90
f) Total NAV (c×e)	1194146	403941	247500
g) Capital Gain / (Loss) (f-a)	(5854)	3941	(2500)
h) Total Gain (d+g)	17146	9941	(2500)
i) Holding Period	122 days	92 days	31 days
j) EAY = $\frac{h}{a} \times 100 \times \frac{365}{i}$	4.27%	9.86%	(11.77)%

Self Note: Possibility h ki exam me thoda twist aaye @ me.

① Agar Open ended fund h toh Entry Load de skta h @ me hume adj krk NAV consider krna pdega.

Eg: Entry Load = 2% (Scheme A)

$$NAV = 10.25 + 2\% \text{ of } 10.25 = 10.455$$

$$\therefore \text{No. of units} = 1200000 / 10.455 = 114777.62$$

② Agar close ended fund h toh NAV bajar ka dete h price jo ki diye hue NAV se kam/jada hota h i.e. either @ premium / discount.

Eg: Say @ premium of 2%.

$$NAV = 10.25 + 2\% \text{ of } 10.25 = 10.455$$

$$\therefore \text{No. of units} = 1200000 / 10.455 = 114777.62$$

Q.16 pg 9 Highly Repetitive Sum

CW. 82 (ii) No. of Units in each scheme -

Particulars	Amount Invested	NAV	No. of Units
MF X	200000	10.3	19417.47
MF Y	400000	10.1	39603.96
MF Z	200000	10.0	20000.00

(ii) Total NPV i.e. NAV -

Particulars	No. of units	NAV on 31/3/18	Total NAV
MF X	19417.47	10.25	199029
MF Y	39603.96	10.00	396040
MF Z	20000.00	10.20	204000
			799069

(iii) Total yield -

Particulars	Capital Gain/(Loss)	Dividend	Total yield
MF X	(971)	6000	5029
MF Y	(3960)	0	(3960)
MF Z	4000	5000	9000
			10069

Total Investment = 200000 + 400000 + 200000 = 800000

∴ Return on Investment = $\frac{10069}{800000} \times 100 = 1.26\%$
 (R.O.I)

(iv) No. of days Investment held -

$$EAY = HPY \times \frac{365}{n} \Rightarrow n = \frac{HPY}{EAY} \times 365$$

Particulars	Holding Period Yield	EAY	No. of days (n)
MF X	$\frac{5029 \times 100}{200000} = 2.5145\%$	9.66%	95 days
MF Y	$\frac{(3960) \times 100}{400000} = (0.99)\%$	(11.66)%	31 days
MF Z	$\frac{9000 \times 100}{200000} = 4.5\%$	24.15%	68 days

Date of original Investment :

MF X : 26th December, 2017

MF Y : 28th February, 2018

MF Z : 22nd January, 2018

self practice : HW.Q.6,7,8] pg. 50, 51.

Q.15	Pg	$P_0 = 28 - 5\% = 26.60$
CW. 82		$P_1 = 28 + 3\% = 29.66$
		$D = 2.80$

$$\text{Return} = \frac{(29.66 - 26.60) + 2.8}{26.60} \times 100 = 22.03\%$$

Self Practice : CW.Q.13] pg. 81, HW.Q.9] pg. 51

Part-2

⇒ Sums based on Back calculation -

1st July, 2014 → 1000 units purchased @ 10 each investing ₹10000.

31st Mar, 2015 → (9 months)

Annualized return = 153.33%

H.P.R. = $153.33 \times \frac{9}{12} = 115\%$

∴ Initial Investment of ₹10000 becomes $(10000 + 115\%)$ i.e. ₹21500.

This includes dividend of 10% of ₹10 × 1000 = ₹1000

So, value of 1000 original units = $21500 - 1000 = 20500$
 $\therefore \text{NAV on 31}^{\text{st}} \text{ Mar, 2015} = \frac{20500}{1000} = \underline{20.5}$

Total no. of units held = $1000 + \frac{₹1000}{20.5} = 1048.78 \text{ units}$

31st March, 2016 $\rightarrow$ (1 more year)

Dividend amount reinvested = $20\% \text{ of } 10 \times 1048.78$
 $= ₹2097.56$

Units after reinvestment = 1129.61

$\therefore$ Additional units received by reinvesting dividend
 $= 1129.61 - 1048.78 = 80.83 \text{ units}$

NAV on 31/03/2016 = $\frac{2097.56}{80.83} = \underline{25.95}$

31st March, 2017 $\rightarrow$ (Total Holding Period = 2.75 yrs)

EAY = 73.52%

HPY = $73.52 \times 2.75 = 202.18\%$

$\therefore$ Ending value of 1129.61 units = $10000 + 202.18\% \text{ of } 10000$
 $= 30218$

$\therefore$ NAV on 31/03/2017 = $\frac{30218}{1129.61} = \underline{26.75}$

Q.27 Pg

Initial Investment = 1600000

CW. 86

Average Yield = 17.5%

HPY = $17.5 \times 5 \text{ yrs} = 87.5\%$

Value of Investment @ end = $1600000 + 87.5\%$
 $= 3000000$

NAV @ the end = 100

$\therefore$ No. of units @ the end (31/03/21) = $\frac{3000000}{100} = 30000$

Bonus on 30/09/19 = 1:4

∴ No. of units before bonus issue = $30000 \times 4/5 = 24000$

Bonus on 30/09/17 = 1:5

∴ No. of units before bonus issue = $24000 \times 5/6 = 20000$

∴ NAV on 01/04/2016 = $\frac{1600000}{20000} = ₹ 80 \text{ p.u.}$

Q.28	Pg	(i) Closing NAV = 24.95
CW. 86		Opening NAV = $\frac{24.95}{125\%} = 19.96$

(ii) No. of units purchased = $20800 \times \frac{24.95}{24.95 + 0.998} = 20000$

(iii) Original amount of investment = $(19.96 + 0.04) \times 20000 = 400000$

Self practice : (CW. Q.26) pg. 86

HW. Q.17], Q.18] pg. 54

Extra Q.2] HW. soln. pg. 160

+ Performance Appraisal :- (ex-post)

Eg: $R_f = 6\%$, $R_m - R_f = 5\%$, $\sigma_m = 15\%$

Sharpe Ratio of market (SH_m) = $\frac{R_m - R_f}{\sigma_m} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$

Above information is for the year just ended.

3 similar funds

	A	B	C
A(R)	28%	11%	19%
β	2.2	0.9	1.4
σ	26%	10%	18%

Sharpe Ratio is also known as 'Reward to Variability Ratio'.

Q.1] Rank these funds as per Sharpe Ratio.

$$SR_A = \frac{28 - 6}{26} = 0.8462 \rightarrow \text{Rank 1}$$

$$SR_B = \frac{11 - 6}{10} = 0.5 \rightarrow \text{Rank 3}$$

$$SR_C = \frac{19 - 6}{18} = 0.7222 \rightarrow \text{Rank 2}$$

Q.2] Rank the fund managers as per Treynor Ratio.

$$\text{Treynor Ratio} = \frac{R_i - R_f}{\beta}$$

Treynor Ratio is also known as 'Reward to Volatility Ratio'.

$$TR_A = \frac{28 - 6}{2.2} = 10 \rightarrow \text{Rank 1}$$

$$TR_B = \frac{11 - 6}{0.9} = 5.56 \rightarrow \text{Rank 3}$$

$$TR_C = \frac{19 - 6}{1.4} = 9.29 \rightarrow \text{Rank 2}$$

Q.3] Rank the fund managers as per Jensen Alpha.

$$\text{Jensen Alpha } (\alpha) = \text{Actual Return} - \text{Expected Return} \rightarrow R_e$$

Fund Manager	A(R)	E(R) = $6 + 5\beta$	$\alpha = A(R) - E(R)$	Rank
A	28%	17%	11%	1
B	11%	10.5%	0.5%	3
C	9%	13%	6%	2

Part-3

Q.11	Pg
CW. 80	

(i) No. of units allotted in each scheme -

Mutual Fund	Investment	NAV	No. of Units
MF A	200000	10	20000
MF B	500000	25	20000
MF C	400000	20	20000

(ii) Value of Investment on 31/03/2022 -

Mutual Fund	No. of Units (a)	NAV on 31/3/22 (b)	Value (a × b)
MF A	20000	10.5	210000
MF B	20000	22.8	456000
MF C	20000	20.8	416000
			1082000

(iii) Yield on each fund & Holding period of investments -

MF	Dividend Yield	Capital Gain Yield	Total Yield
A	$2L \times 3\% = 6000$	$210000 - 200000 = 10000$	16000
B	$5L \times 5\% = 25000$	$456000 - 500000 = (44000)$	(19000)
C	$4L \times 4\% = 16000$	$416000 - 400000 = 16000$	32000
			29000

MF	Holding Period Yield	EAY	No. of days
A	$16000 / 200000 \times 100 = 8\%$	9.733%	300 days
B	$-19000 / 500000 \times 100 = 3.8\%$	-11.185%	124 days
C	$32000 / 400000 \times 100 = 8\%$	15%	195 days

$$\text{No. of days investment held (n)} = \frac{\text{HPY}}{\text{EAY}} \times 365$$

(iv) Date of original investment -

MF A → 4th June, 2021.

MF B → 27th Nov, 2021.

MF C → 17th Sept, 2021.

(v) Total Return on Investments = $\frac{\text{Total Yield}}{\text{Initial Invest}^{\text{mt}}} \times 100$

$$= \frac{29000}{200000 + 500000 + 400000} \times 100 = 2.636\%$$

(vi) If past performance of all 3 schemes will continue for next year, the investor should redeem MFA & MF B and invest in MF C. Expected return shall be 15%.

(vii) If MF charge 5% exit load, if investment is redeemed within 1 year, then investor should get redeemed units of MF B now & MF A after 65 days.

Explanation:

→ MF 'B' - We invested 124 days before. So, 241 days left for completion of year. If we shift from B to C now we will incur an exit load of 5% but will gain $[15 - (-11.185)\%] \times 241/365 = 17.29\%$.

Gain (17.29%) > Loss (5%) ∴ Shift now.

→ MF A - We invested 300 days before. So, 65 days left for completion of year. If we shift from A to C now, we will incur an exit load of 5% but we will gain $[15 - 9.733\%] \times 65/365 = 0.9380\%$.

Gain (0.9380) < Loss (5%) ∴ Don't shift now.

Shift after 65 days...