

Student name: _____

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) The real risk-free rate is the increment to purchasing power that the lender earns in order to induce him or her to forego current consumption.

- true
- false

2) If you earn 0.5 percent a month in your bank account, this would be the same as earning a 6 percent annual interest rate with annual compounding.

- true
- false

3) Simple interest calculations assume that interest earned is never reinvested.

- true
- false

4) An investor earned a 5 percent nominal risk-free rate over the year. However, over the year, prices increased by 2 percent. The investor's real risk-free rate was less than his nominal rate of return.

- true
- false

5) Earning a 5 percent interest rate with annual compounding is better than earning a 4.95 percent interest rate with semiannual compounding.

- true
- false

6) For any positive interest rate, the present value of a given annuity will be less than the sum of the cash flows, and the future value of the same annuity will be greater than the sum of the cash flows.

- true
- false

7) With a zero interest rate, both the present value and the future value of an N payment annuity would equal $N \times$ payment.

- true
- false

8) Given all other factors are unchanged, households generally supply more funds to the markets as their income and wealth increase.

- true
- false

9) An increase in the perceived riskiness of investments would cause a movement up along the supply curve.

- true
- false

10) An increase in the marginal tax rates for all U.S. taxpayers would probably result in reduced supply of funds by households.

- true
- false

11) When the quantity of a financial security supplied or demanded changes at every given interest rate in response to a change in a factor, this causes a shift in the supply or demand curve.

- true
- false

12) An improvement in economic conditions would likely shift the supply curve down and to the right and shift the demand curve for funds up and to the right.

- true
- false

13) The risk that a security cannot be sold at a predictable price with low transaction costs at short notice is called liquidity risk.

- true
- false

14) Convertible bonds will normally have lower promised yields than straight bonds of similar terms and quality.

- true
- false

15) We expect liquidity premiums to move inversely with interest rate volatility.

- true
- false

16) Everything else equal, the interest rate required on a callable bond will be less than the interest rate on a convertible bond.

- true
- false

17) The term structure of interest rates is the relationship between interest rates on bonds that are similar in all terms except for maturity.

- true
- false

18) The unbiased expectations hypothesis of the term structure posits that long-term interest rates are unrelated to expected future short-term rates.

- true
- false

19) The traditional liquidity premium theory states that long-term interest rates are greater than the average of current and expected future short-term interest rates.

- true
- false

20) According to the market segmentation theory, short-term investors will not normally switch to intermediate- or long-term investments.

- true
- false

21) According to the liquidity premium theory, investors preferring long-term bonds over short-term bonds would require lower liquidity premium.

- true
- false

22) As the liquidity of corporate bonds decreases, the risk premium required on those bonds decreases as well.

- true
- false

23) An increase in interest rates increases the demand for loanable funds.

- true
- false

24) A higher level of wealth causes the demand for loanable funds to increase and interest rates to fall.

- true
- false

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

25) An investment pays \$400 in one year, X amount of dollars in two years, and \$500 in three years. The total present value of all the cash flows (including X) is equal to \$1,500. If the nominal interest rate is 6 percent, what is X ?

- A) \$702.83
- B) \$822.41
- C) \$789.70
- D) \$749.67
- E) \$600.00

26) An insurance company is trying to sell you a retirement annuity. The annuity will give you 20 payments with the first payment in 12 years when you retire. The insurance firm is asking you to pay \$50,000 today. If this is a fair deal, what must the payment amount be (to the nearest dollar) if the interest rate is 8 percent?

- A) \$5,093
- B) \$12,824
- C) \$9,472
- D) \$11,874
- E) \$10,422

27) Suppose you can save \$2,000 per year for the next ten years in an account earning 7 percent per year. How much will you have at the end of the tenth year if you make the first deposit today?

- A) \$34,187.75
- B) \$29,567.20
- C) \$31,217.36
- D) \$27,364.15
- E) \$18,364.25

28) An annuity and an annuity due with the same number of payments have the same future value if the interest rate is 10 percent. Which one has the higher payment?

- A) They both must have the same payment since the future values are the same.
- B) There is no way to tell which has the higher payment.
- C) An annuity and an annuity due cannot have the same future value.
- D) The annuity has the higher payment.
- E) The annuity due has the higher payment.

29) You go to the *Wall Street Journal* and notice that yields on almost all corporate and Treasury bonds have decreased. The yield decreases may be explained by which one of the following?

- A) A decrease in U.S. inflationary expectations.
- B) Newly expected decline in the value of the dollar.
- C) An increase in current and expected future returns of real corporate investments.
- D) Decreased Japanese purchases of U.S. Treasury bills/bonds.
- E) Increases in the U.S. government budget deficit.

30) YIELD CURVE FOR ZERO-COUPON BONDS RATED AA

Maturity	YTM	Maturity	YTM	Maturity	YTM
1 year	8.00%	7 year	9.15%	13 year	10.45%
2 year	8.11%	8 year	9.25%	14 year	10.65%
3 year	8.20%	9 year	9.35%	15 year	10.75%
4 year	8.50%	10 year	9.47%	16 year	10.95%
5 year	8.75%	11 year	9.52%	17 year	11.00%
6 year	8.85%	12 year	9.77%	18 year	11.25%

Assume that there are no liquidity premiums.

To the nearest basis point, what is the expected interest rate on a four-year maturity, AA zero-coupon bond purchased six years from today?

- A) 10.41%
- B) 10.05%
- C) 9.16%
- D) 10.56%
- E) 9.96%

31) YIELD CURVE FOR ZERO-COUPON BONDS RATED AA

Maturity	YTM	Maturity	YTM	Maturity	YTM
1 year	8.00%	7 year	9.15%	13 year	10.45%
2 year	8.11%	8 year	9.25%	14 year	10.65%
3 year	8.20%	9 year	9.35%	15 year	10.75%
4 year	8.50%	10 year	9.47%	16 year	10.95%
5 year	8.75%	11 year	9.52%	17 year	11.00%
6 year	8.85%	12 year	9.77%	18 year	11.25%

Assume that there are no liquidity premiums.

You just bought a 15-year maturity Xerox corporate bond rated AA with a zero percent coupon. You expect to sell the bond in eight years. Find the expected interest rate at the time of sale.

- A) 13.92%
- B) 11.00%
- C) 8.85%
- D) 12.49%
- E) 12.80%

32) According to the liquidity premium theory of interest rates:

- A) long-term spot rates are higher than the average of current and expected future short-term rates.
- B) investors prefer certain maturities and will not normally switch out of those maturities.
- C) investors are indifferent between different maturities if the long-term spot rates are equal to the average of current and expected future short-term rates.
- D) the term structure must always be upward sloping.
- E) long-term spot rates are totally unrelated to expectations of future short-term rates.

33) Of the following, which is the most likely effect of an increase in income tax rates?

- A) Decrease in the savings rate.
- B) Decrease in the supply of loanable funds.
- C) Increase in the interest rates.
- D) All of these choices are correct.

34) Upon graduating from college this year, you expect to earn \$25,000 per year. If you get your MBA, in one year you can expect to start at \$35,000 per year. Over the year, inflation is expected to be 5 percent. In today's dollars, how much additional (less) money will you make from getting your MBA (to the nearest dollar) in your first year?

- A) -\$2,462
- B) \$8,333
- C) \$8,750
- D) \$9,524
- E) \$10,000

35) Investment A pays 8 percent simple interest for 10 years. Investment B pays 7.75 percent compound interest for 10 years. Both require an initial \$10,000 investment. The future value of A minus the future value of B is equal to _____ (to the nearest penny).

- A) \$2,500.00
- B) -\$2,500.00
- C) \$1,643.32
- D) \$3,094.67
- E) -\$3,094.67

36) You buy a car for \$38,000. You agree to a 60-month loan with a monthly interest rate of 0.55 percent. What is your required monthly payment?

- A) \$634.24
- B) \$745.29
- C) \$605.54
- D) \$764.07
- E) None of these choices are correct.

37) You want to have \$5 million when you retire in 40 years. You believe you can earn 9 percent per year on your investment. How much must you invest each year to achieve your goal when you retire? (Ignore all taxes.)

- A) \$10,412
- B) \$11,619
- C) \$14,798
- D) \$15,295
- E) None of these choices are correct.

38) An investor wants to be able to buy 4 percent more goods and services in the future in order to induce her to invest today. During the investment period, prices are expected to rise by 2 percent. Which statement(s) below is/are true?

- 1.I. 4 percent is the desired real risk-free interest rate.
- 2.II. 6 percent is the approximate nominal rate of interest required.
- 3.III. 2 percent is the expected inflation rate over the period.

- A) I only
- B) II only
- C) III only
- D) I and II only
- E) I, II, and III

39) Classify each of the following in terms of its effect on interest rates (increase or decrease):

- 1.I. Perceived risk of financial securities increases.
- 2.II. Near term spending needs decrease.
- 3.III. Future profitability of real investments increases.

- A) I increases: II increases: III increases
- B) I increases: II decreases: III decreases
- C) I decreases: II increases: III increases
- D) I decreases; II decreases; III decreases
- E) None of these choices are correct.

40) Classify each of the following in terms of its effect on interest rates (increase or decrease):

- 1.I. Covenants on borrowing become more restrictive.
- 2.II. The Federal Reserve increases the money supply.
- 3.III. Total household wealth increases.

- A) I increases; II increases; III increases
- B) I increases; II decreases; III decreases
- C) I decreases; II increases; III increases
- D) I decreases; II decreases; III decreases
- E) None of these choices are correct.

41) Inflation causes the demand curve for loanable funds to shift to the _____ and causes the supply curve to shift to the _____.

- A) right; right
- B) right; left
- C) left; left
- D) left; right

42) An individual actually earned a 4 percent nominal return last year. Prices went up by 3 percent over the year. Given that the investment income was subject to a federal tax rate of 28 percent and a state and local tax rate of 6 percent, what was the investor's actual real after-tax rate of return?

- A) -0.36%
- B) 0.66%
- C) 0.72%
- D) 1.45%
- E) 2.64%

43) A 15-payment annual annuity has its first payment in nine years. If the payment amount is \$1,400 and the interest rate is 7 percent, what is the most you should be willing to pay today for this investment?

- A) \$5,825.11
- B) \$12,751.08
- C) \$6,416.67
- D) \$7,421.24
- E) \$6,935.74

44) Which of the following would normally be expected to result in an increase in the supply of funds, all else equal?

- 1.I. The perceived riskiness of all investments decreases.
- 2.II. Expected inflation increases.
- 3.III. Current income and wealth levels increase.
- 4.IV. Near term spending needs of households increase as energy costs rise.

- A) I and III only
- B) II and III only
- C) II, III, and IV only
- D) I and IV only
- E) I, II, III, and IV

45) An investor requires a 3 percent increase in purchasing power in order to induce her to lend. She expects inflation to be 2 percent next year. The nominal rate she must charge is about:

- A) 3 percent.
- B) 2 percent.
- C) 1 percent.
- D) 5 percent.
- E) 7 percent.

46) The term structure of interest rates is upward sloping for all bond types. A certain AAA-rated, noncallable 10-year corporate bond has been issued at a 6.15 percent promised yield. Which one of the following bonds probably has a higher promised yield?

- A) A similar quality municipal bond.
- B) A noncallable, AAA-rated corporate bond with a five-year maturity.
- C) A callable, AAA-rated corporate bond with a 15-year maturity.
- D) A noncallable, AAA-rated convertible corporate bond with a 10-year maturity.
- E) All of these choices are correct.

47) Which of the following bond types pays interest that is exempt from federal taxation?

- A) Municipal bonds
- B) Corporate bonds
- C) Treasury bonds
- D) Convertible bonds
- E) Municipal bonds and Treasury bonds

48) The relationship between maturity and yield to maturity is called the _____.

- A) loan covenant
- B) term structure
- C) bond indenture
- D) Fisher effect
- E) DRP structure

49) According to the unbiased expectations theory:

- A) markets are segmented and buyers stay in their own segment.
- B) liquidity premiums are negative and time varying.
- C) the term structure will most often be upward sloping.
- D) the long-term spot rate is an average of the current and expected future short-term interest rates.
- E) forward rates are less than the expected future spot rates.

50) Suppose that the current one-year Treasury-bill rate is 3.15 percent and the expected one-year rate 12 months from now is 4.25 per-cent. According to the unbiased expectations theory, what should be the current rate for a two-year Treasury security?

- A) 3.70%
- B) 4.15%
- C) 2.36%
- D) 4.74%
- E) 5.50%

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

51) Suppose you borrow \$15,000 and then repay the loan by making 12 monthly payments of \$1,297.92 each. What rate will you be quoted on the loan?

- 52)** What is the loanable funds theory of interest rates?
- 53)** What is the difference between the expected real interest rate and the real risk-free interest rate actually earned?
- 54)** Can the actual real rate of interest be negative? When? Can the expected real rate be negative?
- 55)** In October 1987 stock prices fell 22 percent in one day and bond rates fell also. Use the loanable funds theory to explain what happened.
- 56)** A foreign investor placing money in dollar-denominated assets desires a 4 percent real rate of return. Global inflation is running about 3 percent, and the dollar is expected to decline against her home currency by 1.5 percent over the investment period. What is her minimum required rate of return? Explain.

57) Would you expect the demand curve for businesses to be steeper than the demand curve for funds by the federal government? Explain.

58) Who are the major suppliers and demanders of funds in the United States and what is the typical position of each?

59) According to current projections, Social Security and other entitlement programs will soon be severely underfunded. If the government decides to cut social security benefits to future retirees and raise Social Security taxes on all workers, what will probably happen to the supply of funds available to the capital markets? What will be the effect on interest rates?

60) The one-year spot rate is currently 4 percent; the one-year spot rate one year from now will be 3 percent; and the one-year spot rate two years from now will be 6 percent. Under the unbiased expectations theory, what must today's three-year spot rate be? Suppose the three-year spot rate is actually 3.75 percent, how could you take advantage of this? Explain.

61) Explain the logic of the liquidity premium theory of the term structure.

62) Explain the market segmentation theory of the term structure.

Answer Key

Test name: Institutions 2

- 1) TRUE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) TRUE
- 4) TRUE
- 5) FALSE
- 6) TRUE
- 7) TRUE
- 8) TRUE
- 9) FALSE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) TRUE
- 12) TRUE
- 13) TRUE
- 14) TRUE
- 15) FALSE
- 16) FALSE
- 17) TRUE
- 18) FALSE
- 19) TRUE
- 20) TRUE
- 21) FALSE
- 22) FALSE
- 23) FALSE
- 24) FALSE
- 25) C

$$X = [\$1,500 - (\$400/1.06) - (\$500/1.06^3)] \times 1.06^2$$

26) D

$$\$50,000 \times 1.08^{11} = \text{Pmt} \times \text{PVIFA} (8\%, 20 \text{ yrs.})$$

27) B

FV = \$2,000{[(1 + 0.07)¹⁰ - 1]/0.07}(1 + 0.07) = \$29,567.20. With a financial calculator, set the payments at Begin mode, BGN, since the savings are happening at the beginning of the interest earning periods, then N = 10, I = 7, PV = 0, PMT = -2,000, then compute FV = \$29,567.20.

28) D

29) A

30) A

$$[(1.0947^{10}/1.0885^6)]^{(1/4)} - 1$$

31) D

$$(1.1075^{15}/1.0925^8)^{(1/7)} - 1$$

32) A

33) D

34) B

$$(35,000/1.05) - 25,000$$

35) E

$$[10,000 + (800 \times 10)] - [10,000 \times 1.0775^{10}]$$

36) B

$$\text{Pmt} = 38,000/\text{PVIFA} (i = 0.55\%, n = 60)$$

37) C

$$\$5 \text{ million}/[(1.09^{40} - 1)/0.09]$$

38) E

39) E

40) D

41) B

42) A

$$\{0.04 \times [1 - (0.28 + 0.06)]\} - 0.03$$

43) D

$$PV0 = \$1,400 \times \{[1 - 1.07^{-15}]/0.07\}/1.07^8$$

44) A

45) D

46) C

47) A

48) B

49) D

50) A

${}_1R_2 = [(1 + .0315)(1 + .0425)]^{0.5} - 1 = .03699$, or 3.699% which is 3.70% rounded.

51) The interest rate is the solution to the following:

$$PV = PMT \times [(1 - (1 + r)^{-N})/r], \text{ or } \$15,000 = \$1,297.92 \times [(1 - (1 + r)^{-12})/r]$$

$$r = 0.5836\% \text{ per month}$$

You will be quoted the monthly rate times 12, or $0.5836\% \times 12 = 7.00\%$. The effective annual rate is then found as $1.005836^{12} - 1 = .0723$, or 7.23%.

52) The level of interest rates in the economy is set by economic agents' willingness to make funds available to capital markets and borrowers' demand for funds in the capital markets at various interest rates. The interest rate where the supply of funds matches demand for funds is the equilibrium interest rate.

53) The expected real rate of interest is the nominal rate minus the expected inflation rate. The actual (or realized) real rate is the nominal rate of interest (absent default) minus the actual rate of inflation.

54) The actual real rate can be negative when actual inflation is greater than the nominal rate of interest. The expected real rate normally must be positive because investors build into the nominal rate a premium for expected inflation. However, in Japan, expected real rates have historically been negative for certain periods on bank accounts and have still attracted funds. Investors in this case are willing to pay a (small) storage premium to banks for the convenience and safe keeping that bank accounts provide.

55) The worsening of perceived future economic conditions and a likely increase in risk premiums on equities caused a so-called "flight to quality." Reduced supply of funds in stock markets caused falling prices and, as the money moved into bonds, the increased supply of funds available for borrowing pushed bond rates down.

56) Approximately $4\% + 3\% + 1.5\% = 8.5\%$

She would have to earn an additional 3 percent to cover the rising cost of goods and services and an additional 1.5 percent to cover the loss in value of her dollars, since the dollars she will get back will buy fewer units of her home currency. All this is needed in order to preserve a 4 percent increase in real purchasing power in her home country.

57) Because businesses have a profit motive and the federal government does not, we would expect business demand for funds to be more sensitive to the interest rate than the federal government demand. Hence, the demand for funds by businesses would exhibit a flatter curve (more elastic) than the demand by the government (less elastic).

58) Households; net suppliers
Businesses; net demanders
Governments; net demanders
Foreign investors; net suppliers

59) Cutting future benefits should encourage additional savings by the working public to fund workers' retirements. This should lead to an increase in the supply of funds available. Raising taxes, on the other hand, may curtail savings because of the reduction of income. This would reduce the supply of funds available. The net effect on interest rates is indeterminate.

60) Under the unbiased expectations theory, the three-year spot rate should equal the geometric average of the three one-year rates to prevent arbitrage $[(1.04 \times 1.03 \times 1.06)^{1/3} - 1] = .043259$, or 4.3259%. If the three-year spot is actually 3.75 percent, one should borrow any given amount, say \$1,000, for the full three years at the three-year rate of 3.75 percent and simultaneously invest the money for one year at 4 percent, and then roll the investment over in one year and earn 3 percent in the second year and then finally roll the investment over one final time and earn 6 percent in year three. Your average annual investment return is 4.3259 percent and the annual borrowing rate is 3.75 percent. You net the difference without using any of your own money.

61) Securities with different maturities are not perfect substitutes so the unbiased expectations theory does not strictly hold. In particular, there is a preference for shorter-term holdings. Thus, to induce investors to invest long term, a premium interest rate over what could be earned by investing short term and rolling the investment over must be offered.

62) This argument is actually a more extreme version of the liquidity premium argument. Not only are different maturity securities not perfect substitutes, broadly speaking, they are not substitutes at all, and one cannot imply that supply and demand conditions in one maturity segment affect supply and demand conditions in another segment. Banks are usually hypothesized as short-term investors and pension funds and life insurers are cast in the role of long-term investors. Both are myopic in that they ignore yields outside of their normal sector. No explanation of why other less myopic investors do not enter the market to exploit unarbitraged advantages among rate differentials is put forth. Presumably, in innovative capital markets, participants would not leave profit opportunities unexploited.