<u>Chapter 13</u> <u>E13.11 Investment Opportunities</u>

(i)						
Year	0	1	2	3	4	Total
Figures in £000						
Project A						
Cash inflows		50	40	30	10	130
Capital costs	(100)					(100)
Net cash flow	(100)	50	40	30	10	30
10% discount factor	1.00	0.91	0.83	0.75	0.68	
Present value	(100)	45.5	33.2	22.5	6.8	8.0
Project B						
Cash inflows		20	40	50	60	170
Capital costs	(100)					(100)
Net cash flow	(100)	20	40	50	60	70
15% discount factor	1.00	0.87	0.76	0.66	0.57	
Present value	(100)	17.4	30.4	33.0	34.2	15.0

(ii)

## **NPVs**

Project A + £8,000.

Project B + £15,000.

Project A and project B may be considered, both having a positive NPV.

(iii)

You should refer to the sections in Chapter 13 on investment appraisal criteria, advantages and disadvantages to check your solution.

## E13.12 Investment Opportunities

(i)						
Year	0	1	2	3	4	Total
Figures in £000						
Project A						
Net cash flow	(100)	50	40	30	10	30
10% discount factor	1.00	0.91	0.83	0.75	0.68	
Present value	(100)	45.5	33.2	22.5	6.8	8.0
20% discount factor	1.00	0.83	0.69	0.58	0.48	
Present value	(100)	41.5	27.6	17.4	4.8	(8.7)
Project B						
Net cash flow	(100)	20	40	50	60	70
15% discount factor	1.00	0.87	0.76	0.66	0.57	
Present value	(100)	17.4	30.4	33.0	34.2	15.0
20% discount factor	1.00	0.83	0.69	0.58	0.48	
Present value	(100)	16.6	27.6	29.0	28.8	2.0

Interpolation using the NPVs at 20% and at 10%

Project A 
$$\frac{8.7}{x} = \frac{8.0}{(10-x)}$$
  
 $87 - 8.7x = 8.0x$   
 $87 = 16.7x$   
 $x = 5.21$ 

$$IRR = 20\% - 5.21\% = 14.79\%$$

Extrapolation using the NPVs at 20% and at 15%

Project B 
$$\frac{2}{x} = \frac{15}{(5+x)}$$

$$10+2x = 15x$$

$$10 = 13x$$

$$x = 0.77$$

IRR = 
$$20\% + 0.77\% = 20.77\%$$

(ii)

Using the criteria of highest IRR Project B should be chosen.

(iii)

You should refer to the sections in Chapter 13 on investment appraisal criteria, advantages and disadvantages to check your solution.