## UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

## FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE

# Bachelor of Business Administration (Level II - Semester VI) Examination 

November 2018

## MOS 2303 - Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management Three (03) Hours

- Answer any five (05) questions.
- Use of calculator is permitted.

1. i. "The primary goal of investment is capital appreciation." Briefly explain this statement. (05 marks)
ii. Describe the reasons for the variability in expected return on investment.
(05 marks)
iii. Explain the investment process.
(05 marks)
iv. Define portfolio and list down three (03) benefits of investing in a portfolio.
(05 marks)
(Total marks 20)
2. i. Define order specification and list down the main features of it.
(05 marks)
ii. Explain the execution (both buying and selling) of a conditional market order with graphs.
(05 marks)
iii. Abhishek purchases 100 shares of Intel PLC on margin for Rs. 50. The initial margin requirement is $60 \%$ and the maintenance margin requirement is $30 \%$. The interest rate charge by Fogg brokers on an overdraft facility is $10 \%$. Intel PLC pays a dividend of $10 \%$ on the nominal value of the share which is Rs. 20.
a. Prepare the balance sheet of Abhishek after the margin purchase.
b. Determine the conditions after marking to market if the price declines to Rs. 20.
(05 marks)
iv. Describe the pre-requisites for short sales.
(05 marks)
(Total marks 20)
3. i. Differentiate between the real investment and the financial investment with examples.
(05 marks)
ii. "Risk-free rate paid for the treasury bills doesn't imply that the treasury bills are absolutely risk-free." Briefly explain this statement.
(05 marks)
iii. The actual returns of stocks A and B for the first half in 2018 are as follows. Calculate the average returns and the standard deviations of the two stocks.

| Security | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $(0.75)$ | 4.5 | 0.5 | 3.25 | $(2.25)$ | 8.75 |
| B | 1.00 | 2.20 | 1.25 | 11.50 | 8.75 | $(3.5)$ |
| (05 marks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

iv. In relation to the above question, if you are an investor, in which security will you be investing? Justify your answer.
(05 marks)
(Total marks 20)
4. i. Differentiate between the modern portfolio theory of Markowitz and capital asset pricing model of Sharpe.
(05 marks)
ii. "According to separation theorem, the optimal combination of risky securities for an investor can be determined without any knowledge of the investor's risk-return preferences." Briefly explain this statement.
(05 marks)
iii. Describe the key assumptions of capital asset pricing model (CAPM).
(05 marks)
iv. The expected return on the market portfolio is $10 \%$. The risk-free rate of return is $6 \%$. The betas of stocks X and Y are 0.85 and 1.20 respectively.
a. Draw the security market line (SML).
b. Plot the two securities on the SML.
5. i. Describe the reasons for the shape of an indifference curve in investment management.
ii. Explain the conditions to determine the efficient set. (05 marks)
iii. Describe the relationship between covariance and diversification.
(05 marks)
iv. Briefly explain the two risk categories considered in the market model in determining the returns of a security.
(05 marks)
(Total marks 20)
6. i. Describe the impact of risk-free lending on the shape of the efficient set.
ii. "Risk-free borrowing would only be exploited by slightly risk-averse investors." Briefly. explain this statement.
(05 marks)
iii. The return and variance-covariance matrix for three assets are as follows.

| Security | Return | Variance-covariance Matrix |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A | B | C |
| A | 10.1 | 210 | 60 | 0 |
| B | 7.8 | 60 | 90 | 0 |
| C | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

a. Which of the three securities must be the risk-free asset? Justify your answer.
b. Calculate the expected return and standard deviation of the portfolio if the investment is equally split among the three securities.
(05 marks)
iv. Explain the impact on the shape of the efficient set if there is a change in the risk-free rate for borrowing and lending.

