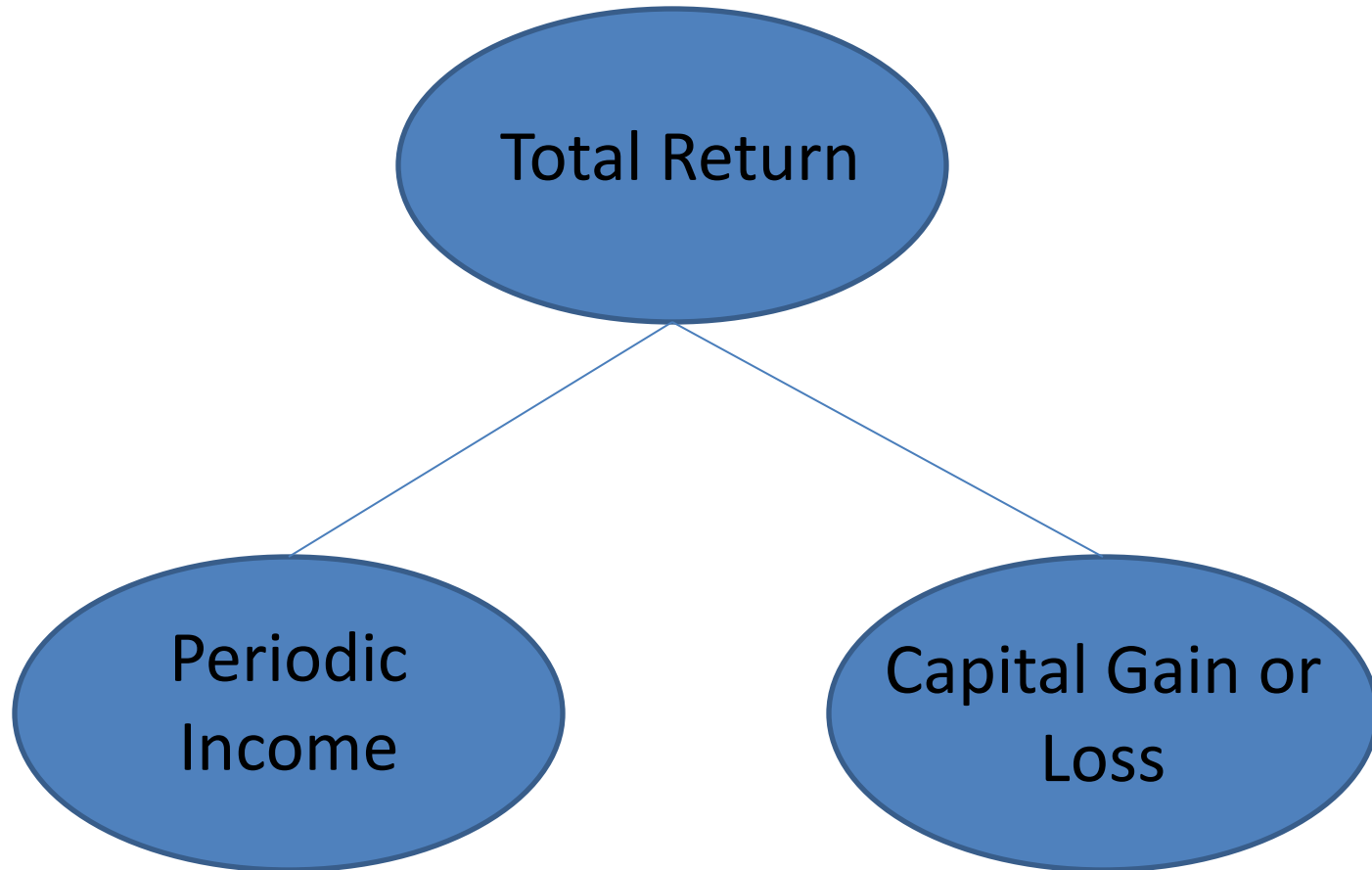


Return measures

Return on Financial Assets



Holding Period Return

A *holding period return* is the return from holding an asset for a single specified period of time.

$$R = \frac{P_t - P_{t-1} + D_t}{P_{t-1}} = \frac{P_t - P_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}} + \frac{D_t}{P_{t-1}}$$

= Capital gain + Dividend yield

$$R = \frac{105 - 100}{100} + \frac{2}{100} = 5\% + 2\% = 7\%$$

Average Returns

Average
returns

```
graph TD; A[Average returns] --- B[Arithmetic or mean return]; A --- C[Geometric mean return]; A --- D[Money-weighted return];
```

Arithmetic or
mean return

Geometric
mean return

Money-
weighted
return

Arithmetic or Mean Return

The *arithmetic* or *mean return* is the simple average of all holding period returns.

$$\bar{R}_i = \frac{R_{i1} + R_{i2} + \cdots + R_{iT-1} + R_{iT}}{T} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T R_{it}$$

$$\bar{R}_i = \frac{-50\% + 35\% + 27\%}{3} = 4\%$$

Geometric Mean Return

The *geometric mean return* accounts for the compounding of returns.

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{R}_{Gi} &= \sqrt[T]{(1 + R_{i1}) \times (1 + R_{i2}) \times \cdots \times (1 + R_{iT-1}) \times (1 + R_{iT})} - 1 \\ &= \sqrt[T]{\prod_{t=1}^T (1 + R_{it})} - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$R_{Gi} = \sqrt[3]{(1 - .50) \times (1 + .35) \times (1 + .27)} - 1 \approx -5.0\%$$

Weighted return

	Value	% of Total	Required Return (After Tax)	Weighted Rate*
Current Assets	\$ 400,000	4.0	4.2 %	0.2 %
Other Assets	1,000,000	10.0	4.0	0.4
Intangible Assets	3,000,000	30.0	13.0	3.9
WFIP	500,000	5.0	13.0	0.7
Goodwill	5,350,000	53.5	15.0	8.0
ST Liabilities	(250,000)	-2.5	4.0	-0.1
Total	\$10,000,000			13.0%

Annualized Return

$$r_{annual} = \left(1 + r_{period}\right)^c - 1$$

c : number of periods in a year

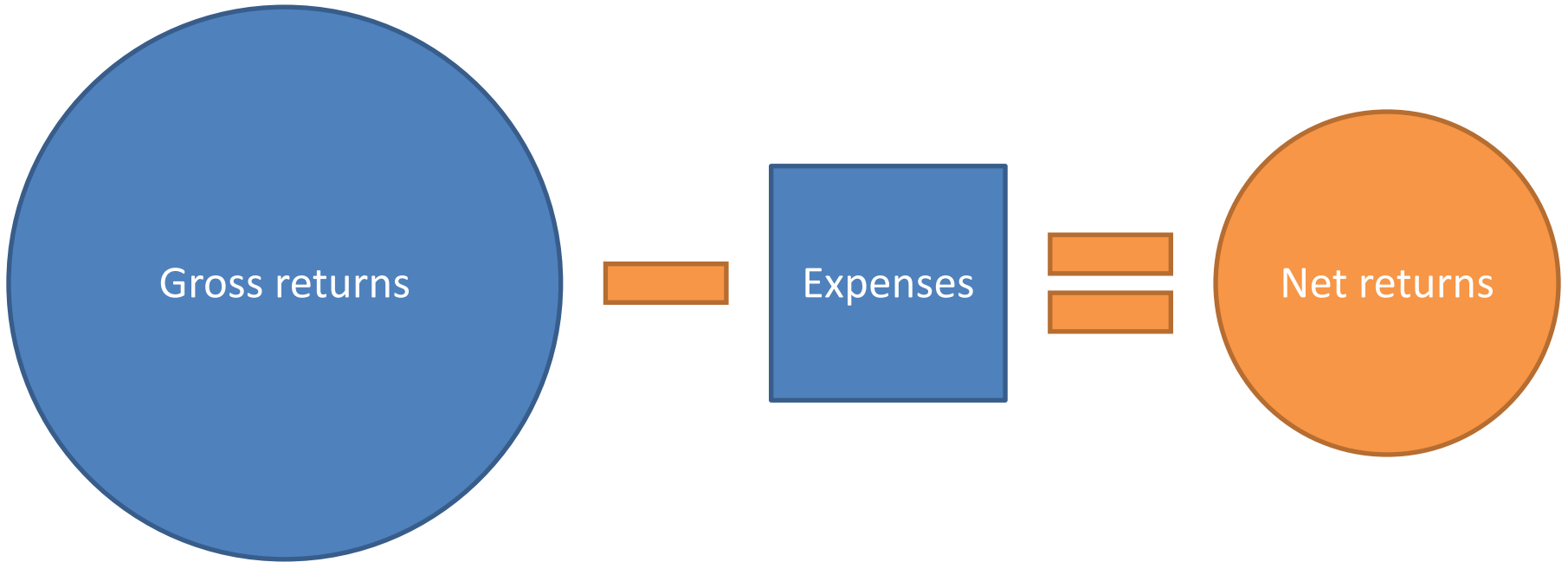
Weekly return of 0.20%:

$$r_{annual} = (1 + 0.002)^{52} - 1 = .1095 = 10.95\%$$

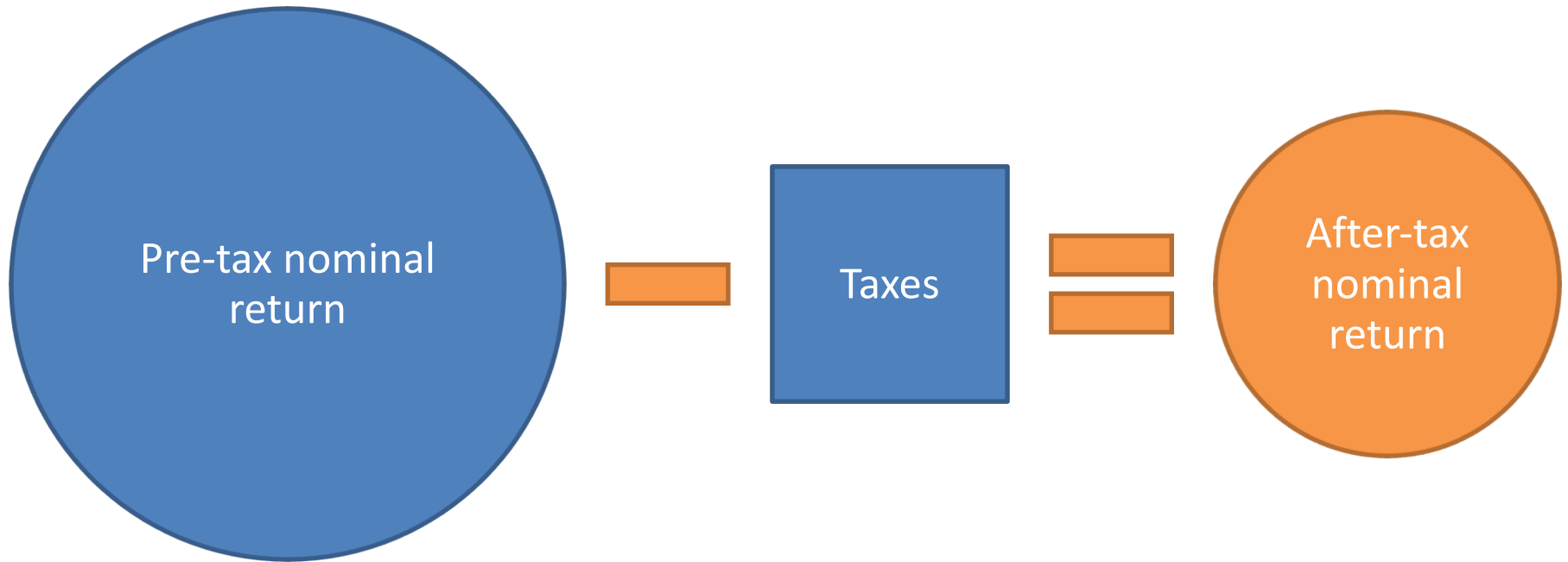
18-month return of 20%:

$$r_{annual} = (1 + 0.20)^{2/3} - 1 = 0.1292 = 12.92\%$$

Gross and Net Returns



Pre-Tax and After-Tax Nominal Return



Nominal Returns and Real Returns

$$(1 + r) = (1 + r_{rF}) \times (1 + \pi) \times (1 + RP) = (1 + 0.03) \times (1 + 0.02) \times (1 + 0.05)$$

$$r = 10.313\%$$

$$(1 + r_{real}) = (1 + r_{rF}) \times (1 + RP) = (1 + 0.03) \times (1 + 0.05)$$

$$r_{real} = 8.15\%$$

$$(1 + r_{real}) = (1 + r) \div (1 + \pi) = (1 + 0.10313) \div (1 + 0.02)$$

$$r_{real} = 8.15\%$$