



	<b>I</b>	If interest increases FV will also increase.		CO-1,	L- 2
	<b>II</b>	Discounting is used to calculate PV.		CO-3,	
	<b>III</b>	Money received today is more valuable than money received in the future.		CO-4,	
	<b>IV</b>	Beta measures market risk.		CO-5	
	<b>V</b>	Higher risk always guarantees higher return.			
<b>Q. 2</b>		<b>Solve any ONE of the following.</b>	<b>[10]</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>	<b>Knowledge Level</b>
	<b>(a)</b>	Calculate: 1. Simple interest 2. Compound interest 3. Future Value Principal value = 5,00,000 Rate of Interest = 10% No of years = 4		CO-3	L-3
		<b>OR</b>			
	<b>(b)</b>	Principal = 2,00,000 Rate of interest = 8% No of year's = 3 Calculate CI: 1. Yearly 2. Half yearly 3. Quarterly		CO-3	L-3
<b>Q. 3</b>		<b>Solve any ONE of the following.</b>	<b>[10]</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>	<b>Knowledge Level</b>
	<b>(a)</b>	Risk free rate of return is 6% and market return is 12% . The beta value are:  Security                      Beta		CO-5	L-3

	A	0.8				
	B	1.2				
	C	1.5				
	D	1.0				
	Calculate Expected return.					
<b>OR</b>						
	<b>(b)</b>	The following returns are expected from investment along with their probability.			<b>CO-5</b>	<b>L-3</b>
		Return	Probability			
		6%	0.25			
		12%	0.35			
		18%	0.25			
		24%	0.15			
		An investor buys shares at Rs 250 and receives a dividend of Rs 20 and sells at Rs 280.				
		You are required to calculate Expected and Actual return				

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