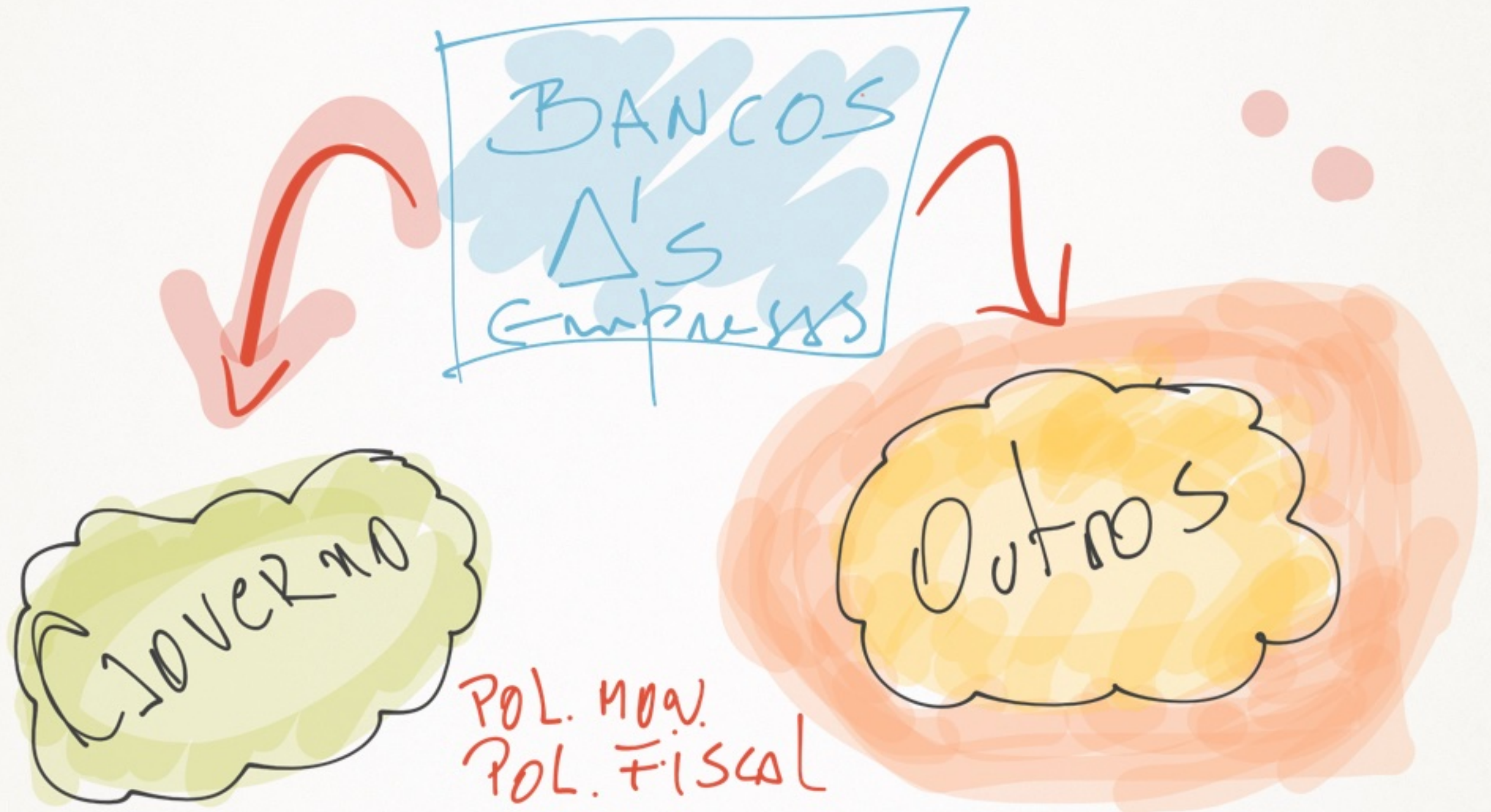


Terceiros } empréstimos
 } títulos de dívida

Mercado de Crédito



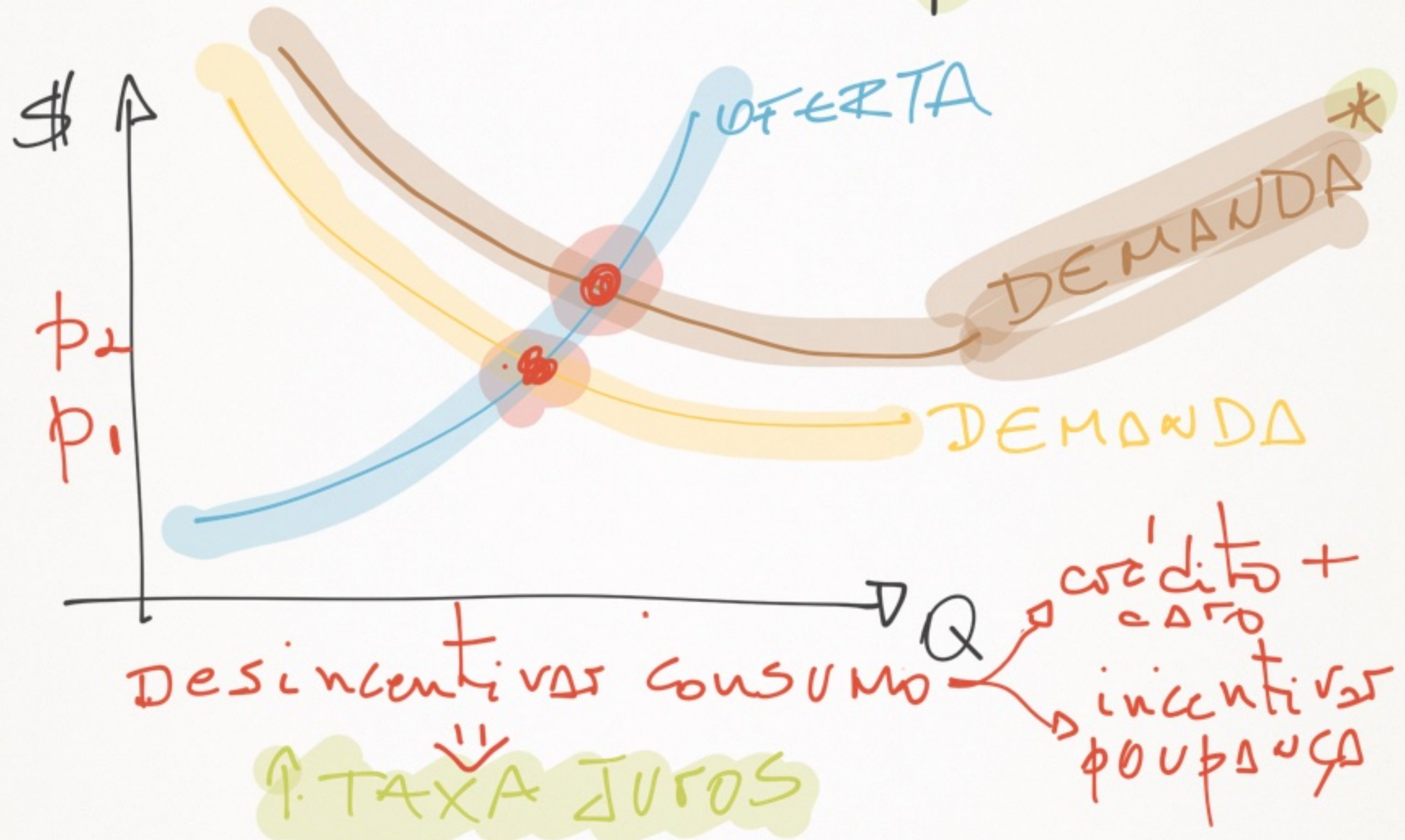
Mercaado de Crédito



Políticas Monetárias



Contrai Impulsão



COPOM → SELIC

Tesouro → emite títulos

AGENTE COM
MENOR RISCO

TAXA DE
REFERÊNCIA

(Risk
Free)

TAXA DE RETORNO SEM RISCO

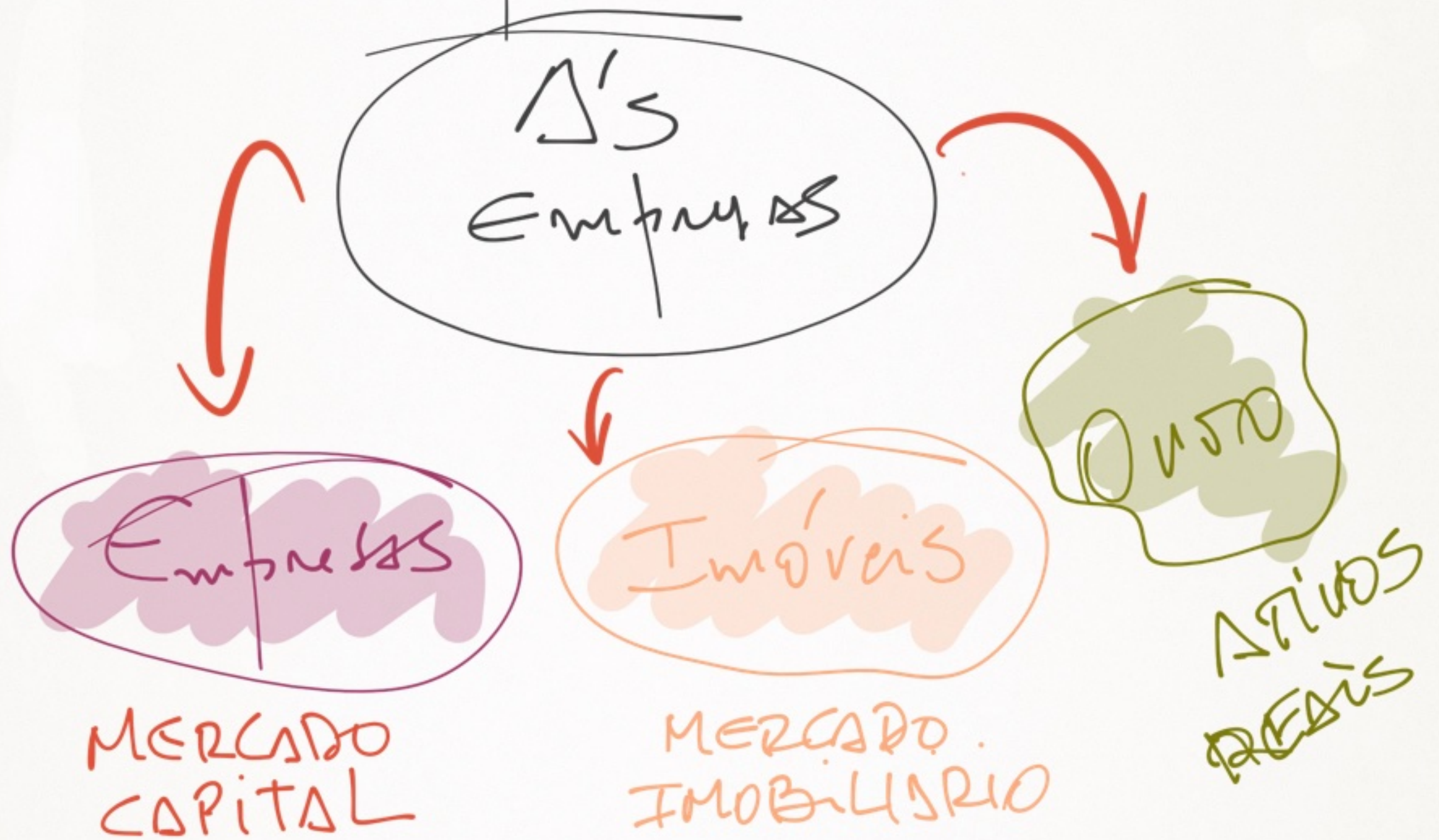
MUITO RISCO $\rightarrow \Gamma_f + \Gamma_{\text{ALTO}}$

prêmio de
RISCO

POUCO RISCO $\rightarrow \Gamma_f + \Gamma_{\text{BAIXO}}$

GOV $\rightarrow \Gamma_f$ (SEM RISCO)

Proprietários



Acionistas → Ações

Mercado de Capitais







↑ TAXAS

↓ crédito

↓ consumo

↓ liquidez

↓ inflação

↑ TAXAS

↓ investimentos

↓ valor empresas

↓ Bolsa

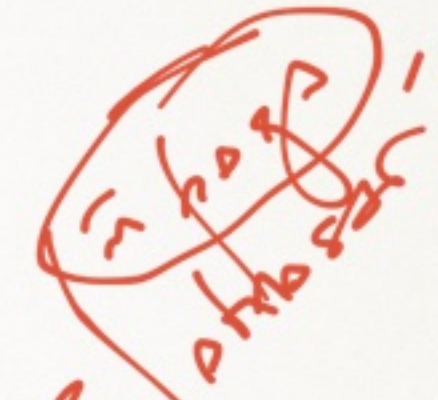
Merçado Crédito

$$r_d = r_f + \text{prêmio risco}$$

preço
de equilíbrio

empresas
Rating

→ risco crédito
→ risco mercado ←
||
INCERTEZA

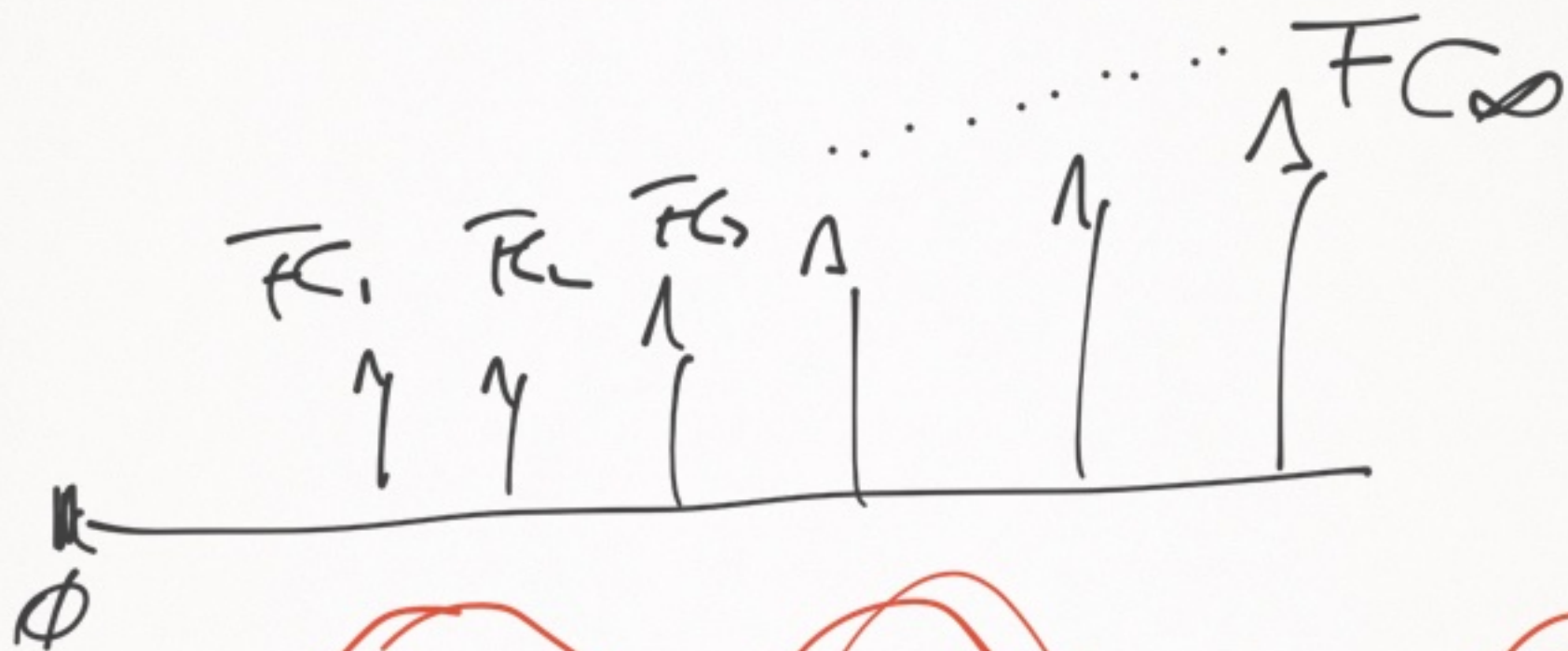


Merçado de Capitais

$$r_e = r_f + \text{prêmio risco}$$

preço justo



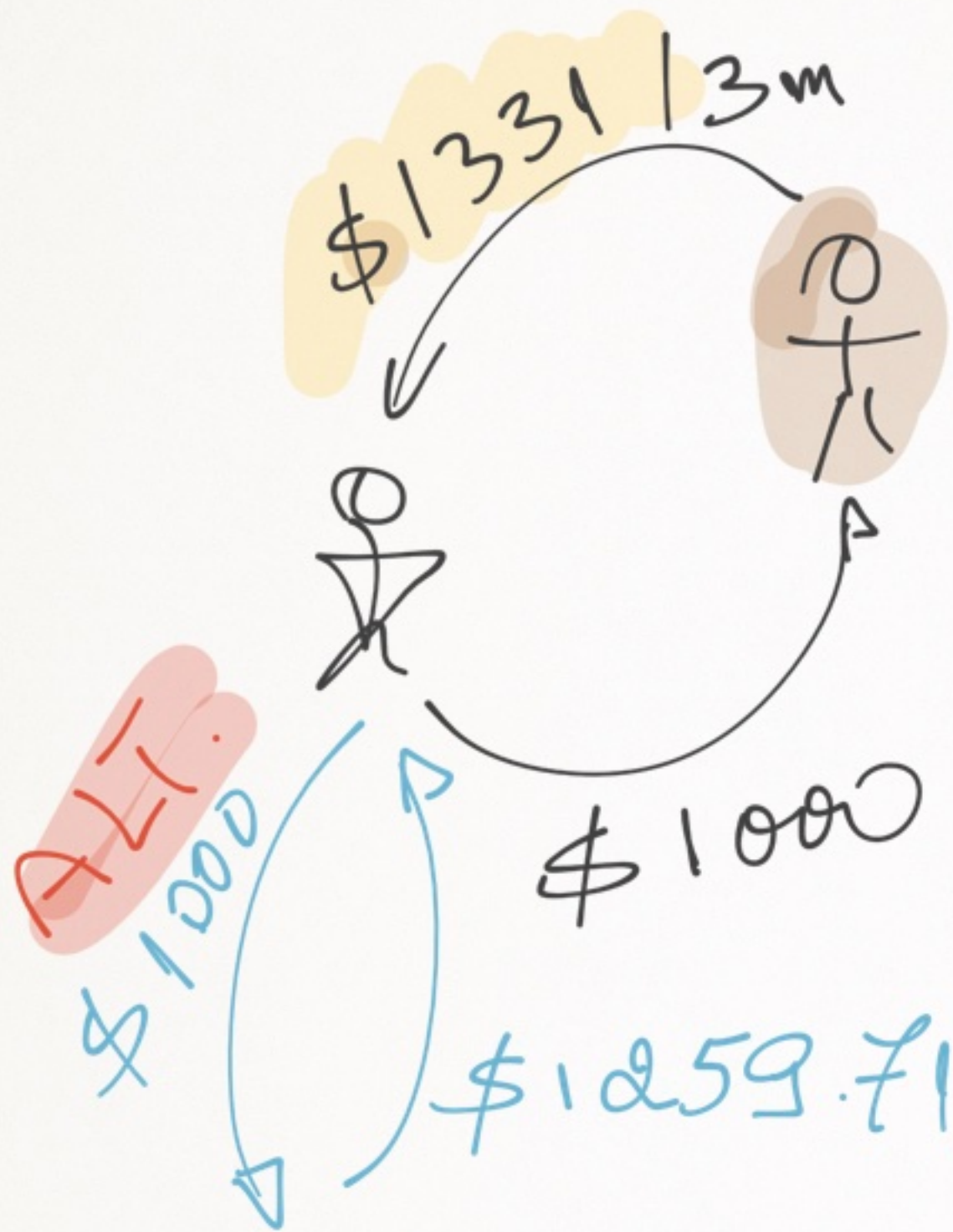


\downarrow Valor = $\frac{FC_1}{(1+\hat{r})^1}$ + $\frac{FC_2}{(1+\hat{r})^2}$ + ... + $\frac{FC_\infty}{(1+\hat{r})^\infty}$

The equation shows the present value of the cash flows. Each term in the sum is enclosed in a red oval. The numerator of each fraction is shaded in pink, and the denominator is shaded in yellow. Red arrows point downwards from the numerators and upwards from the denominators of each term.

Definição de

Custo de Capital



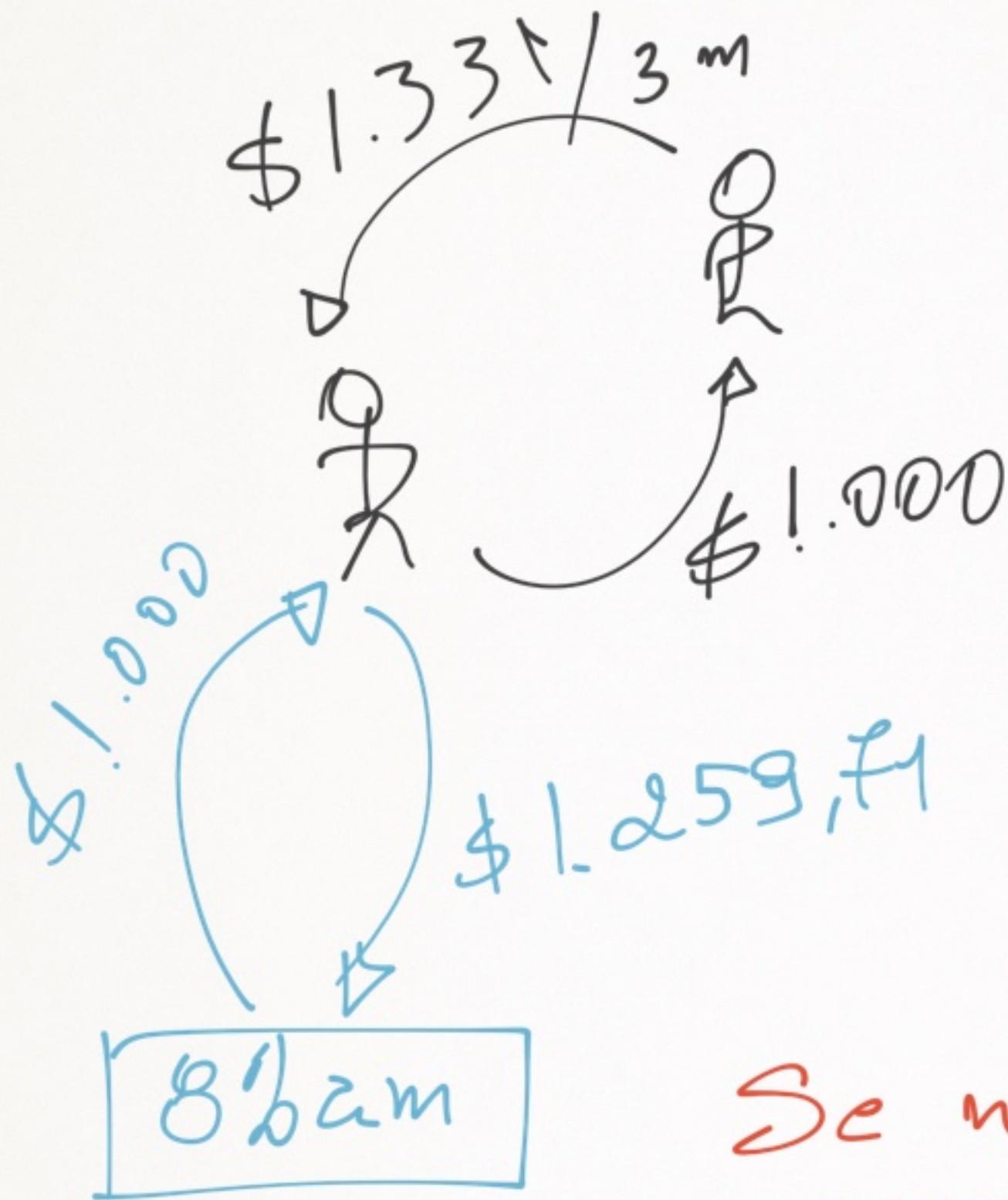
1339 > 1259 €1

\$1259.71 = 1.000 (1 + \frac{8}{100})^3

8% 2m

Se tem \$, empresta!

Custo de OPORTUNIDADE

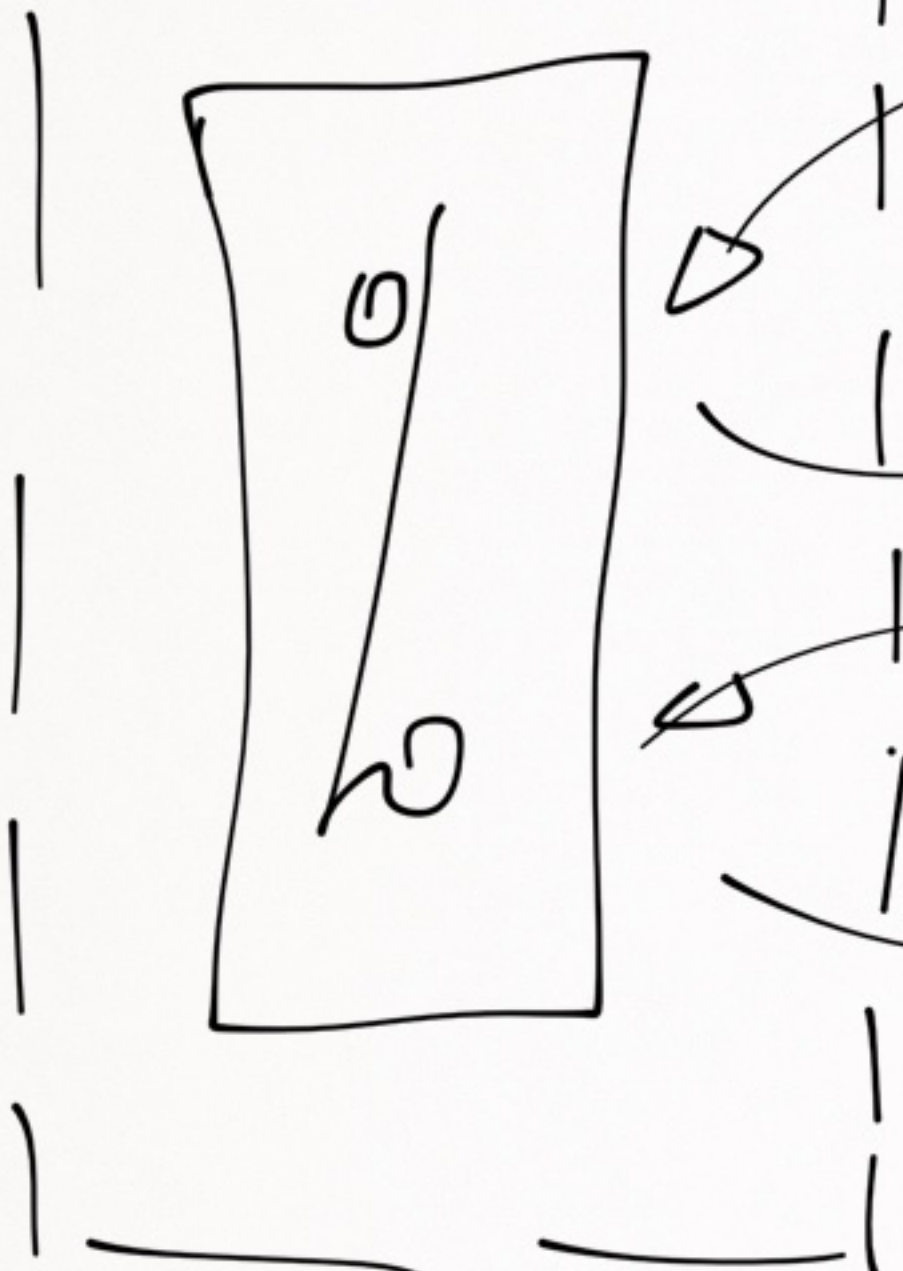


1331 / 259,71

Se não tem \$ pode
CAPTAR e empurrar

CUSTO DE CAPTAÇÃO

Gestor = você



3º - Creche

Projeto Anualistas

Negócios = Amigo

Fonter
Capital

\$1.25971

3º

MERCADO CREDITO

Fundo de Capital

Prêmio

MERCADO CAPITALIS

\$

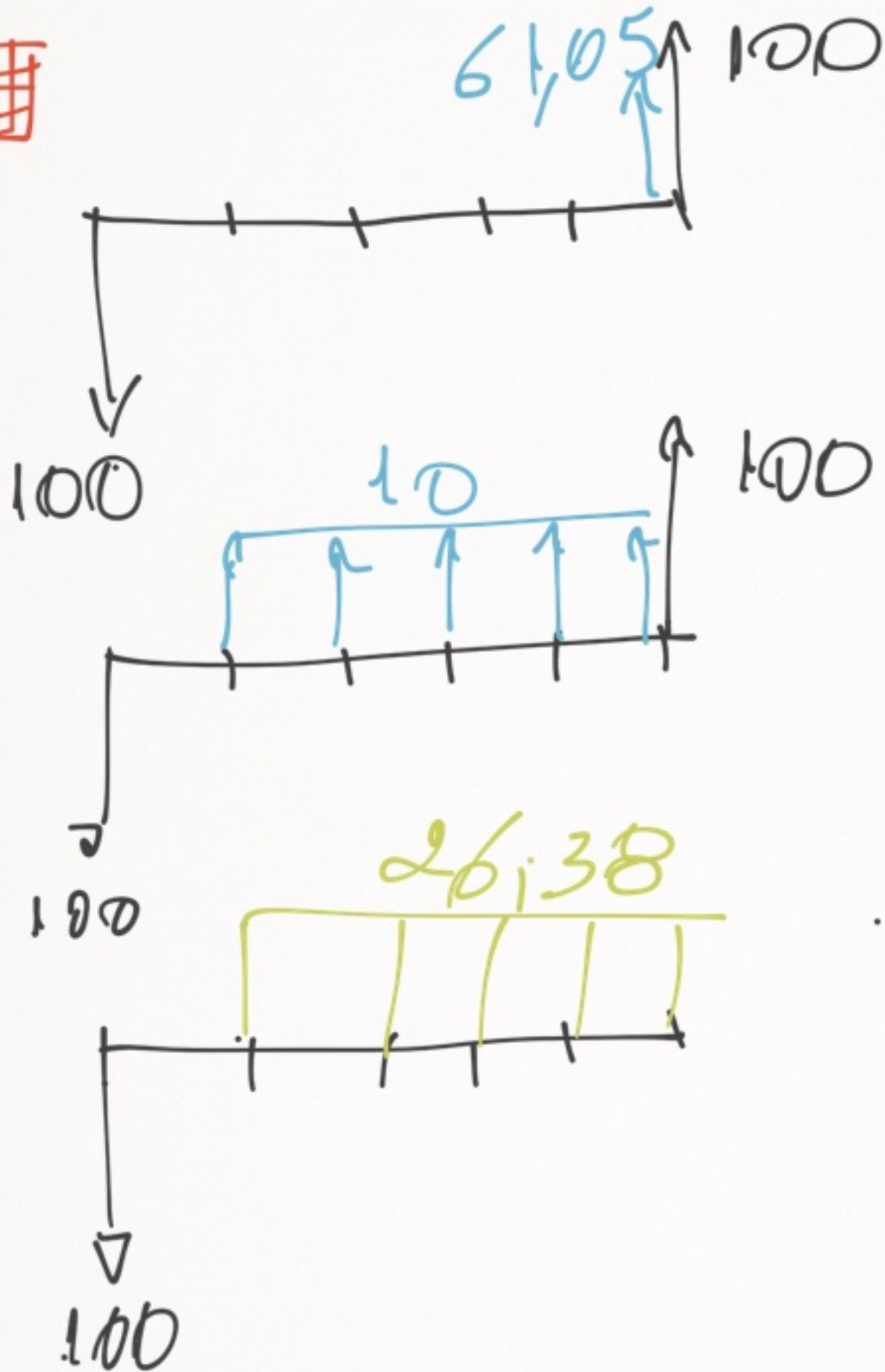
\$1.331

1º NEGÓCIO

Se \$ > Custo do Capital \Rightarrow Criou VALOR

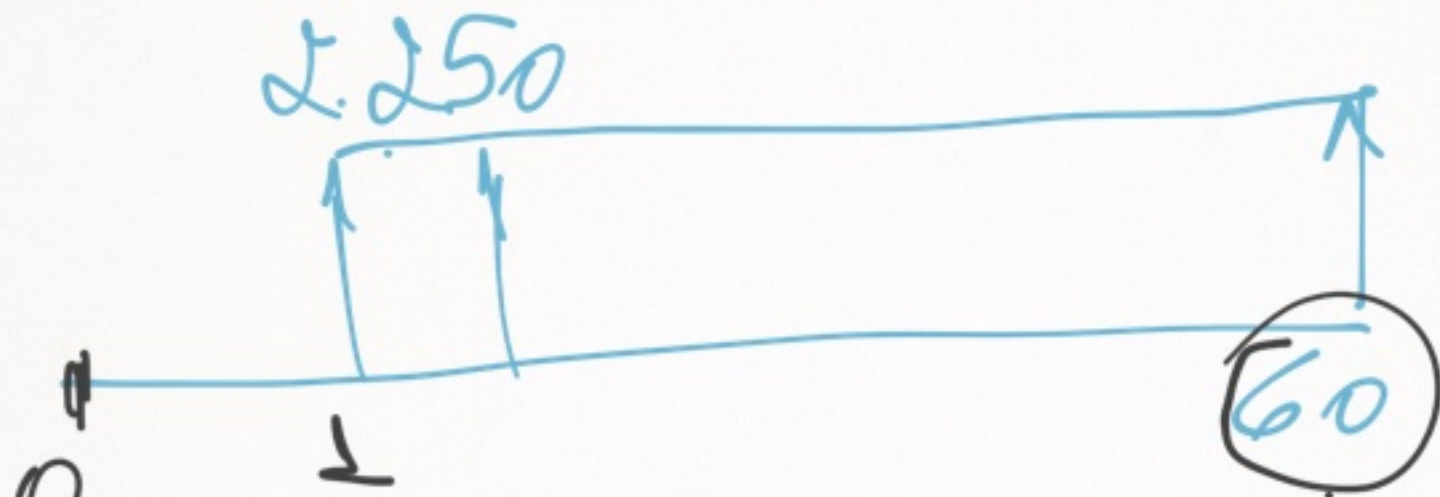
Função da empresa é
CRIAR VALOR





10% zum
 e' o custo
 e e' o
 mesmo
 p/ todas



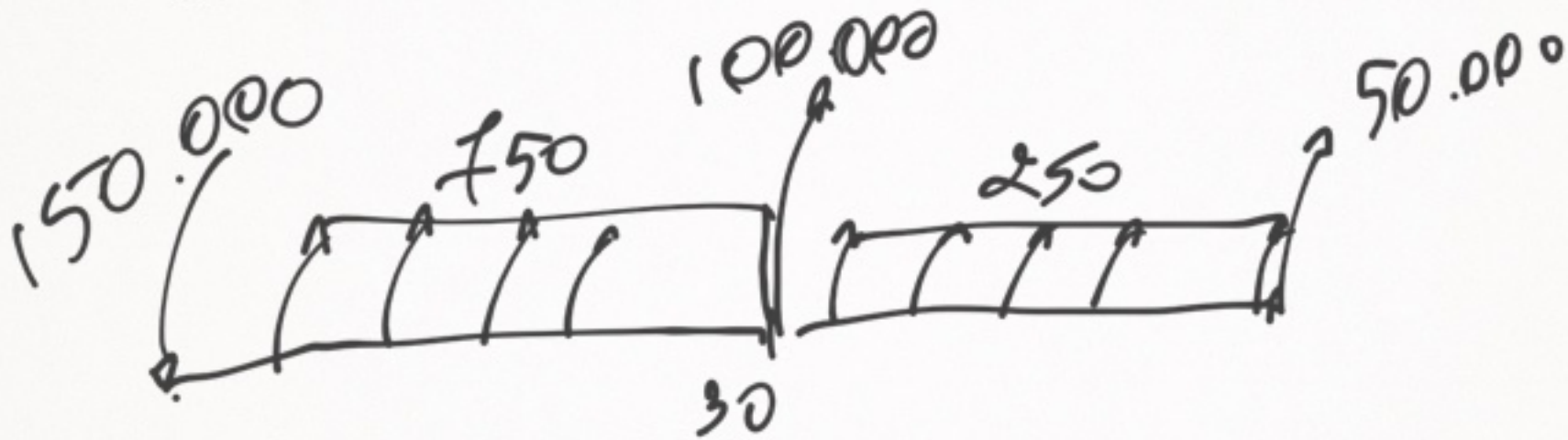
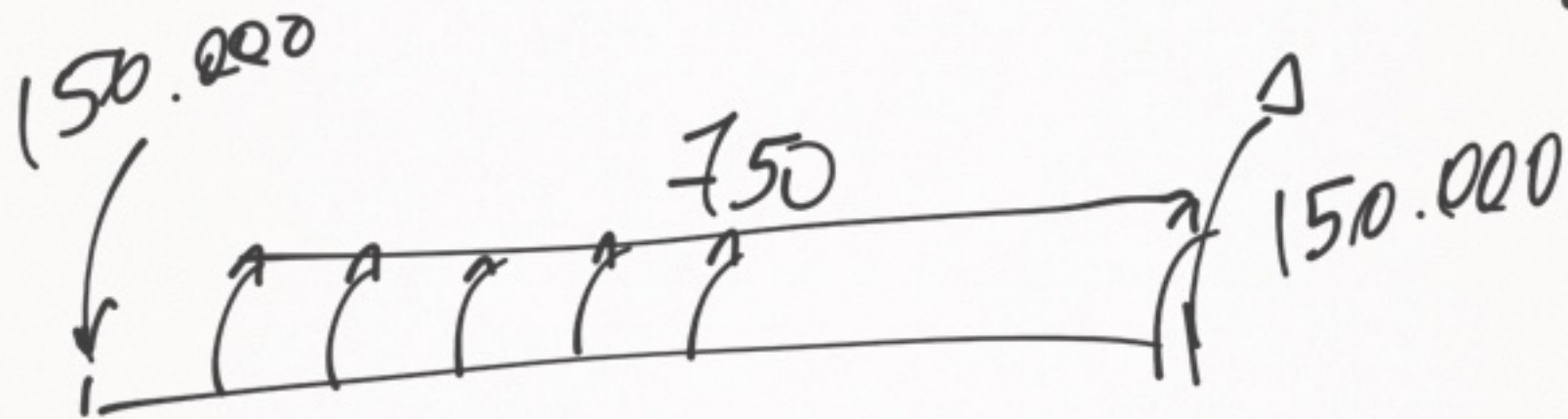
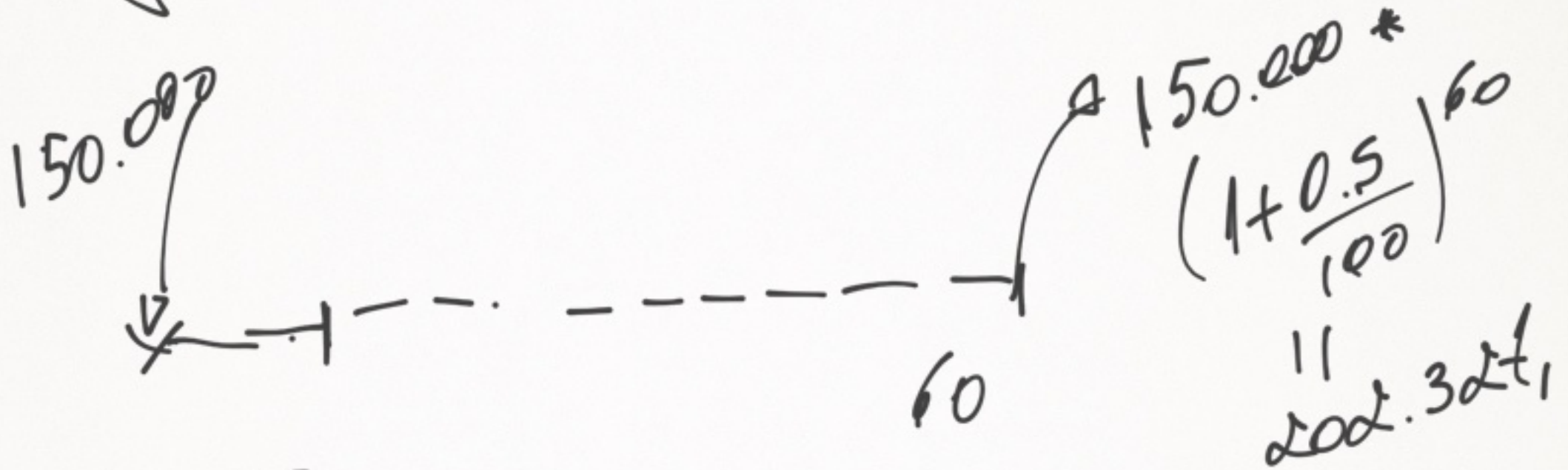


aplicação rende 0,5% em

$$\begin{array}{r} 2250 \\ \times 60 \\ \hline 135.000 \end{array}$$

| | | | |
|-------|---------------|------------|-----|
| 2250 | ENTER | CHS | PMT |
| 0.5 | i° | | |
| 60 | M | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| FV | \rightarrow | 156.982,57 | |

1: Jito → made



$I : \$150.000$

$i = 0,5\% \text{ a.m.}$

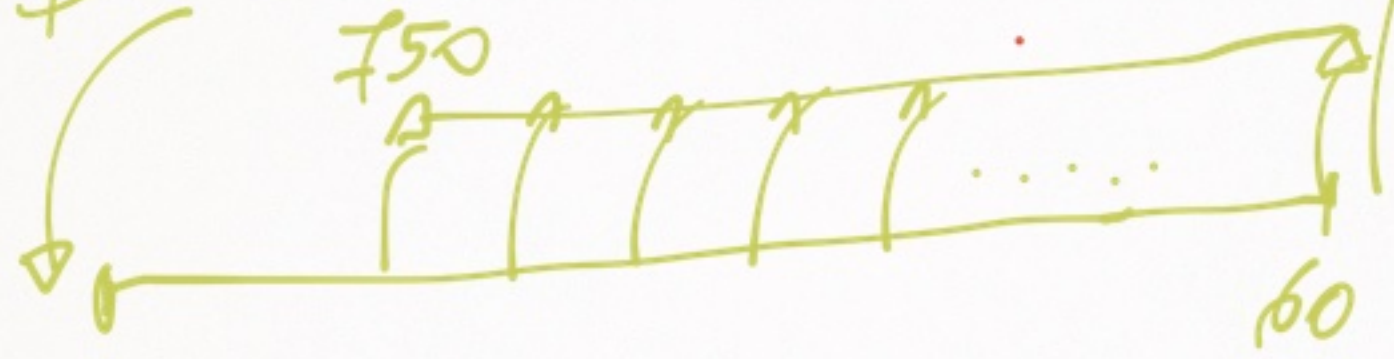
$FC = \$3.000/\text{mês}$

$t = 60 \text{ meses}$

$$150.000 \times \frac{0,5}{100}$$

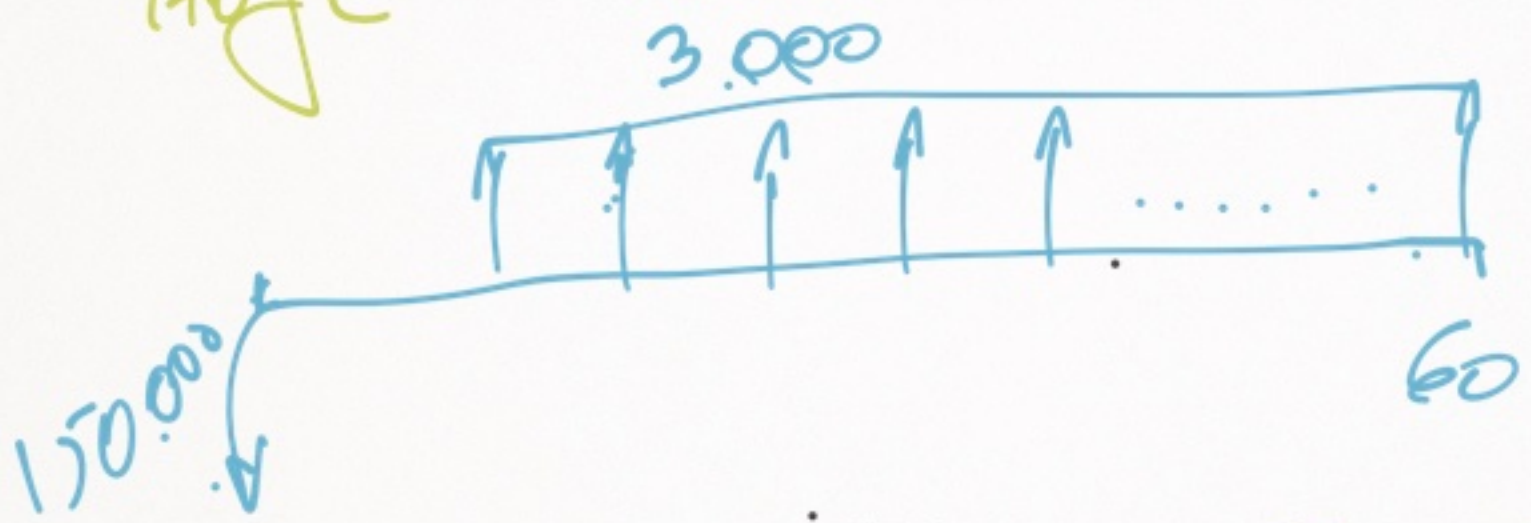
$$= 750 \text{ \$/mês}$$

$\$150.000$



$\$150.000$

HoJE



W

Saldo banco 156.982,5f

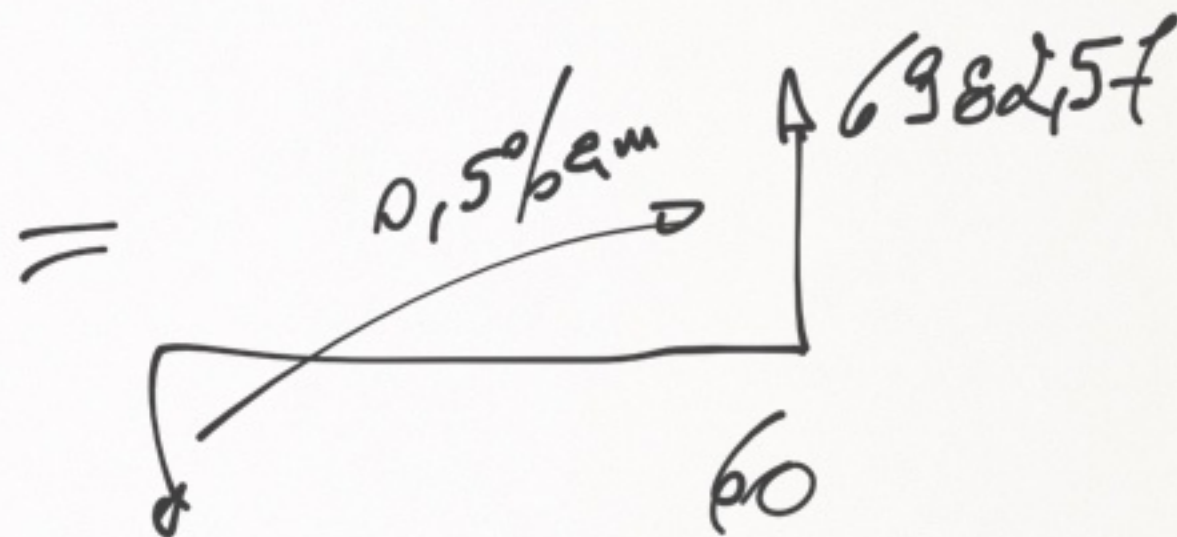
PALCO Banco 150.000.000

6982,5f FV
0,5 i
60 m
PV

SOBRA

6.982,5f

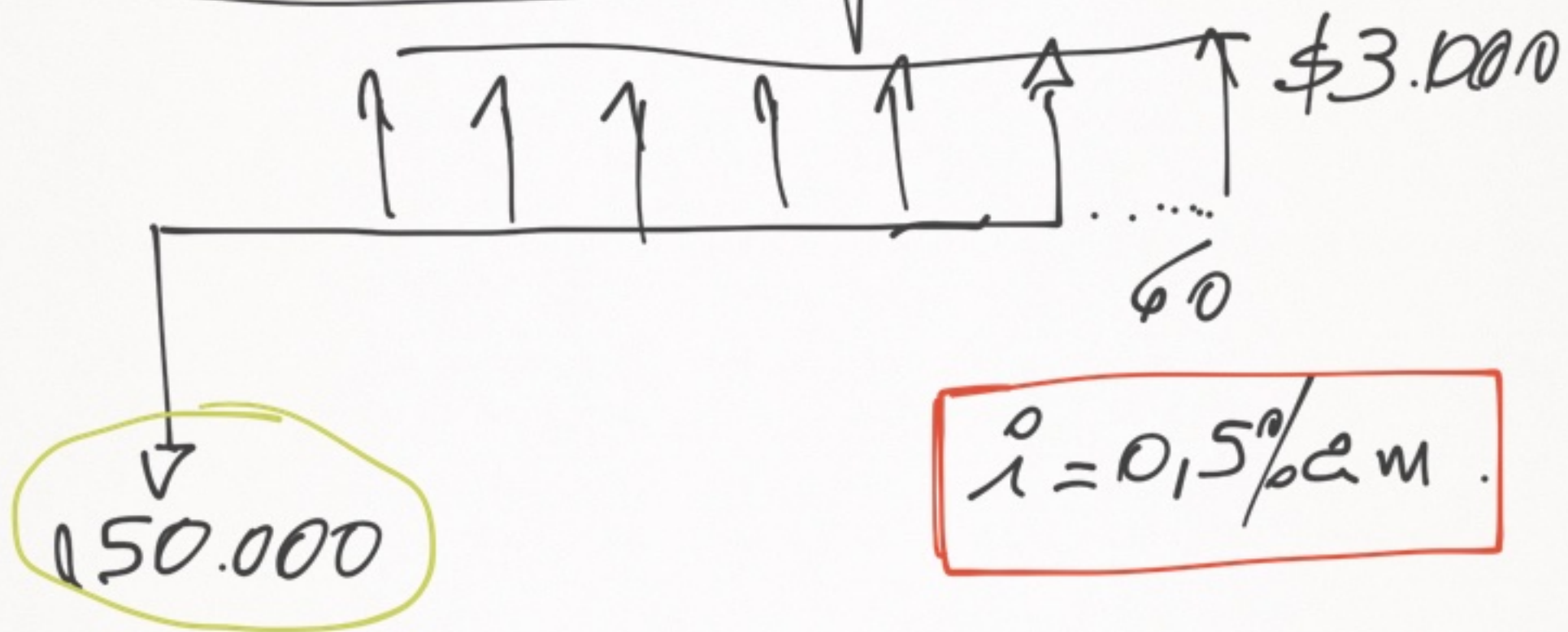
QUANTO
POSSO PEGAR
HOJE?



$$6982,5f = PV \left(1 + \frac{0,5}{100}\right)^{60}$$

PV = 5176,68

Valor Presente Líquido (VPL)



3000 PUT
0,5 i
60 M
PV \rightarrow

155.176,68

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VPL} &= 155.176,68 \\ &\quad - 150.000 \end{aligned}$$

VPL = 5.176,68

Premissas:

- taxas de aplicação e captação = 15
- nos FC's não são computados
- juros ou amortização
- taxa de desconto é o custo do capital

Se tomaz de 2 fontes: /

- A: 60% a 0.64% a m

- B: 40% a 0.29% a m

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60\% \rightarrow 90.000 \times \frac{0.64}{100} = 576 \\ 40\% \rightarrow 60.000 \times \frac{0.29}{100} = 116 \end{array} \right.$$

Substan 2250

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{60\%} 1350 \Rightarrow 983.10 \\ \xrightarrow{40\%} 900 \Rightarrow 58.889 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 157.260,51 \\ \text{Princ. (150.000)} \\ \hline \underline{7.260,51} \end{array}$$

$$60\% \rightarrow 90.000 \times 0,64\% = 576$$

$$40\% \rightarrow \frac{60.000}{150.000} \times 0,29\% = 174$$

$$\frac{750}{\$}$$

$$750 = 576 + 174 =$$

$$= 90.000 \times \frac{0,64}{100} + 60.000 \times \frac{0,29}{100}$$

TAXA

$$\frac{750}{150.000}$$

0.5

$$= \frac{90.000}{150.000} \times 0,64 + \frac{60.000}{150.000} \times 0,29$$

$$= 0,60 \times 0,64 + 0,4 \times 0,29$$

$$\text{Costo capital} = \alpha_A \times r_A + \alpha_B \times r_B$$

$$I = 150.000$$

$$FC = 3.000$$

$$r_{\text{costo}} = 0,5\% \leftarrow$$

$$VPL = 5.176,68$$

$$\hookrightarrow VF = 6982,57$$

Costo Medio Ponderado de Capital

WACC

weighted Average Capital Cost.

^

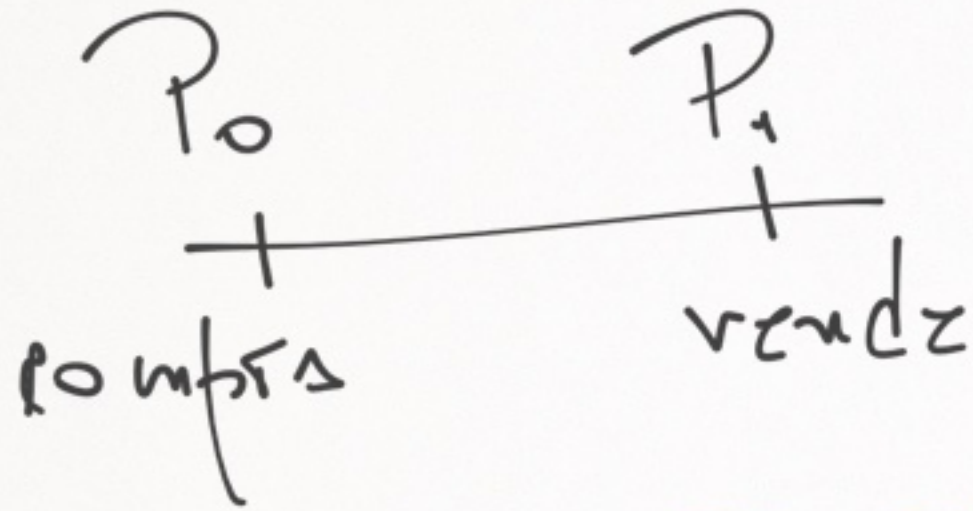
$$WACC = \underbrace{\lambda_e \cdot V_e}_{\text{própria}} + \underbrace{\lambda_d \cdot V_d}_{3.^\circ}$$

⇒ Dai a importância
de V_e

- Não há um valor contratado

- Os acionistas podem se

~~por~~ EXPECTATIVAS



$$r = \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_0}$$

$$\# P_0 \cdot r = P_1 - P_0$$

$$P_1: P_0 + P_0 \cdot r$$

$$P_1 = P_0 (1 + r)$$

ou

$$P_0 = \frac{P_1}{(1 + r)}$$

#

$$\text{taxa} = \frac{\text{GANHOS}}{\text{INVEST.}}$$

$$\frac{30 - 20}{20} = \frac{10}{20}$$

50%

Os preços atuais são "formados"

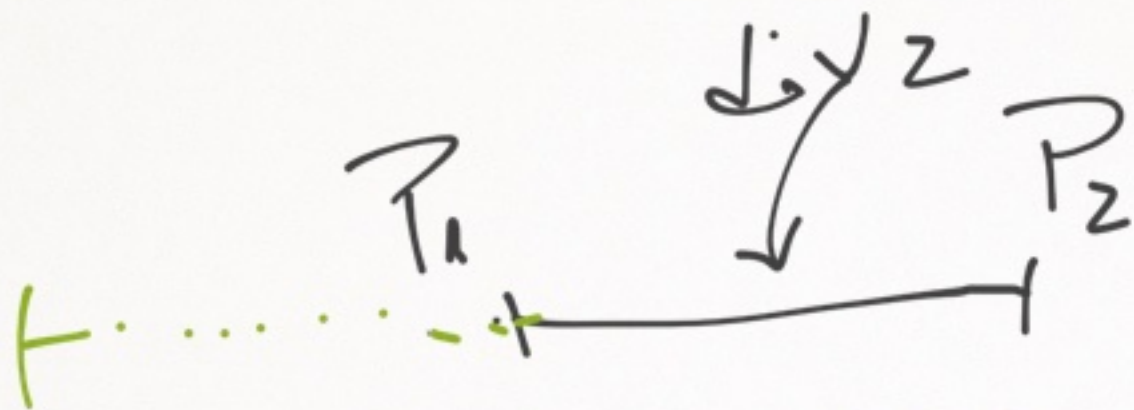
P_0 P_1
 \downarrow div_1
 $\Gamma = \frac{P_1 - P_0 + \text{div}_1}{P_0}$

$\text{tax} = \frac{\text{GAIN}}{\text{INV}}$

$P_0 \cdot \Gamma = P_1 - P_0 + \text{div}_1$

$P_0 + P_0 \cdot \Gamma = P_0(1 + \Gamma) = P_1 + \text{div}_1$

$\Rightarrow P_0 = \frac{P_1}{(1 + \Gamma)} + \frac{\text{div}_1}{(1 + \Gamma)}$



$$\tau: \frac{P_2 - P_1 + \text{div} v_2}{P_1}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{P_2}{(1+\tau)} + \frac{\text{div} v_2}{(1+\tau)}$$

$$P_0: \left[\frac{P_2}{(1+\tau)} + \frac{\text{div} v_2}{(1+\tau)} \right] + \frac{\text{div} v_1}{(1+\tau)}$$

$$P_0: \frac{\text{div} v_1}{(1+\tau)} + \frac{\text{div} v_2}{(1+\tau)} a + \frac{P_2}{(1+\tau)} a$$

$$P_0 = \frac{div_1}{(1+r)} + \frac{div_2}{(1+r)^2} + \frac{div_3}{(1+r)^3} + \dots + \frac{P_T}{(1+r)^T}$$

Se T for grande:

$$P_0 = \frac{div_1}{(1+r)} + \frac{div_2}{(1+r)^2} + \dots$$

$$P_0 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{div_k}{(1+r)^k}$$

Preço atual
é a expect.
de ganhos
por dividendos

LUCROS → lucros distribuídos

Situação especial

① dividendos constantes:

$$P_0 = \frac{\text{div}}{r}$$




~

Ex: $r = 20\%$ $\text{div} = 100$

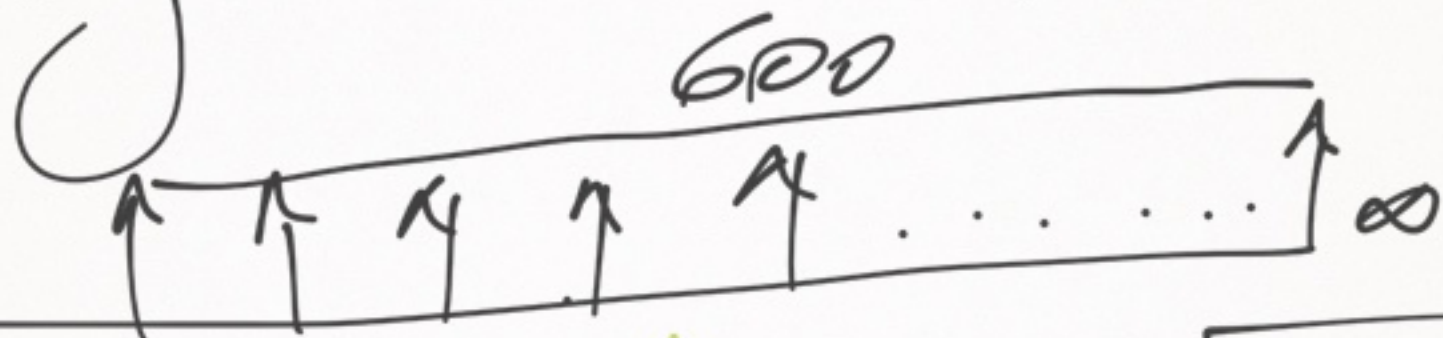
$$P_0 = \frac{100}{0,2} \rightarrow P_0 = 500$$

FAÇAM !!

 \$?

$$\tau_e = 0,6 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\Delta \text{Signal} = \$600 / \text{m}^2$$



I

$$I = \frac{600}{0.6 / 100} = 600000$$



Suponha que a empresa tem um projeto que exige \$100 de cada ação:

$$a) \text{TC} = 20 \text{ \$ / Ação}$$

$$\text{VPL} = \frac{20}{0,2} - 100 = 0$$

O economista verá $div = 120$

$$P_0: \frac{120}{0,2} = \underline{\underline{600}}$$

Os aumentos no valor são exatos 100
Observar que o

$$b) FC = 25$$

$$VPL = \frac{25}{0,2} - 100 = 25$$

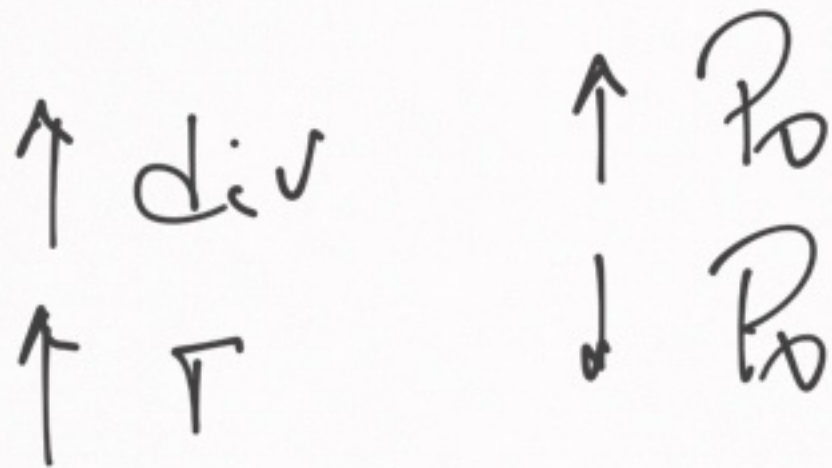
$$\text{Acionistas} \text{ vs } \Delta \text{ div} = 125$$

$$P_0 = \frac{125}{0,2} = \underline{625}$$

Δ alteração no valor reflete o investimento feito + VPL

Assim, esse modelo simples nos ajuda a entender os movimentos dos preços nos mercados

$$P_0 = \sum \frac{div}{(1+r)}$$



r: r_f + prêmio risco



Situação Especial

② Crescimento constante

$$d_2 = d_1(1+g)$$

$$d_3: d_2(1+g) = d_1(1+g)^2$$

⇒
$$P_0 = \frac{d_1 v_1}{r - g}$$



D_x : $d_{100} = 100$
 g : 10% $r = 20\%$

$$R_0 = \frac{100(1+0.10)}{0.2-0.1} = \frac{110}{0.1} = \underline{\underline{1100}}$$

Comparando o caso sem crescimento

$$VAPC = \underline{1100} - \underline{500} = \underline{\underline{600}}$$


Valor Atual
Operacionais
Crescimento



$$P = \frac{\text{div}_0 (1+g)}{r-g}$$

$$P_0 \cdot r - P_0 \cdot g = \text{div}_0 + \text{div}_0 \cdot g$$

$$P_0 \cdot r - \text{div}_0 = P_0 \cdot g + \text{div}_0 \cdot g$$



$$g = \frac{P_0 \cdot r - \text{div}_0}{P_0 + \text{div}_0}$$

Se observarmos os valores
negociados e vemos por exemplo

800

$$800 = \frac{100(1+g)}{0.2-g}$$

$$160 - 800g = 100 + 100g$$

$$160 - 100 : 800g \Rightarrow 300g = 60$$

$$g = \frac{60}{300} \Rightarrow g = 6,67\%$$

EMPRESAS

MERC. CAPITAL

$$VPL = \sum_k \frac{FC_k}{(1+WACC)^k}$$

$$P_0 = \sum_k \frac{Div_k}{(1+r_e)^k}$$



$$\Pi = \Pi_f + \text{premio RISA}$$



Comportamento Investidor

3 Jogos Al moedas

①

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| | c | k |
| c | 40 | 10 |
| k | 10 | -20 |

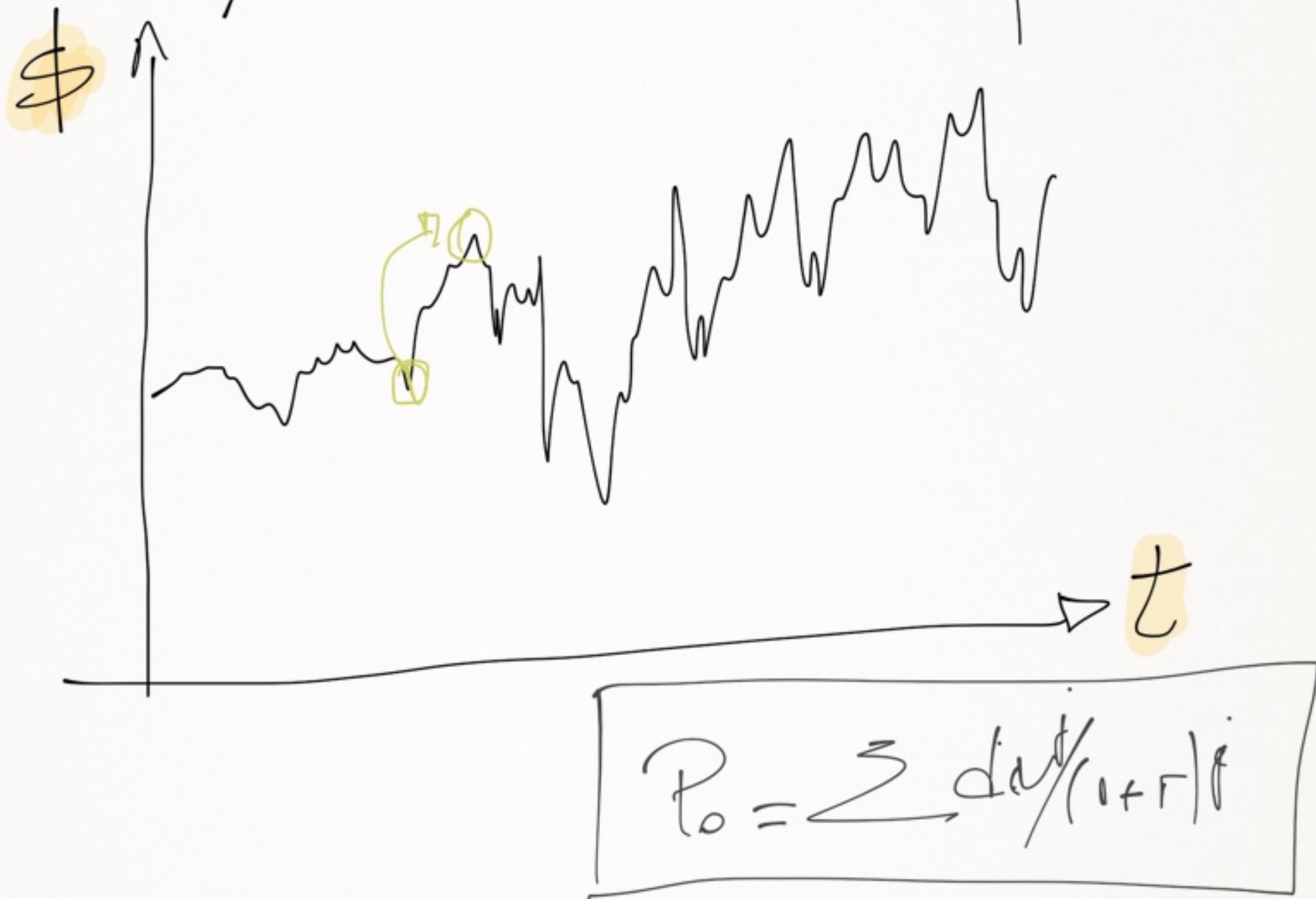
②

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| | c | k |
| c | 70 | 10 |
| k | 10 | -50 |


Qto apostariam?

1

① que estes jogos tem haver
com os mercados de capitais?



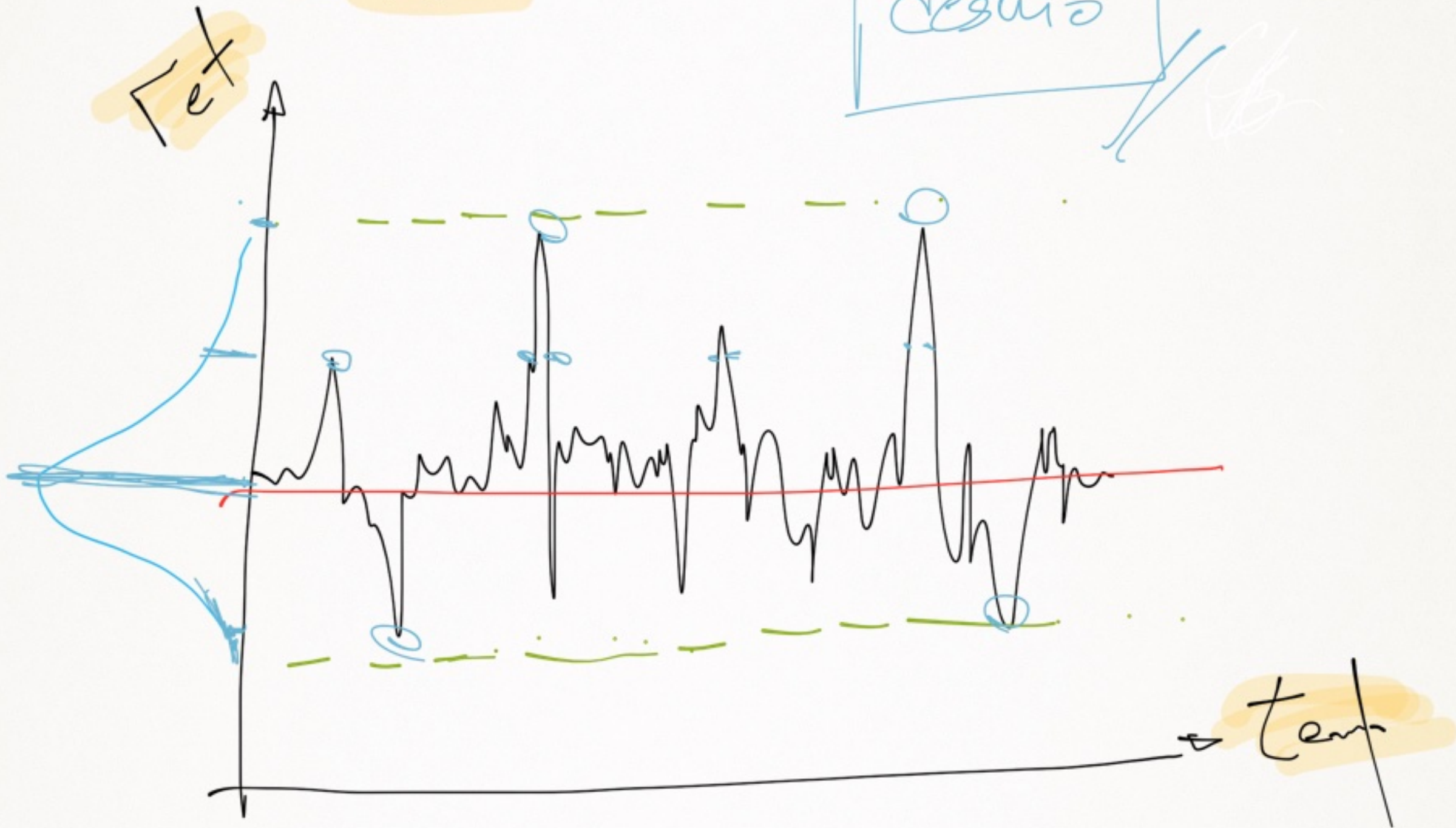
Comportamento de **Aversão ao Risco**.

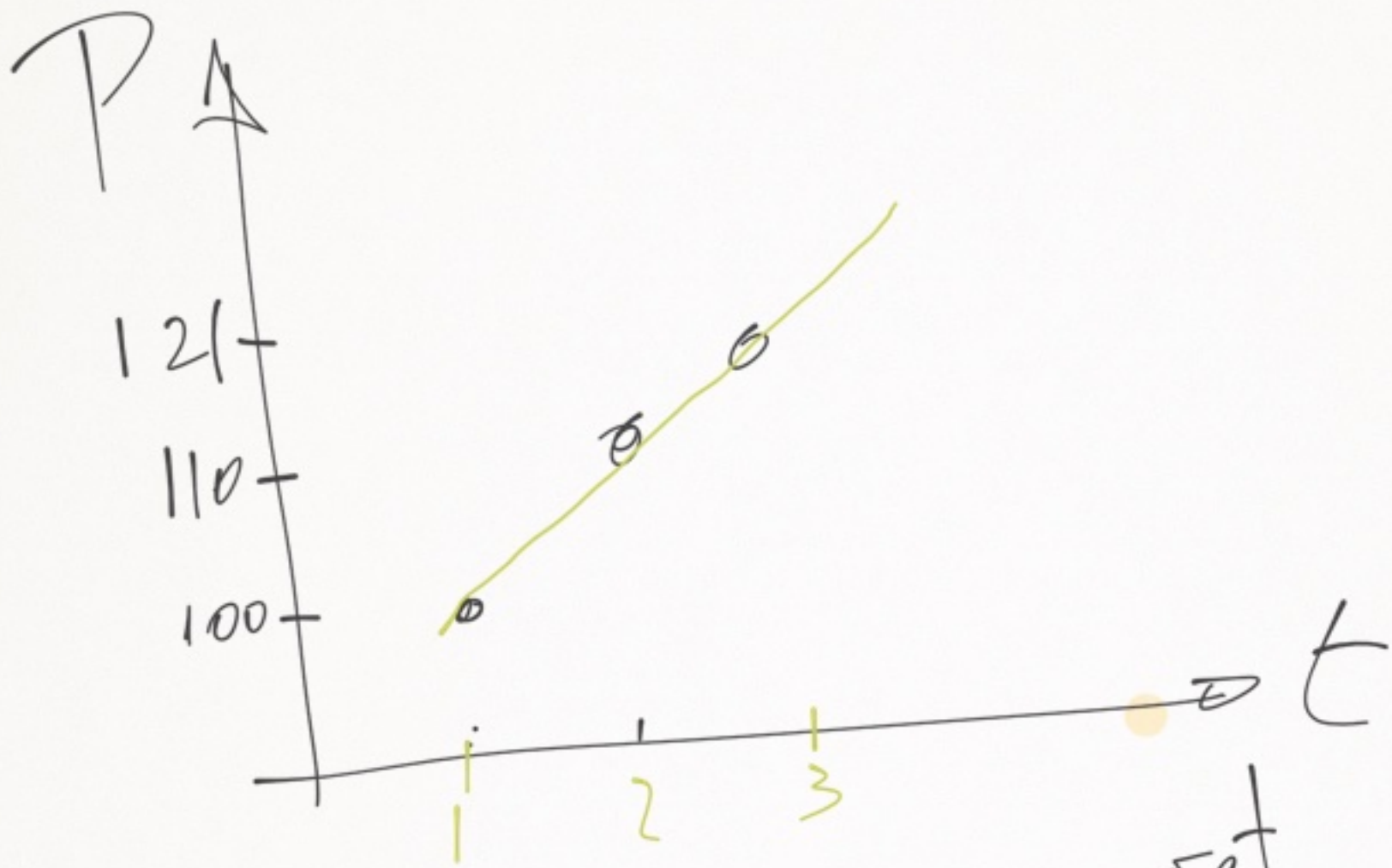
↳ mesmo ganho \Rightarrow menos Risco 
↳ mesmo Risco \Rightarrow maior ganho

Teorema do sofá

$$\Gamma = \frac{P_1 - P_0 + \text{div}}{P_0}$$

média
desvio

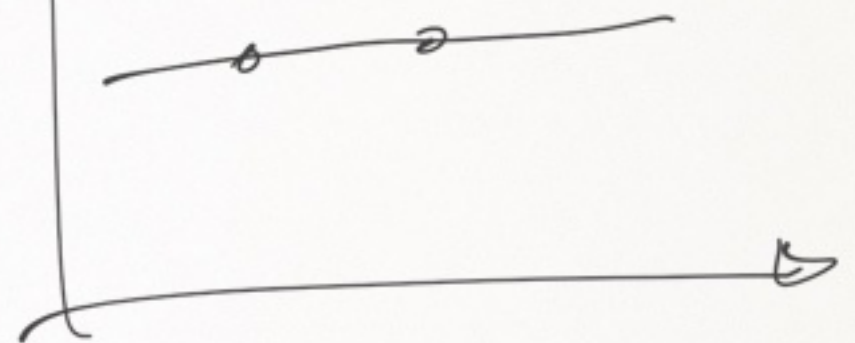




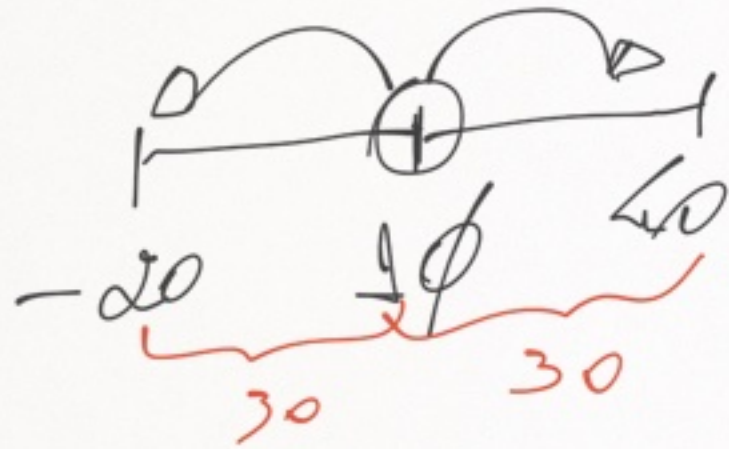
$$r_2 = \frac{110 - 100}{100} = 0.10$$

$$r_3 = \frac{121 - 110}{110} = 0.10$$

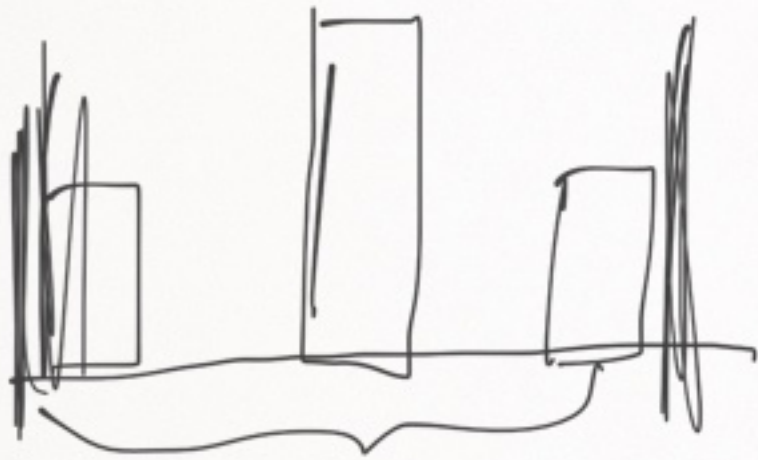
ret
% A



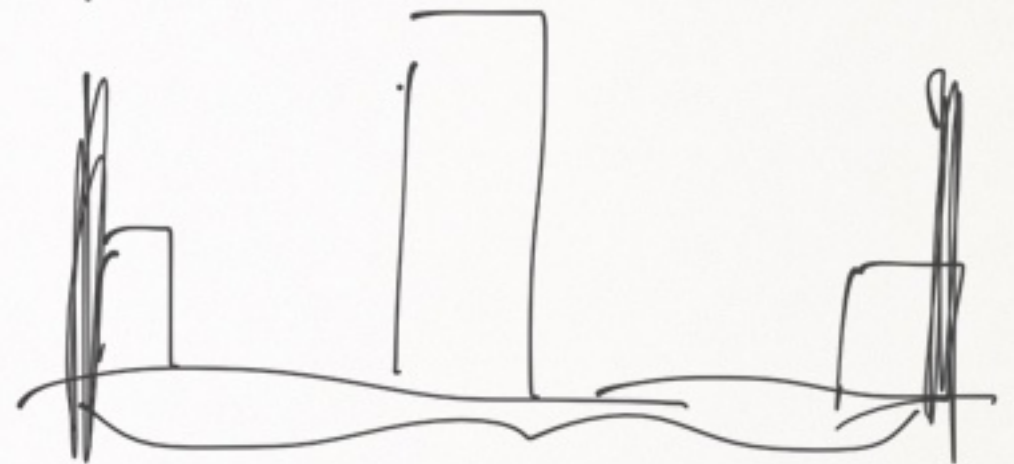
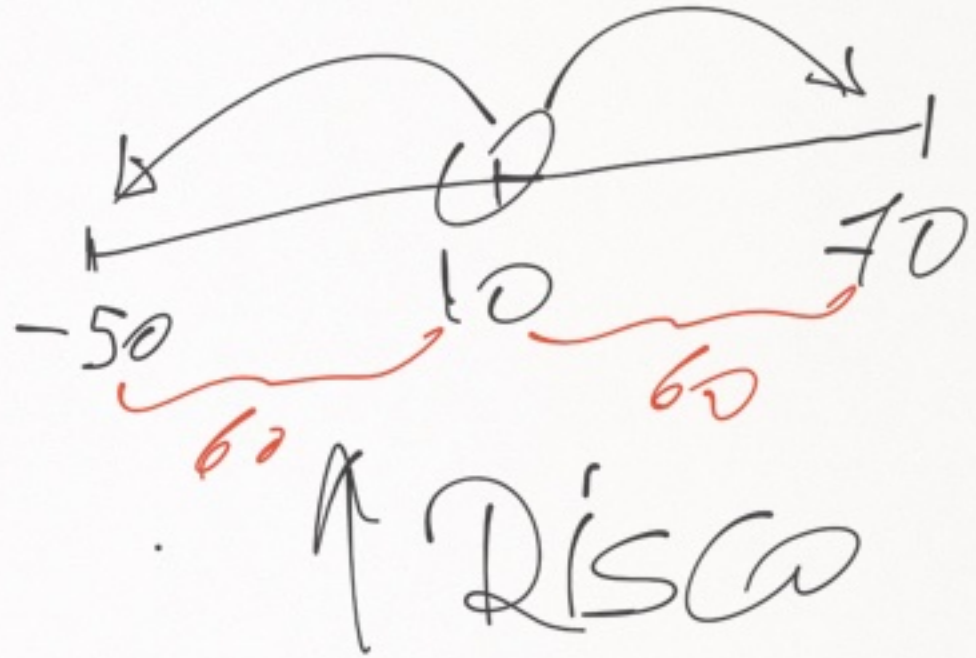
Fago 1



↓ DISCO
||



Fago 2





RISCO

PERDA

NÃO GANHA UM DEL. RISK

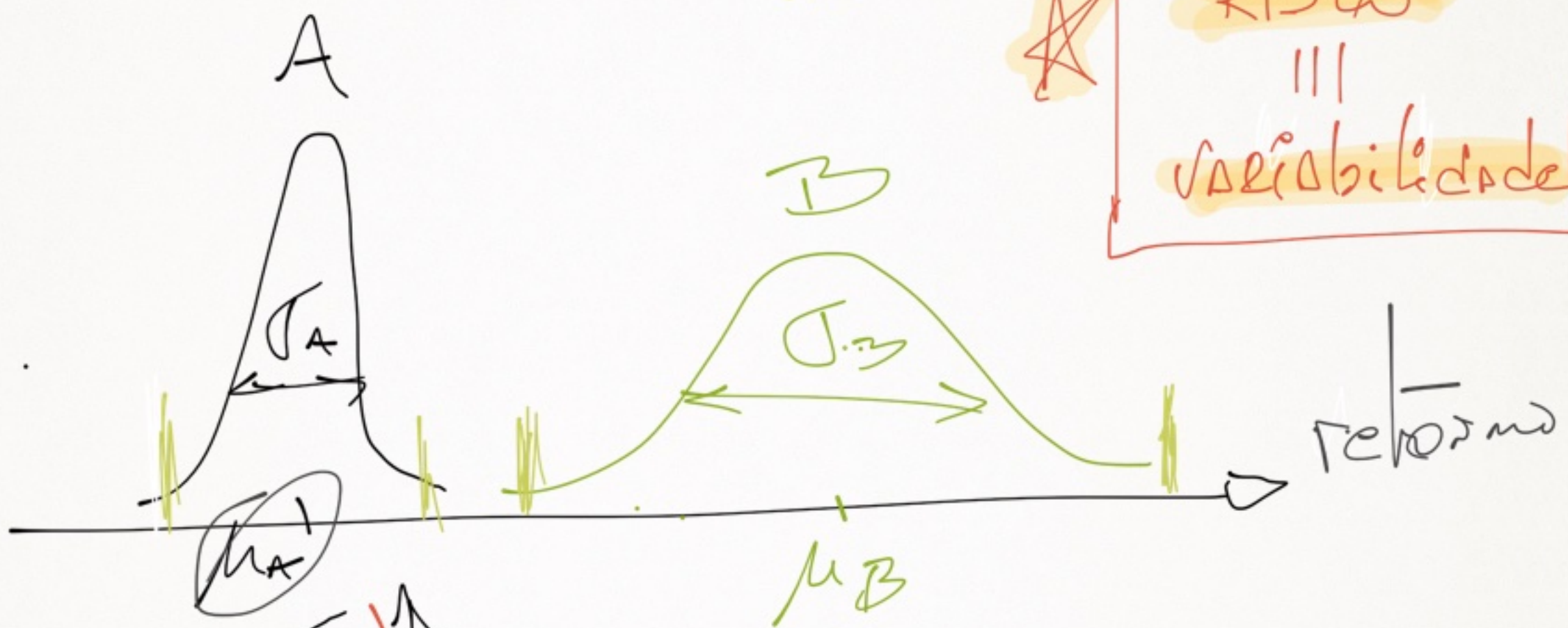
VARIABILIDADE



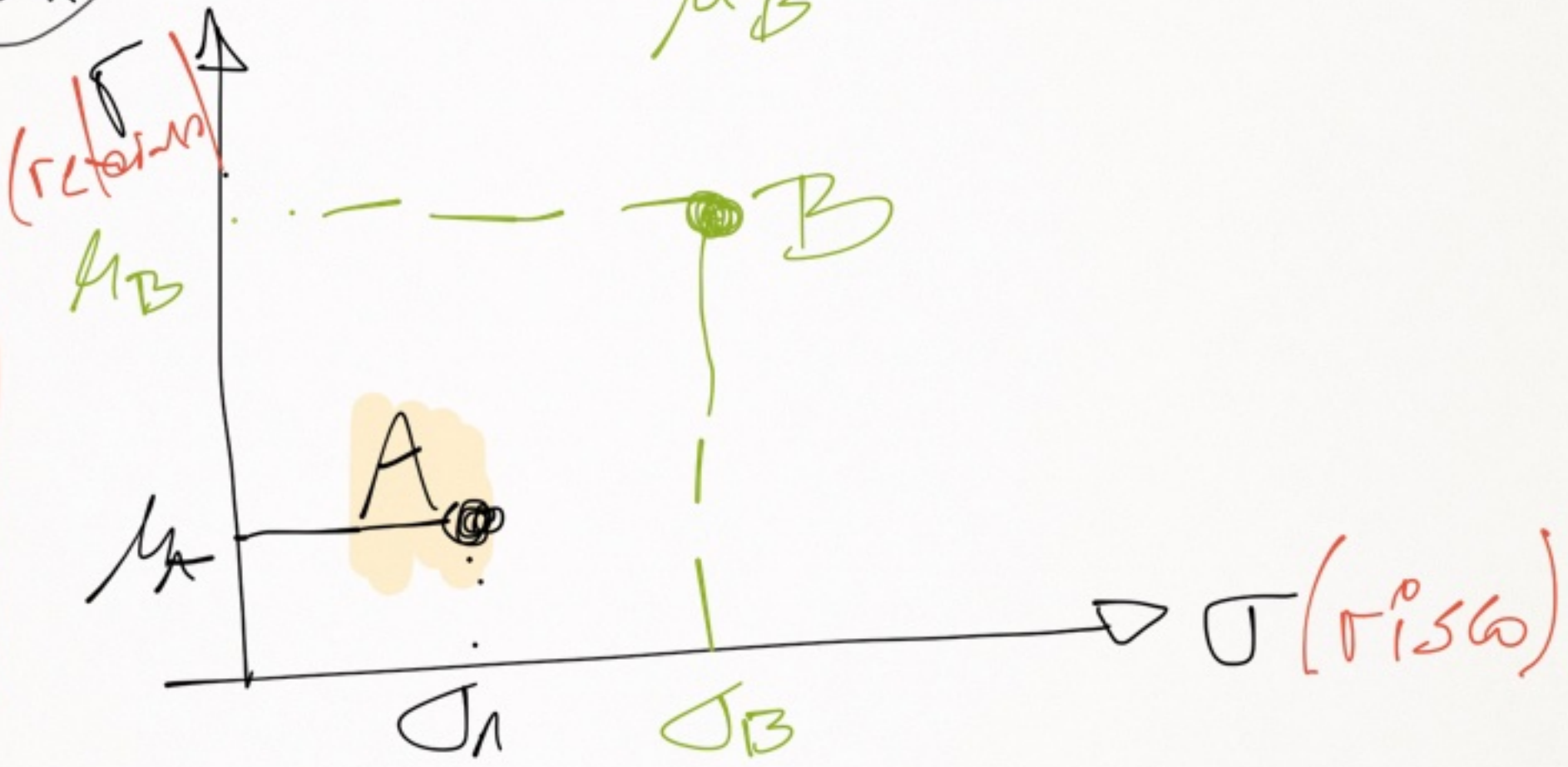
INCERTEZA

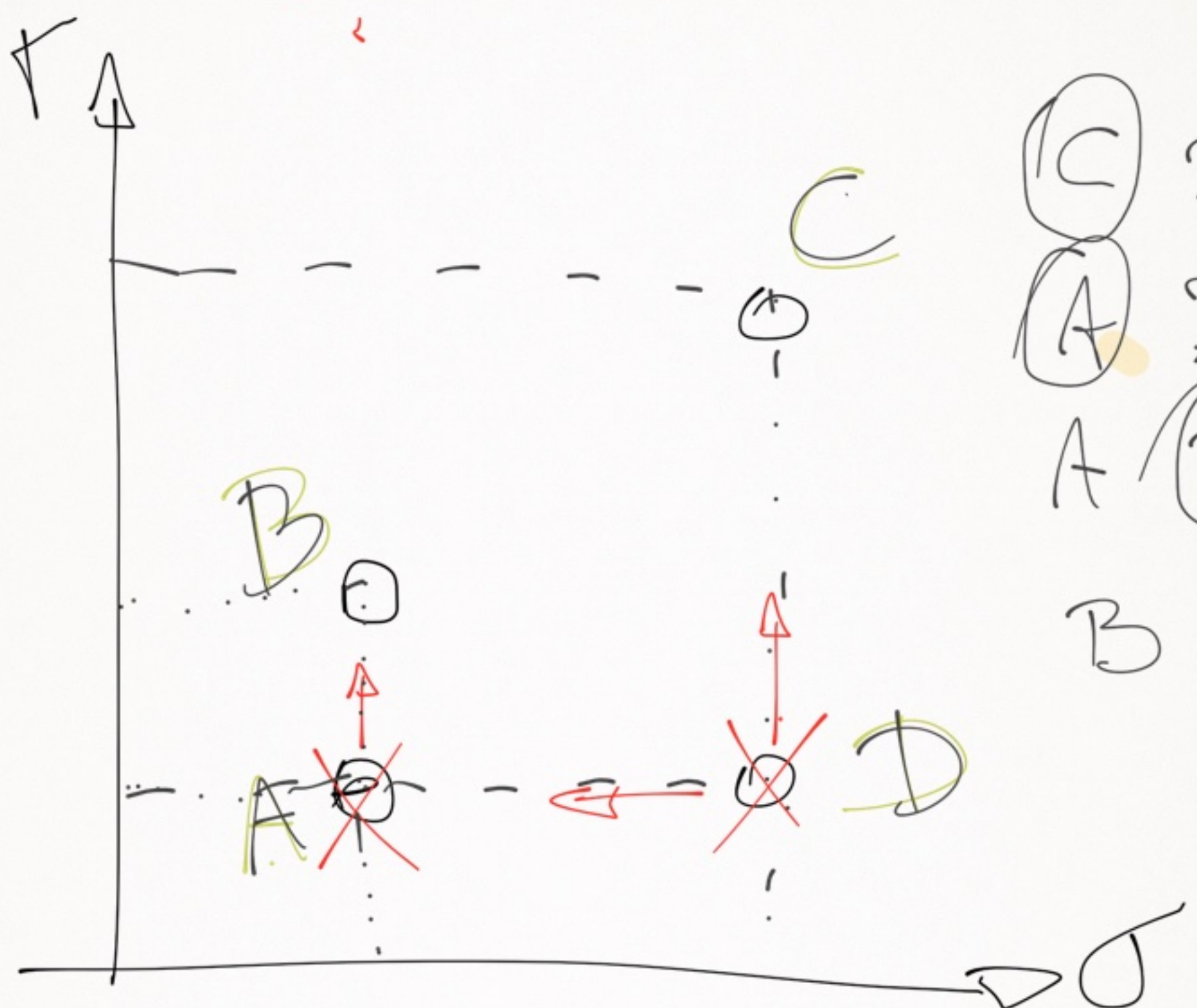
$$\sigma_A < \sigma_B$$

★ **Risco**
|||
variabilidade

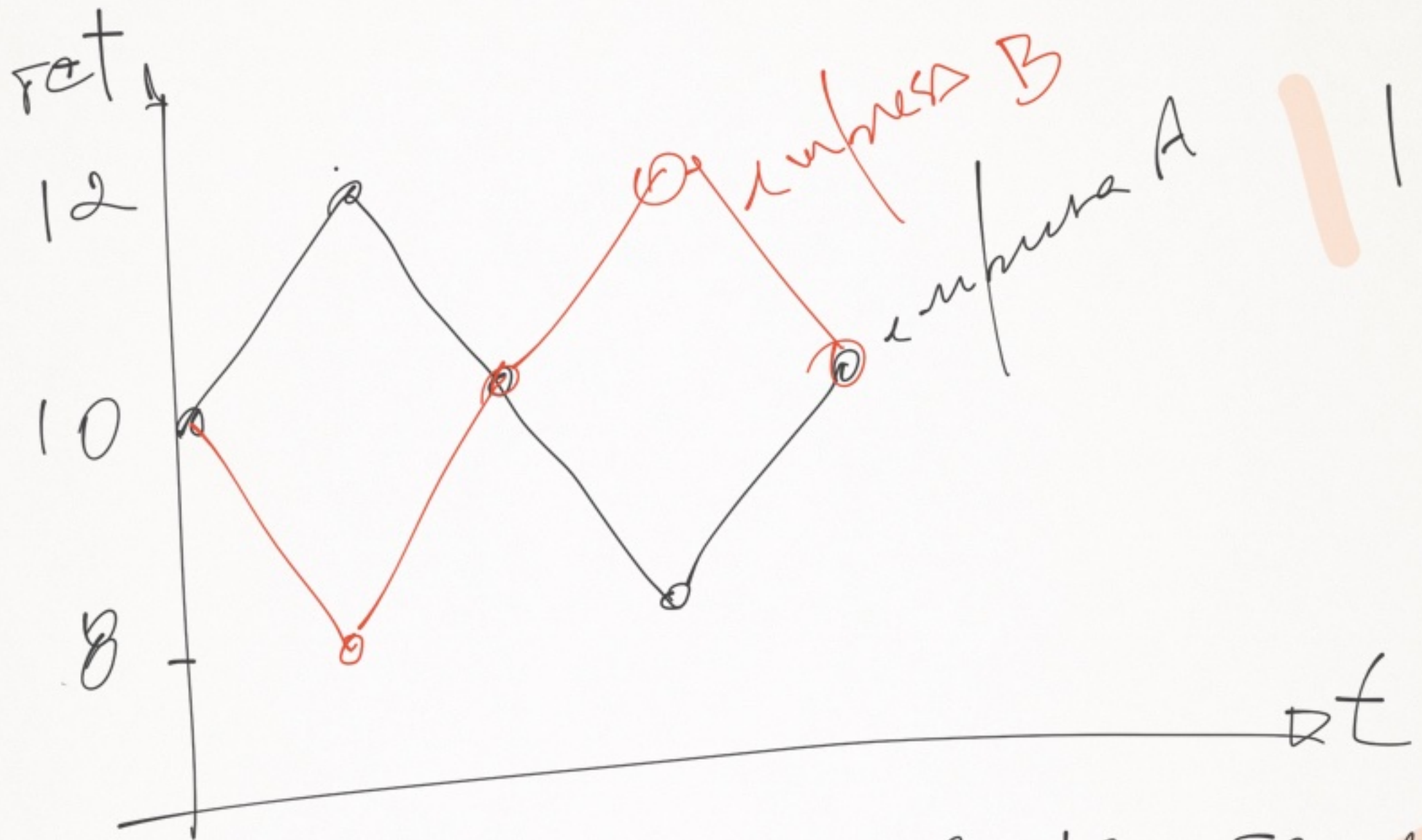


Exemplo
(MATA)
RISCO
RETORNO

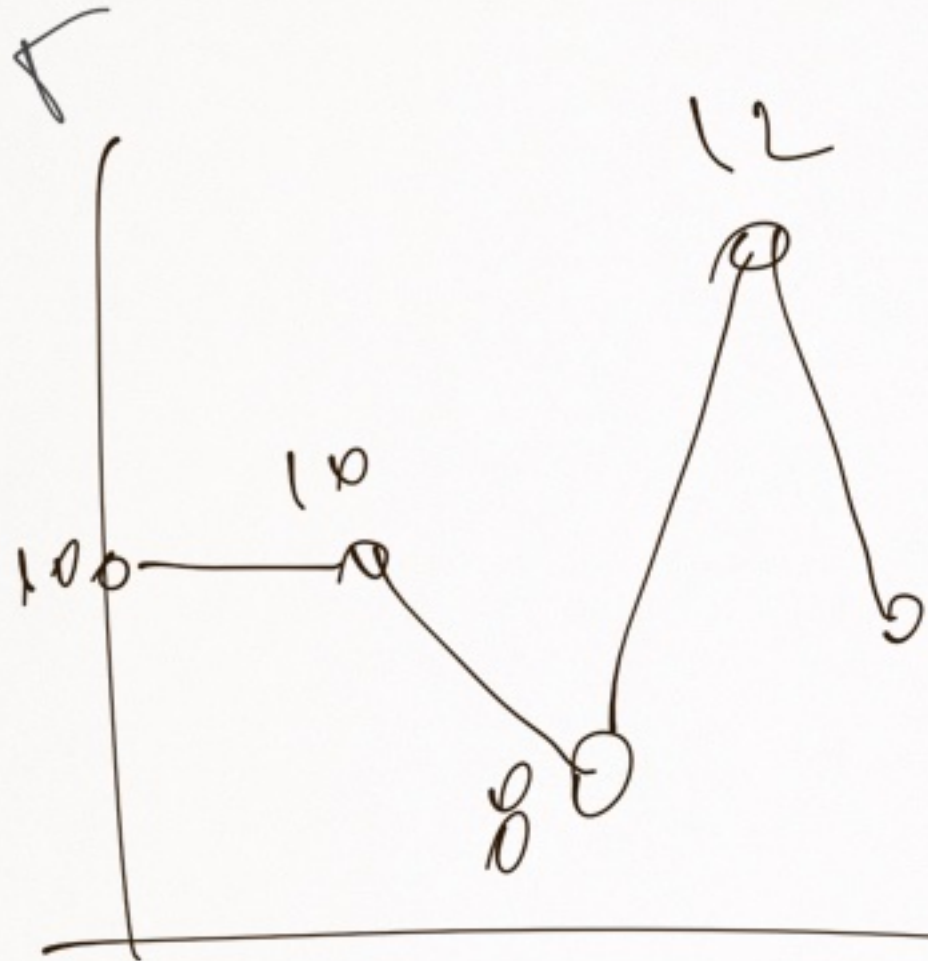




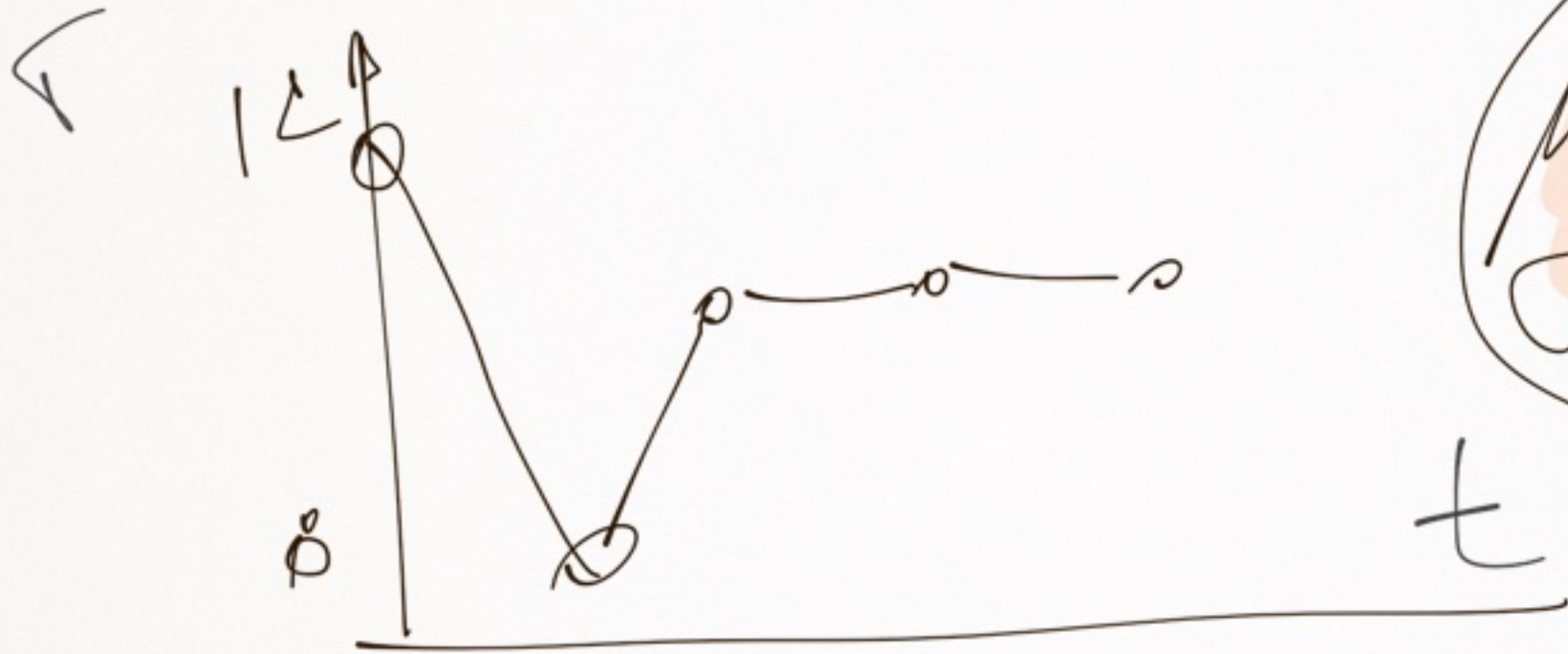
See the view from us rather!



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu_A &= \bar{T}_A = \frac{10 + 12 + 10 + 8 + 10}{5} = \frac{50}{5} = 10 \\ \sigma_A &= 1.26 \\ \mu_B &= \bar{T}_B = \frac{10 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 10}{5} = 10 \\ \sigma_B &= 1.26 \end{aligned} \right\}$$



$N: 10$
 $D: 1, 2, 6$



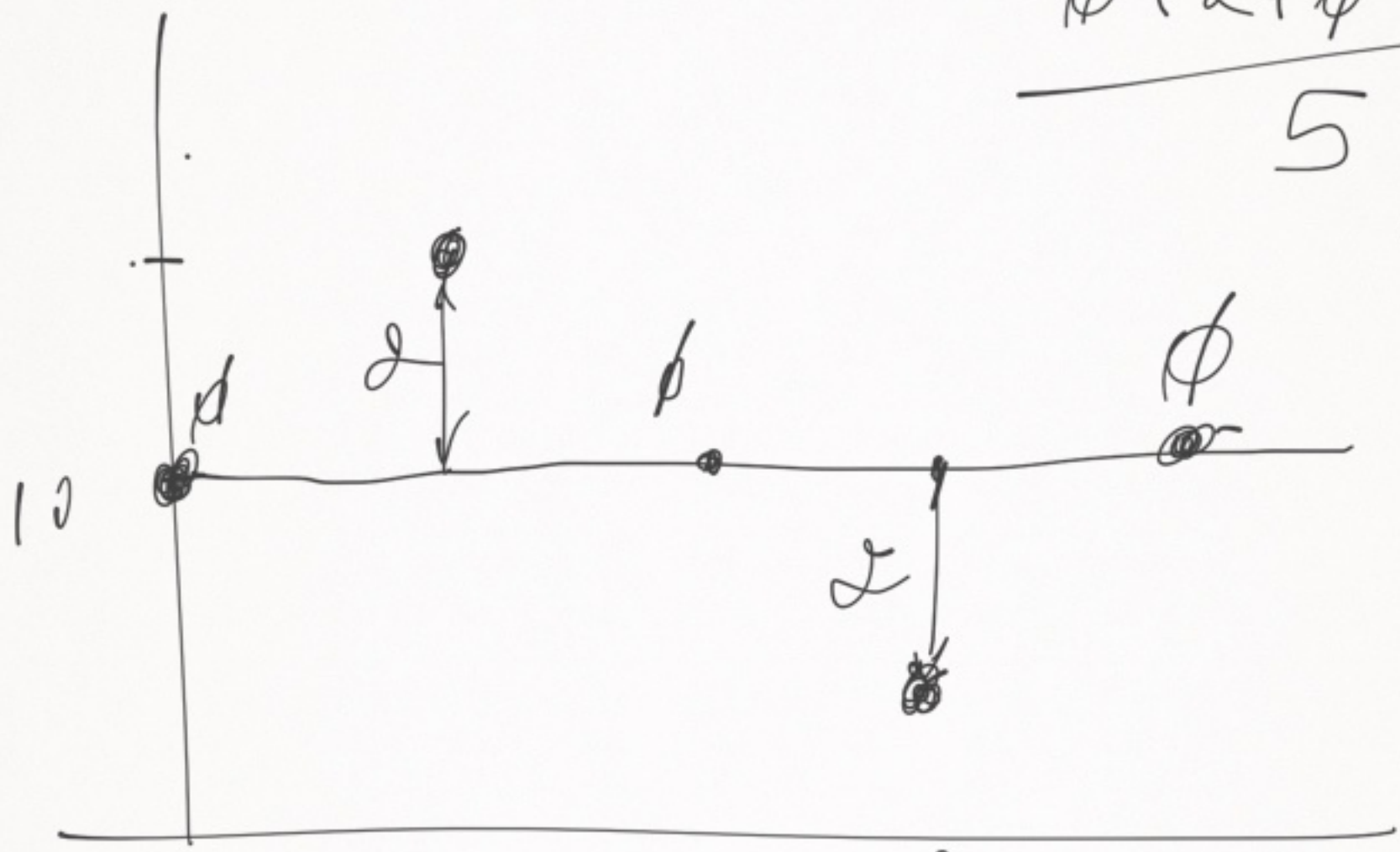
$N = 10$
 $D: 1, 2, 6$

~~#~~

$$\frac{0+2+0+2+0}{5}$$

5

$$= \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{0.8}$$

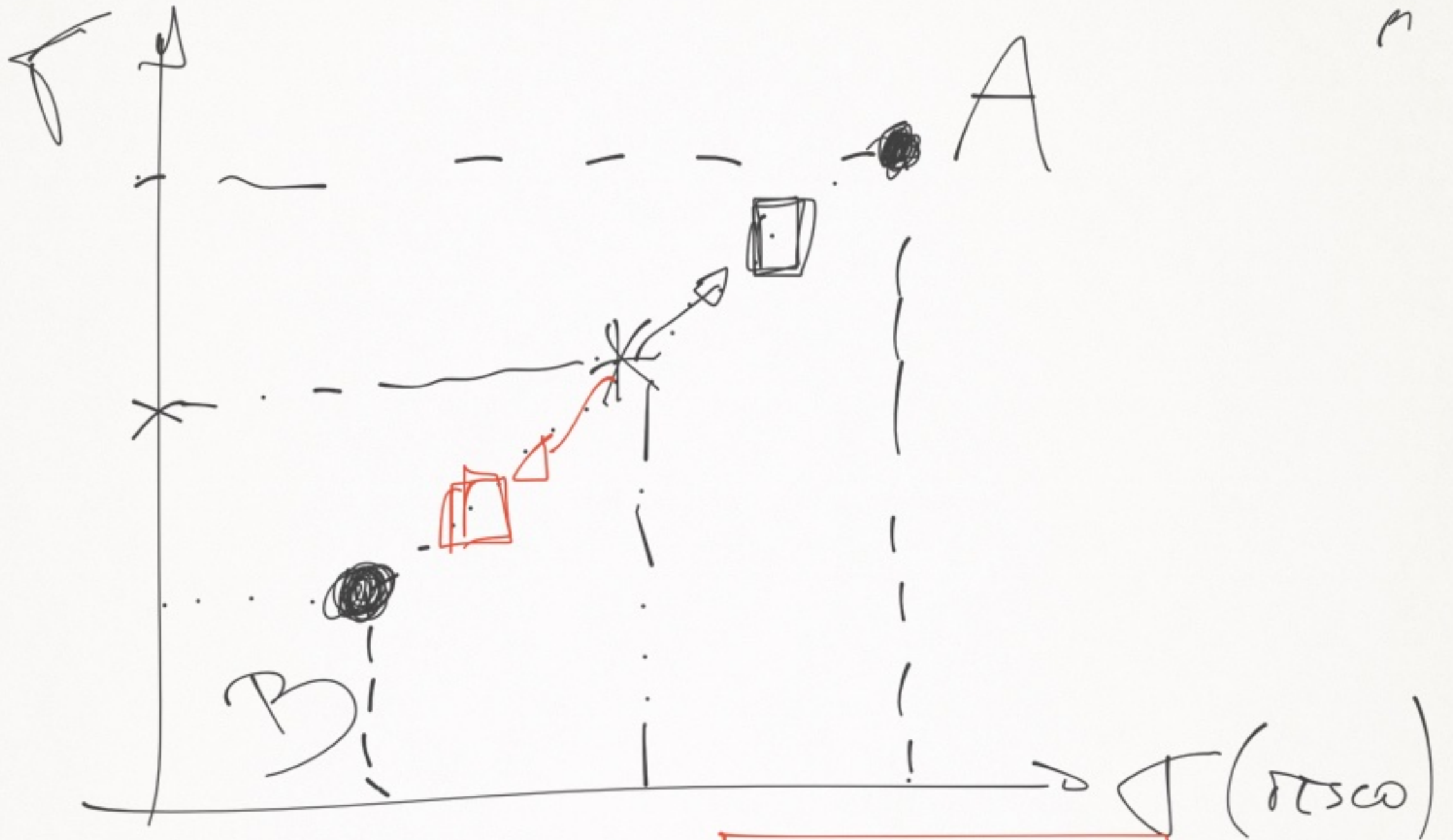


| | d | $(v-\mu)^2$ |
|----|---------|-------------|
| 10 | 10 - 10 | 0 |
| 12 | 12 - 10 | 4 |
| 10 | 10 - 10 | 0 |
| 8 | 8 - 10 | 4 |
| 10 | 10 - 10 | 0 |

| $(v-\mu)^2$ | ϕ |
|-------------|--------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 |

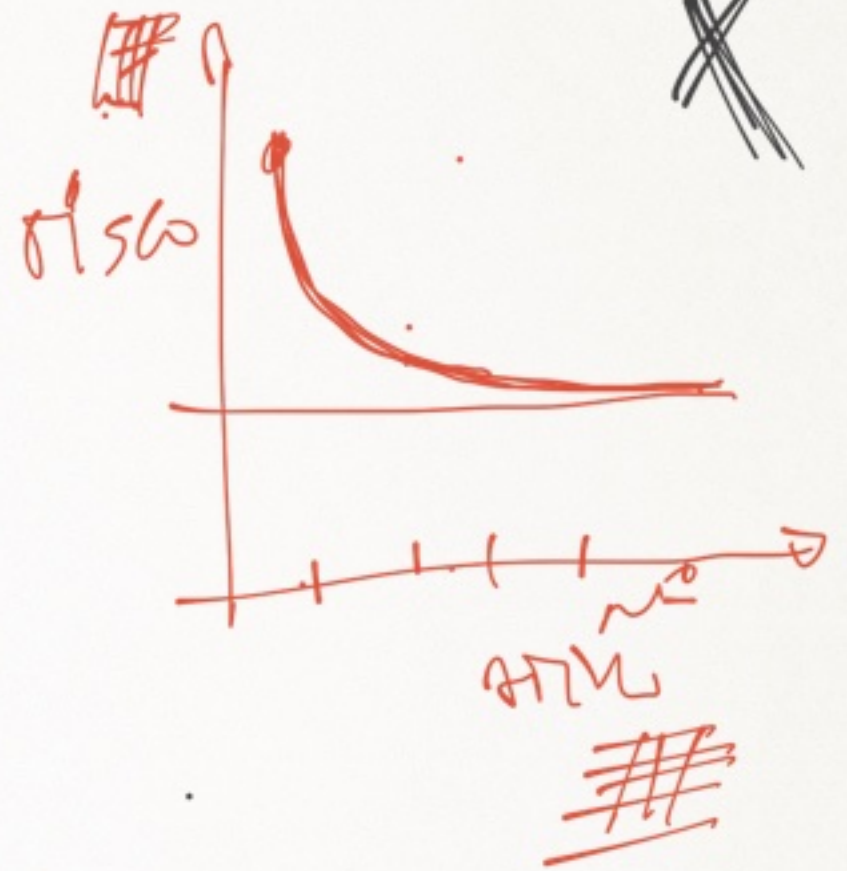
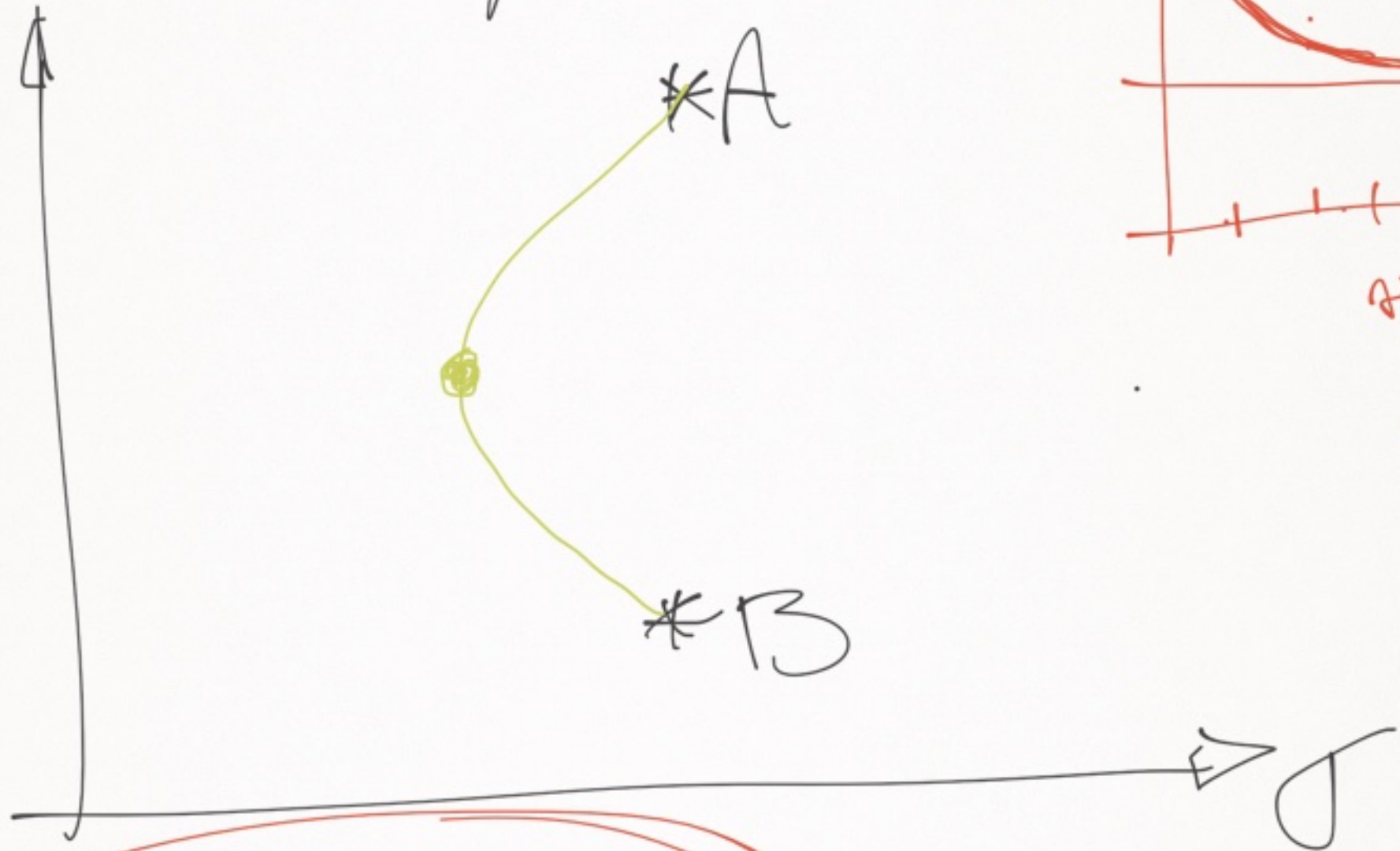
variance

$\frac{16}{5} = 3.2$
 $\sqrt{3.2} = 1.788$
 → media = $\frac{10}{5} = 2$
 $\sqrt{16} = 4$
 → desvio



Δt : 1950 \rightarrow Linear

Efeito diversificad.



MARKOWITZ

$$\sigma_C = x_A \cdot \sigma_A + x_B \cdot \sigma_B$$

$$\sigma_C^2 = x_A^2 \cdot \sigma_A^2 + x_B^2 \cdot \sigma_B^2 + 2x_A \cdot x_B \cdot \sigma_{AB}$$

3 Ativos: $\Gamma_C: \lambda_A \cdot \Gamma_A + \lambda_B \cdot \Gamma_B + \lambda_C \cdot \Gamma_C$

$$\sigma_C^2 = \lambda_A^2 \sigma_A^2 + \lambda_B^2 \sigma_B^2 + \lambda_C^2 \sigma_C^2$$

$$+ 2\lambda_A \lambda_B \sigma_{AB} + 2\lambda_A \lambda_C \sigma_{AC} +$$

$$+ 2\lambda_B \lambda_C \sigma_{BC}$$

Notação Matricial

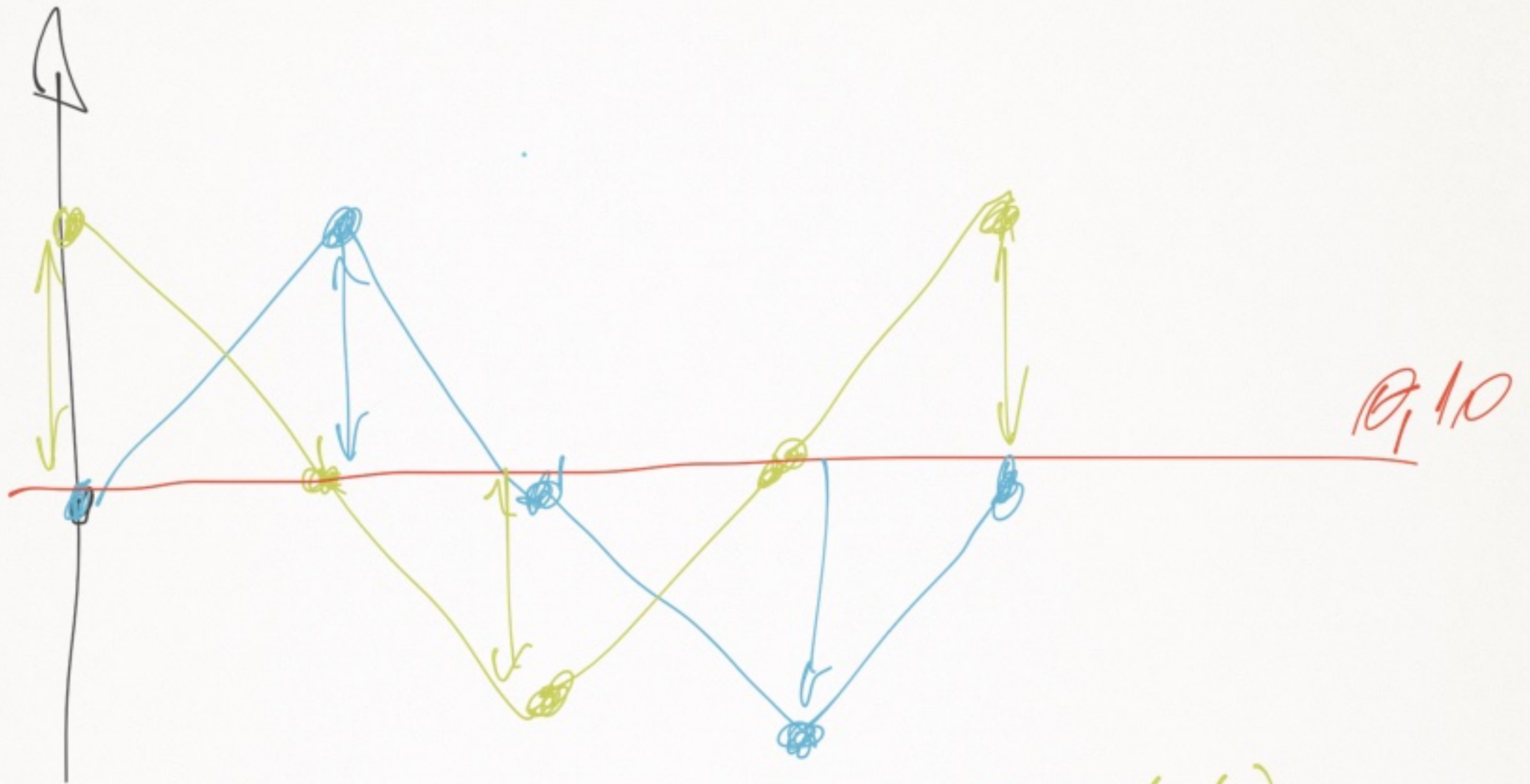
$$\Gamma_C = \begin{matrix} (1 \times 1) \\ \lambda_A & \lambda_B \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (1 \times 2) \\ \Gamma_A \\ \Gamma_B \end{matrix} = \lambda_A \Gamma_A + \lambda_B \Gamma_B$$

(2×1)

$$\sigma_c^2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_A & x_B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{AA} & \sigma_{AB} \\ \sigma_{BA} & \sigma_{BB} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_A \\ x_B \end{bmatrix}$$

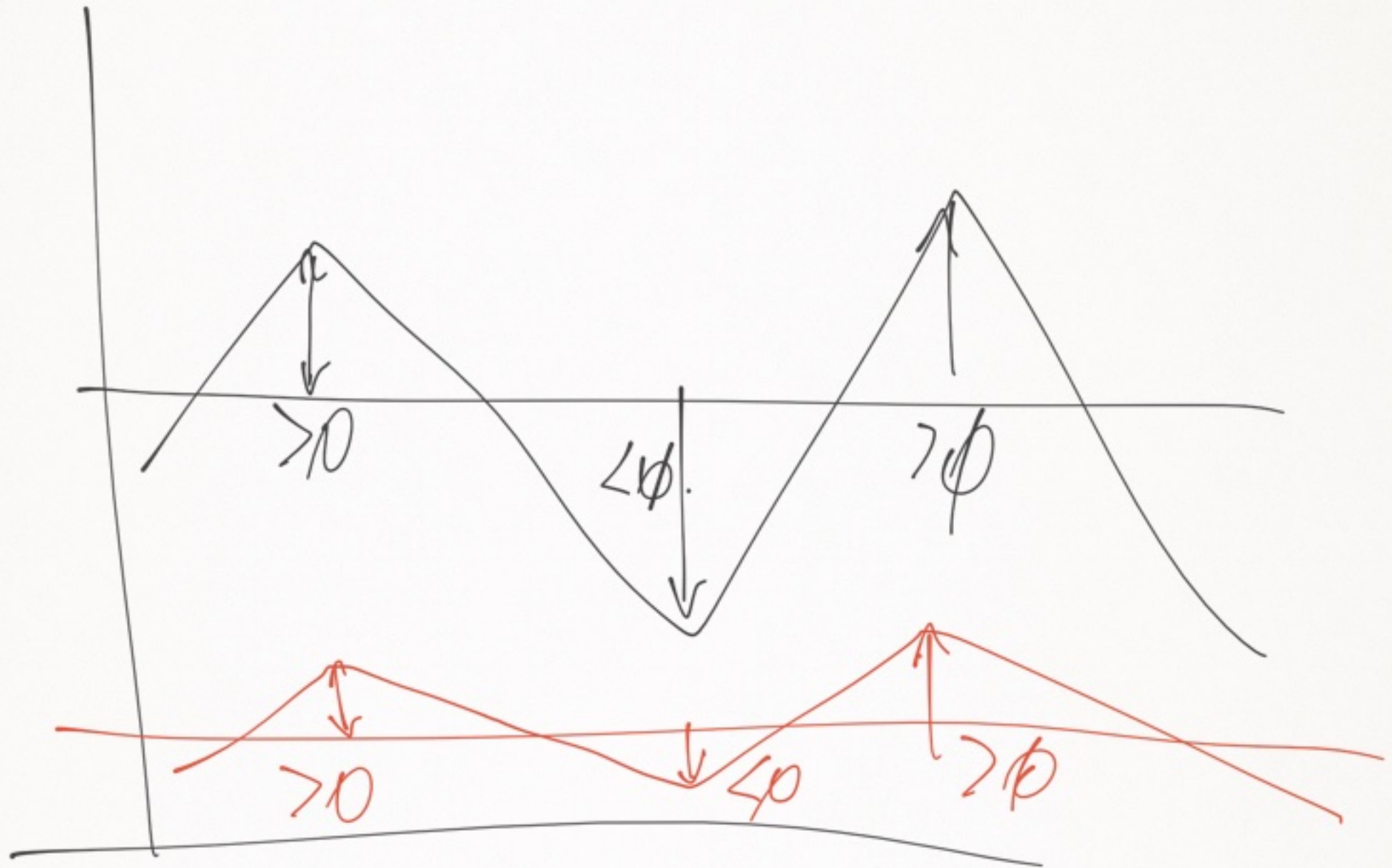
$$[\sigma_c^2] = [x] [\sigma_{ij}] [x]^t$$

MATRIZ
DE
COVARIÂNCIA

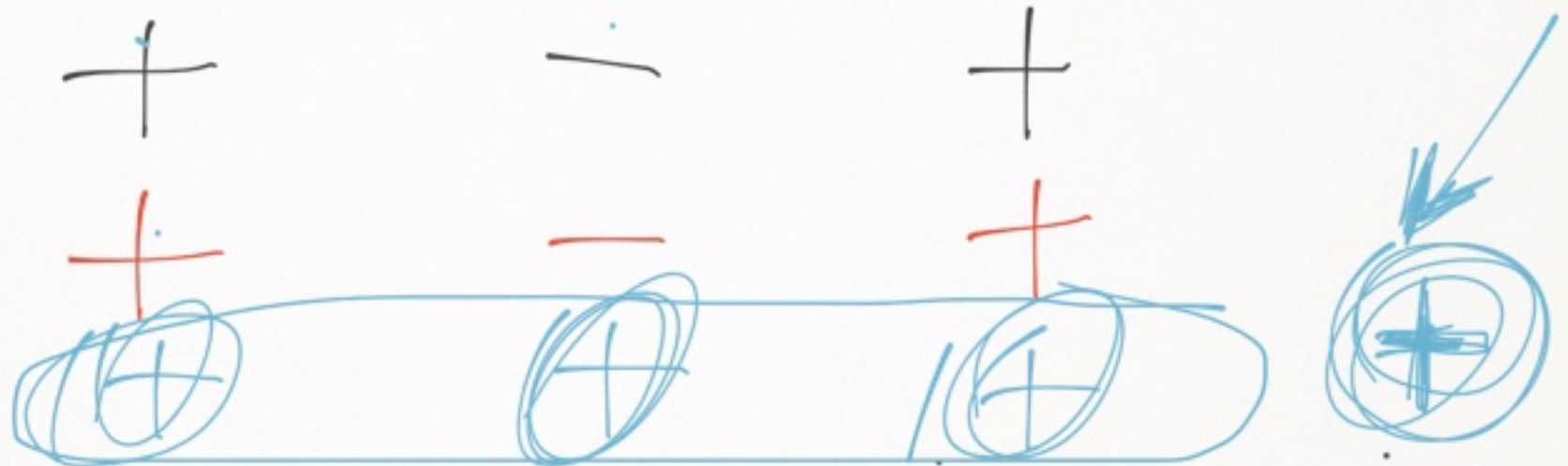


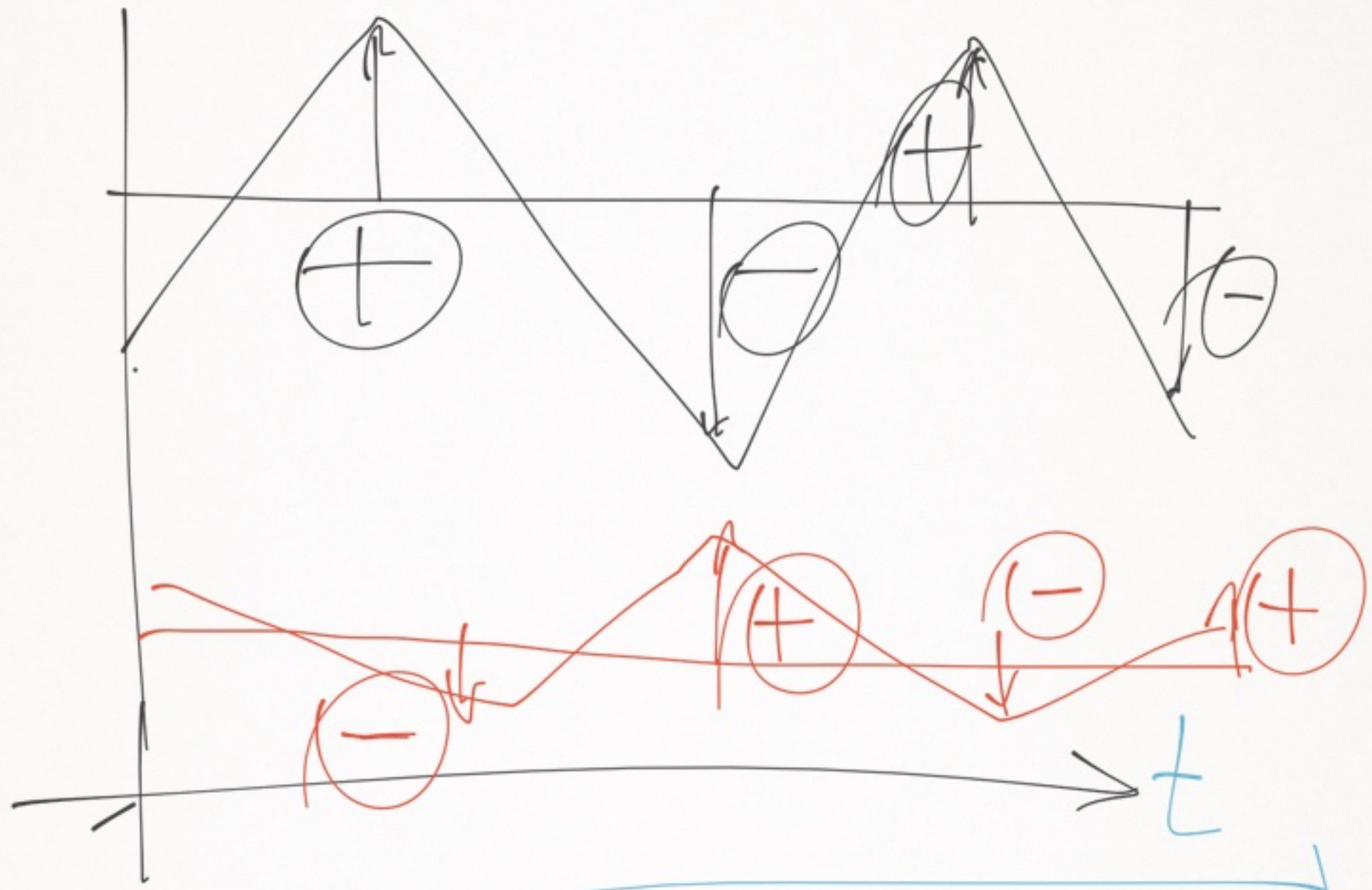
Q. 10

| dB | dB | (+/-) | (+/-) |
|---------|----------|-------|-------|
| ϕ | 0.017 | * | + |
| 0.02 | -0.022 | + | + |
| ϕ | -0.02 | * | + |
| -0.02 | -0.022 | - | + |
| ϕ | $+0.017$ | * | + |

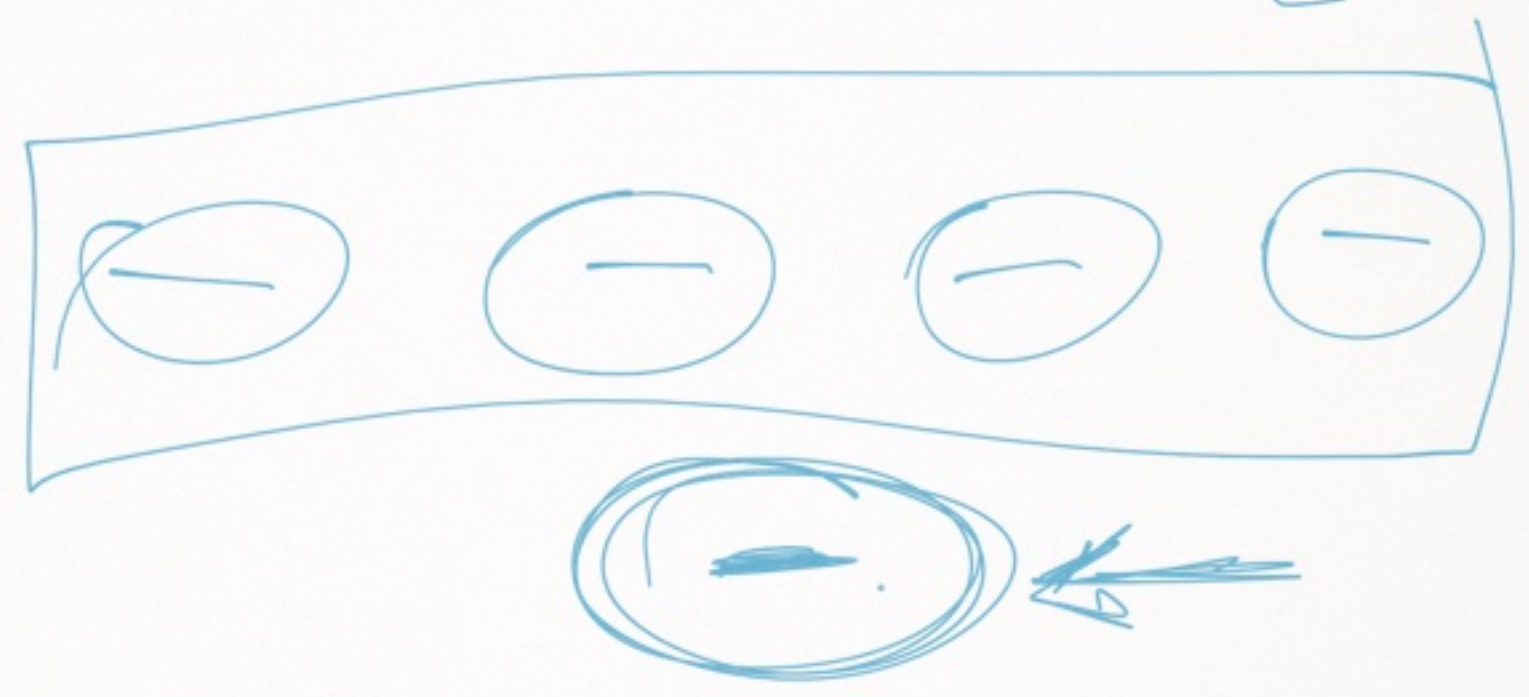


MULTI



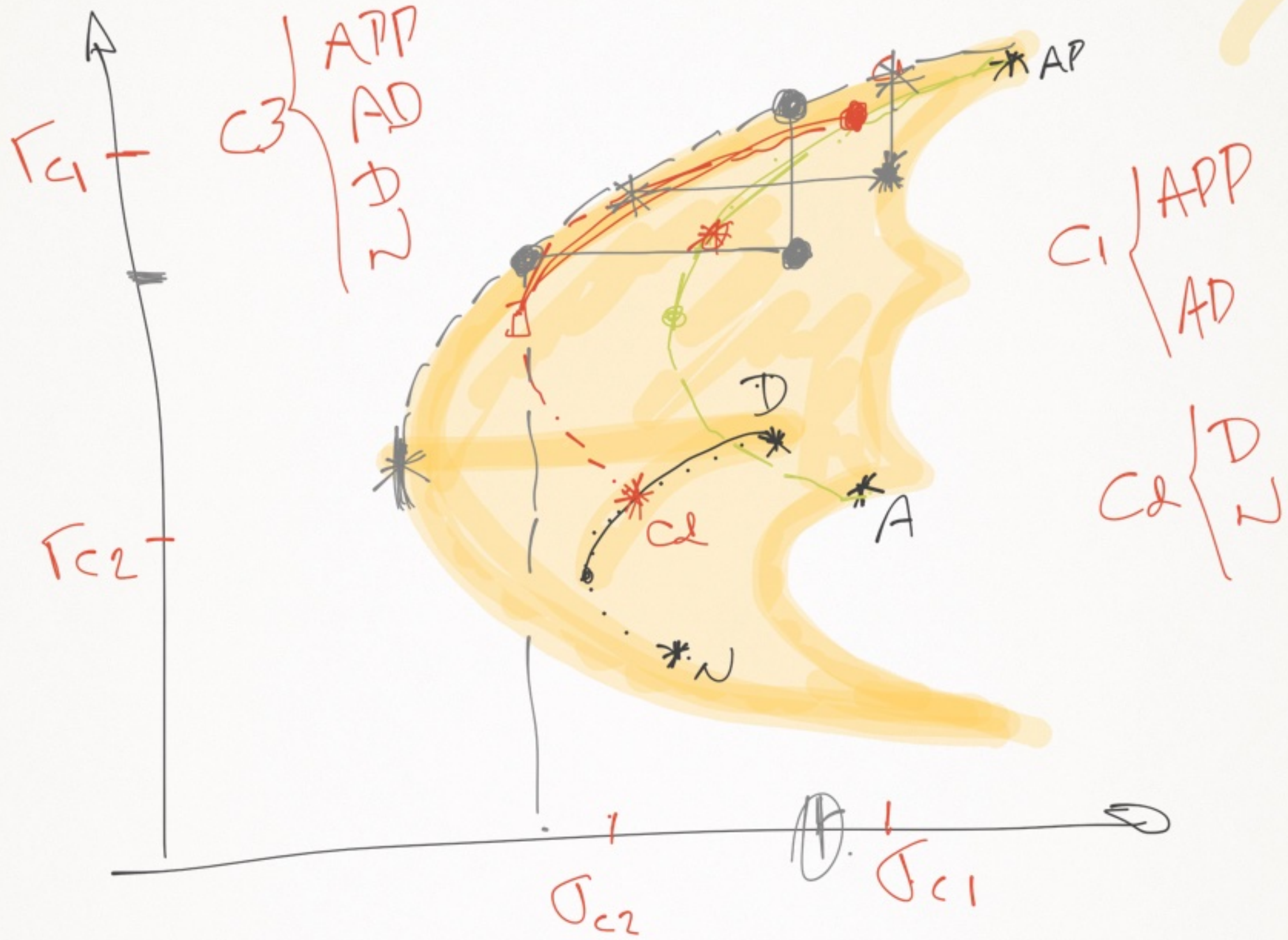


MULTI



$$[R_c] : [x] [r]^t$$

$$[\sigma_c^x] : [x] [Cov] [x]^t$$



120000

fronteira
eficiente dos
ativos de risco



VPL \rightarrow WACC



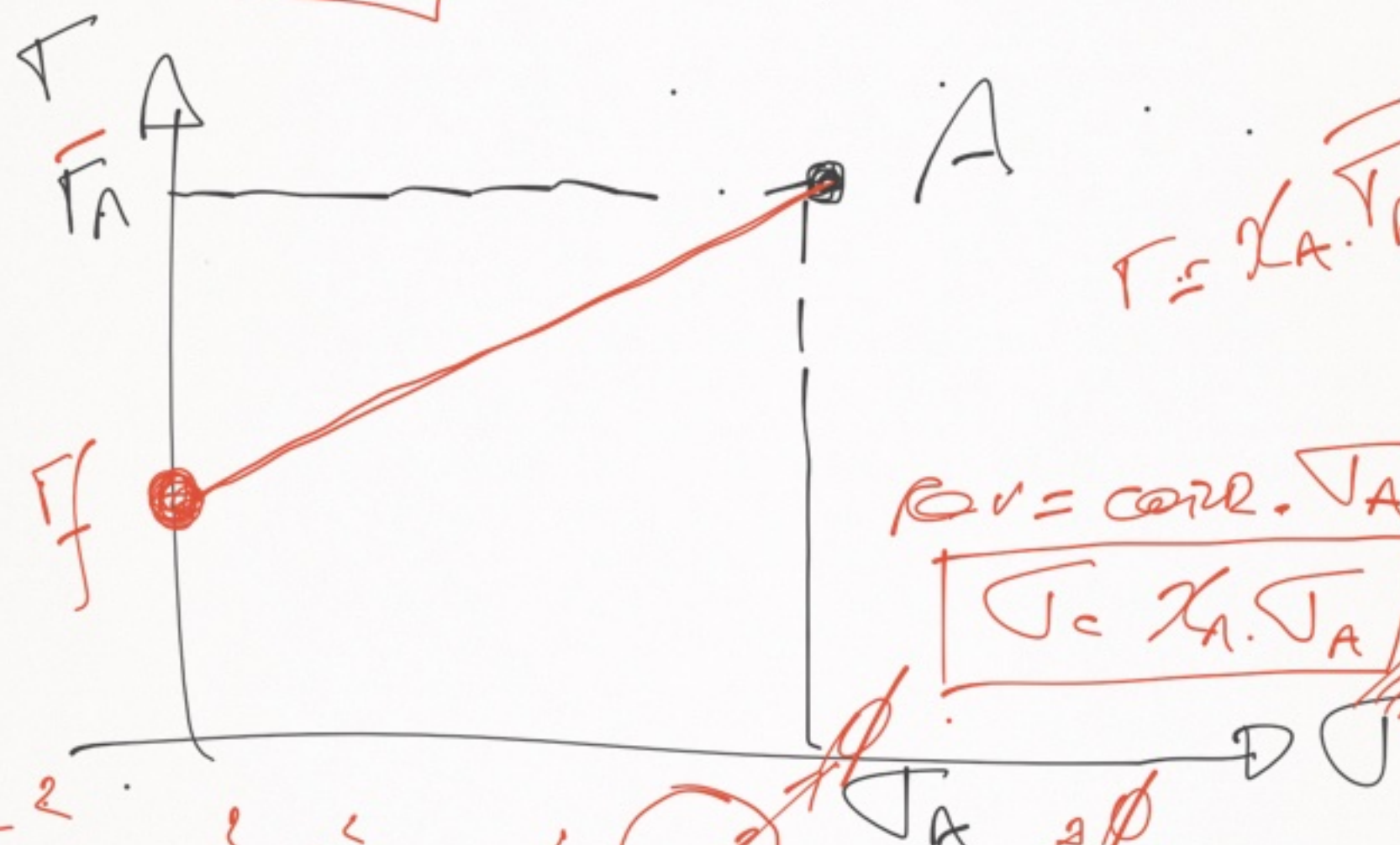
$$x_e \cdot T_e + x_d \cdot T_d \checkmark$$

~~$x_e \cdot T_e$~~
 \updownarrow
RISCO \equiv variabilidade de retornos

Ativo livre de risco $\rightarrow D, T_f$

Tesouro Direto

no Brasil SELIC



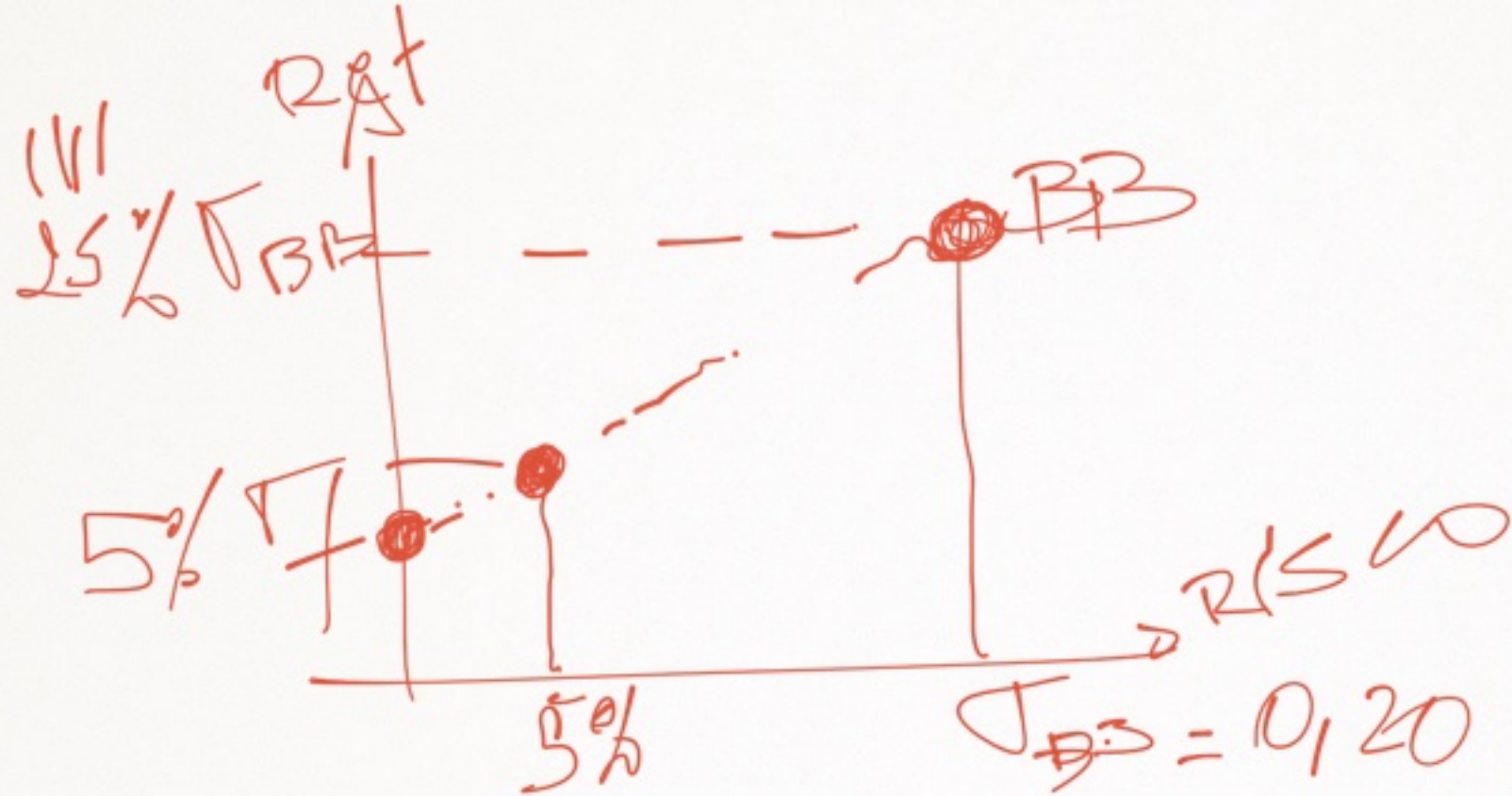
$$r = \lambda_A \cdot \bar{r}_A + \lambda_f \cdot \bar{r}_f$$

$$\text{cov} = \text{corr} \cdot \sigma_A \cdot \sigma_f = \phi$$

$$\sigma_c = \lambda_A \cdot \sigma_A$$

$$\sigma_c^2 = \lambda_A^2 \cdot \sigma_A^2 + \lambda_f^2 \cdot \sigma_f^2 + 2 \lambda_A \lambda_f \cdot \text{cov}$$



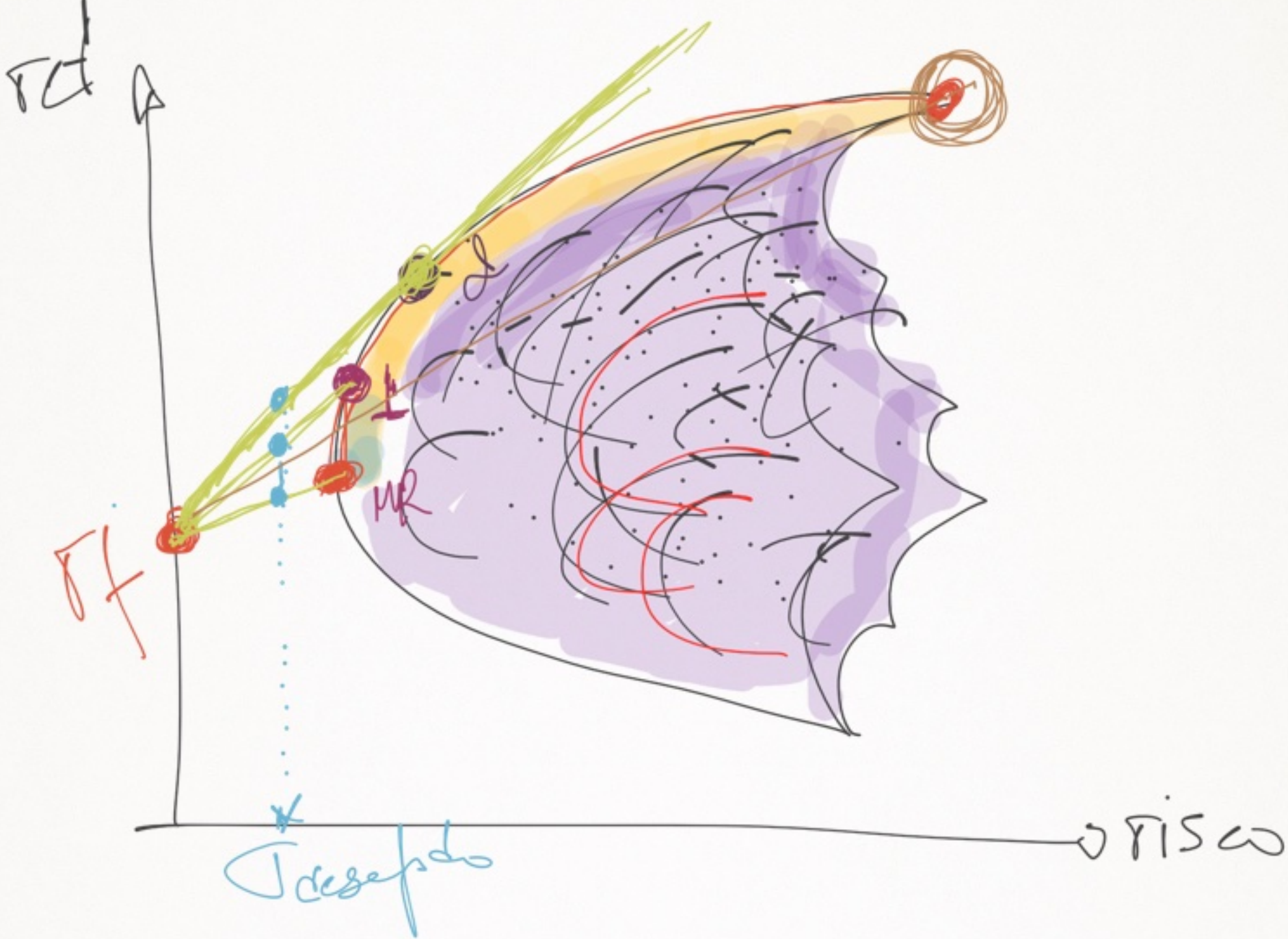


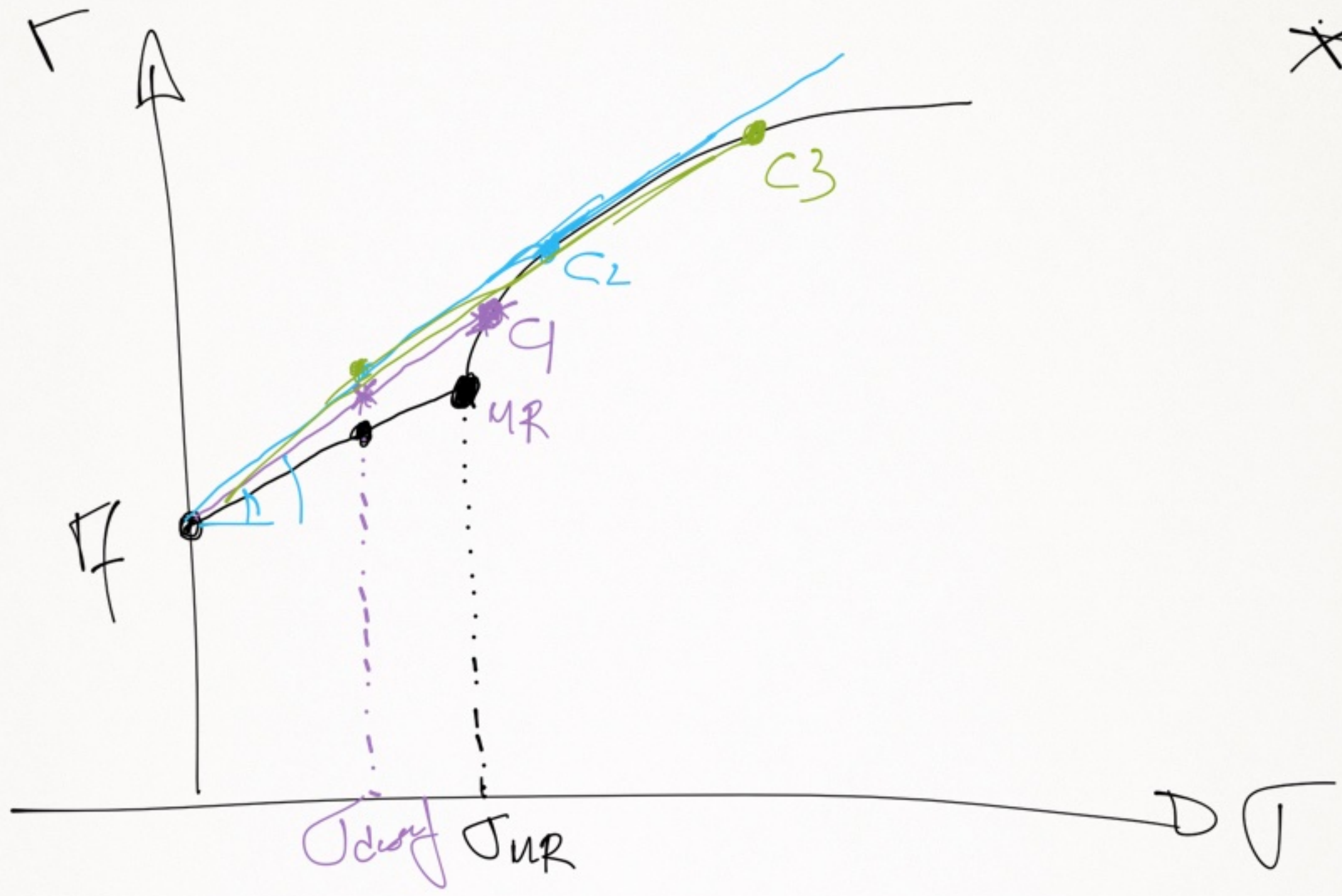
$$\sigma_c = \alpha_{BB} \cdot \sigma_{BB}$$

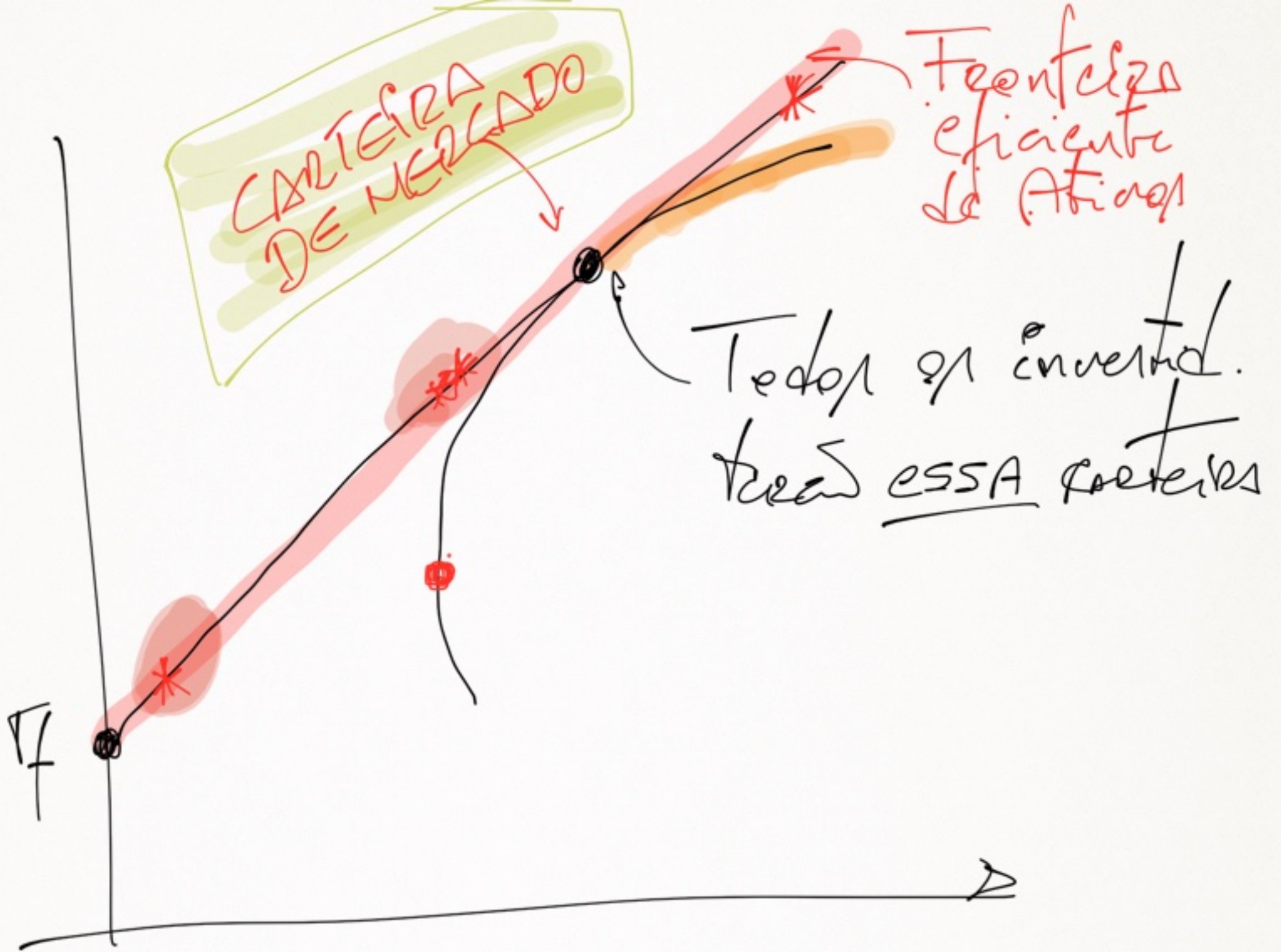
$$5\% = \alpha_{BB} \cdot 20\% \Rightarrow \alpha_{BB} = \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sigma_c = 0,25 \times 0,25 + 0,75 \times 0,05$$

$$\alpha_f = \frac{3}{4}$$





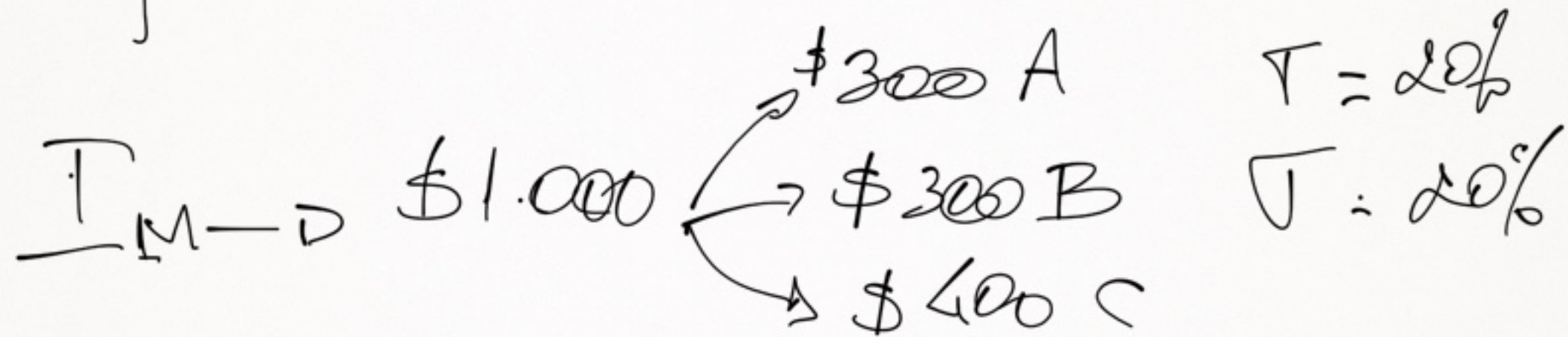


FRONTIERA DE ATIVOS = Linha de Mercado de Capitais (CML)



Tangina : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 30\% \\ B = 30\% \\ C = 40\% \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_M = 20\% \\ \sigma_M = 20\% \end{array} \right.$

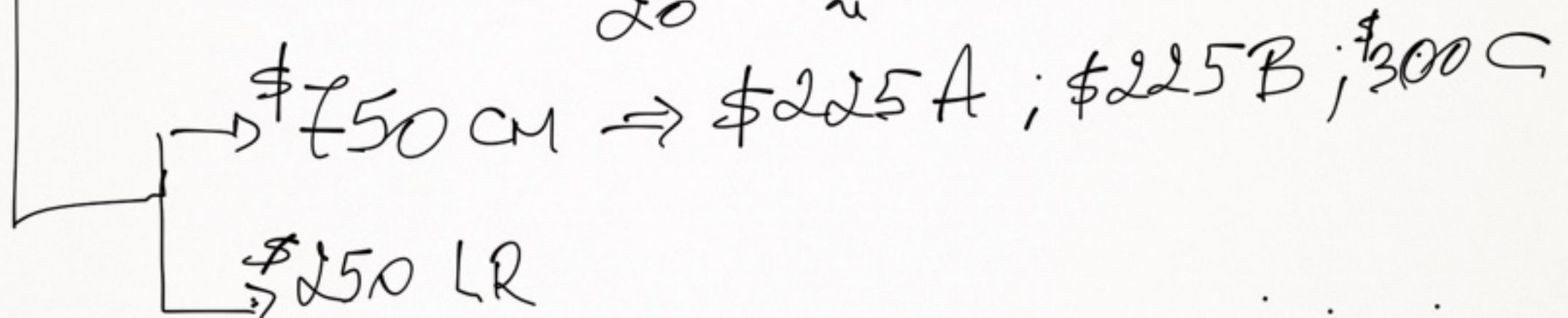
$r_f = 5\%$

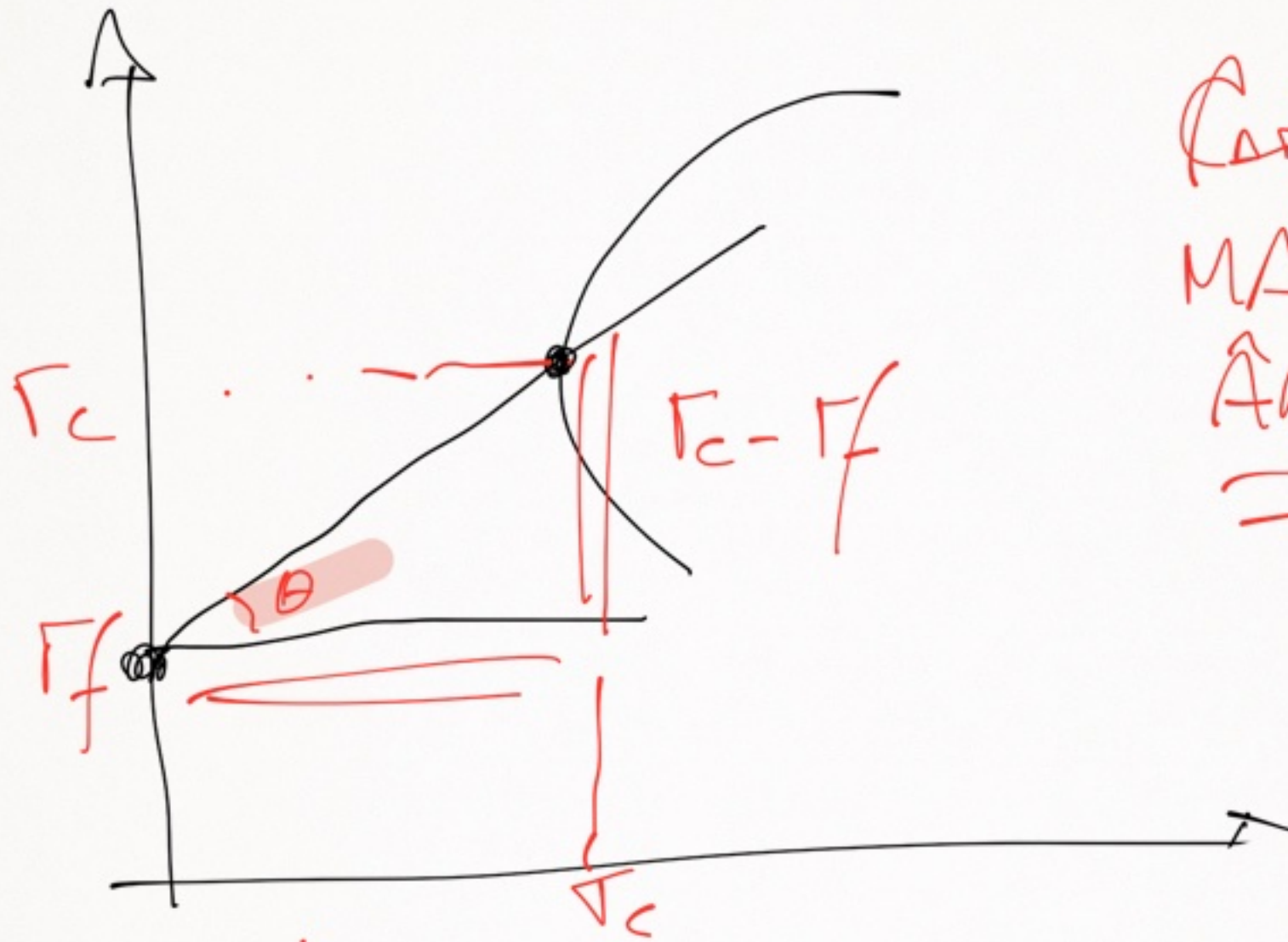


$I_{15\%}$

$\sigma = 15\% = x_M \cdot \sigma_M = x_M \cdot 20\%$

$x_M = \frac{15}{20} = \frac{3}{4} = 0,75$

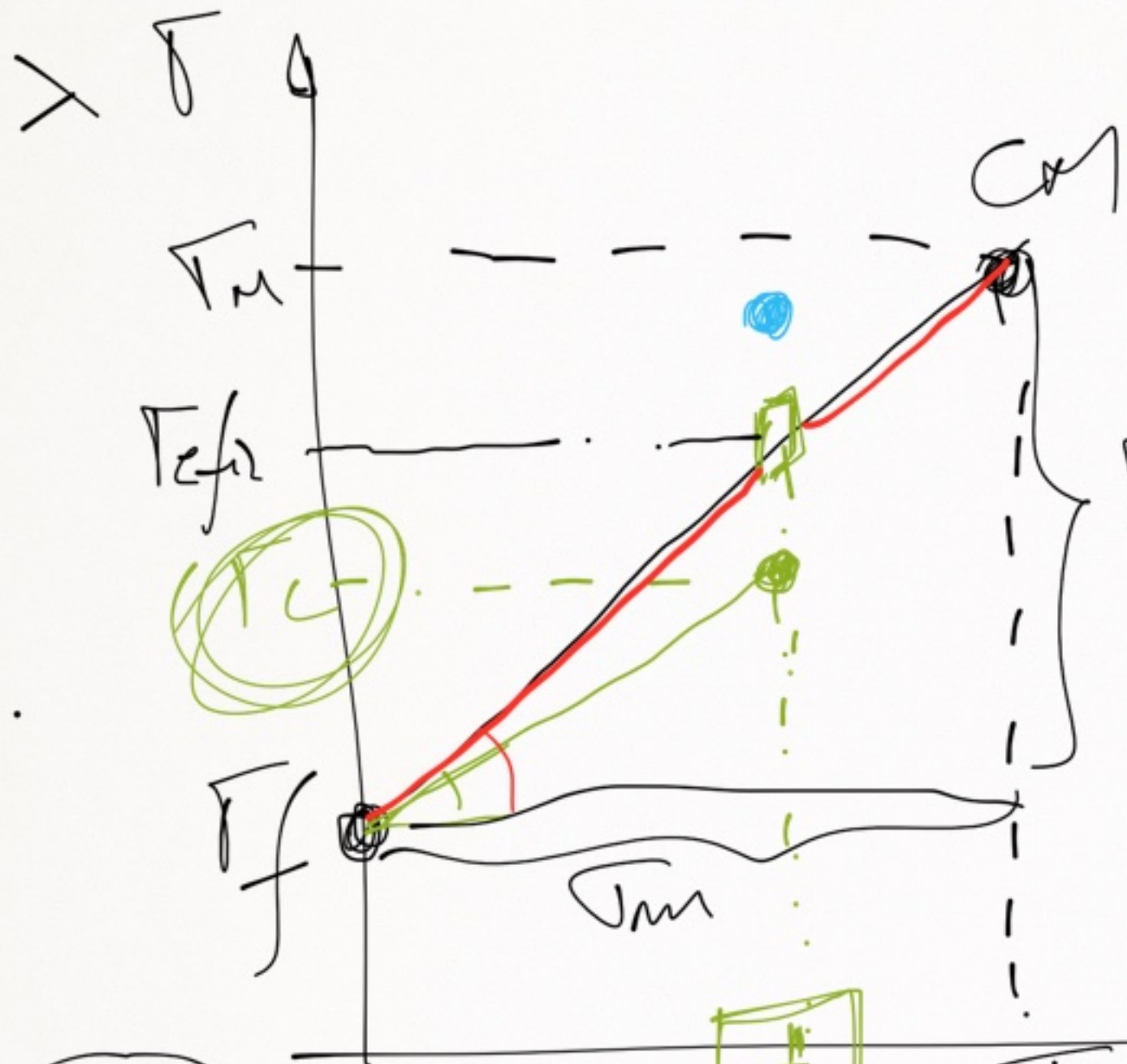




Port. Mercado
 MÁXIMO
 ÂNGULO

$$\text{MAX}(\text{tg} \theta) = \frac{(r_c - r_f)}{\sigma_c} = \text{Índice de Sharpe}$$





IBOVESPA

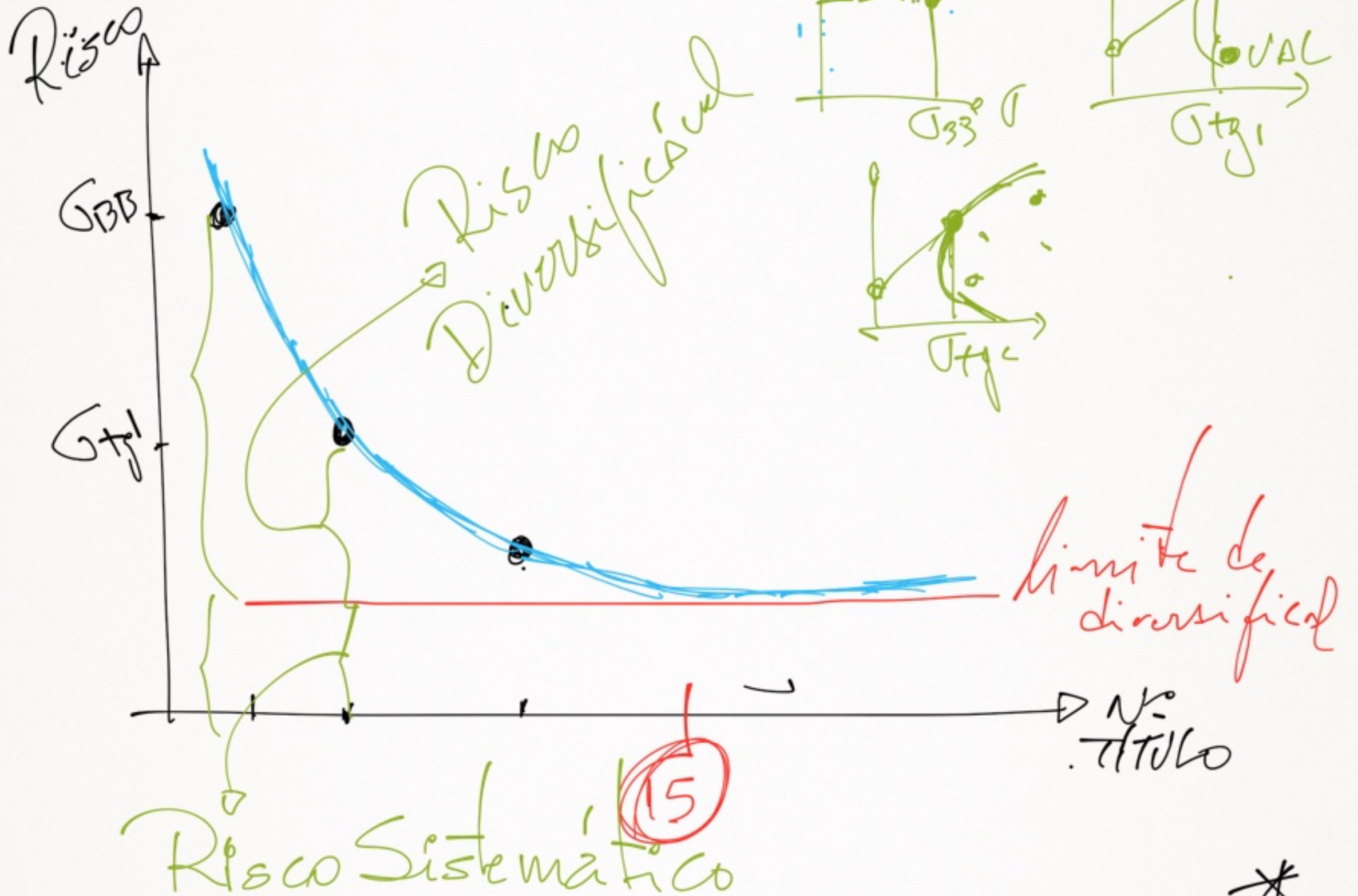
Qto de retorno
 uma carteira
 eficiente tem
 que dar pl
 um
 risco

CML

$$T_{efi} = T_f + \frac{(T_m - T_f)}{\sigma_m} \cdot \sigma_c$$

$$T_c < T_{efi}$$

X
RETORNOS ↔ RISCO

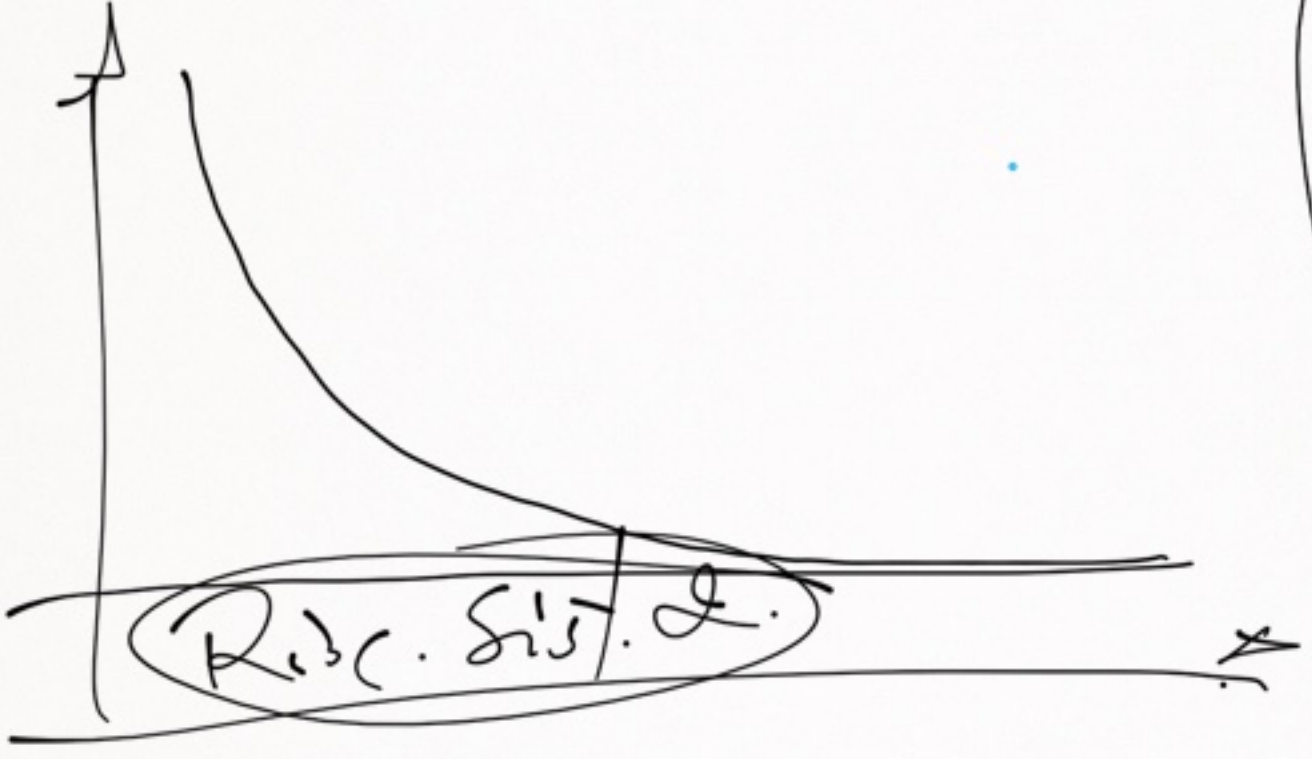


~~A~~



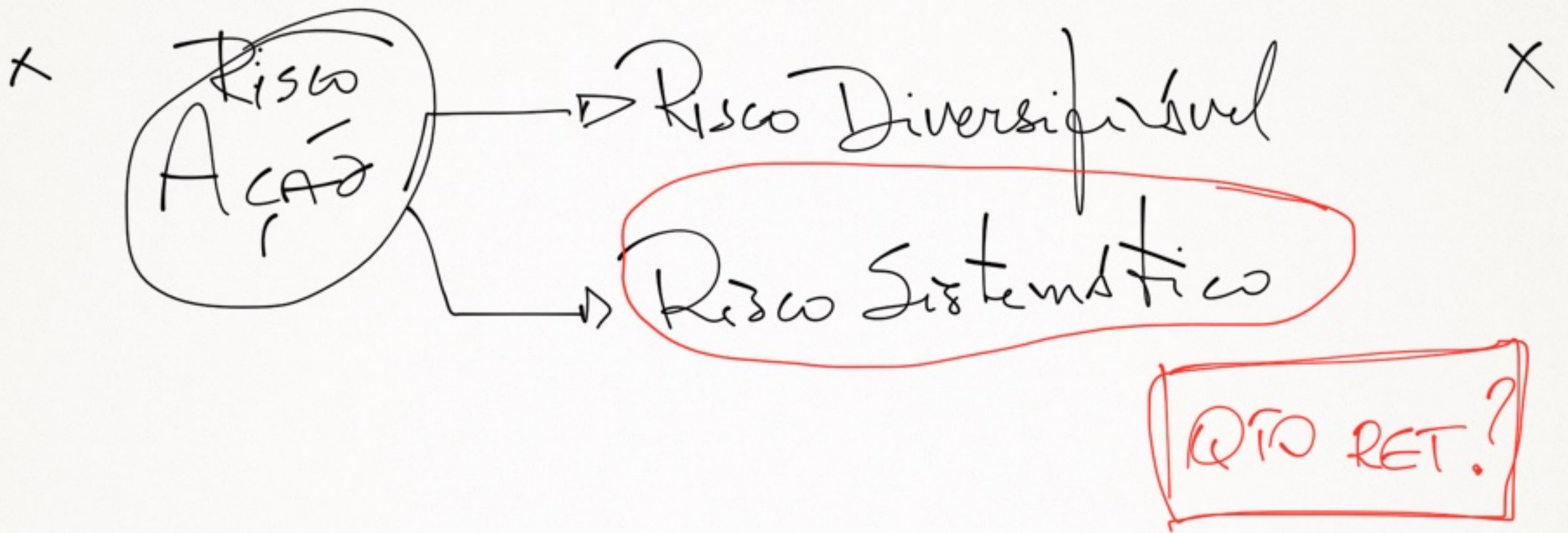
Banca
Elettrici
Trasporti

C1

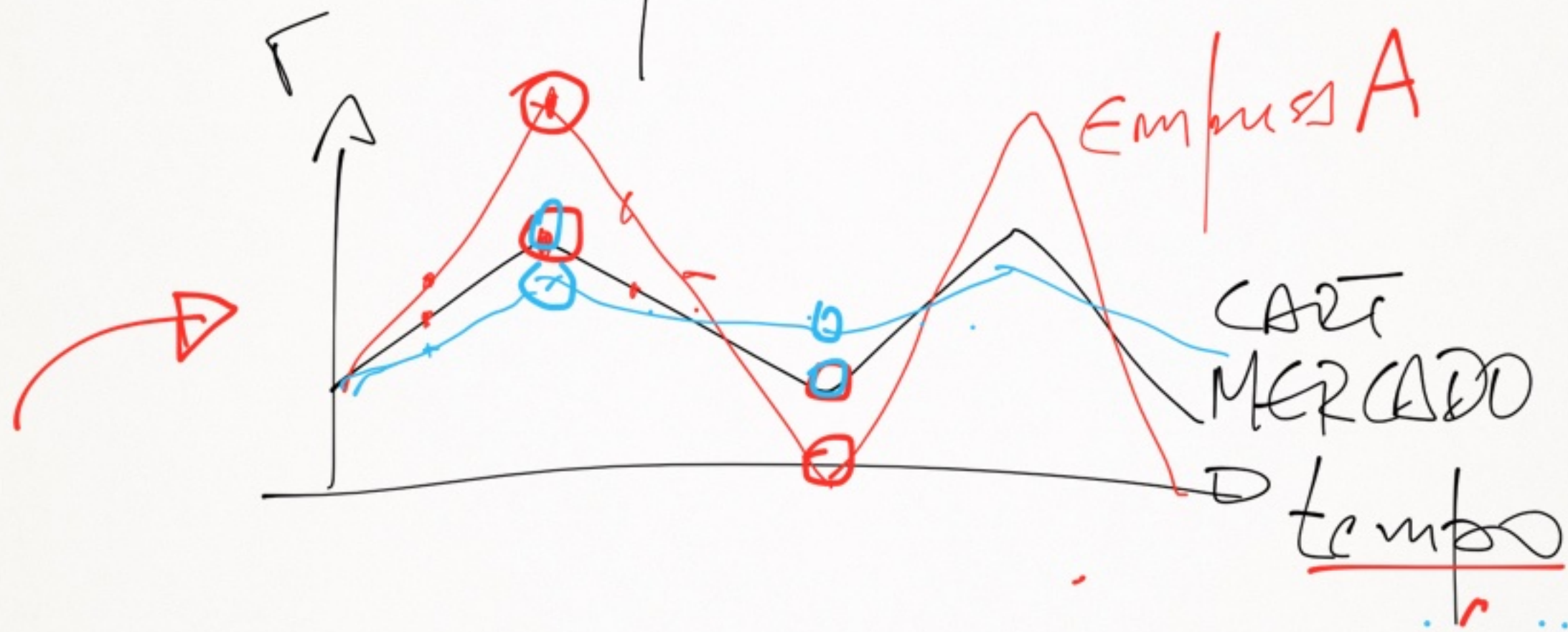


Varefo
Comunic.
Sande
Educa

C2







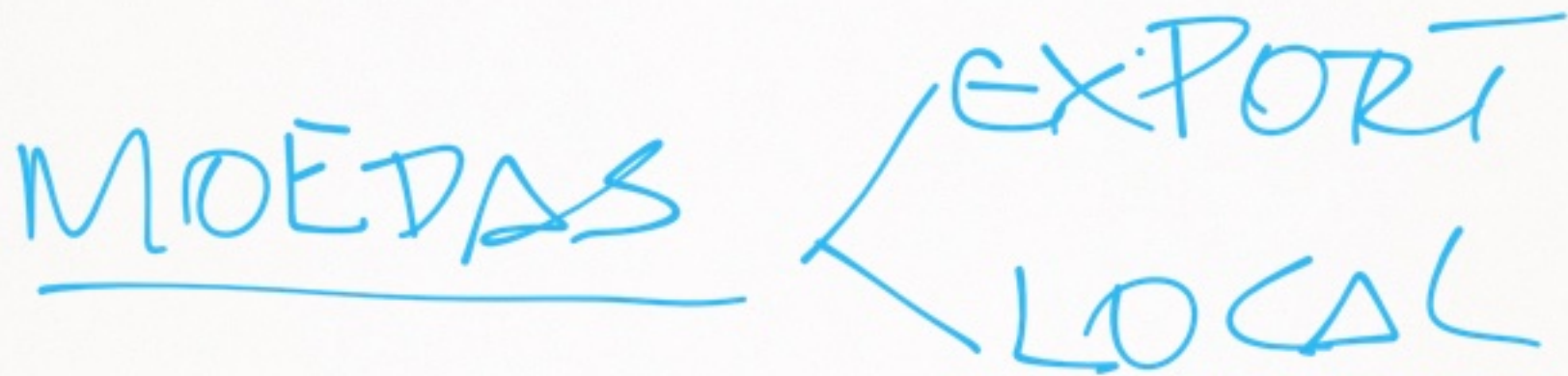
MEDIR RISCO SISTEMÁTICO



COMPORTAMENTO DOS
RETORNOS COM
RELAÇÃO A CART. MERCADO

Risco específico

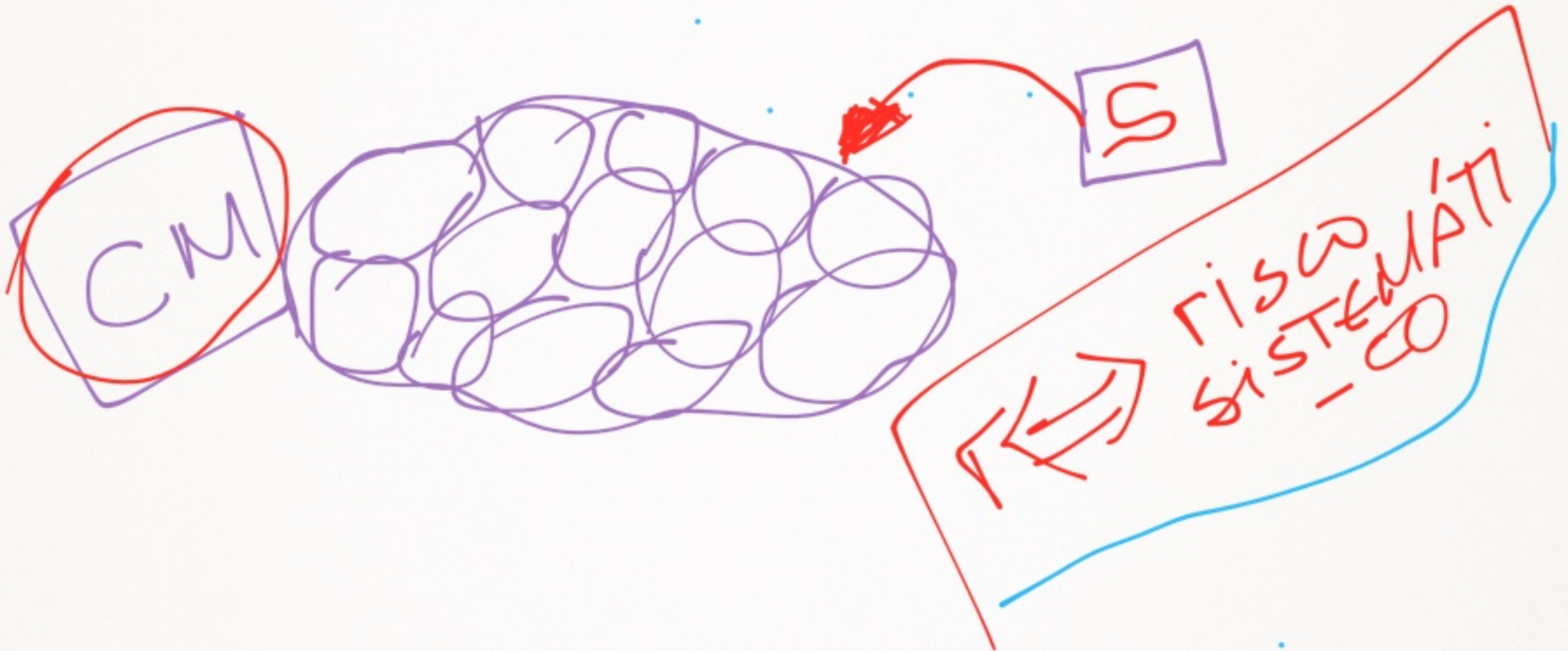
Mercados 
APPLE
SAMSUNG

MOEDAS 
EXPORT
LOCAL

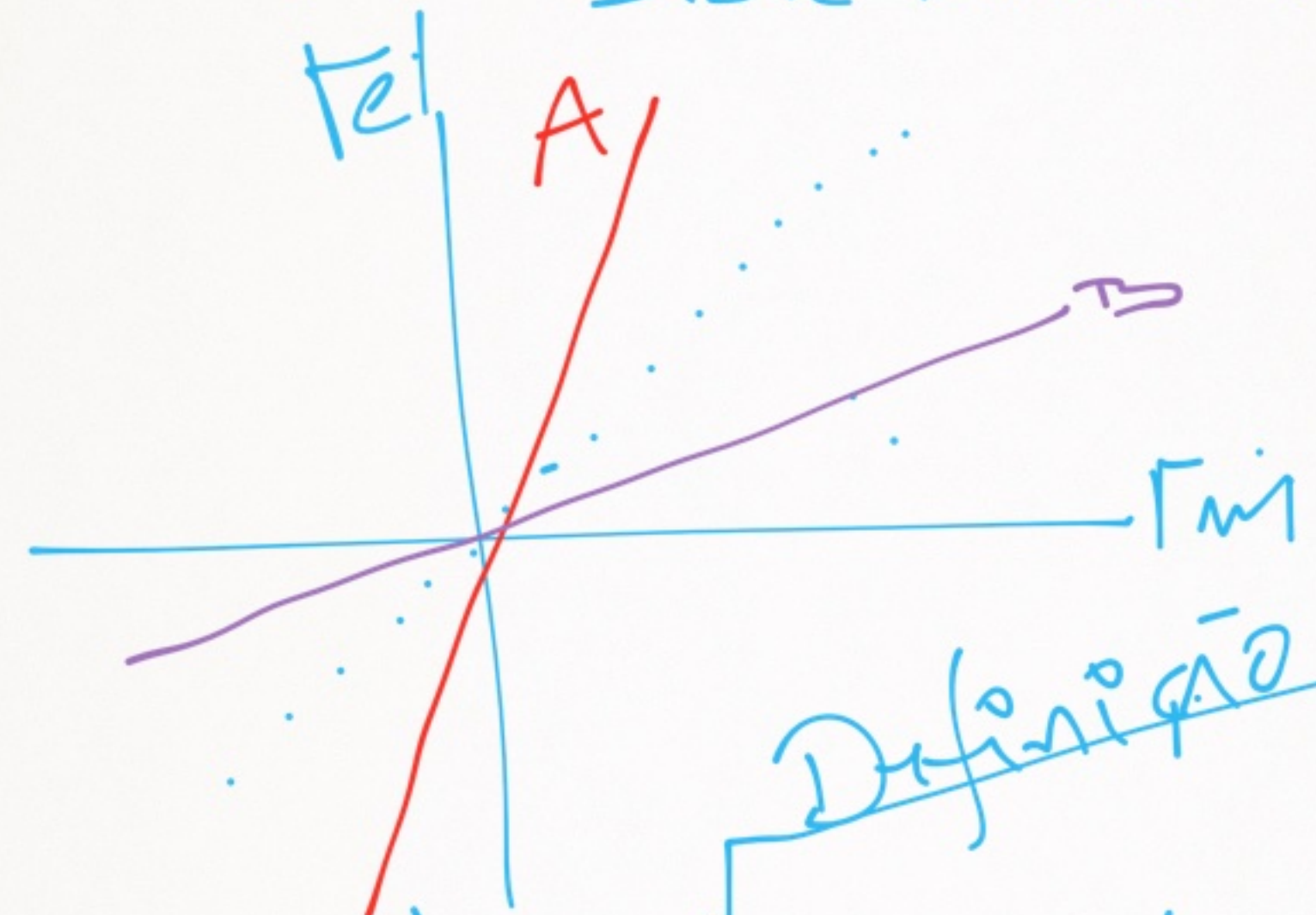
Sazonalidades

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{II} = \sigma_{II} + \sigma_{sist} \\ \sigma_s : \sigma_{cs} + \sigma_{sist} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{II} \\ \sigma_s \end{array}$$

σ_{II}



$r_{e|t}$ \longleftrightarrow risco "sistemático" } APROXIMA O RISCO SISTEM.



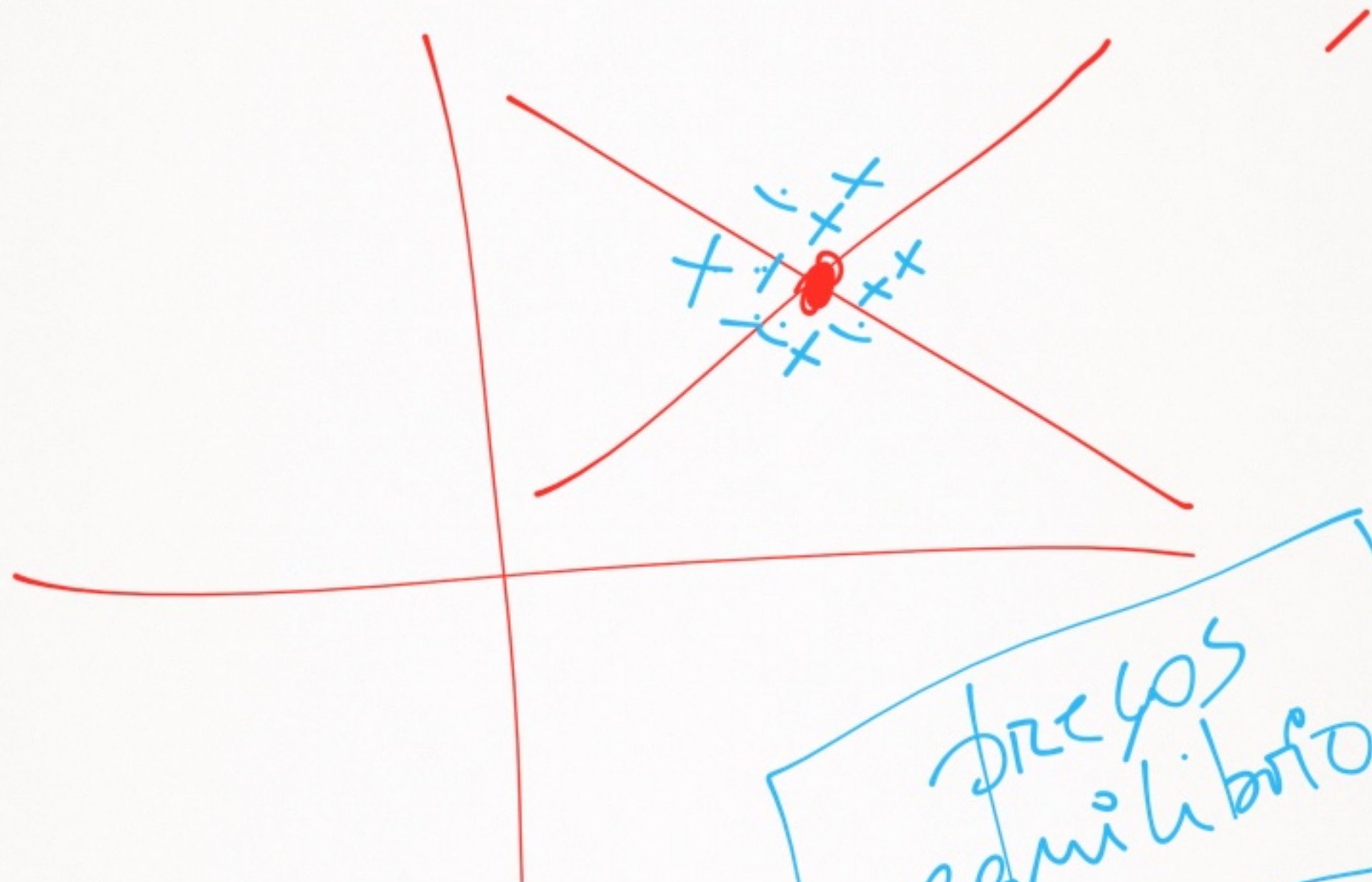
COMPORTAM. RET COM REL RET CART. MERC

Definição

CORR: $\frac{COV(r_A, r_B)}{\sigma_A \cdot \sigma_B}$

$\beta = \frac{COV(r_i, r_m)}{\sigma_m \cdot \sigma_m}$

1
 > 1
 < 1
 < 0



preços
equilíbrio

Regra de 3

prêmios de risco

CAPT
mercado $\rightarrow \beta_m = 1$ ——— $(\Gamma_m - \Gamma_f)$

ATIVO $\rightarrow \beta$ ——— $(\Gamma_e - \Gamma_f)$

$$\Gamma_e - \Gamma_f = \beta (\Gamma_m - \Gamma_f)$$

$$\Gamma_e = \Gamma_f + \beta (\Gamma_m - \Gamma_f)$$

CAPM (MODELO)

Capital
Asset
Pricing
Model

VPL

WACC

r_d

r_e

reembolsar
a
motivação

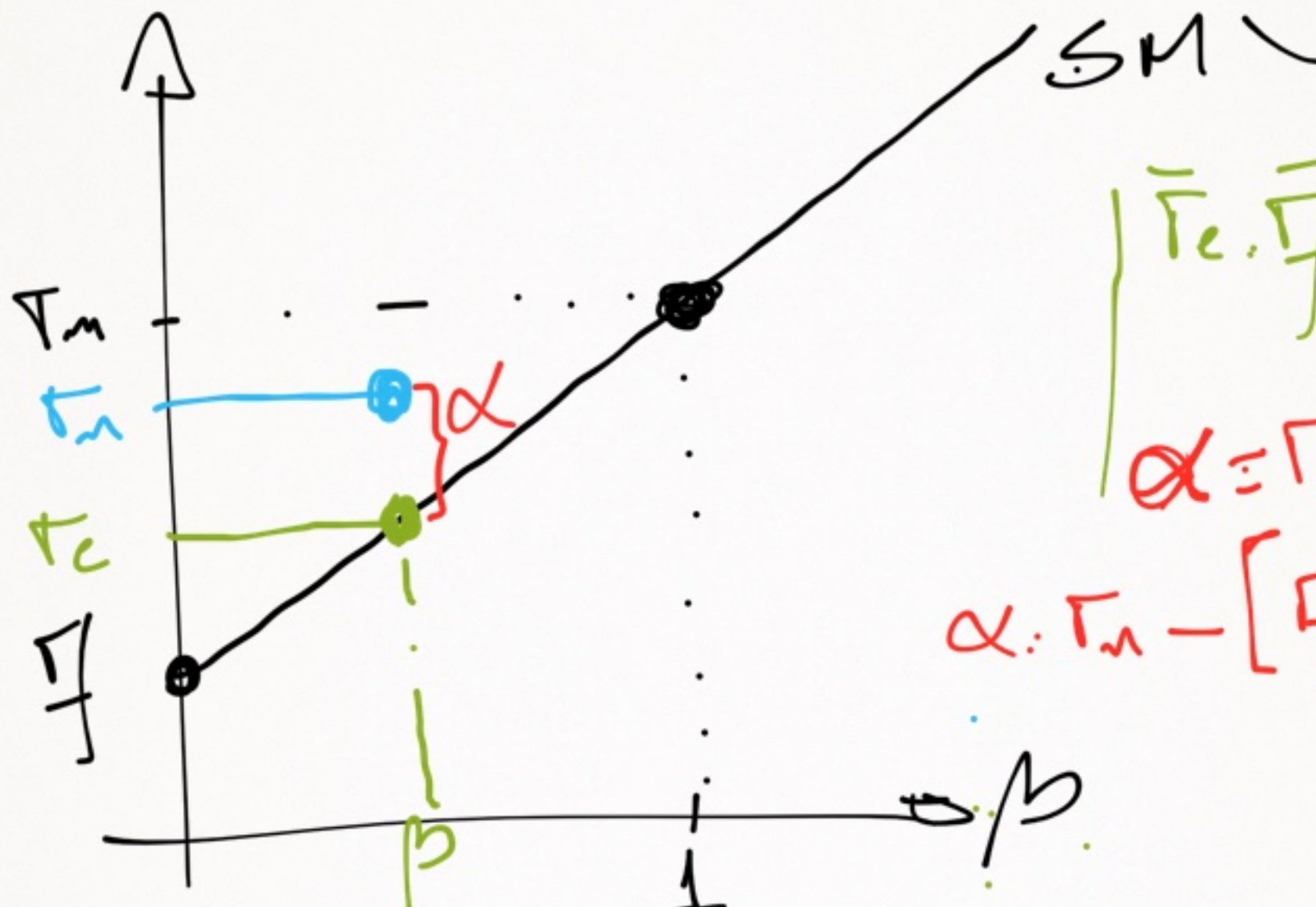
$$r_e = r_f + \beta(r_m - r_f)$$

$$r_e = r_f + \beta_1 (r_m - r_f) + \beta_2 \cdot TAM + \beta_3 \cdot LIQ$$

3 FATORES
FAMA

APT → geral

$$r_e = r_f + \beta_1 F_1 + \beta_2 F_2 + \dots + \beta_M F_M$$



$$\bar{\Gamma}_e \cdot \bar{\Gamma}_f + \beta (\bar{\Gamma}_m - \bar{\Gamma}_f)$$

$$\alpha = \Gamma_m - \Gamma_e$$

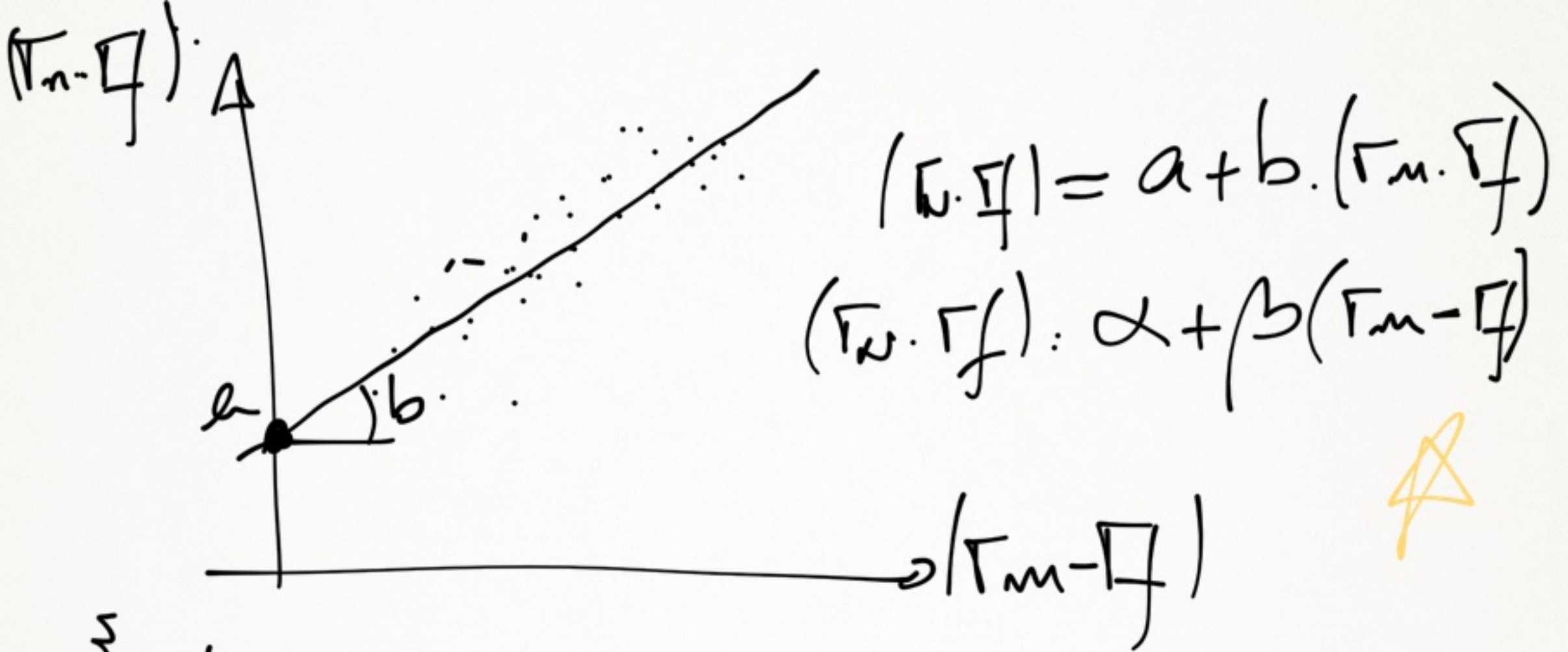
$$\alpha = \Gamma_m - [\Gamma_f + \beta (\Gamma_m - \Gamma_f)]$$

$$\Gamma_m = \Gamma_f + \beta (\Gamma_m - \Gamma_f) + \alpha$$

$$(\Gamma_m - \Gamma_f) = \alpha + \beta (\Gamma_m - \Gamma_f)$$



.....



alpha Jensen

$\alpha > \phi \Rightarrow$ QTD ACIMA DO EQUILIBRIO

$\hookrightarrow \downarrow P_0$

$\alpha < \phi \Rightarrow$ QTD ABAIXO DO EQUÍLÍBRIO

$\hookrightarrow \uparrow P_0$

* CAPM é um **MODELO**

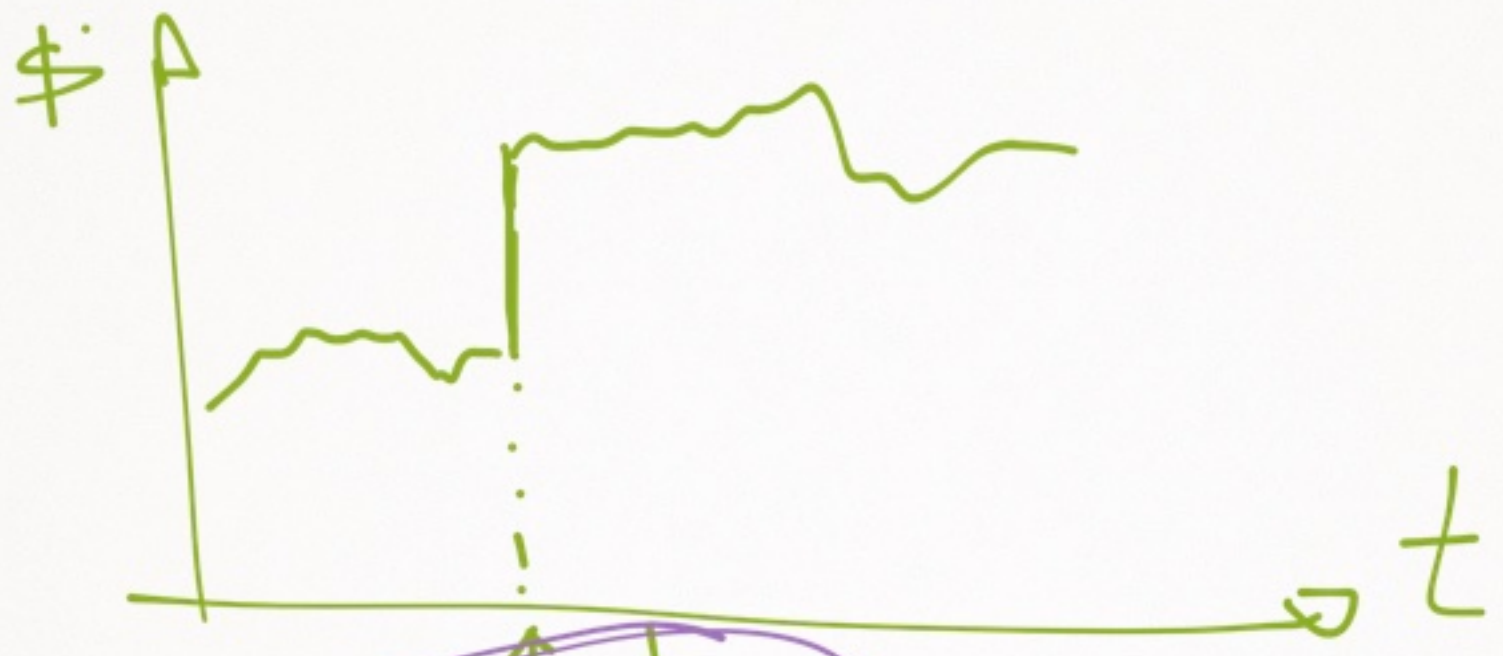
* PREMISSAS



→ Mercado é **EFICIENTE**

OS PREÇOS REFLETEM
INSTANTANEAMENTE
TODAS AS INFORMAÇÕES

- * Aparato institucional
- * Sem wishes
 - * expectativas homog.
 - * Concomitância perf.
 - * informações disponíveis



eficiente
forte

evento
informativo



eficiente
semi-forte

evento
informativo

MERC. BRASIL NÃO É EFICIENTE

$$r_e: r_f + \beta (r_m - r_f)$$

$$r_e = SELIC + \beta \cdot (r_{BOVESPA} - SELIC)$$

$$\beta = \frac{cov(r_e, r_{BOVESPA})}{\sigma_{Bo}^2}$$

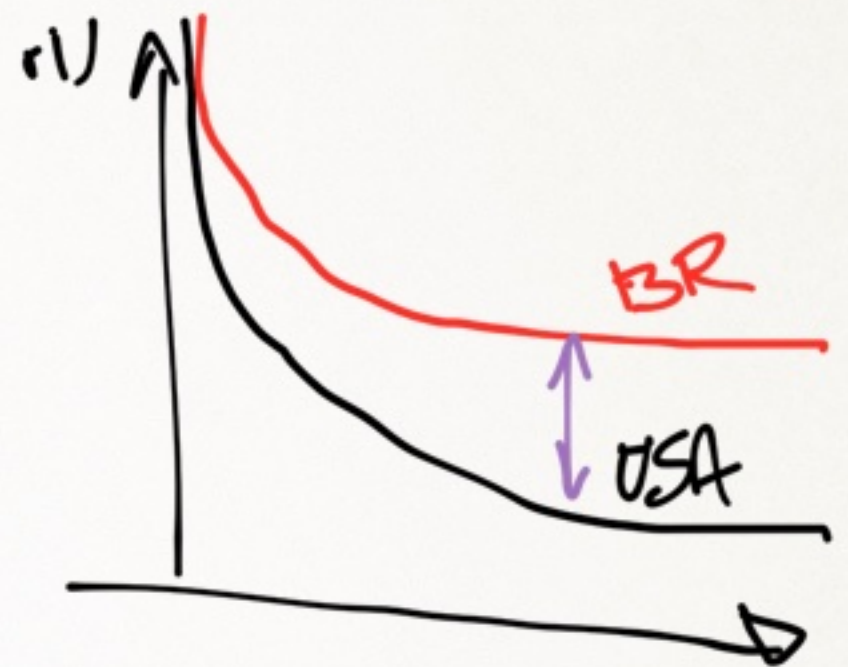
O RESULTADO
NÃO TEM
SIGNIFICADO

*

EUA

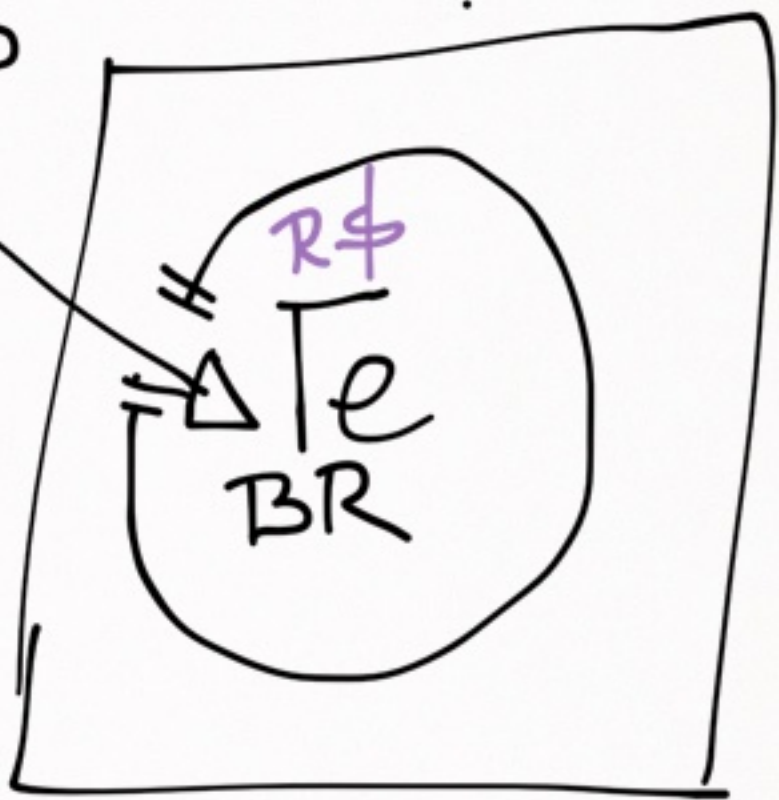


Ajustes



FISCAL PAIS

~~Spaiver~~



EUA
10%
~~10%~~
BR

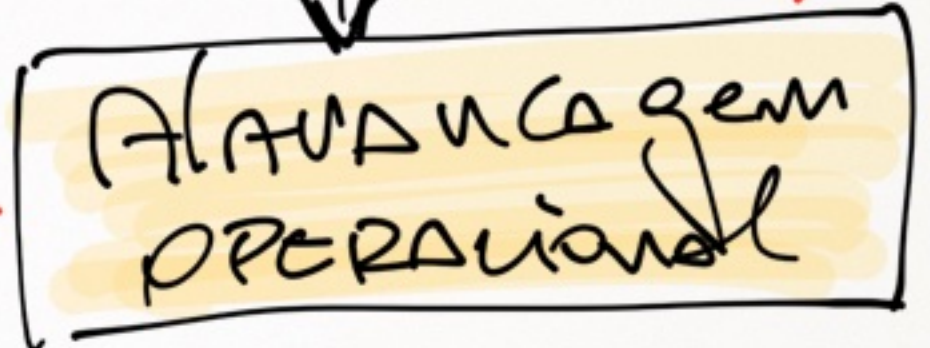
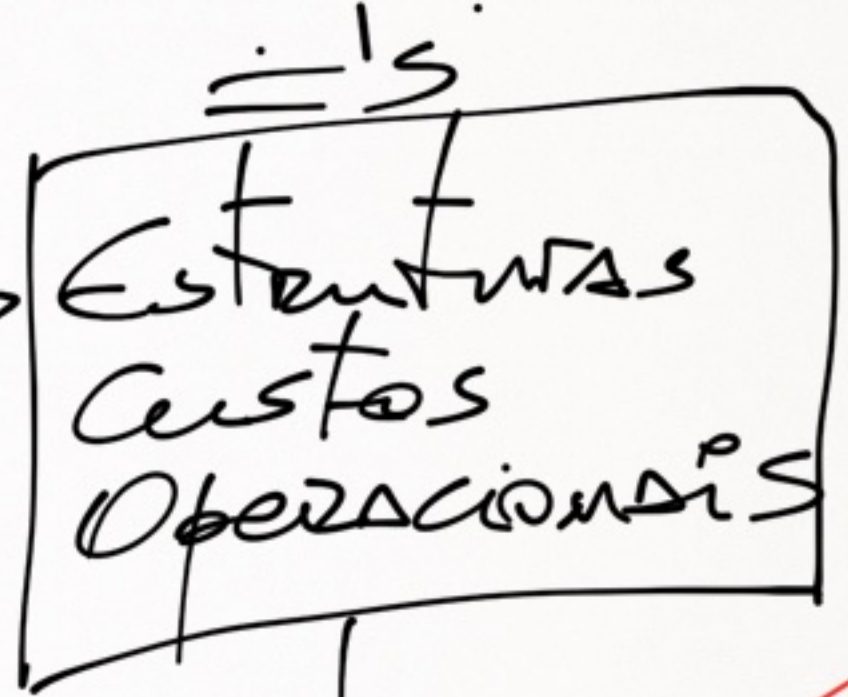
isomorfismo →

(MESMO NEGOCIO)

produtos
processos
políticas organiz.
= IS

① inovador →

Benchmark ②



operacionais
devem ser semelhantes

