

Assume that Amorgy Inc. has a 30% chance of earning an EBIT of \$100 million per year, a 45% chance of earning an EBIT of \$175 million per year, a 20% chance of earning an EBIT of \$225 million per year, and a 5% chance of earning an EBIT of \$300 million per year. Assume also that Amorgy's current interest expense equals \$200 million. Amorgy is considering issuing additional \$100 million of permanent debt at a 10% interest rate *and uses the proceeds to repurchase common stock.*

- a. How does the value of Amorgy change if markets are perfect? Note: Answer is a number.
- b. How does the value of Amorgy change if the only market imperfection is corporate taxes and the corporate tax rate equals 35%? Note: Answer is a number.
- c. How does the value of Amorgy change if the only market imperfections are corporate and personal taxes? Assume the corporate tax rate equals 35%, the personal tax rate on equity income equals 15%, and the personal tax rate on interest income equals 25%. Note: Answer is a number.
- d. How would your answer to "c" change if we also assume indirect financial distress costs exist? Note: ~~Answer is NOT a number.~~ *do is indicate the direction of the change.* *All you need to*
- e. How would your answer to "d" change if we also assume the presence of stockholder-manager conflict? Note: ~~Answer is NOT a number.~~

Interest expense on new debt = 10 million; Total interest = 210 million

a. \$0 or no change +10

b. $100(.35) = 35$ million +15

c. $T^ = 1 - \left(\frac{(1 - .25)^{+15} (.35)^{+5} (1 - .15)^{+5}}{(1 - .25)^{+5}} \right) = -.0342 \Rightarrow 100 (-.0342) = -3.42$ million +5*

d. lower (more negative) +5

e. higher (less negative) +5