

Assume that Amorgy Inc. has a 25% chance of earning an EBIT of \$100 million per year, a 30% chance of earning an EBIT of \$175 million per year, a 35% chance of earning an EBIT of \$225 million per year, and a 10% chance of earning an EBIT of \$300 million per year. Assume also that Amorgy's current interest expense equals \$150 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 20%, and the personal tax rate on interest income equals 30%. Note: Answer is a number.
- d. How would your answer to "c" change if we also assume the presence of stockholder-bondholder conflict? Note: ~~Answer is NOT a number.~~ *All you need to do is indicate the direction of the change.*
- e. How would your answer to "d" change if we also assume bankruptcy costs exist? Note: ~~Answer is NOT a number.~~

Interest expense on new debt = 10 million; Total interest = 160 million

a. \emptyset or no change *+10*

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

c.
$$T^* = 1 - \left(\frac{(1 - (.75)(.35))(1 - .2)}{(1 - .3)} \right) = +.1571 \Rightarrow .1571(100) = +15.71 \text{ million}$$

d. lower *+5*

e. lower *+5*