

教育部高校工商管理类教学指导委员会 双语教学推荐教材

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工商管理经典教材·会计与财务系列

Administration Classics

公司理财

Corporate Finance

乔纳森·伯克 (Jonathan Berk) 著

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姜英兵 改编

中国人民大学出版社

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· 北京 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

公司理财/伯克, 德马佐著; 姜英兵改编.

北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2009

工商管理经典教材. 会计与财务系列.

教育部高校工商管理类教学指导委员会双语教学推荐教材

ISBN 978-7-300-11041-7

I. 公…

II. ①伯…②德…③姜…

III. 公司-财务管理-双语教学-高等学校-教材-英文

IV. F276.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 128262 号

教育部高校工商管理类教学指导委员会双语教学推荐教材

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出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.ttrnet.com> (人大教研网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 涿州市星河印刷有限公司

规 格 215 mm×275 mm 16 开本

版 次 2009 年 8 月第 1 版

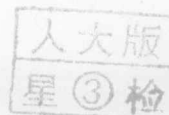
印 张 34.5

印 次 2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 932 000

定 价 52.00 元

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总 序

随着我国加入 WTO,越来越多的国内企业参与到国际竞争中来,用国际上通用的语言思考、工作、交流的能力也越来越受到重视。这样一种能力也成为我国各类人才参与竞争的一种有效工具。国家教育机构、各类院校以及一些主要的教材出版单位一直在思考,如何顺应这一发展潮流,推动各层次人员通过学习来获取这种能力。双语教学就是这种背景下的一种尝试。

双语教学在我国主要指汉语和国际通用的英语教学。事实上,双语教学在我国教育界已经不是一个陌生的词汇了,以双语教学为主的科研课题也已列入国家“十五”规划的重点课题。但从另一方面来看,双语教学从其诞生的那天起就被包围在人们的赞成与反对声中。如今,依然是有人赞成有人反对,但不论是赞成居多还是反对占上,双语教学的规模 and 影响都在原有的基础上不断扩大,且呈大发展之势。一些率先进行双语教学的院校在实践中积累了经验,不断加以改进;一些待进入者也在模仿中学习,并静待时机成熟时加入这一行列。由于我国长期缺乏讲第二语言(包括英语)的环境,开展双语教学面临特殊的困难,因此,选用合适的教材就成为双语教学成功与否的一个重要问题。我们认为,双语教学从一开始就应该使用原版的各类学科的教材,而不是由本土教师自编的教材,从而可以避免中国式英语问题,保证语言的原汁原味。各院校除应执行国家颁布的教学大纲和课程标准外,还应根据双语教学的特点和需要,适当调整教学课时的设置,合理选择优秀的、合适的双语教材。

顺应这样一种大的教育发展趋势,中国人民大学出版社同众多国际知名的大出版公司,如麦格劳-希尔出版公司、培生教育出版公司等合作,面向大学本科生层次,遴选了一批国外最优秀的管理类原版教材,涉及专业基础课,人力资源管理、市场营销及国际化管理等专业方向课,并广泛听取有着丰富的双语一线教学经验的教师的建议和意见,对原版教材进行了适当的改编,删减了一些不适合我国国情和不适合教学的内容;另一方面,根据教育部对双语教学教材篇幅合理、定价低的要求,我们更是努力区别于目前市场上形形色色的各类英文版、英文影印版的大部头,将目标受众锁定在大学本科生层次。本套教材尤其突出了以下一些特点:

- 保持英文原版教材的特色。本套双语教材根据国内教学实际需要,对原书进行了一定的改编,主要是删减了一些不适合教学以及不符合我国国情的内容,但在体系结构和内容特色方面都保持了原版教材的风貌。专家们的认真改编和审定,使本套教材既保持了学术上的完整性,又贴近中国实际;既方便教师教学,又方便学生理解和掌握。

- 突出管理类专业教材的实用性。本套教材既强调学术的基础性,又兼顾应用的广泛性;既侧重让学生掌握基本的理论知识、专业术语和专业表达方式,又考虑到教材和管理实践的紧密结合,有助于学生形成专业的思维能力,培养实际的管理技能。

- 体系经过精心组织。本套教材在体系架构上充分考虑到当前我国在本科教育阶段推广双语教学的进度安排,首先针对那些课程内容国际化程度较高的学科进行双语教材开发,在其专业模块内精心选择各专业教材。这种安排既有利于我国教师摸索双语教学的经验,使得双语教学贴近现实教学的需要;也有利于我们收集关于双语教学教材的建议,更好地推出后续的双语教材及教辅材料。

- 篇幅合理,价格相对较低。为适应国内双语教学内容和课时上的实际需要,本套教材进行了一定的删减和改编,使总体篇幅更为合理;而采取低定价,则充分考虑到了学生实际的购买能力,从而使本套教材得以真正走近广大读者。

● 提供强大的教学支持。依托国际大出版公司的力量，本套教材为教师提供了配套的教辅材料，如教师手册、PowerPoint 讲义、试题库等，并配有内容极为丰富的网络资源，从而使教学更为便利。

本套教材是在双语教学教材出版方面的一种尝试。我们在选书、改编及出版的过程中得到了国内许多高校的专家、教师的支持和指导，在此深表谢意。同时，为使我们的教材更适于教学，我们也真诚地期待广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。需要说明的是，尽管我们在改编的过程中已加以注意，但由于各教材的作者所处的政治、经济和文化背景不同，书中内容仍可能有不妥之处，望读者在阅读时注意比较和甄别。

徐二明

中国人民大学

主持人语

(一)

2006年9月,中国人民大学出版社的编辑与我们联系,探讨筹划出版一套会计学系列英文原版教材,我们立即表示愿意合作。

在谈论我国改革开放伟大事业时有一个常被提到的故事:20世纪70年代后期,西方发达国家和我国港澳台地区的企业家、投资人来到中国大陆寻求商机和洽谈合作,总是有两种职业人才相伴,那就是律师和会计师。律师帮助企业家、投资人探究资本的安全性和发展的法制环境,会计师则帮助企业家、投资人分析合作者的财务状况和潜在的投资获利前景。所以,改革开放初期首先面世的相关规范,就是“三资企业法规”和“三资企业会计制度”。

一个显然的事实是,法律不可能国际化(甚至在一个主权国家之内,也存在着地区间的立法差异)。而会计,则一直在朝着成为“国际商业语言”的方向发展。资产负债表、利润表、现金流量表、股东权益变动表等作为会计语言的载体,在全世界的企业家、金融家、资本市场交易者之间,都是基本一致或相似的通用交流工具;而财务报告的编制者和审计者,都在遵循着促成大家得以相互理解、逐渐走向趋同的会计和审计专业规则。

相应地,我国改革开放30多年来,在国际交流的知识融会中,与国际接轨最快的领域当属商学各学科知识,其中会计学更是走在前面。大学会计专业教学在积极采用翻译教材的同时,很早就尝试采用英文原版教材,让广大师生受益匪浅。近年来国内出版的会计类英文版教科书越来越多,几乎没有漏掉大家公认的好书。而在出版时间方面,有些教材在中国出版的影印版和翻译版,甚至与其在母国的原版实现了同步,这使得我们在接受新知识方面几乎不存在时间差。可见,知识领域是没有不可逾越的语言界限的。

不过,我们也注意到,目前我国国内已经出版的众多会计专业英文版教科书,对院校教育的主角——教师和学生——来说,存在着两个严重的弱项:一是多而不成体系,分别看,每本都不错,可是怎么配套呢?要知道,一桌盛宴不能只是道道好菜一股脑儿端上来,还得有荤素冷热搭配才行;二是篇幅厚重、价格吓人,动辄百元以上,别说多数学生买不起,就连教师们在书店也常常因囊中羞涩而犹豫再三,拿起又放下。

所以,我们很愿意与中国人民大学出版社的编辑一起,针对上述两个弱项来有意识地组织这套英文版改编教材。

(二)

工作的第一步是组织团队。接受邀请的团队成員都是在院校教学一线的教师,分别来自中国人民大学、北京大学、厦门大学、上海财经大学、东北财经大学、北京师范大学、对外经济贸易大学、北京工商大学、北方理工大学、北京语言大学等。他们都拥有博士学位;英文功底都非常好;都已经在教学中采用英文原版教材,从而深有体会;都在海内外核心期刊发表过学术论文;主持和参加的科学研究课题都得到国家自然科学基金、国家社会科学基金、国家博士后科学基金和教育部专项研究基金的大力支持。他们是会计教育和学术研究中坚力量:其中两位获得2007年“教育部新世纪优秀人才支持计划”研究项目资助,四位曾留学英美,五位入选“首届全国会计学术带头人后备人才”。

第二步是选书。结合当前中国院校会计专业培养学生的课程设置,在国际著名教育出版公司推荐的基础上,改编团队成员与中国人民大学出版社的编辑一起,选择能够配套成体系的英文教科书。然后请各

改编者前言

本书是根据乔纳森·伯克(Jonathan Berk)与彼得·德玛佐(Peter DeMarzo)合著的 Corporate Finance改编而成的同名英文版教材。中国人民大学出版社率先引进了该书的国内版权,推出中文翻译版,并且为配合双语教学的需要,同步推出经改编后的英文版。虽然原版教材在美国的上市时间不长,对公司理财教材市场带来的冲击却令人刮目相看,众多世界一流大学的公司理财或相关课程纷纷转而采用该书,该书的创新性和影响力由此可见一斑。

原版教材的突出特征可以精炼为两点:一是强调公司理财的基本原理;二是在内容的安排和阐述上,注重教学法,深入浅出,通俗易懂。该书以“一价定律”(Law of One Price)这一朴素的理念为主线贯穿始终,将公司理财的主要模块有序地紧密串联起来,形成严谨且富有逻辑的理论框架。基本原理好比大树的树干和枝干,其他的细节知识如同树叶,都可以挂在树干和枝干上,这样,大树才逐渐变得枝繁叶茂。如果学生对公司理财的基本原理没有透彻的理解,没有长成坚实的枝干,也就不可能真正掌握公司理财的内在机理,长成一棵挺拔的大树。与公司理财的其他流行教材相比,该书结构更加紧凑且层层递进,内容讲解尤为精辟且通俗易懂,读者可以灵活地跳过某些章节而又不失连贯性。该书的每一部分都以“与一价定律的关联”开篇,各章节对财务基本原理的阐述通常都由一价定律切入和生发开来。例如,在推导诸如普通年金等系列现金流的现值计算公式时,并没有像其他教材那样简单地利用数学工具,而是基于一价定律演绎出的资产定价基本原理,概念性地推导出普通年金等现金流的现值计算公式。这不仅避开了烦琐的数学推导,更重要的是,它可以使学生深刻地感受到财务基本原理的强大功能。该书在内容的安排上也很具逻辑性,比如,大多数教材在资本预算之前介绍风险和回报的内容,如投资组合理论和资本资产定价模型等。这里存在一个“先有鸡还是先有蛋”的问题,为了学习资本预算,学生首先要对风险和回报的内容有所了解,为此,大多数教材首先讲述风险与回报。但这样一来,正如作者所言,“学生就不理解为什么公司理财课程学完了风险和回报后还要学习投资主题”。基于此,该书先介绍资本预算(毕竟每个人最关心的是投资,包括个人投资理财),再引出对风险和回报的讨论。这样安排能够使学生明白,为什么要学习风险与回报。当然,该书在讲解资本预算内容之前,在第3章“套利与财务决策的制定”中,运用一价定律与风险厌恶这样的简单道理,初步阐述了风险与回报的基本知识,从而为后续的资本预算内容打下了必要的基础。在资本预算之后,再深入地探讨风险与回报的数量化关系。

本书完全承袭了原版教材的上述两大特色,这也是我们改编的基本原则。我们将改编版本定位为公司理财基本原理的初级教材。众所周知,美国英文版教材很多都是大部头,其中辅助阅读内容较多,导致篇幅过长,很多中国学生不大适应,单看厚厚一本就望而生畏,为学习带来不便,也不太适合中国的教学环境。本书保持了原版教材的基本架构和核心内容,同时大力压缩篇幅,改编思路 and 具体变动如下:(1)考虑到改编版本侧重于公司理财最基本原理的讲授,故删除了原书的第2章“财务报表分析介绍”、第11章“最优投资组合选择”、第12章“资本资产定价模型”、第13章“可选择的系统风险模型”、第16章“财务困境、管理者激励与信息”、第22章“实物期权”以及第X部分“特殊理财专题”的全部章节(28~31章);(2)删除了每章章后的“本章小结”(Summary)、“关键术语”(Key Terms)、“扩展阅读”(Further Reading)以及“练习题”(Problems);(3)选择性地删除第7章附录“MACRS折旧”、第15章第4节“个人税”以及第18章第8节“资本预算高级专题”;(4)删除正文之后的“术语表”(Glossary)、“对书中所引资料原作者的致谢”(Credits)、“名词索引”(Index)等内容。这样,经改编后的教材最终精炼为九部

Preface^{*}

When we told our friends and colleagues that we had decided to write a corporate finance textbook, most of them had the same response: *Why now?* There are three main reasons.

Pedagogy

As any student of the subject will attest to, corporate finance is challenging. Consequently, as the popularity of corporate finance has grown, textbook authors have attempted to make the subject more accessible by de-emphasizing the core theoretical ideas and instead concentrating on the results. In our over 30 years of combined teaching experience, we have found that leaving out core material deemed “too hard” actually makes the subject matter less accessible. The core concepts in finance are simple and intuitive. What makes the subject challenging is that it is often difficult for a novice to distinguish between these core ideas and other intuitively appealing approaches that, if used in financial decision making, will lead to incorrect decisions. De-emphasizing the core concepts that underlie finance strips students of the essential intellectual tools they need to differentiate between good and bad decision making. Therefore, our primary motivation for writing this book was to equip students with a solid grounding in the core financial concepts and tools needed to make good decisions.

In our experience, students learn best when the material in a course is presented as one unified whole rather than a series of separate ideas. As such, this book presents corporate finance as an application of a subset of simple, powerful ideas. At the heart of this core is the principal of the absence of arbitrage opportunities, or Law of One Price. We use the Law of One Price as a compass; it keeps financial decision makers on the right track.

Perspective

The past 30 years have witnessed an evolution in both the sophistication of the students taking the course and the field itself. Today's students arrive with first-hand knowledge of financial markets, either through their participation in stock markets or in their interaction with widely available financial products. Many students encounter financial concepts in their entry-level jobs out of college; they often have experience implementing financial decisions for the firms they work for, some receive stock and options as part of their compensation, and almost all have the option to make retirement plan contributions. We capitalize on the background that students bring to the classroom in our choice of terminology and examples, our use of real data, and by relating methodology to practice.

Much of the empirical evidence in financial economics amassed in the last 30 years supports the existing theory and strengthens the importance of under-

^{*} 前言中提到的部分内容在改编时已作了调整和精简,但为使读者了解原书概貌,前言未作改动,仍保持原貌。——改编者注

standing and applying corporate finance principles. However, in a number of applications, the evidence has not supported the theory. Although puzzles have emerged, none of them has invalidated the core principles of corporate finance that this book is built on. So rather than state theory as fact, we carefully evaluate the evidence and build on the sophistication students bring with them on the first day of class. By clearly communicating these subtleties to the student, we expose them to the dynamism of the field and avoid giving them false impressions that contradict their own experience.

Technology

Even though the Internet is now commonplace, we do not feel that it has been properly exploited in the field of education. The technology breakthrough in this book has the potential to fundamentally change the way students learn. MyFinanceLab is as much a part of the learning experience as classroom lectures and the textbook itself.

This product fundamentally changes how students learn finance. In the traditional approach, students learn by working end-of-chapter problems, yet the time lag between when the problem is worked and when feedback is received marginalizes the benefit of the feedback. MyFinanceLab completely removes this inefficiency by providing students with immediate feedback at the very point that they are most receptive to the knowledge.

These reasons motivated us to write a textbook that we hope will shape the way students learn corporate finance for years to come.

Corporate Finance's Innovative Approach

Corporate Finance carefully balances the latest advancements in research and practice with thorough coverage of core finance topics. Several key themes and innovations distinguish this textbook.

1. Using the Law of One Price as the Unifying Principle of Valuation

This book presents corporate finance as an application of a small set of simple core ideas. Modern finance theory and practice is grounded in the idea of the absence of arbitrage (or the Law of One Price) as the unifying concept in valuation. Chapter 3, "Arbitrage and Financial Decision Making," explicitly introduces the Law of One Price concept as the basis for NPV, the time value of money, and the evaluation of risk. The rest of the book relates major concepts to the Law of One Price, creating a framework to ground the student reader. Each part of the textbook begins by highlighting the Law of One Price connection. This methodology directly connects theory to practice and presents a unified approach to what might appear to students as disparate ideas.

2. Improving on the Basics: Timelines and Interest Rates

We introduce timelines in Chapter 4, "The Time Value of Money," and stress the importance of creating timelines for every problem that involves cash flows. Each subsequent example involving cash flows includes a timeline as the critical first step.

In Chapter 5, "Interest Rates," we explicitly walk students through the mechanics of adjusting discount rates for different time periods and explain how to interpret interest rate quotes. Separating the mechanics of how to compute the discount rate from the time value of money concept allows us to more effectively communicate these basic tools.

3. Emphasizing Capital Budgeting and Valuation

The capital budgeting decision is one of the most important decisions in finance and as

such is the focus of many instructors' courses. We present capital budgeting and valuation in two stages.

The first stage comes early and focuses on identifying cash flows. Chapter 7, "Fundamentals of Capital Budgeting," examines the valuation of projects within a firm and provides a clear and systematic presentation of the difference between earnings and free cash flow. These concepts are then applied to stocks in Chapter 9, providing a unifying treatment of projects within the firm and the valuation of the firm as a whole. This early introduction into capital budgeting allows us to conceptually present the idea of the cost of capital, which we then use to motivate the risk and return coverage. In this way, we relate the cost of capital to risk and return, an otherwise challenging connection for new students of finance.

The second stage follows the discussion of the pricing of risk and capital structure. Chapter 18, "Capital Budgeting and Valuation with Leverage," presents the three main methods for capital budgeting with leverage and market imperfections: the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) method, the adjusted present value (APV) method, and the flow-to-equity (FTE) method. We communicate these traditionally difficult but important ideas by emphasizing the underlying assumptions and core principles behind them. This approach allows us to present these concepts in the context of progressively more complex financing policies for the firm, which allows students and professors to delve as deeply into these techniques as is appropriate for their needs. Next, Chapter 19, "Valuation and Financial Modeling: A Case Study" serves as a capstone chapter for the first six parts of the book and applies the financial tools developed thus far to build a valuation model for a case study, Ideko Corp. This chapter walks future financial managers through the process of building a financial valuation model using Excel.

4. Rethinking the Teaching of Risk and Return

Chapter 3 briefly introduces the concept of risk and return. Using the no-arbitrage concept alone, we explain conceptually one of the core principles of finance: that risk must be evaluated relative to a benchmark. Later, the flexible structure of Part IV allows professors to tailor coverage of risk and return to fit their course.

For those looking for a brief introduction to risk and return before moving directly to corporate finance topics, Chapter 10, "Capital Markets and the Pricing of Risk," provides the key intuition and motivation for the relation between risk and return. The chapter also explains the distinction between diversifiable and systematic risk, and introduces the CAPM in the way it is used in practice, as a means of identifying systematic risk and determining risk premia. This comprehensive yet succinct treatment allows instructors to skip subsequent risk and return chapters without sacrificing continuity.

Those opting for in-depth coverage of risk and return can include the following chapters:

- Chapter 11, "Optimal Portfolio Choice," develops the details of mean-variance portfolio optimization separately from the CAPM as they are of independent usefulness.
- Chapter 12, "The Capital Asset Pricing Model," presents the equilibrium argument for the CAPM, emphasizing that the CAPM is simply a means of identifying the market portfolio as an efficient portfolio, and discusses a number of practical issues that arise when implementing the CAPM.
- Chapter 13, "Alternative Models of Systematic Risk," moves beyond the CAPM, examining the relative strengths and weaknesses of other models, including multifactor models and characteristic variable models. Because we have separated the dis-

cussion of mean-variance optimization from the CAPM in Chapters 11 and 12, this chapter is able to clearly differentiate the core concept that remains valid from the applications called into question by the empirical evidence. That is, the expected return of a stock is still given by its beta with an efficient portfolio but that portfolio might not be the standard proxies used for the market portfolio.

5. Stressing the Capital Structure Decision

We place heavy emphasis on the firm's capital structure in Chapters 14–17, but also allow instructors to tailor the coverage as suits them by presenting Modigliani and Miller in a perfect world at the outset and then layering on frictions in subsequent chapters. We tie the classic Modigliani and Miller results to the Law of One Price and maintain that central theme throughout our discussion of capital structure. Our full-chapter treatment of this foundational material highlights its importance to students and sets the stage for the remainder of this part of the text. Our in-depth look at the role of taxation, financial distress, and agency costs fully prepares the financial manager to account for real-world market imperfections in the capital budgeting process.

Organization

Corporate Finance offers coverage of the major topical areas for introductory-level MBA students as well as the depth required in a reference textbook for upper-division courses. Our focus is on financial decision-making related to the corporation's choice of which investments to make or how to raise the capital required to fund an investment.

Part-by-Part Overview

Parts I and II lay the foundation for our study of corporate finance. In Chapter 1, we introduce the corporation and other business forms. We examine how stock markets facilitate trading among investors, the role of the financial manager, and conflicts surrounding ownership and control of corporations. Chapter 2 reviews basic corporate accounting principles and the financial statements on which the financial manager relies. Chapter 3, "Arbitrage and Financial Decision Making," introduces the core ideas on which finance is built—the Law of One Price, net present value, and risk—that are the basis of the unifying framework that will guide the student throughout the course. This brief introduction to risk is an important innovation that allows us to discuss risk in the early chapters, in particular in the context of the early introduction to capital budgeting.

Part II presents the basic tools that are the cornerstones of corporate finance. Chapter 4 introduces the time value of money and describes methods for estimating the timing of cash flows and computing the net present value of various types of cash flow patterns. Chapter 5, "Interest Rates," provides an extensive overview of issues that arise in estimating the appropriate discount rate. In Chapter 6, "Investment Decision Rules," we present and critique alternatives to net present value for evaluating projects.

Part III applies these newly learned valuation principles for discounting cash flows developed from Part II to both real and financial assets. We explain the basics of valuation for capital projects (Chapter 7), bonds (Chapter 8), and stocks (Chapter 9). In Chapter 9 we also discuss the issue of market efficiency and implications for financial managers.

In Part IV, we look at the critical concept of risk and return. Chapter 10, "Capital Markets and the Pricing of Risk," introduces the relation between risk and return. Some professors may choose to cover only this one-chapter treatment of risk and return before

proceeding directly to the capital structure unit. In Chapter 11, “Optimal Portfolio Choice,” we introduce mean-variance optimization. In Chapter 12, we derive the Capital Asset Pricing Model. Chapter 13 examines the strengths and weaknesses of alternative models of risk and return.

Part V addresses how a firm should raise the funds it needs to undertake its investments and the firm’s resulting capital structure. We focus on examining how the choice of capital structure affects the value of the firm in the perfect world in Chapter 14 and with frictions such as taxes and agency issues in Chapters 15 and 16. Payout policy is the focus of Chapter 17.

In Part VI, we return to the capital budgeting decision with the complexities of the real world. Chapter 18, “Capital Budgeting and Valuation with Leverage,” introduces the three main methods for capital budgeting with leverage and market imperfections: the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) method, the adjusted present value (APV) method, and the flow-to-equity (FTE) method. Chapter 19, “Valuation and Financial Modeling: A Case Study,” presents a capstone case that applies the techniques developed up to this point to build a valuation model for a firm.

Part VII focuses on options and the role they play in investing and financing decisions. Chapter 20 introduces the financial options, and Chapter 21 presents commonly used techniques for pricing options, including the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model and Binomial Option Pricing Model. Chapter 22 highlights the role of real options in capital budgeting.

In Part VIII, we explain the institutional details associated with alternative long-term financing sources. Chapter 23, “The Mechanics of Raising Equity Capital,” describes the process a company goes through when it raises equity capital. In Chapter 24, we review how firms can use the debt markets to raise capital. Chapter 25 introduces an alternative to long-term debt financing, leasing.

In Part IX, we turn to the details of running the financial side of a corporation on a day-to-day basis. In Chapter 26 we discuss how firms manage their working capital. In Chapter 27, we explain how firms manage their short-term cash needs.

Part X addresses special topics in corporate financial management. Chapter 28 discusses mergers and acquisitions, and Chapter 29 provides an overview of corporate governance. In Chapter 30, “Risk Management,” we consider corporations’ use of insurance and financial derivatives to manage risk. Chapter 31, “International Corporate Finance,” introduces the issues a firm faces when making a foreign investment and addresses the valuation of foreign projects.

Customize Your Approach

In reviewing hundreds of syllabi in planning for this textbook, we came to appreciate that few professors work through a textbook linearly from start to finish. The vast majority of professors customize their classes by selecting a subset of chapters reflecting the subject matter they consider most important. We therefore designed the book from the outset with this need for flexibility in mind. Instructors are free to emphasize the topics they find most interesting.

We consider Parts II through VI as the core chapters in the book. We envision that most MBA programs will cover this material in the courses they teach. However, even within these core chapters instructors can pick and choose. Universities that teach corporate finance in a single quarter will likely cover Chapters 3–15. If time allows, or if students enter the course already familiar with the time value of money concepts, Chapters 16–19

can be added. In a semester-long course, other topics such as options, risk management, and international finance can be added at the instructor's choosing. The later chapters in the book can also be used in an advanced corporate finance course. Finally, the book allows for a stripped-down treatment of finance essentials for programs that only have a single mini-semester core finance course. In this case, we suggest covering Chapters 3–10, 14, and perhaps 15 if time allows.

A Complete Instructor and Student Support Package

MyFinanceLab

MyFinanceLab is a critical component of the text. This resource, a premium product that is available for packaging, will give all students the practice and tutorial help they need to learn finance efficiently. For more details, see pages xxxvi–xxxvii.


Solutions Manual

This essential companion to the text provides detailed, accuracy-verified solutions to every chapter problem. All the solutions, like the problems themselves, were written by the textbook authors, class tested by 10 MBA finance classes over the course of a semester, and scrutinized by Mark Simonson, Arizona State University, to guarantee unparalleled quality.

Study Guide

Written by Mark Simonson, Arizona State University, the Study Guide provides the learning tools students need to cement their understanding of the central concepts. Corresponding to each chapter, students will find a chapter synopsis that overviews the contents and a review of selected concepts and key terms to focus study time on the most critical topics. A handful of worked examples in each chapter with step-by-step solutions walk students through the thought process for arriving at each solution, instilling in them the intuition they need to tackle problems successfully on their own. A section of 5–10 questions and problems per chapter test students' grasp of the main concepts and ability to apply them to solve problems.

Instructor's Manual

The Instructor's Manual was written by Janet Payne and William Chittenden of Texas State University. Corresponding to each chapter, these authors provide: chapter overview and outline correlated to the PowerPoint Lecture Notes; learning objectives; guide to fresh worked examples in the PowerPoint Lecture Notes; and listing of end-of-chapter problems with an Excel icon () for which Spreadsheet Solutions are available via the online Instructor Resource Center and Instructor's Resource CD-ROM.

Test Bank

Prepared by James Nelson, East Carolina University, the Test Bank provides a wealth of accuracy-verified testing material. Each chapter offers a wide selection of multiple-choice, short-answer, and essay questions. Questions are qualified by difficulty level and skill type and correlated to the chapter topics. Numerical-based problems include step-by-step solutions.

Instructor's Resource Disk with PowerPoint Lecture Presentations

Compatible with Windows and Macintosh computers, this CD-ROM provides numerous resources for students and professors alike.

We offer PowerPoint Lecture Presentations, authored by Janet Payne and William Chitenden of Texas State University, tailored to both instructors and students. The instructor version offers outlines of each chapter with graphs, tables, key terms, and concepts from each chapter. To enliven classroom presentations, selected figures, tables, and timelines are incorporated. Fresh worked examples provide detailed, step-by-step solutions for students in the same format as the boxed examples from the text. New examples are correlated to the parallel examples from the textbook and include calculator keystrokes and Spreadsheet Solutions as appropriate. The student version of the presentation contains selected deletions and fill-in-the blanks to encourage active student listening and participation in the lectures.

For added convenience, the CD-ROM also includes Microsoft Word files for the entire contents of the Instructor's Manual and computerized Test Bank files. The easy-to-use testing software (TestGen with QuizMaster for Windows and Macintosh) is a valuable text preparation tool that allows professors to view, edit, and add questions.

Resources Available for Packaging with This Text

The following supplementary materials are available to aid and enhance students' mastery of concepts:

Wall Street Journal Edition

When packaged with this text, Addison-Wesley offers students a reduced-cost, 10- or 15-week subscription to the *Wall Street Journal* print edition and the *Wall Street Journal* Interactive Edition.

The Financial Times Edition

Featuring international news and analysis from journalists in more than 50 countries, *The Financial Times* will provide your students with insights and perspectives on economic developments around the world. For a small charge, a 15-week subscription to *The Financial Times* can be included with each new textbook.

Acknowledgments

Now that we have explained why we chose to write the text and how to use it, we can turn to thanking the people that made it happen. As any textbook writer will tell you, you cannot write a textbook of this scope without a substantial amount of help. First and foremost we thank Donna Battista, whose leadership, talent, and market savvy are imprinted on all aspects of the project and central to its success; Denise Clinton, a friend and a leader in fact not just in name, whose experience and knowledge are indispensable; Rebecca Ferris-Caruso, for her unparalleled expertise in managing the complex writing, reviewing, and editing processes and patience in keeping us on track; Dona Kenly, for spearheading the market development work; Michelle Neil, for embracing our vision for MyFinanceLab; and Kay Ueno, for her tireless efforts during the last leg of the textbook

marathon. We were blessed to be approached by the best publisher in the business and we are both truly thankful for the indispensable help provided by these and other professionals, including Nancy Fenton, Nancy Freihofer, Meredith Gertz, Marianne Groth, Roxanne Hoch, Christine Lyons, Heather McNally, Jason Miranda, Bridget Page, Margaret Monahan-Pashall, Susan Schoenberg, Charles Spaulding, Allison Stendardi, and Sally Steele.

Without Jennifer Koski's help, we would have been unable to realize our vision for this textbook. Like us, she took on much more than she bargained for, but we will be forever grateful for her willingness to stick with us and provide her critical insights and knowledge that ultimately moved the book through the second and third drafts. Her belief in this project, tireless effort, and commitment ensured that it met her very high standards. Without her, there would not have been a book.

Many of the later, non-core chapters required specific detailed knowledge. Nigel Barradale, Reid Click, Jarrad Harford, and Marianne Plunkert ensured that this knowledge was effectively communicated. Joseph Vu and Vance P. Lesseig contributed their talents to the Concept Check questions and Data Cases, respectively.

Thomas Gilbert and Miguel Palacios worked every example and end-of-chapter problem in this book. In addition, they provided numerous insights that have greatly improved the exposition. They were both indispensable, and we are very grateful for their help. Creating a truly error-free text is a challenge we could not have lived up to it without our team of expert error checkers. Anand Goel and Mark Simonson each subjected the text to their exacting standards throughout the manuscript and production processes. Ting-Heng Chu, Robert James, Siddarth Tenneti, and Joseph Vu also contributed their sharp eyes.

The development of MyFinanceLab was an enormous undertaking, sometimes rivaling the book itself. Mike Griffin managed the whole process; without his financial experience and his attention to detail, MyFinanceLab would still be simply a nice idea. In addition, Shannon Donovan and Arline Savage provided invaluable support and we are very grateful to both of them.

A corporate finance textbook is the product of the talents and hard work of many talented colleagues. We are especially gratified with the work of those who developed an impressive array of print supplements to accompany the book: Mark Simonson, for the Solutions Manual and Study Guide; Janet Payne and William Chittenden, for the Instructor's Manual and PowerPoint; and James Nelson, for the Test Bank.

We're also appreciative Marlene Bellamy's work conducting the lively interviews that provide a critically important perspective, and to the interviewees who graciously provided their time and insights, including Andrew Balson, Lisa Black, John Bogle, Jonathan Clements, John Connors, Marilyn G. Fedak, Sue Frieden, Richard Grannis, Lawrence E. Harris, Randall P. Lert, Scott Mathews, Joseph L. Rice III, Joel Stern, Rex Sinquefeld, and David Viniar.

As a colleague of both of us, Mark Rubinstein inspired us with his passion to get the history of finance right by correctly attributing the important ideas to the people who first enunciated them. Inspiration is one thing; actually undertaking the task is another. His book, *A History of the Theory of Investments: My Annotated Bibliography*, was indispensable—it provided the only available reference of the history of finance. As will be obvious to any reader, we have used it extensively in this text and we, as well as the profession as a whole, owe him a debt of gratitude for taking the time to write it all down.

We could not have written this text if we were not once ourselves students of finance. As any student knows, the key to success is having a great teacher. In our case we are lucky