



# RISK AND RETURN



Today, we'll talk  
about



**EXPLAIN CONCEPTS OF RETURN**

# EXPLAIN CONCEPTS OF RETURN

- Define return
- Describe rate of return - required rate of return & expected rate of return
- Calculate expected rate of return

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:-

- Defines return
- Describe rate of return for required rate of return and expected rate of return
- Calculate expected rate of return



# RETURN

The gains or losses that an investor will receive from an investment over some period



# RETURN

Can be expressed in absolute monetary terms (RM) or in percentage (%)



# RETURN

In finance – the reward  
for investing

Return consists of periodic cash  
payment or current income and  
capital gains (losses) or increase  
(decreases) in market value

The periodic cash payment can be  
in the form of interest, dividends  
or rent



# RETURN

When the sales price of an asset is greater than the purchase price of the asset, will earn capital gain or price appreciation





# RETURN

When the sales price is lesser than the purchase price, will incurred capital loss or price depreciation



# CLASSIFICATION OF RETURN

REALIZE RATE OF RETURN

REQUIRED RATE OF RETURN

EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN

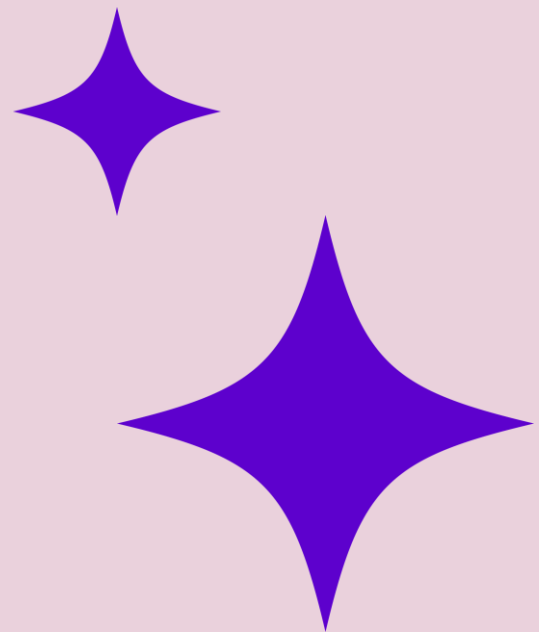


# REALIZE RATE OF RETURN

Actual return that has been earned or obtained from an investment





Historical in nature








# REQUIRED RATE OF RETURN



The minimum rate of return required by investors to compensate for taking a comparable level of risk



# EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN

Is the return that is anticipated or expected by the investor based on the information from investment or economic analysis

The target return that the firm may desire to achieve

# COMPUTING THE EXPECTED RETURN

**The benefit or earnings that the investment would generate are in terms of cash flows, not accounting profits**



# COMPUTING THE EXPECTED RETURN

$$\bar{R} = \sum (P_i R_i)$$

$\bar{R}$  = expected return

$P_i$  = probability of occurrence of  $i$ th return

$R_i$  = return of  $i$ th

$$k = [P_1 k_1] + [P_2 k_2] + \dots + [P_i k_i]$$

# COMPUTING THE EXPECTED RETURN

For example, please refer to my video







# REMEMBER

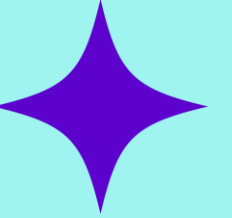
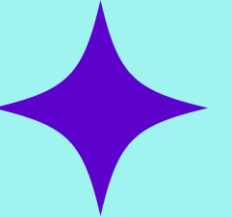
The higher the return,  
the higher the risk



# REFLECTION



Students should be able to:-

- 
- Defines return
  - Describe rate of return for required rate of return and expected rate of return
  - Calculate expected rate of return
- 

**GRACIAS**  
**ARIGATO**  
**SHUKURIA**  
**GOZAIMASHITA**  
**EFCHARISTO**  
**JUSPAXAR**  
**DANKSCHEEN**  
**SPASSIBO**  
**SHACHALHUYA**  
**NUHUN**  
**CHALTU**  
**YAQHANYELAY**  
**TASHAKKUR ATU**  
**YUSPAGARATAM**  
**WADEEJA**  
**MAITEKA**  
**HUI**  
**SUKSAMA**  
**EKHMET**  
**ATTO**  
**ANHA**  
**SHANYABAD**  
**MERSI**  
**SPASIBO**  
**DENKAUJA**  
**NENACHALHYA**  
**URIALCHEESH**  
**HATUR GI**  
**TINGKI**  
**BĪYAN**  
**SHUKRIA**  
**GRAZIE**  
**MEHRBANI**  
**PALDIES**  
**YOU**  
**BOLZİN**  
**MERCI**  
**MAAKE**  
**LAJI**  
**KOMAPSUMNIDA**  
**SAIKO**  
**MERASTANHY**  
**GAEJTHO**  
**AGUYJE**  
**FAKAUJE**  
**MINMONCHAR**  
**MAKETAJ**  
**SIKOMO**  
**EKOJU**

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