

## Issues and Errata for Level I Curriculum Printed Volumes

**January 3, 2023**

*Note: All issues and errata are corrected as they are discovered in the digital version of the curriculum*

**LI, V1, Page 95**

**Second sentence under Explanation**

When the stock rises **from** \$103 from \$100, the short position loses \$3 of capital loss.

**Should be:**

When the stock rises **to** \$103 from \$100, the short position loses \$3 of capital loss.

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**L1, V1, Page 229**

Finally, *generalized* refers to the model's ability to describe wide varieties of behavior, also known as robustness. A less robust time-series model of volatility is **ARCH** (autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity), a special case of GARCH that allows future variances to rely only on past disturbances, whereas GARCH allows future variances to depend on past **variances** as well. Developed subsequently to ARCH, GARCH is now generally the more popular approach in most financial asset applications.

**Should be:**

Finally, *generalized* refers to the model's ability to describe wide varieties of behavior, also known as robustness. A less robust time-series model of volatility is **ARCH** (autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity), a special case of GARCH that allows future variances to rely only on past disturbances, whereas GARCH allows future variances to depend on past **covariances** as well. Developed subsequently to ARCH, GARCH is now generally the more popular approach in most financial asset applications.

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**LI, V1, Page 248**

**3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph and Equation**

The traditional Fisher equation is sometimes modified for anticipated income taxes by assuming a uniform tax rate,  $T$ , on nominal interest income. The modified Fisher equation expresses the nominal interest rate ( $i$ ) as the combination of the after-tax real interest rate,  $r^*$ , and the anticipated rate of inflation ( $\pi$ ), with an adjustment for the income tax rate,  $T$ , as shown in Equation 6:

$$i = (r^* + \pi) / (1 - T)$$

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$$i = r + \pi / (1 - T)$$

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**LI, V1, Page 265**

**Equation 6**

$$F(1, 2) = [(2 \times 11.80434\%) - (1.11111\%)] / (2 - 1) = 12.50\% \text{ (rounded)}$$

$$1.11111\% \text{ Should be } 11.11111\%$$

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**LI, V1, Page 330**

**Last paragraph, 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence**

The cash flows to the arbitrageur are:  $-P_0$  at time 0 to buy the stock,  $T$  from selling the stock at time  $T$ , and  $F_T - P_T$  at time  $T$  from the settlement of the forward contract.

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**LI, V1, Page 348**

**Workout Area, 1<sup>st</sup> column "3-Month Forward Index"**

The first number in the column, \$458.75 **Should be** \$498.75

The last number in the column, \$44.84 Should be \$44.72

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### LI, V1, Page 416

1. *Perfect positive correlation*: If the two positions are identical or have perfectly positive correlated and identical risk exposures, then the VaR of the combination is simply the sum of the squared individual VaRs, \$200,000.

#### Should be:

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### LI, V1, page 463

#### Explanation 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph

Now, not all the values are given. However, we know that  $R_{mt} - R_f = 1.25\%$  so we can use example figures that reflect that difference.  $\beta_i = 1$ ,  $R_{it} = 10\%$ ,  $R_{mt} = 11.25\%$ , and  $R_f = 0\%$ . Now using these figures, we can calculate  $\epsilon_{it}$ :

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### L1, V1, Page 539 Glossary

ARCH (autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity) is a special case of GARCH that allows future variances to rely only on past disturbances, whereas GARCH allows future variances to depend on past variances as well.

#### Should be:

ARCH (autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity) is a special case of GARCH that allows future variances to rely only on past disturbances, whereas GARCH allows future variances to depend on past covariances as well.

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## LI, V2, Page 19

To compute the expected value of the upstate we need to multiply the UpValue or up state payoff by  $\frac{2}{3}$  (the probability that the up state payoff will occur or in this application it is the probability that the economy improves) for an expected value of \$24,444.33. Lastly, we need to sum the expected value of the up state payoff and the expected value of the down state payoff, \$24,444.33 plus \$0 equals an option price of the land of \$24,444.33.

Should be:

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## LI, V2, Page 20

Workout Area 2<sup>nd</sup> column

**Current Value of Property** *Numbers in the list should be:*

\$100,000.00

\$100,000.00

\$93,750.00

\$187,500.00

\$55,000.00

\$57,000.00

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## LI, V2, Page 94

**Workout Area**

The chart, in the last column "Convenience Yield" the 2<sup>nd</sup> number **8.40%** should be **-8.40%**

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## LI, V2, Page 240

**Workout Area**

The chart, in the 1<sup>st</sup> column "Loan Monthly Payment" the 6<sup>th</sup> number **\$826.06** should be **\$826.09**

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LI, V2, Page 536

(3): Co-  
investments **Should be:**  
**Option 1**

(3): Co-  
investments  
**Option 2**

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LI, V3, Page 255

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph

The 4<sup>th</sup> sentence-

The expected value of the variance is approximately **0.152**.

**Should be:**

The expected value of the variance is approximately **0.00152**.

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The 5<sup>th</sup> sentence-

The volatility corresponding to this variance is approximately **39%**.

**Should be:**

The volatility corresponding to this variance is approximately **3.9%**.

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