

# Optimal Capital Budget

## Definition

Total cost of all acceptable investment projects

## Issue

MCC (and NPV) dependent on level of financing

## Combine

Marginal Cost Schedule (MCC)

Investment Opportunity Schedule (IOS)

## Extensions

Mutually exclusive projects

Marginal projects

Project risk

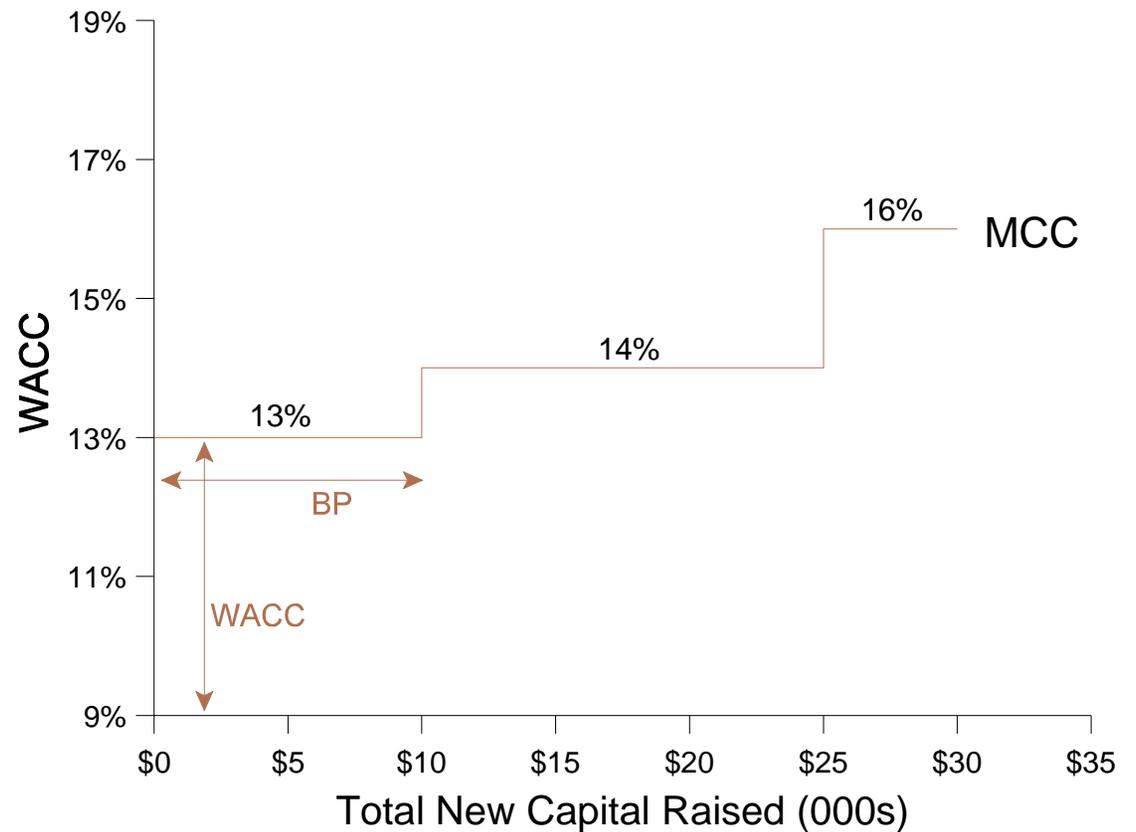
Capital rationing

# Marginal Cost of Capital (MCC)

## “Supply” of New Capital

Plot WACC against capital raised

New Funds Raised		
From	To	WACC
\$0	\$10,000	13%
\$10,000	\$25,000	14%
\$25,000	\$30,000	16%



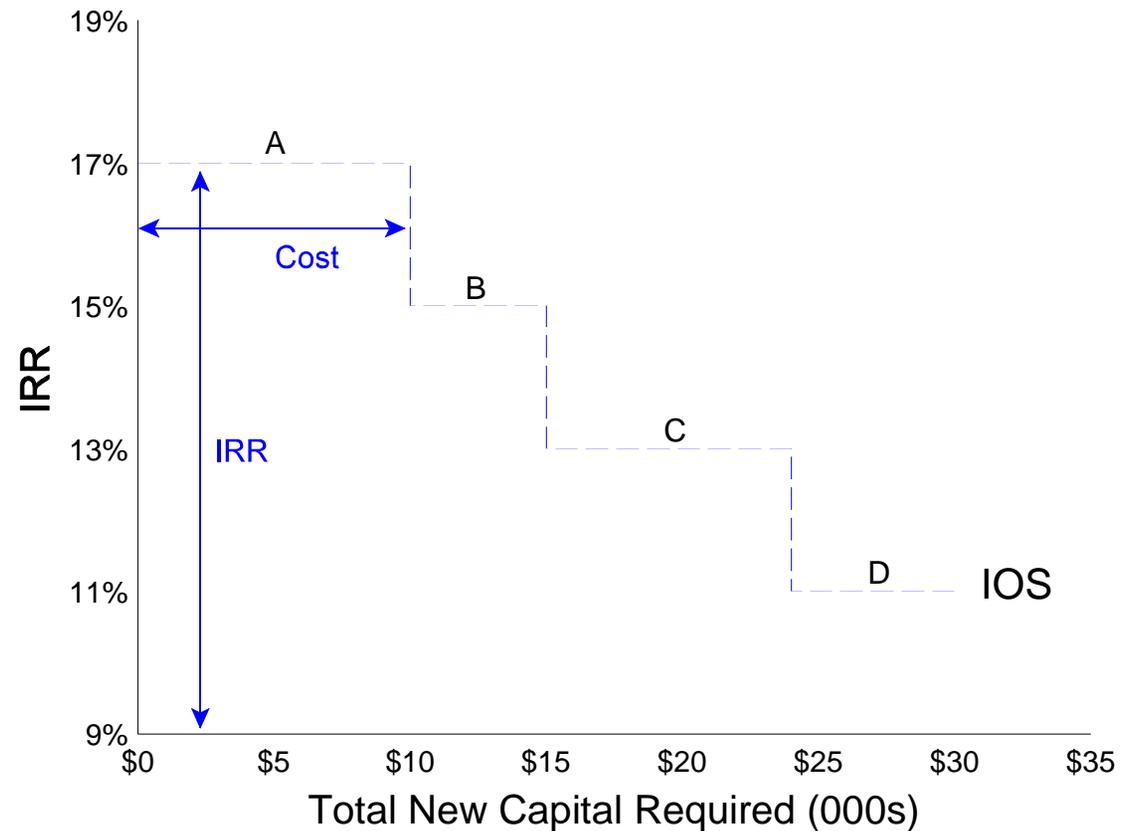
# Investment Opportunity Schedule (IOS)

## “Demand” for New Capital

Rank projects by IRR

Plot IRRs against cumulative cost

Project	IRR	Cost
A	17%	\$10,000
B	15%	\$5,000
C	13%	\$9,000
D	11%	\$6,000

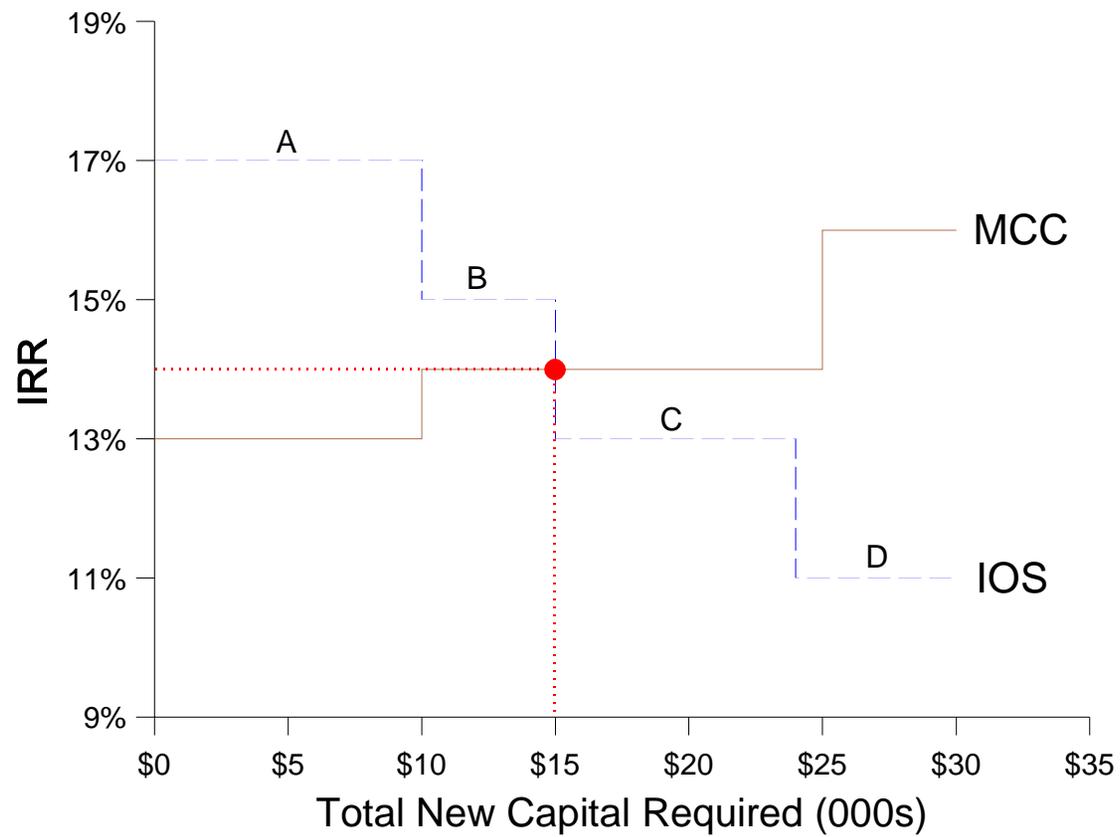


# Optimum

## At Intersection

Optimal capital budget

Firm's MCC

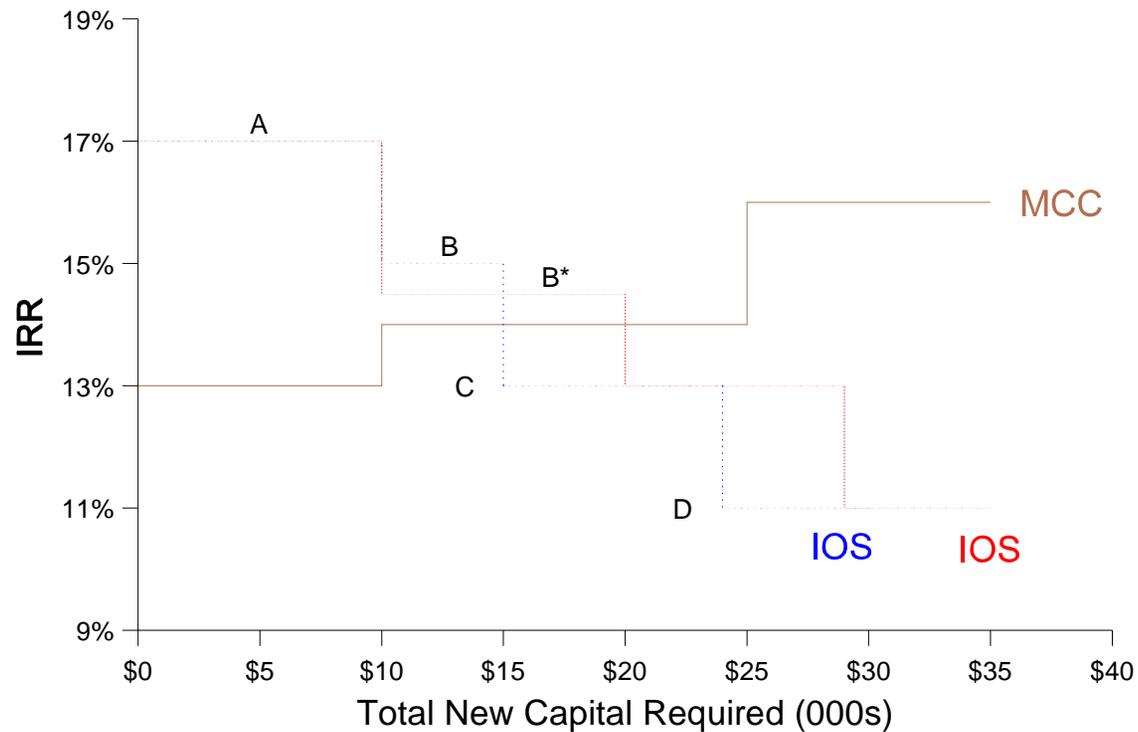


# Extensions: Mutual Exclusion

## Mutually Exclusive Projects

Use NPV

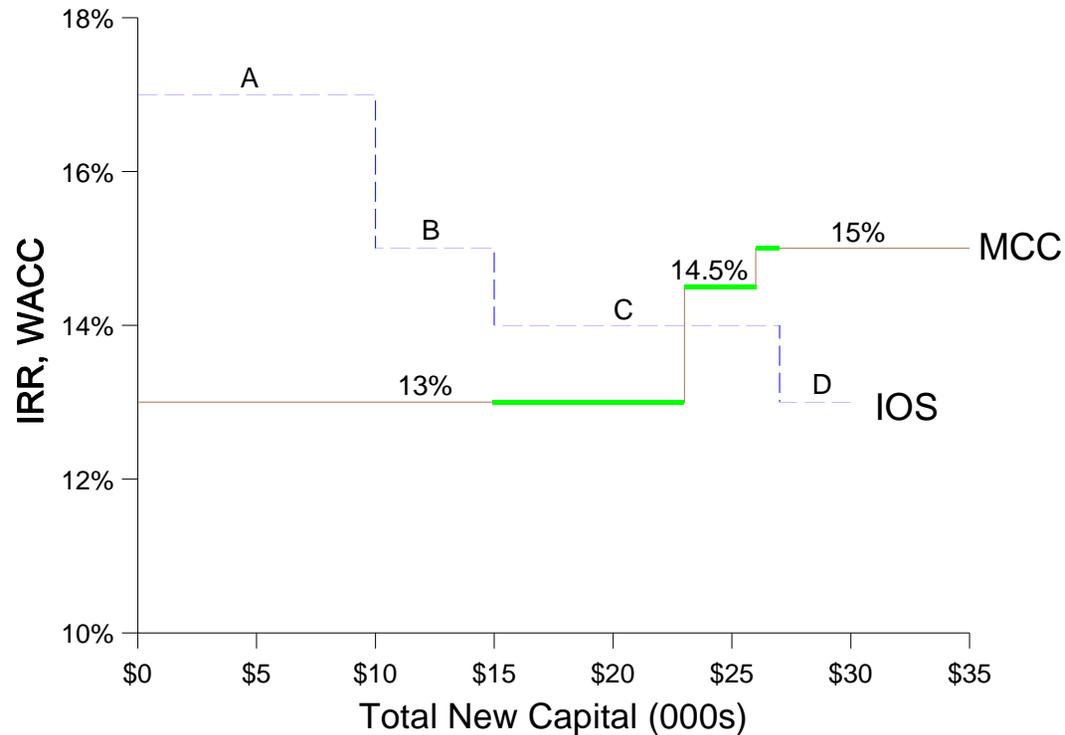
(Often easier to use separate IOS for each combination)



# Extensions: Marginal Project

## When MCC crosses IOS in mid-project

Find *average* marginal cost of capital invested in marginal project

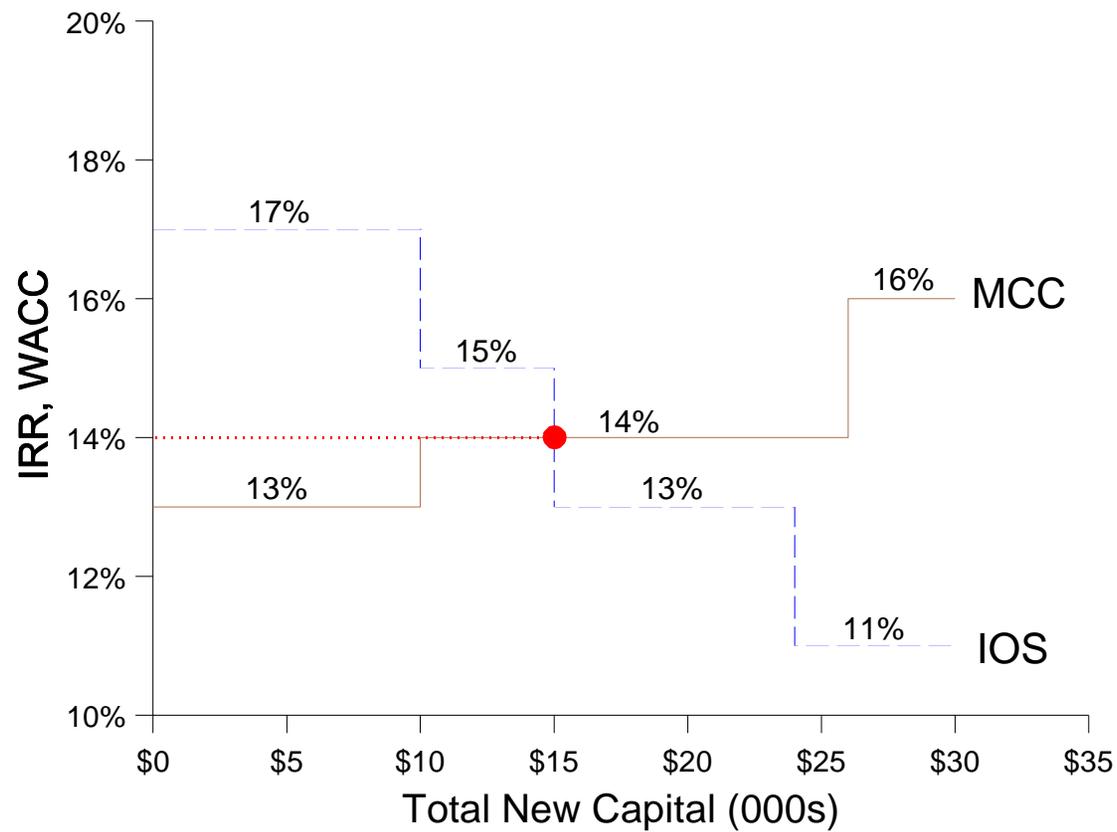


$$MCC_C = \left(\frac{8,000}{12,000}\right)13\% + \left(\frac{3,000}{12,000}\right)14.5\% + \left(\frac{1,000}{12,000}\right)15\% = 13.5\%$$

# Extensions: Project Risk

## Project MCC

Add risk premium to *firm's* MCC under (over) project



# Extensions: Capital Rationing

## Definition

Dollar limit on capital budget

Hard or Soft

Binding or Non-binding

## Problem

If binding, violates NPV rule: doesn't max shareholder wealth because can't take all positive-NPV projects

## Solution

1. Relax constraint
2. find group of projects with maximum *joint* NPV

