



2. KMD Inc. is a publicly traded steel company that holds 60% of a RAD inc, a publicly traded chemical company. You have the following information on the two companies.

	KMD (Fully consolidated)	RAD (stand alone)
Market price per share	\$9	\$50
Number of shares	1 billion	100 million
Book value of debt	\$ 5 billion	\$ 3 billion
Cash	\$ 2 billion	\$ 1 billion
EBITDA	\$ 2.1 billion	\$ 700 million
Minority interest	\$1.2 billion	None

If you believe that the fair EV/EBITDA multiple for steel businesses is 5, is KMD's steel business under, fairly or over valued? (3 points)

3. You have been asked to value a privately owned restaurant that generated \$ 150,000 in after-tax operating income on \$ 1 million of revenues last year and is expecting earnings to grow 10% a year for the next 5 years. However, the chef, who is also the owner, did not pay himself a salary last year and you estimate that you would have to pay a replacement chef \$100,000 each year (in after-tax dollars). You have run a regression of publicly traded restaurants to get the following:  
$$EV/Sales = 1.0 + 10 (\text{After-tax Operating Margin}) + 5 (\text{Expected Growth in next 5 years}) - 0.5 (\text{Beta})$$
  
(Margins and growth are entered in decimals; a 10% margin is input as 0.10)  
If the average beta across publicly traded restaurants is 1.2 and 40% of the risk in the restaurant business comes from the market (correlation = 0.40), estimate the value for the privately owned restaurant in a private transaction, assuming that the buyer is completely undiversified and does not care about liquidity. (3 points)