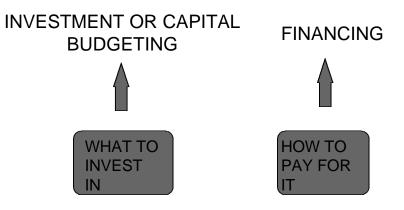
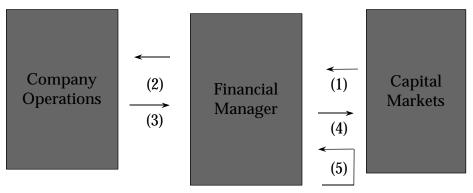


#### **TWO FINANCIAL DECISIONS**



#### SUCCESS IS JUDGED IN TERMS OF VALUE

### The flow of cash

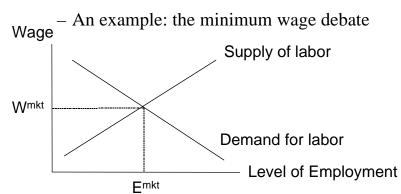


## FINANCIAL DECISION MAKING

- Theory vs. Cases
  - An example from the pool hall
- Assumptions
  - The building blocks of theories- language
  - Judged by logical consistency- not realism
- Theories
  - Hypotheses, implications ... judged by accuracy of predictions

# FINANCIAL DECISION MAKING

- The science vs. the art of finance
- Positive vs. normative economics



#### THE GOAL OF THE FIRM

• MAXIMIZE PROFITS?

Problem: Ignores timing and uncertainty

#### <u>MAXIMIZE SHAREHOLDERS'</u> <u>WEALTH</u>

#### The concept of wealth

• Who is wealthier?

Fife: Has \$100,000 in bank and expects no future income... <u>or</u>

Rose: Has nothing in the bank, but expects \$150,000 in 3 years

- Is the goal of zero profits for 5 years ever consistent with wealth maximization?
- Need to consider risk and the time value of money

Consider a different question:

• Does the objective of wealth maximization ever conflict with the objective that firms act in a socially responsible manner?

or...

Should firms go past the point of wealth maximization in being socially responsible?

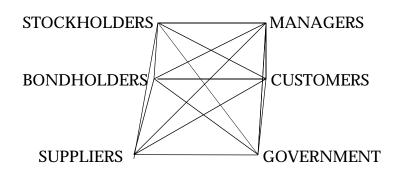
A case to consider:

Should a chemical company voluntarily clean up a local river ?

# What do managers actually do?Managers are rational "utility maximizers"

- Leads to "agency problem"
  - Managers are agents of shareholders'
- Agency problem more severe with advent of corporations
  - 1. Owner-managed firm
  - 2. Single owner-not manager
  - 3. Many owners-single manager
- How are managers kept in line?

## THE CONTRACT VIEW OF THE FIRM



A NEXUS OF CONTRACTS