## https://selldocx.com/products/solution-manual-financial-management-concepts-and-applications-1e-foerster

## Chapter 2

- 1. We would require information related to interest rates, credit conditions, financial markets, and overall GDP growth.
- 2. The four stages are peak, recession, trough and expansion; comparing potential and actual output.
- 3. A recession is typically measured as two consecutive quarterly declines in real GDP.
- 4. The four components are consumption, business investment, government spending, and net exports.
- 5. The three goals are price stability, maximizing employment, and moderating long-term interest rates.
- 6. Low and steady inflation is important because it removes uncertainty related to costs and prices.
- 7. Deflation is a decrease in the level of prices.
- 8. The first hypothesis that explains the shape of the yield curve is the unbiased expectations hypothesis: long-term rates are the market's best guess of average expected short-term rates. The second hypothesis is the liquidity preference hypothesis: investors wish to be compensated for holding longer-term bonds.
- 9. An upward sloping yield curve is associated with an expansion. An upward sloping yield curve at lower yields is associated with a trough. An inverted yield curve is associated with a pre-recession stage.
- 10. In stage 2 of the life-cycle profits are becoming positive as revenues are growing rapidly. In stage 3 there are positive profits from improving efficiencies and cost controls but with squeezed margins due to increased competition.
- 11. The five key forces are: threat of new entrants, threat of substitutes, bargaining power of suppliers, bargaining power of customers, and intensity of rivalries.
- 12. Key success factors might include the efficiency of operations, investment in technology, labor management, relationships with customers, reliability, and delivery.
- 13. High supply risk is associated with: poor quality product, high costs and prices, out-of-date technology, insufficient production capacity or operability, ineffective inventory management system, and poor labor relations. High demand risk is associated with: poorly defined value proposition, ineffective targeting, and an inappropriate marketing mix.