

DCF: Firm income tax Miles-Ezzell adjustment formula

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Up to now we know three procedures to evaluate \tilde{E}_t (or \tilde{V}_t^1). In case of financing based on market values these procedures coincide, otherwise not.

But what can we tell about the relation between WACC and the **unlevered cost of capital**, i.e. $k^{E,u}$?

This is the topic of **adjustment formulas**.

And this time we will need the assumption of martingale-like cash flows.



Theorem (Miles-Ezzell 1980): *If*

- *cash flows of the unlevered firm are martingale-like,*
- *the levered firm is financed based on market values and*
- *WACC is deterministic,*

then

$$1 + WACC_t = \left(1 + k_t^{E,u}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1 + r_f} l_t\right)$$

and $k^{E,u}$ is deterministic.



The original article of Miles-Ezzell required a **constant** leverage ratio l_t and risk-free debt: **we do not!**

This adjustment formula finally shows why WACC might be useful (remember apples and oranges?).

The assumption of martingale-like cash flows is necessary (we come back to this).

The proof is not an easy task.

What is the connection to the Modigliani-Miller (1963) adjustment formula? Next lecture. . .



- 1 write down recursion formula with explicit tax shield (in nominator)
- 2 transfer tax shield to denominator (=first part of the proof)
- 3 *detour*.¹ rewrite recursion formula as infinite sum
- 4 apply fact that E^Q can be replaced by E if r_f is replaced by cost of capital ("cost of capital are discount rates")
- 5 rewrite infinite sum as recursion equation (*detour finished*)
- 6 use definition of WACC

¹The detour is necessary because our Theorem on discount rates can only be applied to cash flows \widetilde{CF}^u . But in the recursion formula also \widetilde{V}^1 appears!



We start from fundamental theorem for levered firm with its tax advantage

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u + \tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right] + E_t^Q \left[\tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$



Using rule 2 (linearity)

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u + \tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right] + E_t^Q \left[\tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$



Rearranging terms

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u + \tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right] + E_t^Q \left[\tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{V}_t^l}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$



Fundamental theorem for debtors

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u + \tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right] + E_t^Q \left[\tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f l_t \tilde{V}_t^l}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$



Rearranging terms

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u + \tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right] + E_t^Q \left[\tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

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Employing the definition of leverage ratio

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u + \tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right] + E_t^Q \left[\tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f l_t \tilde{V}_t^l}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$



Rearranging terms

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u + \tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right] + E_t^Q \left[\tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

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Rearranging terms

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u + \tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1 + r_f} \right) = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$



And finally have a nice recursive equation!

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u + \tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right] + E_t^Q \left[\tau(\tilde{I}_{t+1} + \tilde{Pr}_{t+1} + \tilde{D}_{t+1} - \tilde{D}_t) \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f} + \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{D}_t}{1 + r_f} = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{1 + r_f}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^1 = \frac{E_t^Q \left[\tilde{V}_{t+1}^1 + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u \right]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f \tilde{I}_t}{1 + r_f}\right) (1 + r_f)}$$



We start with the recursive equation

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+r_f)}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+r_f)^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+k^{E,u})^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u})}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\tilde{V}_t^l}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = 1 + \text{WACC}_t$$



Since cash flows of the unlevered firm are martingale-like, cost of capital can be used as discount rates

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+r_f)}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+r_f)^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+k^{E,u})^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u})}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\tilde{V}_t^l}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = 1 + \text{WACC}_t$$



This \tilde{V}_t^l must satisfy the following recursion equation – detour finished!

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+r_f)}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+r_f)^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+k^{E,u})^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u})}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\tilde{V}_t^l}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = 1 + \text{WACC}_t$$



Rearranging terms

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+r_f)}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+r_f)^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+k^{E,u})^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u})}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\tilde{V}_t^l}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = 1 + \text{WACC}_t$$



Using the definition of WACC type 2

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+r_f)}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+r_f)^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+k^{E,u})^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u})}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\tilde{V}_t^l}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = 1 + \text{WACC}_t$$



q.e.d.

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+r_f)}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t^Q [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+r_f)^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{E_t [\tilde{CF}_s^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_{s-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t\right) (1+k^{E,u})^{s-t}}$$

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u})}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = \frac{E_t [\tilde{V}_{t+1}^l + \tilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{\tilde{V}_t^l}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f l_t}{1+r_f}\right) (1+k^{E,u}) = 1 + \text{WACC}_t.$$



Consider financing based on market values

$$l_0 = 55\%, \quad l_1 = 10\%, \quad l_2 = 10\%.$$

WACC results from Miles-Ezzell adjustment,

$$\begin{aligned} WACC_0 &= \left(1 + k^{E,u}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1 + r_f} l_0\right) - 1 \\ &= (1 + 0.2) \left(1 - \frac{0.5 \times 0.1}{1 + 0.1} \times 0.55\right) - 1 = 17\% \end{aligned}$$

$$WACC_1 \approx 19.45\%$$

$$WACC_2 \approx 19.45\%.$$



The firm value is

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_0^1 &= \frac{E[\widetilde{CF}_1^u]}{1 + WACC_0} + \frac{E[\widetilde{CF}_2^u]}{(1 + WACC_0)(1 + WACC_1)} \\
 &\quad + \frac{E[\widetilde{CF}_3^u]}{(1 + WACC_0)(1 + WACC_1)(1 + WACC_2)} \\
 &\approx \frac{100}{1.17} + \frac{110}{1.17 \times 1.1945} + \frac{121}{1.17 \times 1.1945 \times 1.1945} \approx 236.65.
 \end{aligned}$$



The infinite example

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Let $r_f = 10\%$. The leverage ratio is $l = 20\%$ and constant through lifetime.

With Miles-Ezzell adjustment the WACC is

$$WACC = (1 + k^{E,u}) \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1 + r_f} l \right) - 1 \approx 18.9091\%$$

and the firm value is

$$\begin{aligned} V_0^l &= \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{E_0 [\widetilde{CF}_t^u]}{(1 + WACC)^t} \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{FCF_0^u}{(1 + WACC)^t} = \frac{FCF_0^u}{WACC} \\ &\approx \frac{100}{0.189091} \approx 528.846. \end{aligned}$$



The connection between costs of capital of a levered firm and an unlevered firm are given by an “adjustment formula”.

In particular, one can derive a relation between $WACC$ and $k^{E,u}$, so $WACC$ is indeed useful.

But this requires financing based on market values!

