



# Trading on margin

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## Formulas

$$\text{Equity} = \text{Value of shares in account} - \text{loan}$$

$$\text{Profit or loss from buying on margin} = \frac{\text{proceeds from sale} - \text{commission on sale} - \text{cost of shares} - \text{commission on purchase} - \text{interest on loan}}$$

$$\text{Return on margin account} = \frac{\text{profit or loss}}{\text{initial equity}}$$

## Problems

1. Suppose you buy 1000 shares of General Motors (GM) stock at \$36 per share, for a total purchase price of \$36,000. And suppose you deposit \$18,000 to meet the 50% margin requirement, borrowing the remainder. Suppose that the maintenance requirement is 30%.
  - a. What is your initial equity?
  - b. What is your equity in the account if the stock's price rises to \$40 per share?
  - c. What is your equity in the account if the stock's price falls to \$30 per share?
  - d. What is the minimum value of the securities before there is a margin call on your account?
2. Suppose you buy 200 shares of stock that is currently trading for \$100 per share. And suppose you buy this stock using a 50% margin, borrowing \$10,000 of the purchase price of \$20,000. If the stock pays no dividend, you incur a 1% commission when buying and selling the stock, and the margin loan is at a rate of 8% per year, what is the return on your investment if you sell the shares after one year at:
  - a. \$125 per share?
  - b. \$100 per share?
  - c. \$90 per share?

# Solutions

## Hints:

- You make a profit on margin trading when the price of the stock rises by more than the amount of any commissions and interest on the margin loan.
- The return on trading on margin is always relative to the investment, which is the price of shares less any margin loan amount.

1.

- a.  $\$36,000 - 18,000 = \mathbf{\$18,000}$   
equity in account =  $\$18,000 / \$36,000 = 50\%$
- b.  $\$40,000 - 18,000 = \mathbf{\$22,000}$   
equity in account =  $\$22,000 / \$40,000 = 55\%$
- c.  $\$30,000 - 18,000 = \mathbf{\$12,000}$   
equity in account =  $\$12,000 / \$30,000 = 40\%$
- d.  $\frac{\text{Value of shares-equity}}{\text{Value of shares}} = \frac{\text{Value of shares}-\$18,000}{\text{Value of shares}} = 30\%$

Value of shares =  $\$25,714.29$ , or  $\mathbf{\$25.714}$  per share

2.

- a.  $\$25,000 - 250 - 20,000 - 200 - 800 = \$3,750$   
return =  $\$3,750 / \$10,000 = \mathbf{37.50\%}$
- b.  $\$20,000 - 200 - 20,000 - 200 - 800 = -\$1,200$   
return =  $-\$1,200 / \$10,000 = \mathbf{-12\%}$
- c.  $\$18,000 - 180 - 20,000 - 200 - 800 = -\$3,180$   
return =  $-\$3,180 / \$10,000 = \mathbf{-31.8\%}$