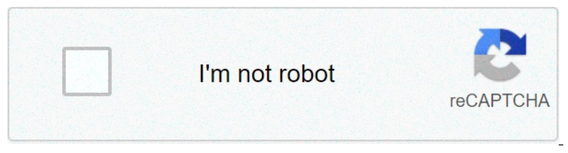


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# How do you find the original price after a percentage change

A stock's price per share changes when a company issues a new offering. The stock issue raises new equity for the company, however it dilutes the shares as each share represents a smaller portion of the company. If the company offers the shares at an artificially low price, it will not gain enough equity to justify the stock dilution to the original shareholders. You can calculate the original price per share of the stock from the company's equity, and the number of shares it issued before the dilution. Multiply the stock's price by the total number of the firm's outstanding shares. For example, if the stock's current price is $150, and the company has issued 1,200 shares: $150 × 1,200 = $180,000. Subtract the number of shares from the last offering from the total number of shares. For example, if the last offering included 200 shares: 1,200 - 200 = 1,000. Multiply the price of the stock during the last offering by the number of offered shares. For example, if the company offered the shares at $100 then calculate $100 × 200 = $20,000. Subtract this added equity from the total from Step 1: $180,000 - $20,000 = $160,000. Divide this value by the number of shares from Step 2: $160,000 ÷ 1,000 = $160. This was the original price per share before the stock dilution. When investors hear that a stock increased or decreased by a certain amount, it might help them to figure out how much they made or lost as a dollar amount, but it will not show the significance of the gain or loss. For example, if a stock went up by $1 and you own 100 shares, you know you gained $100, but this gain might be relatively insignificant if you invested $50,000. However, if you only invested $200, your $100 profit is much more significant. To include the investment amount in the gain or loss, represent the change as a percentage. Subtract the initial share price of the stock from the ending share price of the stock to find the change in price. For example, if the stock started the day at $59.90 and ended the day at $59.60, subtract $59.90 from $59.60 to get a change of -30 cents, meaning you had a loss of 30 cents. Divide the change in the stock price by the initial price per share. In this example, divide the loss of 30 cents by the initial stock price of $59.90 to get about 0.005. Move the decimal place in 0.005 two places to the right to find the stock lost 0.5 percent of its value for the day. I am a former maths teacher and owner of DoingMaths. I love writing about maths, its applications and fun mathematical facts.A Soroban for some quick countingDavid WilsonWhat is a compound percentage change?We're all aware of percentage changes. Whether it's 25% off the cost of a new television in the Black Friday sales or a 5% rise in train fares (again), changing an amount by a percentage is an everyday skill. But what about compound percentage changes?Imagine you put £100 into the bank in a savings account with a fixed 4% interest rate paid out annually. At the end of the year (assuming you haven't touched the original deposit) your money will have increased by 4%, giving you an extra £4 and a total of £104 in the account.If you leave all of that money in the account for another year, what happens then? Do you get another £4 and a total of £108 in the bank? No. For the second year, not only do you get 4% on your original £100, which is still in the bank, but you also get 4% on the extra £4 that you earned through interest the previous year. 4% of £104 is £4.16 meaning at the end of the second year you will have £104 + £4.16 = £108.16 in your account. Assuming you don't touch the money at an point and that the 4% interest rate remains constant, you will earn more money each year as the amount in your account rises. This is compound interest.Note: If you just received the £4 every year, this would be known as simple interest.How to calculate compound percentage growthLet's look at how to calculate compound percentage growth (also know as compound interest when dealing with examples like ours).As before, you start off with £100 in the bank account and a fixed interest rate of 4%. We could find 4% by dividing the £100 by 100 to get 1% and then multiplying this by 4. This is great for one year, but if we wanted to work out how much we're going to have in the account 5 or 10 years down the line, it's going to take a long time.Instead, we are going to use something called the multiplier method. If we call our original deposit 100%, then after a 4% increase, we are going to end up with 104%. To calculate 104% of an amount we first convert the percentage into a decimal by dividing by 100, giving us 104 / 100 = 1.04. Multiplying by this 1.04 will increase an amount by 4% in one go.For our example, we have £100 to start with so after one year we have £100 x 1.04 = £104. After another year we have £104 x 1.04 = £108.16, then £108.16 x 1.04 = £112.49 and so on. However, we can speed it up even more.We are multiplying by the same multiplier, 1.04, once for every year that passes, so if we want to find the total several years further on, we can multiply by 1.04 that many times by using powers.For example after 5 years, we will have £100 x 1.04 x 1.04 x 1.04 x 1.04 x 1.04 which is the same as £100 x 1.045 = £121.67.After 25 years we would have £100 x 1.0425 = £266.58. Imagine how long that would have taken if we worked out 4% for each year separately!Another example of compound percentage growthLet's try another example of compound percentage growth.A town's population is increasing by 12% every year. If it starts at 30 000 people, and assuming this increase remains constant, what will the population be in 6 years time? What about in 20 years time?So, we are starting with 100% and want a 12% increase, hence we will end up with 112% which is 1.12 as a decimal.Therefore after 6 years the population will be 30 000 x 1.126 = 59 215.After 20 years it will be 30 000 x 1.1220 = 289 389.What about compound percentage decreases?A compound percentage decrease (also known as compound decay) is when an amount decreases by the same percentage multiple times. The method for finding this is very similar to finding an increase.Suppose you bought a car for £20 000 and each year, the car's value drops by 15%. We want to find out how much the car will be worth in five years time.We could find 15% of £20 000, subtract this, then find 15% of the new amount and so on, but again, this is going to to take a while. Instead, let's look at using multipliers as we did above.If we start at 100%, a 15% reduction will leave us with 85%. So instead of thinking of this as finding a 15% decrease every year, we can instead think of it as finding 85%. 85% as a decimal is 85 / 100 = 0.85, so to find 85% we multiply by 0.85. To do this multiple times we use powers as we did above.So, going back to our car example, after 5 years the value will be £20 000 x 0.855 = £8 874.11.After 10 years the value will be £20 000 x 0.8510 = £3 937.49.Check out the video below for further examples.Compound interest on the DoingMaths YouTube channel© 2020 David UBS cut the price target on First Solar, Inc. (NASDAQ: FSLR) from $45 to $25. First Solar shares closed at $31.16 on Thursday. Citi raised the price target on salesforce.com, inc. (NYSE: CRM) from $89 to $95. salesforce.com shares closed at $75.19 on Thursday. Credit Suisse boosted Capella Education Company (NASDAQ: CPLA) price target from $76 to $85. Capella Education shares closed at $85.35 on Thursday. Citigroup cut the price target for Gap Inc (NYSE: GPS) from $27 to $25. Gap shares closed at $30.71 on Thursday. B. Riley lowered the price target for IEC Electronics Corp (NYSE: IEC) from $6.50 to $4. IEC Electronics shares closed at $3.65 on Thursday. Citigroup raised the price target for Spirit Airlines Incorporated (NASDAQ: SAVE) from $52 to $61. Spirit Airlines shares closed at $53.87 on Thursday. Leerink Partners boosted the price target for Becton Dickinson and Co (NYSE: BDX) from $180 to $185. Becton Dickinson shares closed at $173.42 on Thursday. For the latest in financial news, exclusive stories, memes follow Benzinga on Twitter, Facebook & Instagram. For the best interviews, stock market talk & videos, subscribe to Benzinga Podcasts and our YouTube channel. © 2021 Benzinga.com. Benzinga does not provide investment advice. All rights reserved. License Morgan Stanley lowered the price target for Watsco Inc (NYSE: WSO) from $160 to $152. Watsco shares closed at $151.38 on Monday. Credit Suisse boosted the price target for Versartis Inc (NASDAQ: VSAR) from $11 to $20. Versartis shares closed at $14.90 on Monday. Goldman Sachs boosted Western Digital Corp (NASDAQ: WDC) price target from $53 to $68. Western Digital shares closed at $68.36 on Monday. SunTrust Robinson Humphrey cut the price target on Cempra Inc (NASDAQ: CEMP) from $18 to $5. Cempra shares closed at $7.20 on Monday. Morgan Stanley cut Lennox International Inc. (NYSE: LII) price target from $169 to $156. Lennox International shares closed at $156.92 on Monday. RBC Capital increased the price target for American Axle & Manufact. Holdings, Inc. (NYSE: AXL) from $16 to $23. American Axle shares closed at $18.53 on Monday. Baird lowered the price target on Acuity Brands, Inc. (NYSE: AYI) from $272 to $265. Acuity Brands shares closed at $245.57 on Monday. Macquarie boosted Alcoa Corporation (NYSE: AA) price target from $30 to $39. Alcoa shares closed at $29.29 on Monday. For the latest in financial news, exclusive stories, memes follow Benzinga on Twitter, Facebook & Instagram. For the best interviews, stock market talk & videos, subscribe to Benzinga Podcasts and our YouTube channel. © 2021 Benzinga.com. Benzinga does not provide investment advice. All rights reserved. License Raymond James boosted the price target for Bank of New York Mellon Corp (NYSE: BK) from $50 to $57. Bank of New York Mellon shares closed at $47.73 on Tuesday. Argus raised NVIDIA Corporation (NASDAQ: NVDA) price target from $95 to $130. NVIDIA shares closed at $117.32 on Tuesday. Benchmark raised the price target for Coherent, Inc. (NASDAQ: COHR) from $125 to $160. Coherent shares closed at $138.33 on Tuesday. Raymond James lowered the price target for Envision Healthcare Holdings Inc (NYSE: EVHC) from $100 to $90. Envision Healthcare shares closed at $65.78 on Tuesday. Mizuho cut the price target on Gulfport Energy Corporation (NASDAQ: GPOR) from $36 to $32. Gulfport Energy shares closed at $22.19 on Tuesday. For the latest in financial news, exclusive stories, memes follow Benzinga on Twitter, Facebook & Instagram. For the best interviews, stock market talk & videos, subscribe to Benzinga Podcasts and our YouTube channel. © 2021 Benzinga.com. Benzinga does not provide investment advice. All rights reserved. License

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