



# Corporate finance side of the Q theory of investment

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## Abstract

This paper presents a model of a firm under uncertainty in which the financial and investment decisions are simultaneously determined. If profits are small relative to investment, the firm finances a constant fraction of incremental investment by debt and the rest by retentions. If profits are large relative to investment, a constant fraction of marginal finance comes from debt and the rest from new shares. In these two financing regimes a one-to-one relationship between optimal investment and  $Q$  can be derived. No such relation exists in the third and intermediate regime in which incremental investment is entirely debt-financed.

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...Given these conditions, the observable average  $q$  is equivalent to the theoretically relevant marginal  $q$ . Furthermore, average  $q$  completely explains investment behavior so no other variables should have a statistically significant relationship with investment activity in a Tobin's  $q$  regression. Summers (1981), Hayashi (1982), and Hayashi (1985) apply Tobin's  $q$  models to investment expenditures. The first source of bias is classic endogeneity bias that occurs when shocks to R&D activity are also correlated with the explanatory variable so that  $E[\text{xitvit}] \neq 0$ ...

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...In Eq. (1),  $I_t$  is the firm gross investment,  $K_t$  is the firm fixed capital stock,  $Q_t$  is the marginal  $q$  ( $Q = q - 1$ ) and  $\varepsilon_t$  is a random error term. Eq. (1) forms the backbone of many empirical tests of  $q$  theory (see for example some of the well-known papers by, Summers (1981); Hayashi (1982, 1985); Fazzari et al. (1988); Blundell et al. (1992); and Hubbard (1998)). Many authors have criticized the usefulness of  $Q$  theory on the grounds that there is a discrepancy between the strong theoretical conditions under which  $Q$  is derived and the empirical conditions under which the investment  $Q$  relation is tested....

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