

**Solution Manual for Fundamental Accounting Principles 21st
Edition by Wild Shaw and Chiappetta ISBN 0078025583
9780078025587**

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Chapter 2

Analyzing and Recording Transactions

QUESTIONS

-
1.
 - a. **Common asset accounts:** cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable, prepaid expenses (rent, insurance, etc.), office supplies, store supplies, equipment, building, and land.
 - b. **Common liability accounts:** accounts payable, notes payable, and unearned revenue, wages payable, and taxes payable.
 - c. **Common equity accounts:** owner, capital and owner, withdrawals.
 2. A note payable is formal promise, usually denoted by signing a promissory note to pay a future amount. A note payable can be short-term or long-term, depending on when it is due. An account payable also references an amount owed to an entity. An account payable can be oral or implied, and often arises from the purchase of inventory, supplies, or services. An account payable is usually short-term.
 3. There are several steps in processing transactions: (1) Identify and analyze the transaction or event, including the source document(s), (2) apply double-entry accounting, (3) record the transaction or event in a journal, and (4) post the journal entry to the ledger. These steps would be followed by preparation of a trial balance and then with the reporting of financial statements.
 4. A general journal can be used to record any business transaction or event.
 5. Debited accounts are commonly recorded first. The credited accounts are commonly indented.
-

6. A transaction is first recorded in a journal to create a complete record of the transaction in one place. (The journal is often referred to as the book of original entry.) This process reduces the likelihood of errors in ledger accounts.
7. Expense accounts have debit balances because they are decreases to equity (and equity has a credit balance).
8. The recordkeeper prepares a trial balance to summarize the contents of the ledger and to verify the equality of total debits and total credits. The trial balance also serves as a helpful internal document for preparing financial statements and other reports.

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9. The error should be corrected with a separate (subsequent) correcting entry. The entry's explanation should describe why the correction is necessary.
10. The four financial statements are: income statement, balance sheet, statement of owner's equity, and statement of cash flows.
11. The balance sheet provides information that helps users understand a company's financial position at a point in time. Accordingly, it is often called the statement of financial position. The balance sheet lists the types and dollar amounts of assets, liabilities, and equity of the business.
12. The income statement lists the types and amounts of revenues and expenses, and reports whether the business earned a net income (also called profit or earnings) or a net loss.
13. An income statement user must know what time period is covered to judge whether the company's performance is satisfactory. For example, a statement user would not be able to assess whether the amounts of revenue and net income are satisfactory without knowing whether they were earned over a week, a month, a quarter, or a year.
14. (a) Assets are probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a specific entity as a result of past transactions or events. (b) Liabilities are probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations of a particular entity to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events. (c) Equity is the residual interest in the assets of an entity that remains after deducting its liabilities. (d) Net assets refer to equity.
15. The balance sheet is sometimes referred to as the statement of financial position.
16. Debit balance accounts on the Polaris balance sheet include: Cash and cash equivalents; Trade receivables, net; Inventories, net; Prepaid expenses and other; Income taxes receivable; Deferred tax assets; Land, buildings and improvements; Equipment and tooling; Property and equipment, net; Investments in finance affiliate; Investments in other affiliates; Goodwill and other intangible assets, net.

Credit balance accounts on the Polaris balance sheet include: Accumulated depreciation; Current portion of long-term borrowings under credit agreement; Current portion of capital lease obligations; Accounts payable; Accrued expenses (including compensation, warranties, sales promotions and incentives, dealer holdback and other); Income taxes payable; Deferred income taxes; Capital lease obligations; Long-term debt; Preferred stock; Common stock; Additional paid-in capital; Retained earnings; Accumulated other comprehensive income, net.
17. The asset account with *receivable* in its account title is: Accounts receivable, less allowances. The liabilities with *payable* in the account title are: Accounts payable and Income taxes payable.
18. KTM's revenue account is titled "Net sales."
19. Piaggio calls the asset referring to its merchandise available for sale: "Inventories."

QUICK STUDIES

Quick Study 2-1 (10 minutes)

The likely source documents include:

- a. Sales ticket
- d. Telephone bill
- e. Invoice from supplier
- i. Bank statement

Quick Study 2-2 (5 minutes)

- a. B Balance sheet
- b. E Statement of owner's equity
- c. I Income statement
- d. B Balance sheet
- e. B Balance sheet
- f. I Income statement
- g. B Balance sheet
- h. B Balance sheet
- i. B Balance sheet

Quick Study 2-3 (10 minutes)

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|----|-------|----|--------|
| a. | Debit | d. | Debit | g. | Credit |
| b. | Debit | e. | Debit | h. | Debit |
| c. | Credit | f. | Debit | i. | Credit |

Quick Study 2-4 (10 minutes)

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|
| a. | Debit | e. | Debit | i. | Credit |
| b. | Debit | f. | Credit | j. | Debit |
| c. | Credit | g. | Credit | k. | Debit |
| d. | Credit | h. | Debit | l. | Credit |

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Quick Study 2-5 (10 minutes)

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|
| a. | Debit | e. | Debit | i. | Credit |
| b. | Credit | f. | Credit | j. | Debit |
| c. | Debit | g. | Credit | | |
| d. | Credit | h. | Credit | | |

Quick Study 2-6 (15 minutes)

May 15	Cash.....	70,000	
	Equipment.....	30,000	
	D. Tyler, Capital.....		100,000
	<i>Owner invests cash and equipment.</i>		
21	Office Supplies	280	
	Accounts Payable		280
	<i>Purchased office supplies on credit.</i>		
25	Cash.....	7,800	
	Landscaping Services Revenue		7,800
	<i>Received cash for landscaping services.</i>		
30	Cash.....	1,000	
	Unearned Landscaping Services Revenue ..		1,000
	<i>Received cash in advance for landscaping services.</i>		

Quick Study 2-7 (10 minutes)

The correct answer is a.

Explanation: If a \$2,250 debit to Utilities Expense is incorrectly posted as a credit, the effect is to understate the Utilities Expense debit balance by \$4,500. This causes the Debit column total on the trial balance to be \$4,500 less than the Credit column total.

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Quick Study 2-8 (10 minutes)

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| a. | I | e. | B | i. | E |
| b. | B | f. | B | j. | B |
| c. | B | g. | B | k. | I |
| d. | I | h. | I | l. | I |

Quick Study 2-9 (10 minutes)

- a. Accounting under IFRS follows the same debit and credit system as under US GAAP.
- b. The same four basic financial statements are prepared under IFRS and US GAAP: income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows. Although some variations from these titles exist within both systems, the four basic statements are present.
- c. Accounting reports under both IFRS and US GAAP are likely different depending on the extent of accounting controls and enforcement. For example, the absence of controls and enforcement increase the possibility of fraudulent transactions and misleading financial statements. Without controls and enforcement, all accounting systems run the risk of abuse and manipulation.

EXERCISES

Exercise 2-1 (10 minutes)

- 1 a. Analyze each transaction from source documents.
- 4 b. Prepare and analyze the trial balance.
- 2 c. Record relevant transactions in a journal.
- 3 d. Post journal information to ledger accounts.

Exercise 2-2 (10 minutes)

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 1
- d. 5
- e. 2

Exercise 2-3 (5 minutes)

- a. 2
- b. 1

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Exercise 2-4 (15 minutes)

Account	Type of Account	Normal Balance	Increase (Dr. or Cr.)
a. Cash	asset	debit	debit
b. Legal Expense.....	expense	debit	debit
c. Prepaid Insurance.....	asset	debit	debit
d. Land	asset	debit	debit
e. Accounts Receivable.....	asset	debit	debit
f. Owner Withdrawals.....	equity	debit	debit
g. License Fee Revenue	revenue	credit	credit
h. Unearned Revenue	liability	credit	credit
i. Fees Earned.....	revenue	credit	credit
j. Equipment	asset	debit	debit
k. Notes Payable	liability	credit	credit
l. Owner Capital.....	equity	credit	credit

Exercise 2-5 (15 minutes)

a.	Beginning accounts payable (credit)	\$152,000
	Purchases on account in October (credits)	281,000
	Payments on accounts in October (debits)	(<u> ?</u>)
	Ending accounts payable (credit)	\$132,500
	Payments on accounts in October (debits)	<u>\$300,500</u>
b.	Beginning accounts receivable (debit)	\$102,500
	Sales on account in October (debits)	?
	Collections on account in October (credits)	(<u>102,890</u>)
	Ending accounts receivable (debit)	\$ 89,000
	Sales on account in October (debits)	<u>\$ 89,390</u>
c.	Beginning cash balance (debit).....	\$?
	Cash received in October (debits)	102,500
	Cash disbursed in October (credits).....	(<u>103,150</u>)
	Ending cash balance (debit)	\$ 18,600
	Beginning cash balance (debit).....	<u>\$ 19,250</u>

Exercise 2-6 (15 minutes)

Of the items listed, the following effects should be included:

- a. \$28,000 increase in a liability account.
- b. \$10,000 increase in the Cash account.
- e. \$62,000 increase in a revenue account.

Explanation: This transaction created \$62,000 in revenue, which is the value of the service provided. Payment is received in the form of a \$10,000 increase in cash, an \$80,000 increase in computer equipment, and a \$28,000 increase in its liabilities. The net value received by the company is \$62,000.

Exercise 2-7 (25 minutes)

Aug. 1	Cash	6,500	
	Photography Equipment	33,500	
	M. Harris, Capital		40,000
	<i>Owner investment in business.</i>		
2	Prepaid Insurance	2,100	
	Cash		2,100
	<i>Acquired 2 years of insurance coverage.</i>		
5	Office Supplies.....	880	
	Cash		880
	<i>Purchased office supplies.</i>		
20	Cash	3,331	
	Photography Fees Earned		3,331
	<i>Collected photography fees.</i>		
31	Utilities Expense	675	
	Cash		675
	<i>Paid for August utilities.</i>		

Exercise 2-8 (30 minutes)

Cash			
Aug. 1	6,500	Aug. 2	2,100
20	3,331	5	880
		31	675
Balance	6,176		

Office Supplies	
Aug. 5	880

Prepaid Insurance	
Aug. 2	2,100

Photography Equipment	
Aug. 1	33,500

M. Harris, Capital	
Aug. 1	40,000

Photography Fees Earned	
Aug. 20	3,331

Utilities Expense	
Aug. 31	675

POSE-FOR-PICS Trial Balance August 31		
	<i>Debit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
Cash	\$ 6,176	
Office supplies	880	
Prepaid insurance.....	2,100	
Photography equipment	33,500	
M. Harris, Capital.....		\$40,000
Photography fees earned.....		3,331
Utilities expense.....	<u>675</u>	
Totals	<u>\$43,331</u>	<u>\$43,331</u>

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Exercise 2-9 (30 minutes)

a.	Cash	100,750	
	K. Spade, Capital		100,750
	<i>Owner invested in the business.</i>		
b.	Office Supplies	1,250	
	Cash		1,250
	<i>Purchased supplies with cash.</i>		
c.	Office Equipment	10,050	
	Accounts Payable		10,050
	<i>Purchased office equipment on credit.</i>		
d.	Cash	15,500	
	Fees Earned		15,500
	<i>Received cash from customer for services.</i>		
e.	Accounts Payable	10,050	
	Cash		10,050
	<i>Made payment toward account payable.</i>		
f.	Accounts Receivable	2,700	
	Fees Earned		2,700
	<i>Billed customer for services provided.</i>		
g.	Rent Expense	1,225	
	Cash		1,225
	<i>Paid for this period's rental charge.</i>		
h.	Cash	1,125	
	Accounts Receivable		1,125
	<i>Received cash toward an account receivable.</i>		
i.	K. Spade, Withdrawals	10,000	
	Cash		10,000
	<i>Owner withdrew cash for personal use.</i>		

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Exercise 2-9 (concluded)

Cash			
(a)	100,750	(b)	1,250
(d)	15,500	(e)	10,050
(h)	1,125	(g)	1,225
		(i)	10,000
Balance	94,850		

Accounts Payable			
(e)	10,050	(c)	10,050
		Balance	0

Accounts Receivable			
(f)	2,700	(h)	1,125
Balance	1,575		

K. Spade, Capital			
		(a)	100,750
		Balance	100,750

Office Supplies			
(b)	1,250		
Balance	1,250		

K. Spade, Withdrawals			
(i)	10,000		
Balance	10,000		

Office Equipment			
(c)	10,050		
Balance	10,050		

Fees Earned			
		(d)	15,500
		(f)	2,700
		Balance	18,200

Rent Expense			
(g)	1,225		
Balance	1,225		

Exercise 2-10 (15 minutes)

SPADE COMPANY Trial Balance May 31, 2013			
	<i>Debit</i>		<i>Credit</i>
Cash	\$ 94,850		
Accounts receivable	1,575		
Office supplies.....	1,250		
Office equipment	10,050		
Accounts payable.....		\$ 0	
K. Spade, Capital		100,750	
K. Spade, Withdrawals.....	10,000		
Fees earned		18,200	
Rent expense	1,225		
Totals.....	\$118,950	\$118,950	

Exercise 2-11 (20 minutes)

Transactions that created revenues:

b.	Accounts Receivable	2,300	
	Services Revenue		2,300
	<i>Provided services on credit.</i>		
c.	Cash	875	
	Services Revenue		875
	<i>Provided services for cash.</i>		

[Note: Revenues are inflows of assets (or decreases in liabilities) received in exchange for goods or services provided to customers.]

Transactions that did not create revenues along with the reasons are:

- a. This transaction brought in cash, but this is an owner investment.
- d. This transaction brought in cash, but it created a liability because the services have not yet been provided to the client.
- e. This transaction changed the form of the asset from accounts receivable to cash. Total assets were not increased (revenue was recognized when the receivable was originally recorded).
- f. This transaction brought in cash and increased assets, but it also increased a liability by the same amount (no goods or services were provided to generate revenue).

Exercise 2-12 (20 minutes)

Transactions that created expenses:

b.	Salaries Expense.....	1,233	
	Cash		1,233
	<i>Paid salary of receptionist.</i>		
d.	Utilities Expense	870	
	Cash		870
	<i>Paid utilities for the office.</i>		

[Note: Expenses are outflows or using up of assets (or the creation of liabilities) that occur in the process of providing goods or services to customers.]

Transactions a, c, and e are not expenses for the following reasons:

- This transaction decreased assets in settlement of a previously existing liability, and equity did not change. Cash payment does not mean the same as using up of assets (expense is recorded when the supplies are used).
- This transaction involves the purchase of an asset. The form of the company's assets changed, but total assets did not change, and the equity did not decrease.
- This transaction is a distribution of cash to the owner. Even though equity decreased, the decrease did not occur in the process of providing goods or services to customers.

Exercise 2-13 (15 minutes)

HELP TODAY Income Statement For Month Ended August 31		
Revenues		
Consulting fees earned.....		\$ 27,000
Expenses		
Rent expense	\$ 9,550	
Salaries expense	5,600	
Telephone expense	860	
Miscellaneous expenses	520	
Total expenses		16,530
Net income		\$ 10,470

Exercise 2-14 (15 minutes)

HELP TODAY Statement of Owner's Equity For Month Ended August 31	
C. Camry, Capital, July 31	\$ 2,000
Add: Investment by owner	100,000
Net income (from Exercise 2-13)	<u>10,470</u>
	112,470
Less: Withdrawals by owner	<u>6,000</u>
C. Camry, Capital, August 31	<u>\$106,470</u>

Exercise 2-15 (15 minutes)

HELP TODAY Balance Sheet August 31			
<i>Assets</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
Cash.....	\$ 25,360	Accounts payable.....	\$ 10,500
Accounts receivable	22,360		
Office supplies.....	5,250	<i>Equity</i>	
Office equipment	20,000	C. Camry, Capital*.....	106,470
Land.....	<u>44,000</u>		
Total assets.....	<u>\$116,970</u>	Total liabilities & equity	<u>\$116,970</u>

* Amount from Exercise 2-14.

Exercise 2-16 (20 minutes)

Calculation of change in equity for part a through part d

	Assets	-	Liabilities	=	Equity
Beginning of the year	\$ 60,000	-	\$ 20,000	=	\$40,000
End of the year	105,000	-	36,000	=	<u>69,000</u>
Net increase in equity					<u>\$29,000</u>

a.	Net income	\$?
	Plus owner investments		0
	Less owner withdrawals		<u>(0)</u>
	Change in equity		<u>\$29,000</u>

Net Income = \$29,000

Since there were no additional investments or withdrawals, the net income for the year equals the net increase in owner's equity.

b.	Net income	\$?
	Plus owner investments		0
	Less owner withdrawals (\$1,250/mo. x 12 mo.)		<u>(15,000)</u>
	Change in equity		<u>\$29,000</u>

Net Income = \$44,000

The withdrawals were added back because they reduced equity without reducing net income.

c.	Net income	\$?
	Plus owner investment		55,000
	Less withdrawals by owner.....		<u>(0)</u>
	Change in equity		<u>\$29,000</u>

Net Loss = \$26,000

The investment was deducted because it increased equity without creating net income.

d.	Net income	\$?
	Plus owner investment		35,000
	Less owner withdrawals (\$1,250/mo. X 12 mo.)		<u>(15,000)</u>
	Change in equity		<u>\$29,000</u>

Net Income = \$9,000

The withdrawals were added back because they reduced equity without reducing net income and the investments were deducted because they increased equity without creating net income.

Exercise 2-17 (15 minutes)

	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(c)</u>	<u>(d)</u>
<u>Answers</u>	\$(28,000)	\$42,000	\$73,000	\$(45,000)

Computations:

Equity, Dec. 31, 2012.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Owner's investments	110,000	42,000	87,000	210,000
Owner's withdrawals.....	(28,000)	(47,000)	(10,000)	(55,000)
Net income (loss)	<u>22,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>(45,000)</u>
Equity, Dec. 31, 2013.....	<u>\$104,000</u>	<u>\$85,000</u>	<u>\$73,000</u>	<u>\$110,000</u>

Exercise 2-18 (25 minutes)

- a. Belle created a new business and invested \$6,000 cash, \$7,600 of equipment, and \$12,000 in automobiles.
- b. Paid \$4,800 cash in advance for insurance coverage.
- c. Paid \$900 cash for office supplies.
- d. Purchased \$300 of office supplies and \$9,700 of equipment on credit.
- e. Received \$4,500 cash for delivery services provided.
- f. Paid \$1,600 cash towards accounts payable.
- g. Paid \$820 cash for gas and oil expenses.

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Exercise 2-19 (30 minutes)

a.	Cash.....	6,000	
	Equipment.....	7,600	
	Automobiles.....	12,000	
	D. Belle, Capital		25,600
	<i>Owner investment in company.</i>		
b.	Prepaid Insurance.....	4,800	
	Cash.....		4,800
	<i>Purchased insurance coverage.</i>		
c.	Office Supplies.....	900	
	Cash.....		900
	<i>Purchased supplies with cash.</i>		
d.	Office Supplies.....	300	
	Equipment.....	9,700	
	Accounts Payable		10,000
	<i>Purchased supplies and equipment on credit.</i>		
e.	Cash.....	4,500	
	Delivery Services Revenue.....		4,500
	<i>Received cash from customer for services provided.</i>		
f.	Accounts Payable.....	1,600	
	Cash.....		1,600
	<i>Made payment on payables.</i>		
g.	Gas and Oil Expense.....	820	
	Cash.....		820
	<i>Paid for gas and oil.</i>		

Exercise 2-20 (20 minutes)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Difference			
Description	between Debit and Credit Columns	Column with the Larger Total	Identify account(s) incorrectly stated	Amount that account(s) is overstated or understated
a. \$3,600 debit to Rent				
Expense is posted as a \$1,340 debit.	\$2,260	Credit	Rent Expense	Rent Expense is understated by \$2,260

b. \$6,500 credit to Cash is posted twice as two credits to Cash.	\$6,500	Credit	Cash	Cash is understated by \$6,500

c. \$10,900 debit to the Withdrawals account is debited to Owner's Capital	\$0	—	Owner, Capital Owner, Withdrawals	Owner, Capital is understated by \$10,900 Owner, Withdrawals is understated by \$10,900

d. \$2,050 debit to Prepaid Insurance is posted as a debit to Insurance Expense.	\$0	—	Prepaid Insurance Insurance Expense	Prepaid Insurance is understated by \$2,050 Insurance Expense is overstated by \$2,050

e. \$38,000 debit to Machinery is posted as a debit to Accounts Payable.	\$0	—	Machinery Accounts Payable	Machinery is understated by \$38,000 Accounts Payable is understated by \$38,000

f. \$5,850 credit to Services Revenue is posted as a \$585 credit.	\$5,265	Debit	Services Revenue	Services Revenue is understated by \$5,265

g. \$1,390 debit to Store Supplies is not posted.	\$1,390	Credit	Store Supplies	Store Supplies is understated by \$1,390

Exercise 2-21 (15 minutes)

- The debit column is correctly stated because the erroneous debit (to Accounts Payable) is deducted from an account with a (larger assumed) credit balance.
- The credit column is understated by \$37,900 because Accounts Payable was debited — it should have been credited.
- The Automobiles account balance is correctly stated.
- The Accounts Payable account balance is understated by \$37,900. It should have been increased (credited) by \$18,950 but the posting error decreased (debited) it by \$18,950.
- The credit column is \$37,900 less than the debit column, or \$162,100 in total (\$200,000 - \$37,900).

Exercise 2-22 (15 minutes)

a.	Co.	Liabilities	/	Assets	=	Debt Ratio	Net Income	/	Average Assets	=	ROA
	1	\$11,765		\$ 90,500		0.13	\$20,000		\$100,000		0.200
	2	46,720		64,000		0.73	3,800		40,000		0.095
	3	26,650		32,500		0.82	650		50,000		0.013
	4	55,860		147,000		0.38	21,000		200,000		0.105
	5	31,280		92,000		0.34	7,520		40,000		0.188
	6	52,250		104,500		0.50	12,000		80,000		0.150

- Company 3 relies most heavily on creditor (non-owner) financing with 82% of its assets financed by liabilities.
- Company 1 relies least on creditor (non-owner) financing at only 13%. This implies that 87% of the assets are financed by equity (owners).
- The companies with the highest debt ratios indicate the greatest risk. The two companies with the highest debt ratios are 2 and 3.
- Company 1 yields the highest return on assets at 20%; followed by Company 5 at 18.8%.
- As an investor, one prefers high returns at low risk. Company 1 is the preferred investment since it yields the lowest risk (debt ratio is 13%) and highest return on assets (20%).

Exercise 2-23 (10 minutes)

BMW			
Balance Sheet (in Euro millions)			
December 31, 2011			
Assets		Equity and liabilities	
Noncurrent assets.....	€ 9,826	Total equity	€ 8,222
Current assets	17,682	Noncurrent liabilities.....	7,767
		Current liabilities	<u>11,519</u>
Total assets.....	<u>€27,508</u>	Total equity and liabilities ..	<u>€27,508</u>

PROBLEM SET A

Problem 2-1A (90 minutes)

Part 1

a.	Cash.....	101	100,000	
	Office Equipment.....	163	5,000	
	Drafting Equipment	164	60,000	
	J. Aracel, Capital.....	301		165,000
	<i>Owner invested cash and equipment.</i>			
b.	Land.....	172	49,000	
	Cash	101		6,300
	Notes Payable	250		42,700
	<i>Purchased land with cash and note payable.</i>			
c.	Building	170	55,000	
	Cash	101		55,000
	<i>Purchased building.</i>			
d.	Prepaid Insurance.....	108	3,000	
	Cash	101		3,000
	<i>Purchased 18-month insurance policy.</i>			
e.	Cash.....	101	6,200	
	Engineering Fees Earned.....	402		6,200
	<i>Collected cash for completed work.</i>			
f.	Drafting Equipment	164	20,000	
	Cash	101		9,500
	Notes Payable	250		10,500
	<i>Purchased equipment with cash and note payable.</i>			
g.	Accounts Receivable.....	106	14,000	
	Engineering Fees Earned.....	402		14,000
	<i>Completed services for client.</i>			
h.	Office Equipment.....	163	1,150	
	Accounts Payable	201		1,150
	<i>Purchased equipment on credit.</i>			

Problem 2-1A (Part 1 Continued)

i.	Accounts Receivable	106	22,000	
	Engineering Fees Earned	402		22,000
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
j.	Equipment Rental Expense	602	1,333	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		1,333
	<i>Incurred equipment rental expense.</i>			
k.	Cash.....	101	7,000	
	Accounts Receivable	106		7,000
	<i>Collected cash on account.</i>			
l.	Wages Expense	601	1,200	
	Cash.....	101		1,200
	<i>Paid assistant's wages.</i>			
m.	Accounts Payable	201	1,150	
	Cash	101		1,150
	<i>Paid amount due on account.</i>			
n.	Repairs Expense	604	925	
	Cash	101		925
	<i>Paid for repair of equipment.</i>			
o.	J. Aracel, Withdrawals	302	9,480	
	Cash.....	101		9,480
	<i>Owner withdrew cash for personal use.</i>			
p.	Wages Expense	601	1,200	
	Cash.....	101		1,200
	<i>Paid assistant's wages.</i>			
q.	Advertising Expense.....	603	2,500	
	Cash.....	101		2,500
	<i>Paid for advertising expense.</i>			

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Problem 2-1A (Continued)
Part 2

Cash				No. 101
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		100,000		100,000
(b)			6,300	93,700
(c)			55,000	38,700
(d)			3,000	35,700
(e)		6,200		41,900
(f)			9,500	32,400
(k)		7,000		39,400
(l)			1,200	38,200
(m)			1,150	37,050
(n)			925	36,125
(o)			9,480	26,645
(p)			1,200	25,445
(q)			2,500	22,945

Accounts Receivable				No. 106
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(g)		14,000		14,000
(i)		22,000		36,000
(k)			7,000	29,000

Prepaid Insurance				No. 108
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(d)		3,000		3,000

Office Equipment				No. 163
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		5,000		5,000
(h)		1,150		6,150

Drafting Equipment				No. 164
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		60,000		60,000
(f)		20,000		80,000

Building				No. 170
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(c)		55,000		55,000

Land				No. 172
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)		49,000		49,000

Accounts Payable				No. 201
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(h)			1,150	1,150
(j)			1,333	2,483
(m)		1,150		1,333

Notes Payable				No. 250
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)			42,700	42,700
(f)			10,500	53,200

J. Aracel, Capital				No. 301
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)			165,000	165,000

J. Aracel, Withdrawals				No. 302
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(o)		9,480		9,480

Engineering Fees Earned				No. 402
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(e)			6,200	6,200
(g)			14,000	20,200
(i)			22,000	42,200

Wages Expense				No. 601
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(l)		1,200		1,200
(p)		1,200		2,400

Equipment Rental Expense				No. 602
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(j)		1,333		1,333

Advertising Expense				No. 603
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(q)		2,500		2,500

Repairs Expense				No. 604
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(n)		925		925

Problem 2-1A (Concluded)
Part 3

ARACEL ENGINEERING		
Trial Balance		
June 30		
	<i>Debit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
Cash.....	\$ 22,945	
Accounts receivable	29,000	
Prepaid insurance	3,000	
Office equipment	6,150	
Drafting equipment	80,000	
Building	55,000	
Land	49,000	
Accounts payable.....		\$ 1,333
Notes payable		53,200
J. Aracel, Capital		165,000
J. Aracel, Withdrawals	9,480	
Engineering fees earned.....		42,200
Wages expense	2,400	
Equipment rental expense.....	1,333	
Advertising expense	2,500	
Repairs expense.....	925	
Totals.....	\$261,733	\$261,733

Problem 2-2A (90 minutes)

Part 1

Mar. 1	Cash.....	101	150,000	
	Office Equipment.....	163	22,000	
	D. Brooks, Capital.....	301		172,000
	<i>Owner invested cash and equipment.</i>			
2	Prepaid Rent	131	6,000	
	Cash	101		6,000
	<i>Prepaid six months' rent.</i>			
3	Office Equipment.....	163	3,000	
	Office Supplies	124	1,200	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		4,200
	<i>Purchased equipment and supplies on credit.</i>			
6	Cash.....	101	4,000	
	Services Revenue	403		4,000
	<i>Received cash for services.</i>			
9	Accounts Receivable.....	106	7,500	
	Services Revenue	403		7,500
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
12	Accounts Payable.....	201	4,200	
	Cash	101		4,200
	<i>Paid balance due on account.</i>			
19	Prepaid Insurance.....	128	5,000	
	Cash	101		5,000
	<i>Paid premium for insurance.</i>			
22	Cash.....	101	3,500	
	Accounts Receivable.....	106		3,500
	<i>Collected part of amount owed by client.</i>			
25	Accounts Receivable.....	106	3,820	
	Services Revenue	403		3,820
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
29	D. Brooks, Withdrawals.....	302	5,100	
	Cash	101		5,100
	<i>Owner withdrew cash for personal use.</i>			
30	Office Supplies	124	600	
	Accounts Payable	201		600
	<i>Purchased supplies on account.</i>			
31	Utilities Expense.....	690	500	
	Cash	101		500
	<i>Paid monthly utility bill.</i>			

Problem 2-2A (Continued)
Part 2

		Cash		Acct. No. 101	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 1		G1	150,000		150,000
2		G1		6,000	144,000
6		G1	4,000		148,000
12		G1		4,200	143,800
19		G1		5,000	138,800
22		G1	3,500		142,300
29		G1		5,100	137,200
31		G1		500	136,700

		Accounts Receivable		Acct. No. 106	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 9		G1	7,500		7,500
22		G1		3,500	4,000
25		G1	3,820		7,820

		Office Supplies		Acct. No. 124	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 3		G1	1,200		1,200
30		G1	600		1,800

		Prepaid Insurance		Acct. No. 128	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 19		G1	5,000		5,000

		Prepaid Rent		Acct. No. 131	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 2		G1	6,000		6,000

		Office Equipment		Acct. No. 163	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 1		G1	22,000		22,000
3		G1	3,000		25,000

Problem 2-2A (Continued)

Part 2 (Continued)

Accounts Payable				Acct. No. 201	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 3		G1		4,200	4,200
12		G1	4,200		0
30		G1		600	600

D. Brooks, Capital				Acct. No. 301	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 1		G1		172,000	172,000

D. Brooks, Withdrawals				Acct. No. 302	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 29		G1	5,100		5,100

Services Revenue				Acct. No. 403	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 6		G1		4,000	4,000
9		G1		7,500	11,500
25		G1		3,820	15,320

Utilities Expense				Acct. No. 690	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar. 31		G1	500		500

Problem 2-2A (Concluded)

Part 3

VENTURE CONSULTANTS		
Trial Balance		
March 31		
	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$136,700	
Accounts receivable	7,820	
Office supplies	1,800	
Prepaid insurance	5,000	
Prepaid rent	6,000	
Office equipment	25,000	
Accounts payable		\$ 600
D. Brooks, Capital		172,000
D. Brooks, Withdrawals	5,100	
Services revenue		15,320
Utilities expense	<u>500</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$187,920</u>	<u>\$187,920</u>

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Problem 2-3A (90 minutes)

Part 1

April 1	Cash.....	101	80,000	
	Office Equipment.....	163	26,000	
	K. Tanner, Capital	301		106,000
	<i>Owner invested cash and equipment.</i>			
2	Prepaid Rent	131	9,000	
	Cash	101		9,000
	<i>Prepaid twelve months' rent.</i>			
3	Office Equipment.....	163	8,000	
	Office Supplies	124	3,600	
	Accounts Payable	201		11,600
	<i>Purchased equip. & supplies on credit.</i>			
6	Cash.....	101	4,000	
	Services Revenue	403		4,000
	<i>Received cash for services.</i>			
9	Accounts Receivable.....	106	6,000	
	Services Revenue	403		6,000
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
13	Accounts Payable.....	201	11,600	
	Cash	101		11,600
	<i>Paid balance due on account.</i>			
19	Prepaid Insurance.....	128	2,400	
	Cash	101		2,400
	<i>Paid premium for insurance.</i>			
22	Cash.....	101	4,400	
	Accounts Receivable.....	106		4,400
	<i>Collected part of amount owed by client.</i>			
25	Accounts Receivable.....	106	2,890	
	Services Revenue	403		2,890
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
28	K. Tanner, Withdrawals	302	5,500	
	Cash	101		5,500
	<i>Owner withdrew cash for personal use.</i>			
29	Office Supplies	124	600	
	Accounts Payable	201		600
	<i>Purchased supplies on account.</i>			
30	Utilities Expense.....	690	435	
	Cash	101		435
	<i>Paid monthly utility bill.</i>			

Problem 2-3A (Continued)
Part 2

		Cash			Acct. No. 101	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	1		G1	80,000		80,000
	2		G1		9,000	71,000
	6		G1	4,000		75,000
	13		G1		11,600	63,400
	19		G1		2,400	61,000
	22		G1	4,400		65,400
	28		G1		5,500	59,900
	30		G1		435	59,465

		Accounts Receivable			Acct. No. 106	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	9		G1	6,000		6,000
	22		G1		4,400	1,600
	25		G1	2,890		4,490

		Office Supplies			Acct. No. 124	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	3		G1	3,600		3,600
	29		G1	600		4,200

		Prepaid Insurance			Acct. No. 128	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	19		G1	2,400		2,400

		Prepaid Rent			Acct. No. 131	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	2		G1	9,000		9,000

		Office Equipment			Acct. No. 163	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	1		G1	26,000		26,000
	3		G1	8,000		34,000

Problem 2-3A (Continued)

Accounts Payable				Acct. No. 201	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April 3		G1		11,600	11,600
13		G1	11,600		0
29		G1		600	600

K. Tanner, Capital				Acct. No. 301	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April 1		G1		106,000	106,000

K. Tanner, Withdrawals				Acct. No. 302	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April 28		G1	5,500		5,500

Services Revenue				Acct. No. 403	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April 6		G1		4,000	4,000
9		G1		6,000	10,000
25		G1		2,890	12,890

Utilities Expense				Acct. No. 690	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April 30		G1	435		435

Problem 2-3A (Continued)
Part 3

LINKWORKS			
Trial Balance			
April 30		Debit	Credit
Cash.....	\$ 59,465		
Accounts receivable	4,490		
Office supplies.....	4,200		
Prepaid insurance	2,400		
Prepaid rent	9,000		
Office equipment.....	34,000		
Accounts payable.....			\$ 600
K. Tanner, Capital.....			106,000
K. Tanner, Withdrawals.....	5,500		
Services revenue.....			12,890
Utilities expense.....	<u>435</u>		
Total.....	<u>\$119,490</u>		<u>\$119,490</u>

Problem 2-4A (90 minutes)

Part 1

NETTLE DISTRIBUTION	
Balance Sheet	
December 31, 2012	

<i>Assets</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
Cash.....	\$ 64,300	Accounts payable.....	\$ 3,500
Accounts receivable	26,240		
Office supplies.....	3,160		
Trucks.....	148,000		
Office equipment	<u>44,000</u>		
Total assets.....	<u>\$285,700</u>		
		<i>Equity</i>	
		Total equity	<u>282,200</u>
		Total liabilities and equity...	<u>\$285,700</u>

NETTLE DISTRIBUTION	
Balance Sheet	
December 31, 2013	

<i>Assets</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
Cash.....	\$ 15,640	Accounts payable	\$ 33,500
Accounts receivable	19,390	Note payable.....	<u>40,000</u>
Office supplies.....	1,960	Total liabilities.....	73,500
Trucks.....	157,000		
Office equipment	44,000		
Building	80,000		
Land.....	<u>60,000</u>		
Total assets.....	<u>\$377,990</u>		
		<i>Equity</i>	
		Total equity.....	<u>304,490</u>
		Total liabilities and equity....	<u>\$377,990</u>

Part 2

Computation of 2013 net income:

Equity, December 31, 2012	\$282,200
Equity, December 31, 2013	<u>(304,490)</u>
Increase in equity during 2013.....	<u>\$ 22,290</u>
Owner investment.....	35,000
Add net income.....	?
Deduct withdrawals by owner (\$3,000 x 12).....	<u>(36,000)</u>
Increase in equity during 2013.....	<u>\$ 22,290</u>

Therefore, net income must equal $(\$22,290 + \$36,000 - \$35,000) = \underline{\$ 23,290}$

Part 3

Debt Ratio = $\$73,500 / \$377,990 = \underline{19.4\%}$

Problem 2-5A (35 minutes)

Part 1

MIN ENGINEERING		
Trial Balance		
May 31		
	Debit	Credit
Cash.....	\$37,641	
Office supplies.....	890	
Prepaid insurance	4,600	
Office equipment	12,900	
Accounts payable.....		\$12,900
Y. Min, Capital.....		18,000
Y. Min, Withdrawals.....	3,329	
Engineering fees earned.....		36,000
Rent expense	<u>7,540</u>	
Totals	<u>\$66,900</u>	<u>\$66,900</u>

Part 2: Likely transactions (following order of trial balance).

1. Purchased \$890 of office supplies for cash.
2. Paid \$4,600 insurance premium in advance.
3. Purchased \$12,900 of office equipment on credit (with account payable).
4. Yi Min invested \$18,000 cash in the business.
5. Yi Min withdrew \$3,329 cash for personal use.
6. Earned \$36,000 cash for engineering services.
7. Paid \$7,540 cash for rent expense.

Part 3

Report of Cash Received and Paid		
Cash received		
Owner investment	\$18,000	
Engineering fees	<u>36,000</u>	
Total cash received		\$54,000
Cash paid		
Office supplies	890	
Insurance premium	4,600	
Withdrawals by owner	3,329	
Rent	<u>7,540</u>	
Total cash paid		<u>16,359</u>
Ending balance		<u>\$37,641</u>

Problem 2-6A (90 minutes)

Part 1

a.	Cash	101	60,000	
	Office Equipment.....	163	25,000	
	H. Venedict, Capital.....	301		85,000
	<i>Owner invested cash and equipment.</i>			
b.	Land.....	172	40,000	
	Building.....	170	160,000	
	Cash.....	101		30,000
	Notes Payable	250		170,000
	<i>Purchased land and building with cash and note payable.</i>			
c.	Office Supplies	108	2,000	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		2,000
	<i>Purchased office supplies on account.</i>			
d.	Automobiles	164	16,500	
	H. Venedict, Capital	301		16,500
	<i>Owner contributed automobile to business.</i>			
e.	Office Equipment.....	163	5,600	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		5,600
	<i>Purchased office equipment on account.</i>			
f.	Salaries Expense	601	1,800	
	Cash.....	101		1,800
	<i>Paid assistant's salary.</i>			
g.	Cash	101	8,000	
	Fees Earned.....	402		8,000
	<i>Provided services for cash.</i>			
h.	Utilities Expense.....	602	635	
	Cash.....	101		635
	<i>Paid cash for utilities.</i>			

Problem 2-6A (Part 1 Continued)

i.	Accounts Payable	201	2,000	
	Cash	101		2,000
	<i>Paid cash on account.</i>			
j.	Office Equipment.....	163	20,300	
	Cash	101		20,300
	<i>Purchased new equipment with cash.</i>			
k.	Accounts Receivable	106	6,250	
	Fees Earned.....	402		6,250
	<i>Provided services on account.</i>			
l.	Salaries Expense.....	601	1,800	
	Cash	101		1,800
	<i>Paid assistant's salary.</i>			
m.	Cash.....	101	4,000	
	Accounts Receivable.....	106		4,000
	<i>Received cash due on account.</i>			
n.	H. Venedict, Withdrawals.....	302	2,800	
	Cash	101		2,800
	<i>Owner withdrew cash for personal use.</i>			

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Problem 2-6A (Continued)
Part 2

Cash				No. 101
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		60,000		60,000
(b)			30,000	30,000
(f)			1,800	28,200
(g)		8,000		36,200
(h)			635	35,565
(i)			2,000	33,565
(j)			20,300	13,265
(l)			1,800	11,465
(m)		4,000		15,465
(n)			2,800	12,665

Accounts Receivable				No. 106
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(k)		6,250		6,250
(m)			4,000	2,250

Office Supplies				No. 108
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(c)		2,000		2,000

Office Equipment				No. 163
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		25,000		25,000
(e)		5,600		30,600
(j)		20,300		50,900

Automobiles				No. 164
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(d)		16,500		16,500

Building				No. 170
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)		160,000		160,000

Land				No. 172
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)		40,000		40,000

Accounts Payable				No. 201
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(c)			2,000	2,000
(e)			5,600	7,600
(i)		2,000		5,600

Notes Payable				No. 250
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)			170,000	170,000

H. Venedict, Capital				No. 301
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)			85,000	85,000
(d)			16,500	101,500

H. Venedict, Withdrawals				No. 302
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(n)		2,800		2,800

Fees Earned				No. 402
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(g)			8,000	8,000
(k)			6,250	14,250

Salaries Expense				No. 601
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(f)		1,800		1,800
(l)		1,800		3,600

Utilities Expense				No. 602
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(h)		635		635

Problem 2-6A (Concluded)
Part 3

HV CONSULTING		
Trial Balance		
September 30		
	Debit	Credit
Cash.....	\$ 12,665	
Accounts receivable	2,250	
Office supplies.....	2,000	
Office equipment.....	50,900	
Automobiles.....	16,500	
Building	160,000	
Land.....	40,000	
Accounts payable.....		\$ 5,600
Notes payable.....		170,000
H. Venedict, Capital		101,500
H. Venedict, Withdrawals.....	2,800	
Fees earned		14,250
Salaries expense	3,600	
Utilities expense.....	<u>635</u>	
Total.....	<u>\$291,350</u>	<u>\$291,350</u>

PROBLEM SET B

Problem 2-1B (90 minutes) *Part 1*

Part 1

a.	Cash..... 101	65,000	
	Office Equipment..... 163	5,750	
	Computer Equipment 164	30,000	
	 B. Grechus, Capital..... 301		100,750
	<i>Owner invested cash and equipment.</i>		
b.	Land..... 172	22,000	
	 Cash..... 101		5,000
	 Notes Payable 250		17,000
	<i>Purchased land with cash and note payable.</i>		
c.	Building 170	34,500	
	 Cash..... 101		34,500
	<i>Purchased building.</i>		
d.	Prepaid Insurance..... 108	5,000	
	 Cash..... 101		5,000
	<i>Purchased 24-month insurance policy.</i>		
e.	Cash..... 101	4,600	
	 Fees Earned..... 402		4,600
	<i>Collected cash for completed work.</i>		
f.	Computer Equipment 164	4,500	
	 Cash..... 101		800
	 Notes Payable 250		3,700
	<i>Purchased equipment with cash and note payable.</i>		
g.	Accounts Receivable..... 106	4,250	
	 Fees Earned..... 402		4,250
	<i>Completed services for client.</i>		
h.	Office Equipment..... 163	950	
	 Accounts Payable 201		950
	<i>Purchased equipment on credit.</i>		

Problem 2-1B (Part 1 Continued)

i.	Accounts Receivable	106	10,200	
	Fees Earned	402		10,200
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
j.	Computer Rental Expense.....	602	580	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		580
	<i>Incurred computer rental expense.</i>			
k.	Cash.....	101	5,100	
	Accounts Receivable	106		5,100
	<i>Collected cash on account.</i>			
l.	Wages Expense	601	1,800	
	Cash.....	101		1,800
	<i>Paid assistant's wages.</i>			
m.	Accounts Payable	201	950	
	Cash.....	101		950
	<i>Paid amount due on account.</i>			
n.	Repairs Expense	604	608	
	Cash.....	101		608
	<i>Paid for repair of equipment.</i>			
o.	B. Grechus, Withdrawals	302	6,230	
	Cash.....	101		6,230
	<i>Owner withdrew cash for personal use.</i>			
p.	Wages Expense	601	1,800	
	Cash.....	101		1,800
	<i>Paid assistant's wages.</i>			
q.	Advertising Expense.....	603	750	
	Cash.....	101		750
	<i>Paid for advertising expense.</i>			

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Problem 2-1B (Continued)
Part 2

Cash				No. 101
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		65,000		65,000
(b)			5,000	60,000
(c)			34,500	25,500
(d)			5,000	20,500
(e)		4,600		25,100
(f)			800	24,300
(k)		5,100		29,400
(l)			1,800	27,600
(m)			950	26,650
(n)			608	26,042
(o)			6,230	19,812
(p)			1,800	18,012
(q)			750	17,262

Accounts Receivable				No. 106
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(g)		4,250		4,250
(i)		10,200		14,450
(k)			5,100	9,350

Prepaid Insurance				No. 108
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(d)		5,000		5,000

Office Equipment				No. 163
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		5,750		5,750
(h)		950		6,700

Computer Equipment				No. 164
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		30,000		30,000
(f)		4,500		34,500

Building				No. 170
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(c)		34,500		34,500

Land				No. 172
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)		22,000		22,000

Accounts Payable				No. 201
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(h)			950	950
(j)			580	1,530
(m)		950		580

Notes Payable				No. 250
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)			17,000	17,000
(f)			3,700	20,700

B. Grechus, Capital				No. 301
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)			100,750	100,750

B. Grechus, Withdrawals				No. 302
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(o)		6,230		6,230

Fees Earned				No. 402
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(e)			4,600	4,600
(g)			4,250	8,850
(i)			10,200	19,050

Wages Expense				No. 601
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(l)		1,800		1,800
(p)		1,800		3,600

Computer Rental Expense				No. 602
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(j)		580		580

Advertising Expense				No. 603
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(q)		750		750

Repairs Expense				No. 604
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(n)		608		608

Problem 2-1B (Concluded)

Part 3

SOFTWORKS		
Trial Balance		
April 30		
	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 17,262	
Accounts receivable	9,350	
Prepaid insurance	5,000	
Office equipment	6,700	
Computer equipment	34,500	
Building	34,500	
Land	22,000	
Accounts payable		\$ 580
Notes payable		20,700
B. Grechus, Capital		100,750
B. Grechus, Withdrawals	6,230	
Fees earned		19,050
Wages expense	3,600	
Computer rental expense	580	
Advertising expense	750	
Repairs expense	608	
Totals	<u>\$141,080</u>	<u>\$141,080</u>

Problem 2-2B (90 minutes)

Part 1

Nov. 1	Cash.....	101	30,000	
	Office Equipment.....	163	15,000	
	M. Zucker, Capital	301		45,000
	<i>Owner invested cash and equipment.</i>			
2	Prepaid Rent	131	4,500	
	Cash	101		4,500
	<i>Prepaid six months' rent.</i>			
4	Office Equipment.....	163	2,500	
	Office Supplies	124	600	
	Accounts Payable	201		3,100
	<i>Purchased equipment and supplies on credit.</i>			
8	Cash.....	101	3,400	
	Services Revenue	403		3,400
	<i>Received cash for services.</i>			
12	Accounts Receivable.....	106	10,200	
	Services Revenue	403		10,200
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
13	Accounts Payable.....	201	3,100	
	Cash	101		3,100
	<i>Paid balance due on account.</i>			
19	Prepaid Insurance.....	128	1,800	
	Cash	101		1,800
	<i>Paid premium for 24 months of insurance.</i>			
22	Cash.....	101	5,200	
	Accounts Receivable.....	106		5,200
	<i>Collected part of amount owed by client.</i>			
24	Accounts Receivable.....	106	1,750	
	Services Revenue	403		1,750
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
28	M. Zucker, Withdrawals.....	302	5,300	
	Cash	101		5,300
	<i>Owner withdrew cash for personal use.</i>			
29	Office Supplies	124	249	
	Accounts Payable	201		249
	<i>Purchased supplies on account.</i>			
30	Utilities Expense.....	690	831	
	Cash	101		831
	<i>Paid monthly utility bill.</i>			

Problem 2-2B (Continued)
Part 2

		Cash			Acct. No. 101	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	1		G1	30,000		30,000
	2		G1		4,500	25,500
	8		G1	3,400		28,900
	13		G1		3,100	25,800
	19		G1		1,800	24,000
	22		G1	5,200		29,200
	28		G1		5,300	23,900
	30		G1		831	23,069

		Accounts Receivable			Acct. No. 106	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	12		G1	10,200		10,200
	22		G1		5,200	5,000
	24		G1	1,750		6,750

		Office Supplies			Acct. No. 124	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	4		G1	600		600
	29		G1	249		849

		Prepaid Insurance			Acct. No. 128	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	19		G1	1,800		1,800

		Prepaid Rent			Acct. No. 131	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	2		G1	4,500		4,500

		Office Equipment			Acct. No. 163	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	1		G1	15,000		15,000
	4		G1	2,500		17,500

		Accounts Payable			Acct. No. 201	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	4		G1		3,100	3,100
	13		G1	3,100		0
	29		G1		249	249

Problem 2-2B (Continued)

M. Zucker, Capital				Acct. No. 301	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov. 1		G1		45,000	45,000

M. Zucker, Withdrawals				Acct. No. 302	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov. 28		G1	5,300		5,300

Services Revenue				Acct. No. 403	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov. 8		G1		3,400	3,400
12		G1		10,200	13,600
24		G1		1,750	15,350

Utilities Expense				Acct. No. 690	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov. 30		G1	831		831

Part 3

ZUCKER MANAGEMENT SERVICES		
Trial Balance		
November 30		
	Debit	Credit
Cash.....	\$23,069	
Accounts receivable	6,750	
Office supplies.....	849	
Prepaid insurance.....	1,800	
Prepaid rent	4,500	
Office equipment	17,500	
Accounts payable.....		\$ 249
M. Zucker, Capital.....		45,000
M. Zucker, Withdrawals	5,300	
Services revenue.....		15,350
Utilities expense.....	831	
Totals.....	<u>\$60,599</u>	<u>\$60,599</u>

Problem 2-3B (90 minutes)

Part 1

Sept.1	Cash	101	38,000	
	Office Equipment.....	163	15,000	
	H. Humble, Capital	301		53,000
	<i>Owner invested in the business.</i>			
2	Prepaid Rent	131	9,000	
	Cash.....	101		9,000
	<i>Prepaid twelve months' rent.</i>			
4	Office Equipment.....	163	8,000	
	Office Supplies	124	2,400	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		10,400
	<i>Purchased equipment and supplies on credit.</i>			
8	Cash	101	3,280	
	Service Fees Earned	401		3,280
	<i>Received cash for services.</i>			
12	Accounts Receivable	106	15,400	
	Service Fees Earned	401		15,400
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
13	Accounts Payable	201	10,400	
	Cash.....	101		10,400
	<i>Paid balance due on account.</i>			
19	Prepaid Insurance	128	1,900	
	Cash.....	101		1,900
	<i>Paid premium for insurance.</i>			
22	Cash	101	7,700	
	Accounts Receivable	106		7,700
	<i>Collected part of amount owed by client.</i>			
24	Accounts Receivable	106	2,100	
	Service Fees Earned	401		2,100
	<i>Billed client for completed work.</i>			
28	H. Humble, Withdrawals	302	5,300	
	Cash.....	101		5,300
	<i>Owner withdrew cash for personal use.</i>			
29	Office Supplies	124	550	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		550
	<i>Purchased supplies on account.</i>			
30	Utilities Expense.....	690	860	
	Cash.....	101		860
	<i>Paid monthly utility bill.</i>			

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Problem 2-3B (Continued)
Part 2

			Cash		Acct. No. 101	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	1		G1	38,000		38,000
	2		G1		9,000	29,000
	8		G1	3,280		32,280
	13		G1		10,400	21,880
	19		G1		1,900	19,980
	22		G1	7,700		27,680
	28		G1		5,300	22,380
	30		G1		860	21,520

			Accounts Receivable		Acct. No. 106	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	12		G1	15,400		15,400
	22		G1		7,700	7,700
	24		G1	2,100		9,800

			Office Supplies		Acct. No. 124	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	4		G1	2,400		2,400
	29		G1	550		2,950

			Prepaid Insurance		Acct. No. 128	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	19		G1	1,900		1,900

			Prepaid Rent		Acct. No. 131	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	2		G1	9,000		9,000

			Office Equipment		Acct. No. 163	
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	1		G1	15,000		15,000
	4		G1	8,000		23,000

Problem 2-3B (Continued)

Accounts Payable				Acct. No. 201	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 4		G1		10,400	10,400
13		G1	10,400		0
29		G1		550	550

H. Humble, Capital				Acct. No. 301	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 1		G1		53,000	53,000

H. Humble, Withdrawals				Acct. No. 302	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 28		G1	5,300		5,300

Service Fees Earned				Acct. No. 401	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 8		G1		3,280	3,280
12		G1		15,400	18,680
24		G1		2,100	20,780

Utilities Expense				Acct. No. 690	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 30		G1	860		860

Problem 2-3B (Concluded)

Part 3

HUMBLE MANAGEMENT SERVICES		
Trial Balance		
September 30		
	Debit	Credit
Cash.....	\$21,520	
Accounts receivable	9,800	
Office supplies.....	2,950	
Prepaid insurance	1,900	
Prepaid rent	9,000	
Office equipment	23,000	
Accounts payable.....		\$ 550
H. Humble, Capital.....		53,000
H. Humble, Withdrawals	5,300	
Service fees earned.....		20,780
Utilities expense	860	
Totals	<u>\$74,330</u>	<u>\$74,330</u>

Problem 2-4B (60 minutes)

Part 1

TAMA CO. Balance Sheet December 31, 2012			
Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 20,000	Accounts payable	\$ 4,000
Accounts receivable	35,000		
Office supplies	8,000		
Office equipment.....	40,000	Equity	
Machinery	<u>28,500</u>	Total equity.....	<u>127,500</u>
Total assets	<u>\$131,500</u>	Total liabilities & equity	<u>\$131,500</u>

TAMA CO. Balance Sheet December 31, 2013			
Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 5,000	Accounts payable	\$ 12,000
Accounts receivable	25,000	Note payable.....	<u>250,000</u>
Office supplies	13,500	Total liabilities.....	<u>262,000</u>
Office equipment.....	40,000		
Machinery	28,500	Equity	
Building.....	250,000	Total equity	<u>150,000</u>
Land	<u>50,000</u>	Total liabilities & equity	<u>\$412,000</u>
Total assets	<u>\$412,000</u>		

Part 2

Calculation of 2013 net income:

Equity, December 31, 2012	\$127,500
Equity, December 31, 2013	<u>(150,000)</u>
Increase in equity during 2013	<u>\$ 22,500</u>
Owner investment during 2013	\$ 15,000
2013 Net income	?
Owner withdrawals during 2013 (\$250 x 12)	<u>(3,000)</u>
Increase in equity during 2013	<u>\$ 22,500</u>

Therefore, 2013 income must equal (\$22,500+ \$3,000- \$15,000) = \$ 10,500

Part 3

Debt ratio = \$262,000 / \$412,000 = 63.6%

Problem 2-5B (35 minutes)

Part 1

GOULD SOLUTIONS		
Trial Balance		
April 30		
	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$19,982	
Office supplies	760	
Prepaid rent	1,800	
Office equipment	12,250	
Accounts payable.....		\$12,250
R. Gould, Capital		15,000
R. Gould, Withdrawals	5,200	
Consulting fees earned		20,400
Operating expenses	<u>7,658</u>	
Totals.....	<u>\$47,650</u>	<u>\$47,650</u>

Part 2: Likely transactions (following order of trial balance).

1. Purchased \$760 of office supplies for cash.
2. Paid \$1,800 cash for prepaid rent.
3. Purchased \$12,250 office equipment on credit.
4. Gould invested \$15,000 cash in the business.
5. Owner withdrew \$5,200 cash for personal use.
6. Earned \$20,400 cash in consulting fees.
7. Paid \$7,658 cash for operating expenses.

Part 3

Report of Cash Received and Paid		
Cash received		
Owner investment	\$15,000	
Consulting fees	<u>20,400</u>	
Total cash received		\$35,400
Cash paid		
Office supplies	760	
Prepaid rent	1,800	
Withdrawals by owner	5,200	
Operating expenses	<u>7,658</u>	
Total cash paid		<u>15,418</u>
Ending balance.....		<u>\$19,982</u>

Problem 2-6B (90 minutes)

Part 1

a.	Cash	101	35,000	
	Office Equipment.....	163	11,000	
	A. Nuncio, Capital	301		46,000
	<i>Owner invested cash and equipment.</i>			
b.	Land.....	172	7,500	
	Building.....	170	40,000	
	Cash.....	101		15,000
	Notes Payable	250		32,500
	<i>Purchased land and building with cash and note payable.</i>			
c.	Office Supplies	108	500	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		500
	<i>Purchased office supplies on account.</i>			
d.	Automobiles	164	8,000	
	A. Nuncio, Capital	301		8,000
	<i>Owner contributed automobile to business.</i>			
e.	Office Equipment.....	163	1,200	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		1,200
	<i>Purchased office equipment on account.</i>			
f.	Salaries Expense.....	601	1,000	
	Cash.....	101		1,000
	<i>Paid assistant's salary.</i>			
g.	Cash	101	3,200	
	Fees Earned.....	402		3,200
	<i>Provided services for cash.</i>			
h.	Utilities Expense.....	602	540	
	Cash.....	101		540
	<i>Paid cash for utilities.</i>			

Problem 2-6B (Part 1 Continued)

i.	Accounts Payable	201	500	
	Cash	101		500
	<i>Paid cash on account.</i>			
j.	Office Equipment.....	163	3,400	
	Cash	101		3,400
	<i>Purchased equipment for cash.</i>			
k.	Accounts Receivable	106	4,200	
	Fees Earned.....	402		4,200
	<i>Provided services on account.</i>			
l.	Salaries Expense.....	601	1,000	
	Cash	101		1,000
	<i>Paid assistant's salary.</i>			
m.	Cash.....	101	2,200	
	Accounts Receivable.....	106		2,200
	<i>Received cash due on account.</i>			
n.	A. Nuncio, Withdrawals	302	1,100	
	Cash	101		1,100
	<i>Owner withdrew cash for personal use.</i>			

Problem 2-6B (Continued) Part 2

Cash				No. 101
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		35,000		35,000
(b)			15,000	20,000
(f)			1,000	19,000
(g)		3,200		22,200
(h)			540	21,660
(i)			500	21,160
(j)			3,400	17,760
(l)			1,000	16,760
(m)		2,200		18,960
(n)			1,100	17,860

Accounts Receivable				No. 106
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(k)		4,200		4,200
(m)			2,200	2,000

Office Supplies				No. 108
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(c)		500		500

Office Equipment				No. 163
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		11,000		11,000
(e)		1,200		12,200
(j)		3,400		15,600

Automobiles				No. 164
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(d)		8,000		8,000

Building				No. 170
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)		40,000		40,000

Land				No. 172
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)		7,500		7,500

Accounts Payable				No. 201
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(c)			500	500
(e)			1,200	1,700
(i)		500		1,200

Notes Payable				No. 250
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)			32,500	32,500

A. Nuncio, Capital				No. 301
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)			46,000	46,000
(d)			8,000	54,000

A. Nuncio, Withdrawals				No. 302
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(n)		1,100		1,100

Fees Earned				No. 402
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(g)			3,200	3,200
(k)			4,200	7,400

Salaries Expense				No. 601
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(f)		1,000		1,000
(l)		1,000		2,000

Utilities Expense				No. 602
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(h)		540		540

Problem 2-6B (Concluded)

Part 3

NUNCIO CONSULTING		
Trial Balance		
June 30		
	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$17,860	
Accounts receivable	2,000	
Office supplies.....	500	
Office equipment	15,600	
Automobiles.....	8,000	
Building	40,000	
Land	7,500	
Accounts payable.....		\$ 1,200
Notes payable		32,500
A. Nuncio, Capital.....		54,000
A. Nuncio, Withdrawals	1,100	
Fees earned		7,400
Salaries expense	2,000	
Utilities expense	<u>540</u>	
Total	<u>\$95,100</u>	<u>\$95,100</u>

Serial Problem — SP 2

Part 1 (120 minutes)

2013

Oct. 1	Cash	101	55,000	
	Office Equipment.....	163	8,000	
	Computer Equipment.....	167	20,000	
	A. Lopez, Capital	301		83,000
	<i>Owner invests cash and equipment.</i>			
2	Prepaid Rent.....	131	3,300	
	Cash.....	101		3,300
	<i>Paid four months' rent in advance.</i>			
3	Computer Supplies	126	1,420	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		1,420
	<i>Purchased supplies on credit.</i>			
5	Prepaid Insurance	128	2,220	
	Cash.....	101		2,220
	<i>Paid 12 months' premium in advance.</i>			
6	Accounts Receivable	106	4,800	
	Computer Services Revenue	403		4,800
	<i>Billed customer for services.</i>			
8	Accounts Payable	201	1,420	
	Cash.....	101		1,420
	<i>Paid balance due on account payable.</i>			
10	<i>No entry necessary in the journal.</i>			
12	Accounts Receivable	106	1,400	
	Computer Services Revenue	403		1,400
	<i>Billed customer for services.</i>			
15	Cash	101	4,800	
	Accounts Receivable	106		4,800
	<i>Collected accounts receivable.</i>			
17	Repairs Expense—Computer	684	805	
	Cash.....	101		805
	<i>Paid for computer repairs.</i>			
20	Advertising Expense.....	655	1,940	
	Cash.....	101		1,940
	<i>Purchased ad in local newspaper.</i>			
22	Cash	101	1,400	
	Accounts Receivable	106		1,400
	<i>Collected accounts receivable.</i>			

Serial Problem, Success Systems (Continued)

28	Accounts Receivable	106	5,208	
	Computer Services Revenue	403		5,208
	<i>Billed customer for services.</i>			
31	Wages Expense	623	875	
	Cash.....	101		875
	<i>Paid employee for part-time work.</i>			
31	A. Lopez, Withdrawals	302	3,600	
	Cash.....	101		3,600
	<i>Owner withdrew cash.</i>			
Nov. 1	Mileage Expense	676	320	
	Cash.....	101		320
	<i>Reimbursed Lopez for mileage.</i>			
2	Cash	101	4,633	
	Computer Services Revenue	403		4,633
	<i>Collected cash revenue from client.</i>			
5	Computer Supplies	126	1,125	
	Cash.....	101		1,125
	<i>Purchased computer supplies for cash.</i>			
8	Accounts Receivable	106	5,668	
	Computer Services Revenue	403		5,668
	<i>Billed customer for services.</i>			
13	<i>No entry necessary. (No revenue recognized until work performed.)</i>			
18	Cash.....	101	2,208	
	Accounts Receivable.....	106		2,208
	<i>Collected accounts receivable.</i>			
22	Miscellaneous Expenses	677	250	
	Cash	101		250
	<i>Record donation. (Some companies use a Donations account.)</i>			
24	Accounts Receivable	106	3,950	
	Computer Services Revenue	403		3,950
	<i>Billed customer for services.</i>			
25	<i>No entry necessary.</i>			
28	Mileage Expense.....	676	384	
	Cash.....	101		384
	<i>Reimbursed Lopez for mileage.</i>			
30	Wages Expense	623	1,750	
	Cash.....	101		1,750
	<i>Paid employee for part-time work.</i>			
30	A. Lopez, Withdrawals	302	2,000	
	Cash.....	101		2,000
	<i>Owner withdrew cash.</i>			

Serial Problem, Success Systems (Continued)

Part 2

General Ledger accounts					
Cash			Acct. No. 101		
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 1			55,000		55,000
2				3,300	51,700
5				2,220	49,480
8				1,420	48,060
15			4,800		52,860
17				805	52,055
20				1,940	50,115
22			1,400		51,515
31				875	50,640
31				3,600	47,040
Nov. 1				320	46,720
2			4,633		51,353
5				1,125	50,228
18			2,208		52,436
22				250	52,186
28				384	51,802
30				1,750	50,052
30				2,000	48,052

Accounts Receivable			Acct. No. 106		
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 6			4,800		4,800
12			1,400		6,200
15				4,800	1,400
22				1,400	0
28			5,208		5,208
Nov. 8			5,668		10,876
18				2,208	8,668
24			3,950		12,618

Computer Supplies			Acct. No. 126		
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 3			1,420		1,420
Nov. 5			1,125		2,545

Serial Problem, Success Systems (*Continued*)

Prepaid Insurance				Acct. No. 128	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 5			2,220		2,220

Prepaid Rent				Acct. No. 131	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 2			3,300		3,300

Office Equipment				Acct. No. 163	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 1			8,000		8,000

Computer Equipment				Acct. No. 167	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 1			20,000		20,000

Accounts Payable				Acct. No. 201	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 3				1,420	1,420
8			1,420		0

A. Lopez, Capital				Acct. No. 301	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 1				83,000	83,000

A. Lopez, Withdrawals				Acct. No. 302	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 31			3,600		3,600
Nov. 30			2,000		5,600

Serial Problem, Success Systems (*Concluded*)

Computer Services Revenue				Acct. No. 403	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 6				4,800	4,800
12				1,400	6,200
28				5,208	11,408
Nov. 2				4,633	16,041
8				5,668	21,709
24				3,950	25,659

Wages Expense				Acct. No. 623	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 31			875		875
Nov. 30			1,750		2,625

Advertising Expense				Acct. No. 655	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 20			1,940		1,940

Mileage Expense				Acct. No. 676	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov. 1			320		320
28			384		704

Miscellaneous Expenses				Acct. No. 677	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov. 22			250		250

Repairs Expense—Computer				Acct. No. 684	
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 17			805		805

Serial Problem, Success Systems (Continued)

Part 3

SUCCESS SYSTEMS			
Trial Balance November 30			
	Debit	Credit	
Cash.....	\$ 48,052		
Accounts receivable	12,618		
Computer supplies.....	2,545		
Prepaid insurance	2,220		
Prepaid rent	3,300		
Office equipment	8,000		
Computer equipment	20,000		
Accounts payable.....		\$ 0	
A. Lopez, Capital		83,000	
A. Lopez, Withdrawals	5,600		
Computer services revenue		25,659	
Wages expense	2,625		
Advertising expense	1,940		
Mileage expense.....	704		
Miscellaneous expense	250		
Repairs expense—Computer	805		
Totals.....	\$108,659		\$108,659

Reporting in Action — BTN 2-1

1. Polaris reports (\$ thousands):
\$727,968 in liabilities at December 31, 2011.
\$690,656 in liabilities at December 31, 2010.
2. Polaris reports (\$ thousands):
\$1,228,024 in assets at December 31, 2011.
\$1,061,647 in assets at December 31, 2010.
3. (\$ thousands):
As of December 31, 2010 Debt Ratio = $\$690,656 / \$1,061,647 = 65.1\%$
As of December 31, 2011 Debt Ratio = $\$727,968 / \$1,228,024 = 59.3\%$
4. Polaris employed less financial leverage as of December 31, 2011, when 59.3% of its assets were financed by debt, relative to December 31, 2010, when 65.1% of its assets were financed by debt. Consequently, its financing structure was a bit less risky in 2011 in comparison to 2010.
5. Solution depends on the financial statements accessed.

Comparative Analysis — BTN 2-2

1. Polaris (\$ thousands)
Current year debt ratio: $= \$727,968 / \$1,228,024 = 59.3\%$
Prior year debt ratio: $= \$690,656 / \$1,061,647 = 65.1\%$
2. Arctic Cat (\$ thousands)
Current year debt ratio: $\$89,870 / \$272,906 = 32.9\%$
Prior year debt ratio: $\$78,745 / \$246,084 = 32.0\%$
3. Polaris has the higher degree of financial leverage. Polaris' debt ratio is markedly higher for the current year than that of Arctic Cat (59.3% vs. 32.9%). This indicates that Polaris carries more debt financing than Arctic Cat. This also implies that Polaris is attempting to use nonowner financing to make more money for its owners. This is fine provided Polaris' return does not decline below that of what it pays nonowners for use of that money— this is the main source of financing risk.

Ethics Challenge — BTN 2-3

This case involves a conflict between the need for efficiency and the need for control. While it makes sense to take and process lunch orders quickly, this efficiency is being accomplished by a shortcut that greatly weakens control over cash receipts. Cash could be received and lost or stolen because there would be no initial record of how much was received.

The assistant manager's explanation about the head manager not arriving until 3 o'clock suggests that the head manager doesn't know about the proposed shortcut. Thus, the new employee is faced with the dilemma of deciding whether to accept the assistant manager's instructions, suggest to the assistant manager that the shortcut seems wrong, or to ask the head manager to confirm the instructions. Each of these alternatives involves personal risk.

It is possible that the assistant manager does not understand the potential for fraud and abuse if this shortcut is used. If the relationship between you and the assistant manager is such that you feel you can do so, you should explain your understanding of how the shortcut could lead to the problems of inaccurate records for tax purposes, gathering inaccurate marketing information, and abuse by other employees who might not be as honest as you and the assistant manager.

If the assistant manager insists, you may want to work as instructed to get an idea of whether the shortcut is being abused by the assistant manager and perhaps to find out discreetly whether the head manager knows about it. (Although, this behavior does involve personal risk of perceived collusion with the assistant manager.) If you conclude that the assistant manager is committing fraud, you should report the situation to the head manager as quickly as possible.

MEMORANDUM

To: Lila Corentine
From: _____
Subject: Financial statements explanation
Date: _____

The four major financial statements and their purposes are:

- *Income statement* describes a company's revenues and expenses along with the resulting net income or loss over a period of time. It helps explain how equity changes during a period due to earnings activities.
- *Statement of owner's equity* explains changes in equity due to net income (or net loss) and any withdrawals and or owner investments over a period of time.
- *Statement of cash flows* identifies cash inflows (receipts) and outflows (payments) over a period of time. It also explains how the cash balance on the balance sheet changed from the beginning to the end of a period.
- *Balance sheet* describes a company's financial position (assets, liabilities, and equity) at a point in time.

These financial statements are linked to each other across time. Specifically, a balance sheet reports an organization's financial position at a *point in time*. The income statement, statement of owner's equity, and statement of cash flows report on performance over a *period of time*. These three statements link balance sheets from the beginning to the end of a reporting period. That is, they explain how the financial position of an organization changes from one point to another.

Taking It to the Net — BTN 2-5

1. The prior three years' net income or (loss) for Amazon are (\$ millions):
2011 = \$631 2010 = \$1,152 2009 = \$902
2. The three years net cash *provided* by operations follows (\$ millions):
2011 = \$3,903 2010 = \$3,495 2009 = \$3,293
3. In 2011, Amazon had net income of \$631 million and operating cash flows of \$3,903 million; and, in that same year, cash increased by only \$1,492 million (see its statement of cash flows).

The reason its cash balance only increased by \$1,492 million in 2011 was because of cash outflows of \$1,930 million for its investing activities and \$482 million for its financing activities (partially offset by a small increase related to the foreign currency effect). Those uses of cash absorbed much of the cash generated by its operating activities. A large part of those cash outflows was tied to its investments in securities and its other purchases and acquisitions.

Teamwork in Action — BTN 2-6

<Instructor note: There is no specific solution to this activity.>

The following sample solution gives a summary outline of what a minimum report needs to include. Assume a team member selects assets:

Category: Assets

- a. Increases (decreases) in assets are debits (credits) to asset accounts. Debit means left side, credit means right side. The normal side of an account refers to the side where increases are recorded. For assets, this is the debit, or left, side.
- b. Owner investment of \$10,000 cash in business.
- c.
$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner, Capital} - \text{Withdrawals} + \text{Revenues} - \text{Expenses}$$
$$+ \$10,000 = \quad \$0 \quad + \quad \$10,000 \quad - \quad \$0 \quad + \quad \$0 \quad - \quad \$0$$
Owner investments have no effect on the income statement, but they do increase the cash flows from financing by \$10,000 on the statement of cash flows (this increases its net cash flow).
- d. Paid rent expense with \$2,000 cash.
- e.
$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner, Capital} - \text{Withdrawals} + \text{Revenues} - \text{Expenses}$$
$$- \$2,000 = \quad \$0 \quad + \quad \$0 \quad - \quad \$0 \quad + \quad \$0 \quad - \quad \$2,000$$
An expense paid in cash will decrease net income on the income statement and decrease operating cash flows on the statement of cash flows.

Entrepreneurial Decision — BTN 2-7

There are several issues that Misa and Jennifer should consider. Those considerations include the following three issues (among others):

- If they choose to contribute their own funds for the expansion, they will be risking their own savings, but they will not have the expense of interest payments, nor will they have the risk of the inability to repay a loan.
- If they choose to borrow, they will have interest and loan payments to make, and they will have more risk (as reflected in their company's debt ratio).
- If they can pay the interest and loan payments, it can be to their advantage to borrow, as long as their return on assets is high enough (that is, higher than the rate of interest on the borrowings).

Entrepreneurial Decision — BTN 2-8

1.

MARTIN MUSIC SERVICES Balance Sheet December 31, 2013

<i>Assets</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
Cash.....	\$ 3,600	Accounts payable.....	\$ 2,200
Accounts receivable	9,600	Unearned lesson fees	<u>15,600</u>
Prepaid insurance	1,500	Total liabilities	17,800
Prepaid rent	9,400		
Store supplies.....	6,600	<i>Equity</i>	
Equipment	<u>50,000</u>	Total equity	<u>62,900</u>
Total assets.....	<u>\$80,700</u>	Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$80,700</u>

2.

Debt ratio = Total liabilities / Total assets = \$17,800 / \$80,700 = 22.1%

Return on assets = Net income/Average assets = \$40,000/\$80,700* = 49.6%

*Ending balance is used per instructions.

3. The prospects of a bank loan are likely to be good. (i) The debt ratio indicates that 78% of the company's funding is from equity. Also, there are no debt obligations requiring periodic payments. This implies low risk. (ii) The level of return on assets is very high. This implies good return.

Overall, given the information and the assumption that current performance will continue into the future, the prospects of a bank loan are good.

Note: The loan does carry some risk—fueling this risk are (i) poor recordkeeping, (ii) lack of information on growth potential, and (iii) a much higher pro forma debt ratio—that is, if the loan is granted, the debt ratio will jump to 43%, computed as:

$$(\$17,800 + \$30,000) / (\$80,700 + \$30,000).$$

Hitting the Road — BTN 2-9

Findings will vary. It is advisable that the instructor obtain a few classified sections from newspapers that were published over the period of the assignment. If student reports lack responses for question 2, it is informative and motivating to bring these (accounting-related job opportunities) sections to class when discussing or returning student reports as many students are not accounting majors.

Global Decision — BTN 2-10

1. An analysis of return on assets suggests that Polaris (18.5%) yields the greatest return on assets, followed by Arctic Cat (4.8%) and then KTM (4.3%), which yields the lowest return.
2. An analysis of the debt ratio suggests that Polaris (59.3%) presents the greatest risk, while Arctic Cat (32.9%) presents the least risk. KTM's debt ratio (54.8%) is higher than Arctic Cat's (32.9%) but lower than Polaris' (59.3%) debt ratio. Therefore, KTM's financing risk is presumably higher than Arctic Cat's but lower than Polaris.
3. In this case, there is no clear answer based on these two ratios alone. Polaris has a relatively higher return on assets but also the highest debt ratio of the three companies. Arctic Cat has a slightly higher return on assets compared to KTM but is much lower than that for Polaris. However, Arctic Cat has a much lower debt ratio versus Polaris. KTM has the lowest return on assets and has a relatively high debt ratio; although its debt ratio is slightly lower than that for Polaris. Based on return on assets, Polaris would warrant additional consideration and based on the debt ratio, Arctic Cat would warrant additional consideration; however, together, we get a mixed inference from these two ratios.

