

**Solution Manual for Fundamentals of Cost Accounting 4th Edition
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Chapter 02

Cost Concepts and Behavior

Solutions to Review Questions

2-1.

Cost is a more general term that refers to a sacrifice of resources and may be either an opportunity cost or an outlay cost. An expense is an outlay cost charged against sales revenue in a particular accounting period and usually pertains only to external financial reports.

2-2.

Product costs are those costs that are attributed to units of production, while period costs are all other costs and are attributed to time periods.

2-3.

Outlay costs are those costs that represent a past, current, or future cash outlay. Opportunity cost is the value of what is given up by choosing a particular alternative.

2-4.

Common examples include the value forgone because of lost sales by producing low quality products or substandard customer service. For another example, consider a firm operating at capacity. In this case, a sale to one customer precludes a sale to another customer.

2-5.

Yes. The costs associated with goods sold in a period are not expected to result in future benefits. They provided sales revenue for the period in which the goods were sold; therefore, they are expensed for financial accounting purposes.

2-6.

The costs associated with goods sold are a product cost for a manufacturing firm. They are the costs associated with the product and recorded in an inventory account until the product is sold.

Both accounts represent the cost of the goods acquired from an outside supplier, which include all costs necessary to ready the goods for sale (in merchandising) or production (in manufacturing).

The merchandiser expenses these costs as the product is sold, as no additional costs are incurred. The manufacturer transforms the purchased materials into finished goods and charges these costs, along with conversion costs to production (work in process inventory). These costs are expensed when the finished goods are sold.

2-8.

Direct materials: Materials in their raw or unconverted form, which become an integral part of the finished product are considered direct materials. In some cases, materials are so immaterial in amount that they are considered part of overhead.

Direct labor: Costs associated with labor engaged in manufacturing activities. Sometimes this is considered as the labor that is actually responsible for converting the materials into finished product. Assembly workers, cutters, finishers and similar —hands onll personnel are classified as direct labor.

Manufacturing overhead: All other costs directly related to product manufacture. These costs include the indirect labor and materials, costs related to the facilities and equipment required to carry out manufacturing operations, supervisory costs, and all other support activities.

2-9.

Gross margin is the difference between revenue (sales) and cost of goods sold.

Contribution margin is the difference between revenue (sales) and variable cost.

2-10.

Contribution margin is likely to be more important, because it reflects better how profits will change with decisions.

2-11.

Step costs change with volume in steps, such as when supervisors are added.

Semivariable or mixed costs have elements of both fixed and variable costs. Utilities and maintenance are often mixed costs.

2-12.

Total variable costs change in direct proportion to a change in volume (within the relevant range of activity). Total fixed costs do not change as volume changes (within the relevant range of activity).

Solutions to Critical Analysis and Discussion Questions

2-13.

The statement is not true. Materials can be direct or indirect. Indirect materials include items such as lubricating oil, gloves, paper supplies, and so on. Similarly, indirect labor includes plant supervision, maintenance workers, and others not directly associated with the production of the product.

2-14.

No. Statements such as this almost always refer to the full cost per unit, which includes fixed and variable costs. Therefore, multiplying the cost per seat-mile by the number of miles is unlikely to give a useful estimate of flying one passenger. We should multiply the *variable* cost per mile by 1,980 miles to estimate the costs of flying a passenger from Detroit to Los Angeles.

2-15.

Marketing and administrative costs are treated as period costs and expensed for financial accounting purposes in both manufacturing and merchandising organizations. However, for decision making or assessing product profitability, marketing and administrative costs that can be reasonably associated with the product (product-specific advertising, for example) are just as important as the manufacturing costs.

2-16.

There is no —correctll answer to this allocation problem. Common allocation procedures would include: (1) splitting the costs equally (25% each), (2) dividing the costs by the miles driven and charging based on the miles each person rides, (3) charging the incremental costs of the passengers (almost nothing), assuming you were going to drive to Texas anyway.

2-17.

The costs will not change. Your allocation in 2-16 was not —incorrect,ll because the purpose of the allocation is not to determine incremental costs.

2-18.

Answers will vary. The major cost categories include servers (mostly fixed), personnel (mostly fixed), and licensing costs (mostly variable).

2-19.

Direct material costs include the cost of supplies and medicine. One possible direct labor cost would be nursing staff assigned to the unit. Indirect costs include the costs of hospital administration, depreciation on the building, security costs, and so on.

2-20.

Answers will vary. Common suggestions are number of students in each program, usage (cafeteria: meals; library: study rooms reserved; or career placement: interviews, for example), assuming usage is measured, or revenue (tuition dollars).

2-21.

No, R&D costs are relevant for many decisions. For example, should a program of research be continued? Was a previous R&D project profitable? Should we change our process of approving R&D projects? R&D costs are expensed (currently) for financial reporting, but for managerial decision-making the accounting treatment is not relevant.

Solutions to Exercises

2-22. (15 min.) Basic Concepts.

- a. False. The statement refers to an expense. For example, R&D costs are incurred in expectation of *future* benefits.
- b. True. Each unit of a product has the same amount of direct material (same cost per unit), but producing more units requires more material (and more cost).
- c. False. Variable costs can be direct (direct materials) or indirect (lubricating oil for machines that produce multiple products.)

2-23. (15 min.) Basic Concepts.

Cost Item	Fixed (F) Variable (V)	Period (P) Product (M)
a. Depreciation on buildings for administrative staff offices .	F	P
b. Bonuses of top executives in the company	F	P
c. Overtime pay for assembly workers	V	M
d. Transportation-in costs on materials purchased	V	M
e. Assembly line workers' wages	V	M
f. Sales commissions for sales personnel	V	P
g. Administrative support for sales supervisors	F	P
h. Controller's office rental	F	P
i. Cafeteria costs for the factory	F	M
j. Energy to run machines producing units of output in the		

factory..... V M

2-24. (10 min.) Basic Concepts.

- a. Property taxes on the factory. C
- b. Direct materials used in production process. P
- c. Transportation-in costs on materials purchased. P
- d. Lubricating oil for plant machines. C
- e. Assembly line worker's salary. B

2-25. (15 min.) Basic Concepts.

	<u>Concept</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<u>9</u>	Period cost	Cost that can more easily be attributed to time intervals.
<u>6</u>	Indirect cost	Cost that <i>cannot</i> be directly related to a cost object.
<u>10</u>	Fixed cost	Cost that does not vary with the volume of activity.
<u>2</u>	Opportunity cost	Lost benefit from the best forgone alternative.
<u>11</u>	Outlay cost	Past, present, or near-future cash flow.
<u>8</u>	Direct cost.....	Cost that can be directly related to a cost object.
<u>5</u>	Expense	Cost charged against revenue in a particular accounting period.
<u>3</u>	Cost	Sacrifice of resources.
<u>1</u>	Variable cost	Cost that varies with the volume of activity.
<u>4</u>	Full absorption cost	Cost used to compute inventory value according to GAAP.
<u>7</u>	Product cost	Cost that is part of inventory.

2-26. (15 min.) Basic Concepts.

Cost Item	Fixed (F)	Period (P)
	Variable (V)	Product (M)
a. Depreciation on pollution control equipment in the plant ..	F	M
b. Chief financial officer's salary	F	P

c. Power to operate factory equipment	V	M
d. Commissions paid to sales personnel	V	P
e. Office supplies for the human resources manager	F	P

2-27. (15 min.) Basic Concepts.

a. Variable production cost per unit: (\$240 + \$40 + \$10 + \$20)	\$310
b. Variable cost per unit: (\$310 + \$30)	\$340
c. Full cost per unit: [\$340 + (\$100,000 ÷ 1,000 units)]	\$440
d. Full absorption cost per unit: [\$310 + (\$60,000 ÷ 1,000)]	\$370
e. Prime cost per unit. (materials + labor + outsource)	\$290
f. Conversion cost per unit: (labor + overhead + outsource)	\$360
g. Contribution margin per unit: (\$600 – \$340)	\$260
h. Gross margin per unit: (\$600 – full absorption cost of \$370)	\$230
i. Suppose the number of units decreases to 800 units per month, which is within the relevant range. Which parts of (a) through (h) will change? For each amount that will change, give the new amount for a volume of 800 units.	c, d, f and h will change, as
c. Full cost = \$340 + (\$100,000 ÷ 800) = \$465	follows
d. Full absorption cost = \$310 + (\$60,000 ÷ 800) = \$385	
f. Conversion costs = \$240 + \$20 + (\$60,000 ÷ 800) + \$40 = \$375	
h. Gross margin = \$600 – \$385 = \$215	

2-28. (15 min.) Basic Concepts: Terracotta, Inc.

a. Prime cost per unit: (materials + labor)	\$10
b. Contribution margin per unit: (\$25 – \$18)	\$7
c. Gross margin per unit: (\$25 – full absorption cost of \$18.50)	\$6.50
d. Conversion cost per unit: (labor + overhead)	\$12.50
e. Variable cost per unit: (\$15 + \$3)	\$18
f. Full absorption cost per unit: [\$15 + (\$1,050,000 ÷ 300,000)]	\$18.50
g. Variable production cost per unit: (\$4 + \$6 + \$5)	\$15
h. Full cost per unit. [\$18 + (\$1,350,000 ÷ 300,000 units)]	\$22.50
i. Suppose the number of units increases to 400,000 units per month, which is within the relevant range. Which parts of (a) through (h) will change? For each amount that will change, give the new amount for a volume of 400,000 units.	c, d, f and h will change, as
c. Gross margin = \$25.00 – \$17.63 = \$7.37	follows

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. Conversion costs} &= \$4 + \$5 + (\$1,050,000 \div 400,000) = \\ &= \$11.63 \text{ f. Full absorption cost} = \$15 + (\$1,050,000 \div 400,000) \\ &= \$17.63 \text{ h. Full cost} = \$18 + (\$1,350,000 \div 400,000) = \$21.38 \end{aligned}$$

2-29. (15 min.) Cost Allocation—Ethical Issues

This problem is based on the experience of the authors' research at several companies.

- a. Answers will vary as there are several defensible bases on which to allocate the product development costs. As an example, many government-purchasing contracts are based on the cost of the product or service. In this case, using expected sales (units or revenue) leads to a potential circularity. Price depends on cost, which depends on sales, which depends on price.
- b. The company has an incentive to allocate as much cost as possible to government sales. This cost will be reimbursed (and the government may be less price-sensitive). Of course, the government recognizes this and has detailed allocation guidelines in place and an agency (the Defense Contract Audit Agency) that monitors contracts and the allocation of costs.

2-30. (15 min.) Cost Allocation—Ethical Issues

This problem is based on the experience of the authors' research at several companies.

- a. Answers will vary as there are several defensible bases on which to allocate the common costs. One possibility is relative sales revenue. (We ignore here whether we should allocate these costs, something we discuss in chapter 4.)
- b. You should explain to Star that you cannot agree with the allocation basis, especially given the reason for selecting the basis. If this fails to persuade Star, you should disclose to Star's boss your disagreement with the analysis and the relation between Star and the vendor.

2-31. (30 min.) Prepare Statements for a Manufacturing Company: Hill

Components.

Hill Components Cost of Goods Sold Statement For the Year Ended December 31		
Beginning work in process inventory		\$67,730
Manufacturing costs:		
Direct materials:		
Beginning inventory	\$48,100	
Purchases	<u>55,900</u> (a)*	
Materials available	\$104,000	
Less ending inventory	<u>44,200</u>	
Direct materials used	\$59,800	
Other manufacturing costs	<u>15,470</u> **	
Total manufacturing costs		<u>75,270</u> (c)
Total costs of work in process		\$143,000
Less ending work in process		<u>71,500</u>
.....Cost of goods manufactured		\$ 71,500 (b)
Beginning finished goods inventory		<u>15,600</u>
Finished goods available for sale		\$ 87,100
Ending finished goods inventory		<u>18,200</u>
Cost of goods sold		<u><u>\$68,900</u></u>

* Letters (a), (b), and (c) refer to amounts found in solutions to requirements a, b, and c.

** Difference between total manufacturing costs of \$75,270 and direct materials used of \$59,800.

2-32. (10 min.) Prepare Statements for a Service Company: Chuck's Brokerage Service.

	A	B	C
1	Chuck's Brokerage Service		
2	Income Statement		
3	For the Month Ending October 31		
4			
5	Sales revenue		
6	Brokerage commissions	\$ 9,000,000	
7	Fees for investment advice	<u>4,500,000</u>	
8	Total revenues		\$ 13,500,000
9	Cost of services sold		
10	Labor cost for advice	\$ 2,400,000	
11	Fees paid to execute trades	<u>6,000,000</u>	
12	Total costs of services		<u>8,400,000</u>
13	Gross margin		\$ 5,100,000
14	Marketing and administrative costs		
15	Advertising and marketing	\$ 270,000	
16	Building rent and utilities	525,000	
17	Managers' salaries	900,000	
18	Sales commissions to brokers	750,000	
19	Training programs for brokers	<u>1,275,000</u>	
20	Total marketing and administrative costs		<u>3,720,000</u>
21	Operating profit		<u>\$ 1,380,000</u>
22			

2-33. Prepare Statements for a Service Company: Where2 Services.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3	Where2 Services					
4	Income Statement					
5	For the Month Ending March 31					
6						
7	Sales revenue		\$ 16,000			
8	Cost of services sold					
9	Wages of part time employees	\$ 5,000				
10	Printing, fax, and computing costs	3,750				
11	Total cost of services sold		8,750			
12	Gross margin		\$ 7,250			
13	Marketing and administrative costs					
14	Advertising and marketing	\$ 4,000				
15	Building rent and utilities	2,000				
16	Training costs	500				
17	Travel expenses	2,500				
18	Total marketing and administrative costs		9,000			
19	Operating profit (loss)		\$ (1,750)			
20						
21						
22						
23						

2-34. (10 min.) Prepare Statements for a Service Company: Jupiter Consultants

Sales revenue	\$8,500,000	(Given)
Cost of services sold (b)	<u>4,450,000</u>	(Sales revenue – gross margin)
Gross margin	\$4,050,000	(Given)
Marketing and administrative costs (a)	<u>2,525,000</u>	(Gross margin – operating profit)
Operating profit	<u>\$1,525,000</u>	(Given)

2-35. (20 min.) Prepare Statements for a Service Company: Lead! Inc.

You can solve this in the order shown below.

Lead!, Inc. Income Statement For the Month Ended April 30		
Sales revenue	\$600,000	a
Cost of services sold	<u>384,000</u>	c
Gross margin	\$ 216,000	g
Marketing and administrative costs	<u>96,000</u>	
Operating profit (\$600,000 x 20%)	<u>\$ 120,000</u>	b

a. Given

b. $\$120,000 = 20\% \times \$600,000$.

c. To find the cost of services sold plus marketing and administrative costs, start with the operating profit (b). Then cost of services plus marketing and administrative costs is \$480,000 (= \$600,000 – \$120,000). But, marketing and administrative costs equal 25% of cost of services sold, so,

Cost of services sold + marketing and administrative costs = \$480,000 and

Marketing and administrative costs = .25 x Cost of services sold.

Combining these equations yields,

$1.25 \times \text{Cost of services sold} = \$480,000$

or cost of services sold = \$384,000 (= \$480,000 ÷ 1.25).

d. $\$216,000 = \$600,000 - \$384,000$.

e. $\$96,000 = 25\% \times \$384,000$.

2-36. (30 min.) Prepare Statements for a Manufacturing Company: Todd Machining Company.

Todd Machining Company Cost of Goods Sold Statement For the Year Ended December 31		
Beginning work-in-process inventory		\$ 116,000
Manufacturing costs:		
Direct materials:		
Beginning inventory	\$ 96,000	
Purchases	598,000	
	\$694,000	
Less ending inventory	118,000	
Direct materials used	\$576,000 (a)*	
Other manufacturing costs	1,584,800 **	
Total manufacturing costs		2,160,800 (c)
Total costs of work in process		\$ 2,276,800
Less ending work in process		112,000
...Cost of goods manufactured		\$ 2,164,800 (b)
Beginning finished goods inventory		97,600
Finished goods available for sale		\$ 2,262,400
Ending finished goods inventory		90,000
Cost of goods sold		\$2,172,400

* The best approach to solving this problem is to lay out the format of the Cost of Goods Sold Statement first, then fill in the amounts known. Next find the subtotals that are possible (e.g., Finished goods available for sale). Finally, solve for letters (a), (b), and (c) where (a), (b), and (c) refer to amounts found in solutions to requirements a, b, and c.

** Difference between total manufacturing costs and direct materials used.

2-37. (15 min.) Basic Concepts

- a. From the basic inventory equation,
 Beginning Inventory + Transferred in
 = Transferred out + Ending Inventory, so
 Beginning Materials Inventory, January 1,
 = Ending balance – Transferred in + Transferred out
 = \$12,300 – \$48,300 + \$43,800 = \$7,800
- b. Total manufacturing costs = Cost of goods manufactured
 – Beginning work-in-process + Ending work-in-process
 = \$163,350 – \$8,100 + \$11,400 = \$166,650
 (also can be found solving for Transferred in to Finished Goods)
- c. Total manufacturing costs = Direct materials + Direct labor
 + Manufacturing overhead, so,
 Direct labor = Total manufacturing costs
 – Direct materials used – Manufacturing overhead,
 = \$166,650 – \$43,800 – \$41,400 = \$81,450
- d. Sales revenue = Gross margin + Cost of Goods Sold
 = \$147,750 + \$168,150 = \$315,900

2-38. (15 min.) Basic Concepts.

- a. From the basic inventory equation,
 Beginning work-in-process inventory + Total
 manufacturing cost
 = Cost of goods manufactured + Ending work-in-
 process inventory, so
 Ending work-in-process inventory, March 31,
 = Beginning balance + Total manufacturing cost –
 Cost of goods manufactured
 = \$5,000 + \$127,000 – \$130,000 = \$2,000
- b. Purchases of direct materials = Ending direct materials
 inventory + Direct materials used – Beginning materials
 inventory
 = \$13,500 + \$31,000 – \$16,000 = \$28,500
 (also can be found solving for Transferred in to Finished
 Goods)
- c. Cost of goods sold = Sales revenue – Gross Margin
 = \$240,000 – \$85,000 = \$155,000
- d. Manufacturing overhead = Total manufacturing cost
 – Direct materials used – Direct labor
 = \$127,000 – \$31,000 – \$60,000 = \$36,000

2-39. (15 min.) Prepare Statements for a Merchandising Company: Angie's Apparel.

Angie's Apparel Income Statement For the Month Ended July 31		
Sales revenue		\$190,000
Cost of goods sold (see statement below)		129,500
		\$60,500
Gross margin		\$60,500
.....		
(\$14,000 + \$9,000 + \$3,000 + \$5,500)		<u>31,500</u>
Operating profit		<u><u>\$29,000</u></u>

Angie's Apparel Cost of Goods Sold Statement For the Month Ended July 31		
Merchandise inventory, July 1		\$ 3,000
Merchandise purchases	\$120,000	
Transportation-in	9,000	
Total cost of goods purchased		129,000
Cost of goods available for sale		\$132,000
Merchandise inventory, July 31		<u>2,500</u>
Cost of goods sold		<u><u>\$129,500</u></u>

2-40. (15 min.) Prepare Statements for a Merchandising Company: Hill Street Electronics.

Hill Street Electronics Income Statement For the Year Ended February 28	
Sales revenue	\$8,000,000
Cost of goods sold (see statement below)	5,660,000
Gross margin	<u>\$2,340,000</u>
Marketing and administrative costs (\$440,000 + \$270,000 + \$580,000 + \$1,300,000)	2,590,000
Operating profit (loss)	<u><u>\$ (250,000)</u></u>

Hill Street Electronics Cost of Goods Sold Statement For the Year Ended February 28	
Merchandise inventory, March 1	\$ 370,000
Merchandise purchases	\$5,500,000
Transportation-in	<u>210,000</u>
Total cost of goods purchased	5,710,000
Cost of goods available for sale	\$6,080,000
Merchandise inventory, February 28	420,000
Cost of goods sold	<u><u>\$5,660,000</u></u>

2-41. (10 min.) Cost Behavior for Forecasting: Lima Company.

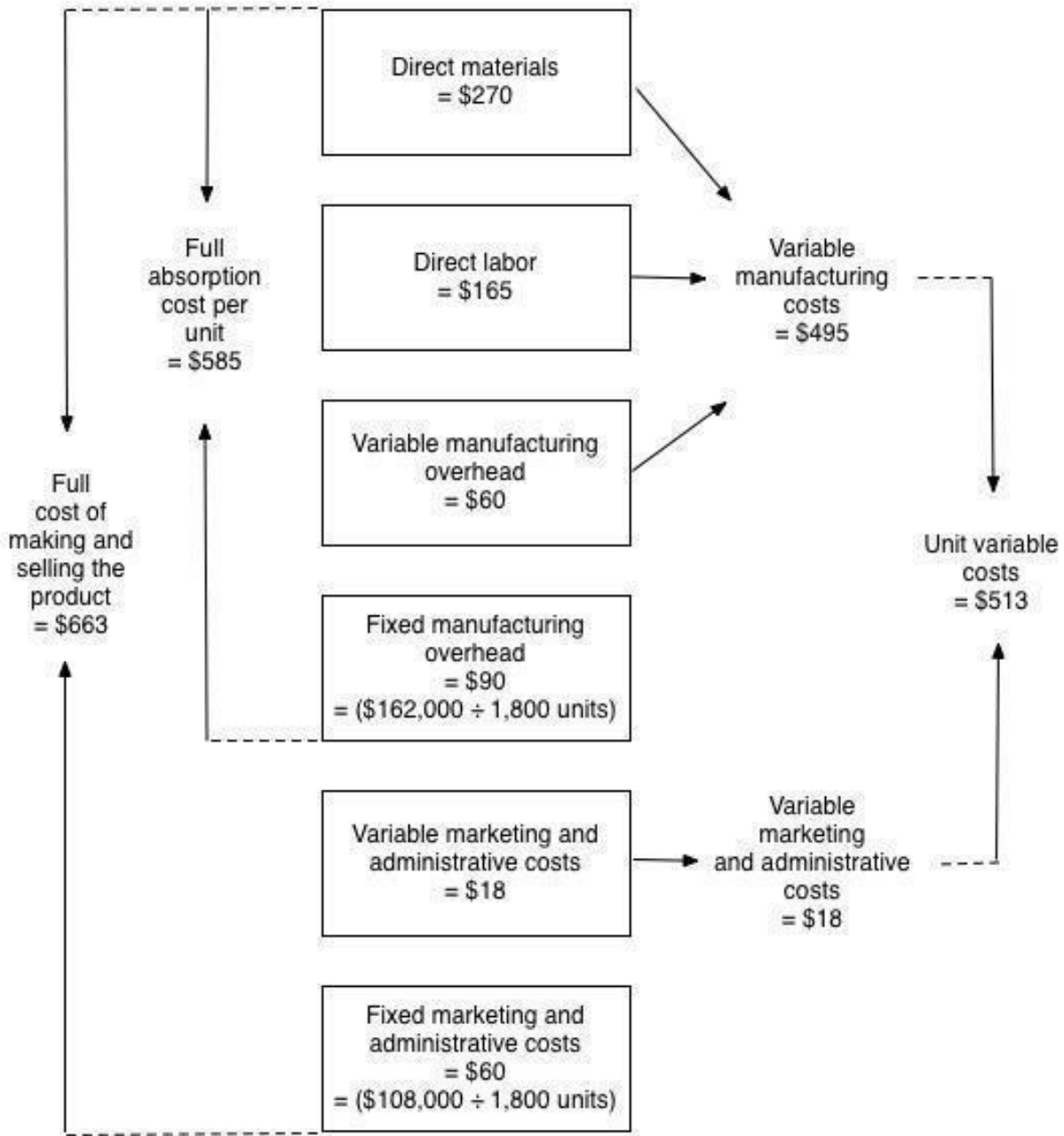
The variable costs will be 1/6 lower because there will be a decrease of 30,000 – 25,000 = 5,000 units (1/6 = 5,000 ÷ 30,000).

Variable costs:	
Direct materials used (\$510,000 x 5/6)	\$ 425,000
Direct labor (\$1,120,000 x 5/6)	933,333
Indirect materials and supplies (\$120,000 x 5/6)	100,000
Power to run plant equipment (\$140,000 x 5/6)	<u>116,667</u>
Total variable costs	<u>\$1,575,000</u>
Fixed costs:	
Supervisory salaries	\$ 465,000
Plant utilities (other than power to run plant equipment)	110,000
Depreciation on plant and equipment	67,500
Property taxes on building	<u>97,500</u>
Total fixed costs	<u>740,000</u>
Total costs for 51,000 units	<u>\$2,315,000</u>
Unit costs (= \$2,315,000 ÷ 25,000)	<u>\$92.60</u>

Note that the variable cost per unit is \$63 at both 30,000 units and at 25,000 units. Total variable costs at 30,000 units is \$1,890,000 (= \$510,000 + \$1,120,000 + \$120,000 + \$140,000).

Unit variable costs = \$63 per unit = (\$1,890,000 ÷ 30,000 units) or (\$1,575,000 ÷ 25,000 units).

2-42. (30 min.) Components of Full Costs: Karen Corporation



- a. Variable manufacturing cost: $\$270 + \$165 + \$60 = \495
- b. Variable cost: $\$270 + \$165 + \$60 + \$18 = \$513$
- c. Full absorption cost: $\$270 + \$165 + \$60 + (\$162,000 \div 1,800 \text{ units}) = \585
- d. Full cost: $\$270 + \$165 + \$60 + \$18 + (\$162,000 \div 1,800 \text{ units}) + (\$108,000 \div 1,800 \text{ units}) = \663

2-43. (15 min.) Components of Full Costs: Karen Corporation.

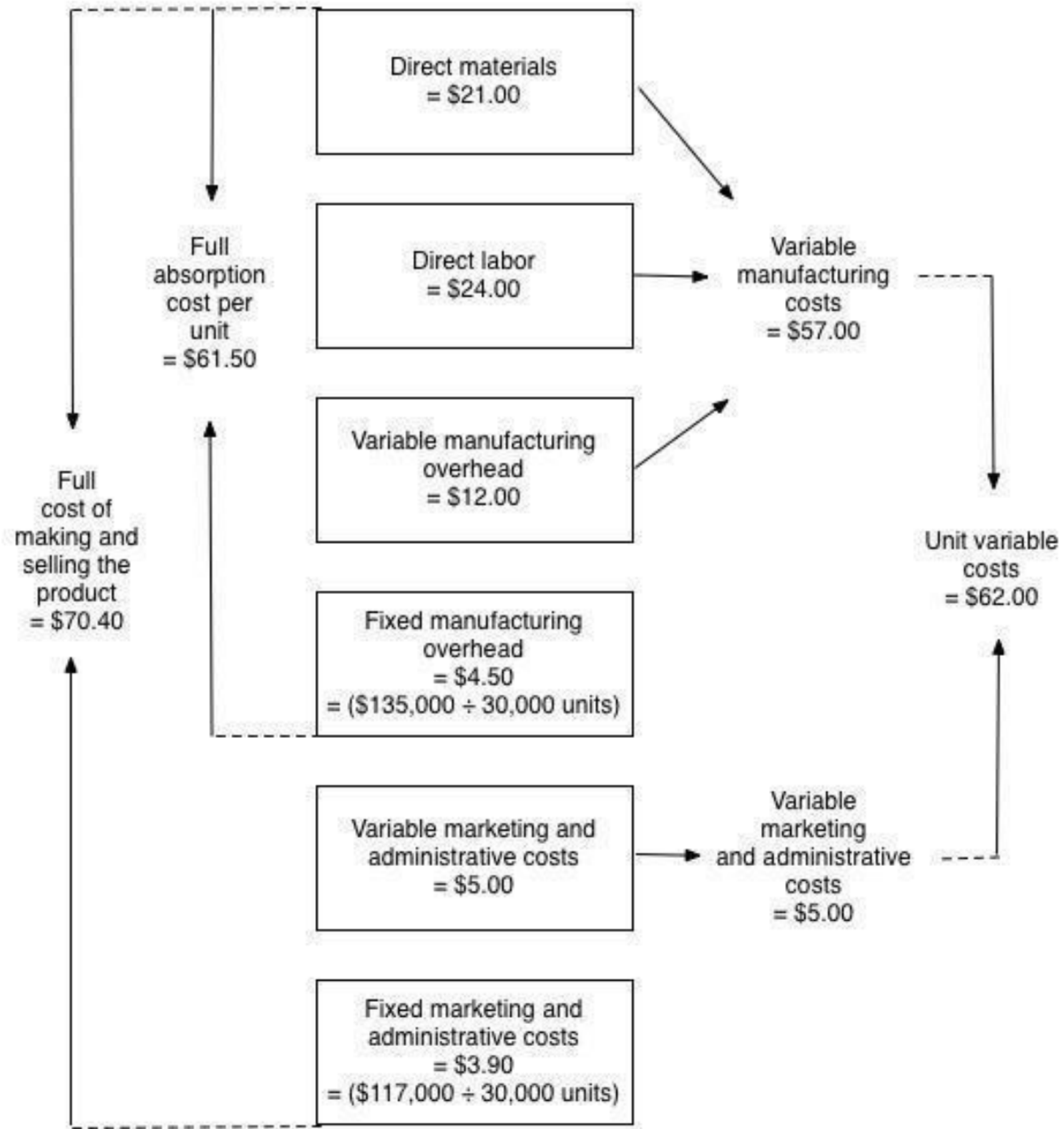
a. Product cost = Direct materials + Direct labor + Manufacturing overhead.

Product cost per unit: $\$270 + \$165 + \$60 + (\$162,000 \div 1,800 \text{ units}) = \585

b. Period costs = Marketing and administrative costs.

Period costs for the period: $\$108,000 + (\$18 \times 1,800 \text{ units}) = \$140,400$

2-44. (30 min.) Components of Full Cost: Larcker Manufacturing.



- Variable cost: $\$21.00 + \$24.00 + \$12.00 + \$5.00 = \$62.00$
- Variable manufacturing cost: $\$21.00 + \$24.00 + \$12.00 = \57.00
- Full-absorption cost: $\$21.00 + \$24.00 + \$12.00 + (\$135,000 \div 30,000 \text{ units}) = \61.50

2-44. (continued)

- d. Full cost: $\$21.00 + \$24.00 + \$12.00 + (\$135,000 \div 30,000 \text{ units}) + \$5.00 + (\$117,000 \div 30,000 \text{ units}) = \70.40
- e. Profit margin = Sales price – full cost = $\$79.00 - \$70.40 = \$8.60$
- f. Gross margin = Sales price – full absorption cost = $\$79.00 - \$61.50 = \$17.50$
- g. Contribution margin = Sales price – variable cost = $\$79.00 - \$62.00 = \$17.00$

**2-45. (20 Min.) Gross Margin and Contribution Margin Income Statements:
Larcker Manufacturing.**

Gross Margin Income Statement	Contribution Margin Income Statement
.....Salesrevenue(a) <u>\$2,370,000</u>	Sales revenue \$2,370,000
.....	
Variable manufacturing costs (b) 1,710,000	Variable manufacturing costs 1,710,000
Fixed manufacturing overhead costs <u>135,000</u>	Variable marketing and administrative costs <u>150,000</u>
.....	
.....	
Gross margin \$525,000	Contribution margin \$510,000
Variable marketing and administrative costs (c) 150,000	Fixed manufacturing overhead costs 135,000
Fixed marketing and administrative costs <u>117,000</u>	Fixed marketing and administrative costs <u>117,000</u>
Operating profit <u>\$258,000</u>	Operating profit <u>\$258,000</u>

(a) $\$79 \times 30,000 \text{ units} = \$2,370,000$

(b) $\$57 \times 30,000 \text{ units} = \$1,710,000$; $\$57 = (\$21 \text{ direct material} + \$24 \text{ direct labor} + \$12 \text{ variable manufacturing overhead})$.

(c) $\$5 \times 30,000 \text{ units} = \$150,000$

**2-46. (20 Min.) Gross Margin and Contribution Margin Income Statements:
Fremont Products.**

Gross Margin Income Statement		Contribution Margin Income Statement	
Sales revenue	\$132,000	Sales revenue	\$132,000
Variable manufacturing costs	59,500	Variable manufacturing costs	59,500
Fixed manufacturing costs.....	22,000	Variable marketing and administrative costs	6,800
Gross margin	<u>\$ 50,500</u>	Contribution margin	<u>\$ 65,700</u>
Variable marketing and administrative costs	6,800	Fixed manufacturing costs ..	22,000
Fixed marketing and administrative costs	<u>16,000</u>	Fixed marketing and administrative costs	<u>16,000</u>
Operating profit	<u><u>\$ 27,700</u></u>	Operating profit	<u><u>\$ 27,700</u></u>

a Variable manufacturing costs = \$34,000 + \$17,000 + \$8,500 = \$59,500

**2-47. (20 Min.) Gross Margin and Contribution Margin Income Statements:
Carmen Beverages.**

Gross Margin Income Statement		Contribution Margin Income Statement	
Sales revenue	\$60,160	Sales revenue	\$60,160
Variable manufacturing costs	7,896	Variable manufacturing costs	7,896
Fixed manufacturing overhead costs	<u>17,296</u>	Variable marketing and administrative costs	<u>9,024</u>
Gross margin	\$34,968	Contribution margin	\$43,240
Variable marketing and administrative costs	9,024	Fixed manufacturing overhead costs	17,296
Fixed marketing and administrative costs	<u>18,800</u>	Fixed marketing and administrative costs	<u>18,800</u>
Operating profit	<u><u>\$7,144</u></u>	Operating profit	<u><u>\$7,144</u></u>

- a
- b Revenue = \$3.20 x 18,800 = \$60,160
- c Variable manufacturing costs = (\$0.20 + \$0.16 + \$0.06) x 18,800 = \$7,896 d
Fixed manufacturing overhead costs = \$0.92 x 18,800 = \$17,296
- e Variable marketing and administrative costs = \$0.48 x 18,800 = \$9,024
Fixed marketing and administrative costs = \$1.00 x 18,800 = \$18,800

2-48. (30 min.) Value Income Statement: Greg's Diner.

a.

Greg's Diner Value Income Statement For the year 2 ending December 31			
	Nonvalue- added activities	Value- added activities	Total
Sales revenue		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Cost of merchandise			
Cost of food served	\$ 105,000	595,000	700,000
Gross margin	\$ (105,000)	\$ 1,405,000	\$ 1,300,000
Operating expenses			
Employee salaries and wages	75,000	425,000	500,000
Managers' salaries	40,000	160,000	200,000
Building costs	<u>60,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ (280,000)</u>	<u>\$ 580,000</u>	<u>\$ 300,000</u>

a

b 15% nonvalue-added activities (= 5% not used + 10% incorrectly prepared)

c 15% nonvalue-added activities

d 20% nonvalue-added activities

20% unused and nonvalue-added activities

b. The information in the value income statement enables Greg to identify nonvalue-added activities. He could eliminate such activities without reducing value to customers. Greg can take steps to ensure that food is used prior to the expiration date, either by changing scheduling or purchasing procedures. He can also spend time training staff to take orders more carefully. Preparing a Year 3 statement helps Greg see whether the company is improving in reducing nonvalue-added activities.

2-49. (30 min.) Value Income Statement: Paul's Limo Service.

a.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Paul's Limo Service				
2	Value Income Statement				
3	For the Month Ending June 30				
4		Nonvalue-added		Value-added	
5		Activities		Activities	Total
6					
7	Sales revenue			\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
8	Cost of services sold				
9	Variable costs of operations, excluding labor costs	375	a	7,125	7,500
10	Employee wages and salaries	500	a	9,500	10,000
11	Fixed cost of automobiles	1,000	b	1,500	2,500
12	Gross margin	\$ (1,875)		\$ 6,875	\$ 5,000
13	Administrative expenses				
14	Managers' salaries	200	c	1,800	2,000
15	Building costs	125	c	1,125	1,250
16	Operating income (loss)	\$ (2,200)		\$ 3,950	\$ 1,750
17					
18	a. 5% nonvalue-added.				
19	b. 40% nonvalue-added.				
20	c. 10% nonvalue-added.				
21					

b. The information in the value income statement enables Paul to identify nonvalue-added activities. He could eliminate such activities without reducing value to customers. Paul can take steps to improve how directions are given to drivers and reduce customer complaints, for example. By preparing the same information in July, Paul can see how he is improving (or becoming worse) in reducing nonvalue-added activities.

Solutions to Problems

2-50. (30 min.) Cost Concepts: Santa Inez, Inc.

a.

Prime costs = direct materials + direct labor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Direct materials} &= \text{beginning inventory} + \text{purchases} - \text{ending inventory} \\ &= \$12,000 + \$160,000 - \$10,000 \\ &= \underline{\$162,000} \end{aligned}$$

Direct labor is given as \$128,000

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prime costs} &= \$162,000 + \$128,000 \\ &= \underline{\$290,000} \end{aligned}$$

b.

Conversion costs = Direct labor + Manufacturing overhead

$$\text{Conversion costs} = \$128,000 + \$168,000 = \underline{\$296,000}$$

c.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total manufacturing costs} &= \text{Direct materials} + \text{Direct labor} + \\ &\quad \text{Manufacturing overhead} \\ &= \$162,000 \text{ (from a above)} + \$128,000 + \$168,000 \\ &= \underline{\$458,000} \end{aligned}$$

d.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of goods manufactured} &= \text{Beginning Work In Process} + \text{Total manufacturing costs} \\ &\quad - \text{Ending Work In Process} \\ &= \$6,000 + \$458,000 \text{ (from c above)} - \$4,000 \\ &= \underline{\$460,000} \end{aligned}$$

e.

Cost of Goods Sold	=	Cost of Goods Manufactured	+	Beginning Finished Goods Inventory	-	Ending Finished Goods Inventory
		= \$460,000		+ \$36,000		- \$48,000
		(from d above)				
		= <u>\$448,000</u>				

2-51. (30 Minutes) Cost Concepts: Emporia Precision Parts.

a. \$87,000.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Prime costs} &= \text{Direct materials used} + \text{Direct labor costs} \\ \text{Direct materials used} &= \text{Prime costs} - \text{Direct labor costs} \\ &= \$147,000 - \$60,000 \\ &= \$87,000\end{aligned}$$

b. \$18,000.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Direct materials used} &= \text{Beginning inventory} + \text{purchases} - \text{ending inventory} \\ \text{Direct materials,} &= \text{Direct materials used} - \text{purchases} + \text{ending inventory} \\ \text{beginning inventory} & \\ &= \$87,000 - \$84,000 + \$15,000 \\ &= \$18,000\end{aligned}$$

c. \$180,000.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total manufacturing} &= \text{Prime costs} + \text{Conversion costs} - \text{Direct labor cost} \\ \text{costs} & \\ \text{Conversion cost} &= \text{Total manufacturing costs} - \text{Prime costs} + \text{Direct labor} \\ & \text{cost} \\ &= \$267,000 - \$147,000 + \$60,000 \\ &= \$180,000\end{aligned}$$

d. \$6,000.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Work-in-process, ending} &= \text{Work-in-process, beginning} + \text{Total manufacturing costs} \\ & \quad - \text{Cost of goods manufactured} \\ &= \$9,000 + \$267,000 - \$270,000 \\ &= \$6,000\end{aligned}$$

e. \$120,000.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Conversion cost} &= \text{Direct labor costs} + \text{Manufacturing overhead} \\ \text{Manufacturing overhead} &= \text{Conversion costs} - \text{Direct labor costs} \\ &= \$180,000 - \$60,000 \\ &= \$120,000\end{aligned}$$

2-51. (continued)

f. \$14,000.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cost of goods sold} &= \text{Finished goods, beginning} + \text{Cost of goods} \\
 &\quad \text{manufactured} - \text{Finished goods, ending} \\
 \text{Finished goods,} &= \text{Cost of goods sold} - \text{Cost of goods manufactured} + \\
 \text{beginning} &\quad \text{Finished goods, ending} \\
 &\quad \$212,000 - \$270,000 + \$72,000 \\
 &= \$14,000
 \end{aligned}$$

2-52. (30 minutes) Cost Concepts: Princeton Fabrication, Inc.

a. Amounts per unit:

(1) \$434.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Variable manufacturing} &= \text{Manufacturing overhead} + \text{Direct labor} + \text{Direct} \\
 \text{cost} &\quad \text{materials} \\
 &= \$140 + \$70 + \$224 \\
 &= \$434
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) \$658.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Full unit cost} &= \text{All unit fixed costs} + \text{All unit variable costs} \\
 \text{Unit fixed manufacturing} &= (\$100,800 \div 1,200 \text{ units}) = \$84 \\
 \text{Unit fixed marketing and administrative cost} &= (\$134,400 \div \\
 &\quad 1,200 \text{ units}) = \$112 \\
 &= \$84 + \$112 + \$70 + \$224 + \$140 + \$28 \\
 &= \$658
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) \$462.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Variable cost} &= \text{All variable unit costs} \\
 &= \$28 + \$140 + \$70 + \$224 \\
 &= \$462
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) \$518.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Full absorption cost} &= \text{Fixed and variable manufacturing overhead} + \text{Direct labor} + \\
 &\quad \text{direct materials} \\
 &= \$84 + \$140 + \$70 + \$224 \\
 &= \$518
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) \$294.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Prime cost} &= \text{Direct labor} + \text{Direct materials} \\
 &= \$70 + \$224 \\
 &= \$294
 \end{aligned}$$

2-52. (continued)

(6) \$294.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Conversion cost} &= \text{Direct labor} + \text{Manufacturing overhead} \\ &= \$70 + (\$140 + \$84) \\ &= \$294\end{aligned}$$

(7) \$238.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit margin} &= \text{Sales price} - \text{Full cost} \\ &= \$896 - \$658 \\ &= \$238\end{aligned}$$

(8) \$434.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Contribution margin} &= \text{Sales price} - \text{Variable costs} \\ &= \$896 - \$462 \\ &= \$434\end{aligned}$$

(9) \$378.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Gross margin} &= \text{Sales price} - \text{Full absorption cost} \\ &= \$896 - \$518 \\ &= \$378\end{aligned}$$

- b. As the number of units decreases (reflected in the denominator), fixed manufacturing cost per unit increases. The numerator (i.e., total fixed costs) remains the same.

**2-53. (30 min.) Prepare Statements for a Manufacturing Company:
Pioneer Parts.**

Pioneer Parts		
Statement of Cost of Goods Sold		
For the Year Ended December 31		
(\$000)		
Work in process, Jan. 1		\$ 24
..... Manufacturing costs:		
Direct materials:		
Beginning inventory, Jan. 1	\$ 18	
Add material purchases	1,640	
	1,658	
Direct materials available	1,658	
Less ending inventory, Dec. 31	<u>16</u>	
Direct materials used		\$ 1,642
Direct labor		2,120
Manufacturing overhead:		
Indirect factory labor	560	
Indirect materials and supplies	140	
Factory supervision	420	
Factory utilities	180	
Factory and machine depreciation	2,320	
Property taxes on factory	<u>56</u>	
Total manufacturing overhead		<u>3,676</u>
Total manufacturing costs		<u>7,438</u>
Total cost of work in process during the year		7,462
Less work in process, Dec. 31		<u>28</u>
Costs of goods manufactured during the year		7,434
Beginning finished goods, Jan. 1		<u>328</u>
Finished goods inventory available for sale		7,762
Less ending finished goods inventory, Dec. 31		<u>294</u>
Cost of goods sold		<u><u>\$7,468</u></u>

2-53. (continued)

Pioneer Parts
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31
(\$000)

Sales revenue		\$9,080
Less: Cost of goods sold		<u>7,468</u>
Gross margin		\$1,612
Administrative costs	\$720	
Marketing costs	<u>300</u>	
Total marketing and administrative costs		<u>1,020</u>
Operating profit		<u>\$ 592</u>

**2-54. (30 min.) Prepare Statements for a Manufacturing Company:
Butte Components.**

Butte Components		
Statement of Cost of Goods Sold		
For the Year Ended December 31		
(\$000)		
Work in process, Jan. 1		\$ 76
..... Manufacturing costs:		
Direct materials:		
Beginning inventory, Jan. 1	\$ 48	
Add materials purchases	5,150	
	\$5,198	
Direct materials available	\$5,198	
Less ending inventory, Dec. 31	55	
Direct materials used		\$ 5,143
Direct labor		6,500
Manufacturing overhead:		
Depreciation (factory)	\$2,780	
Depreciation (machines)	4,620	
Indirect labor (factory)	1,670	
Indirect materials (factory)	480	
Property taxes on factory	185	
Utilities (factory)	530	
Total manufacturing overhead		10,265
Total manufacturing costs		21,908
Total cost of work in process during the year		\$21,984
Less work in process, Dec. 31		68
Costs of goods manufactured during the year		\$21,916
Beginning finished goods, Jan. 1		987
Finished goods inventory available for sale		\$22,903
Less ending finished goods inventory, Dec. 31		1,013
Cost of goods sold		\$21,890

2-54. (continued)

Butte Components Income Statement For the Year Ended December 31 (\$000)		
Sales revenue		\$30,110
Less: Cost of goods sold		<u>21,890</u>
Gross margin		\$ 8,220
Administrative costs	\$2,100	
Selling costs	<u>1,070</u>	
Total marketing and administrative costs		<u>3,170</u>
Operating profit		<u>\$ 5,050</u>

2-55. (30 min.) Prepare Statements for a Manufacturing Company: Oakdale Tool & Die.

Oakdale Tool & Die Statement of
Cost of Goods Sold For the Year
Ended December 31
(\$ 000)

Beginning work in process, Jan. 1		\$ 96
Manufacturing costs:		
Direct materials:		
Beginning inventory, Jan. 1	\$ 36	
Add: Purchases	<u>10,950</u>	
Direct materials available	10,986	
Less ending inventory, Dec. 31	<u>42</u>	
Direct materials used		\$10,944
Direct labor		2,520
Manufacturing overhead:		
Indirect factory labor	2,736	
Factory supervision	1,470	
Indirect materials and supplies	2,055	
Building utilities (90% of total)	3,375	
Building & machine depreciation (75% of \$2,700)	2,025	
Property taxes—factory (80% of total)	<u>2,016</u>	
Total manufacturing overhead		<u>13,677</u>
Total manufacturing costs		<u>27,141</u>
Total cost of work in process during the year		27,237
Less work in process, Dec. 31		<u>87</u>
Costs of goods manufactured during the year		27,150
Beginning finished goods, Jan. 1		<u>162</u>
Finished goods available for sale		27,312
Less ending finished goods, Dec. 31		<u>195</u>
Cost of goods sold		<u><u>\$ 27,117</u></u>

2-55. (continued)

Oakdale Tool & Die
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31
(\$ 000)

Sales revenue		\$38,910
Less: Cost of goods sold (per statement)		<u>27,117</u>
Gross profit		\$ 11,793
Marketing and administrative costs:		
Depreciation (25% of total)	\$ 675	
Utilities (10% of total)	375	
Property taxes (20% of total)	504	
Administrative costs	4,800	
Marketing costs	<u>2,613</u>	
Total marketing and administrative costs		<u>8,967</u>
Operating profit		<u>\$ 2,826</u>

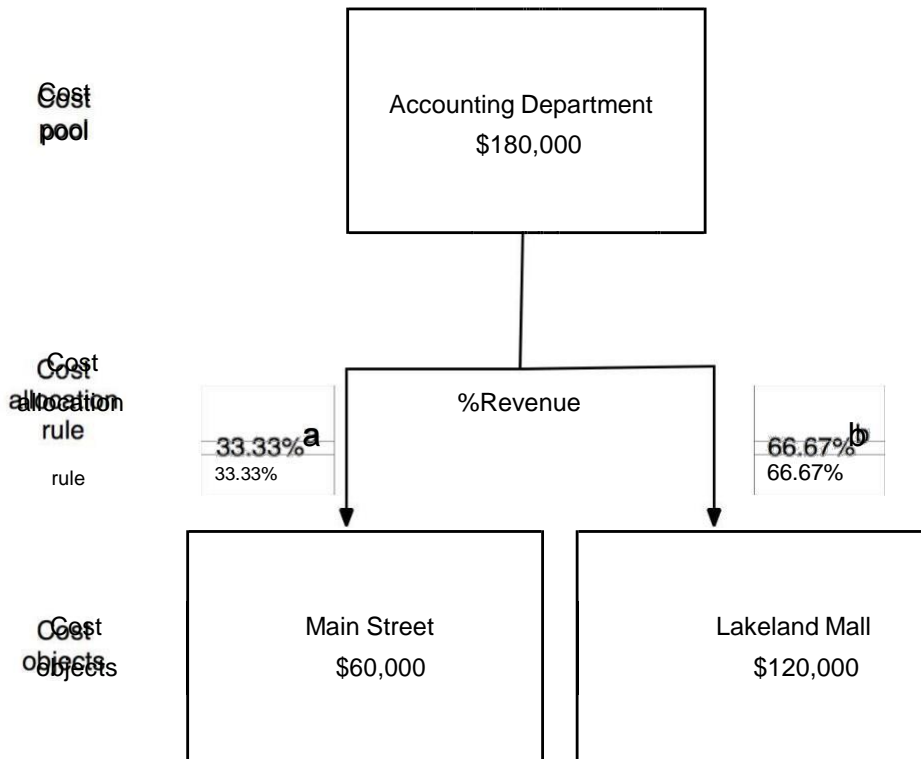
2-56. (10 Min.) Cost Allocation with Cost Flow Diagram: Coastal Computer.

a.

(1)	Main Street	Lakeland Mall	Total
Number of computers sold	2,000	1,600	3,600
Percentage	55.56%	44.44%	100%
Allocated Accounting Department cost (\$180,000) ...	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$180,000</u>

(2)	Main Street	Lakeland Mall	Total
Revenue	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Percentage	33.33%	66.67%	100%
Allocated Accounting Department cost (\$180,000) ...	<u>\$60,000</u>	<u>\$120,000</u>	<u>\$180,000</u>

b.



a

b $33.33\% = \$1,000,000 \div (\$1,000,000 + \$2,000,000)$
 $66.67\% = \$2,000,000 \div (\$1,000,000 + \$2,000,000)$

2-57. (20 Min.) Cost Allocation with Cost Flow Diagram: Wayne Casting, Inc.

a.

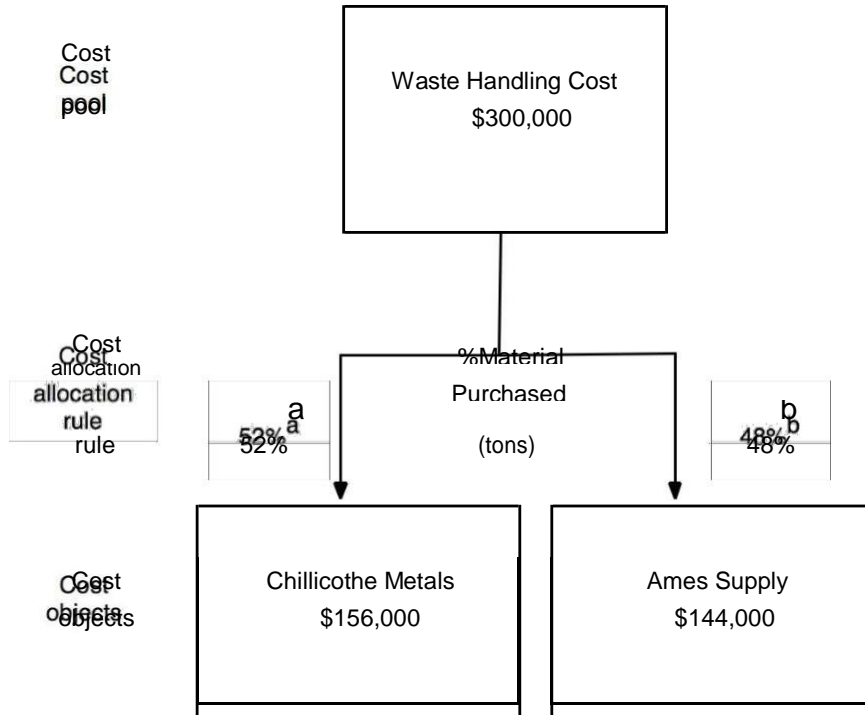
(1)	Chillicothe Metals	Ames Supply	Total
Material purchased (tons)	130	120	250
Percentage	52%	48%	100%
Allocated waste handling cost (\$300,000)	<u>\$156,000</u>	<u>\$144,000</u>	<u>\$300,000</u>

(2)	Chillicothe Metals	Ames Supply	Total
Amount of waste (tons)	12.8	2.2	15
Percentage	85.33%	14.67%	100%
Allocated waste handling cost (\$300,000)	<u>\$256,000</u>	<u>\$44,000</u>	<u>\$300,000</u>

(3)	Chillicothe Metals	Ames Supply	Total
Cost of materials purchased	\$624,000	\$876,000	\$1,500,000
Percentage	41.6%	58.4%	100%
Allocated waste handling cost (\$300,000)	<u>\$124,800</u>	<u>\$175,200</u>	<u>\$300,000</u>

2-57. (continued)

b.



a

b $52\% = 130 \text{ tons} \div (130 \text{ tons} + 120 \text{ tons})$
 $48\% = 120 \text{ tons} \div (130 \text{ tons} + 120 \text{ tons})$

2-58. (20 Min.) Cost Allocation with Cost Flow Diagram: Pacific Business School.

a.

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
Number of students	900	600	1,500
Percentage	60%	40%	100%
Credit Hours	13,500	16,500	30,000
Percentage	45%	55%	100%

Allocation of student-related

costs	\$1,350,000	\$900,000	\$2,250,000
Allocation of credit-hour costs ...	<u>803,250</u>	<u>981,750</u>	<u>1,785,000</u>
Total Allocations	<u><u>\$2,153,250</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,881,750</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,035,000</u></u>

a

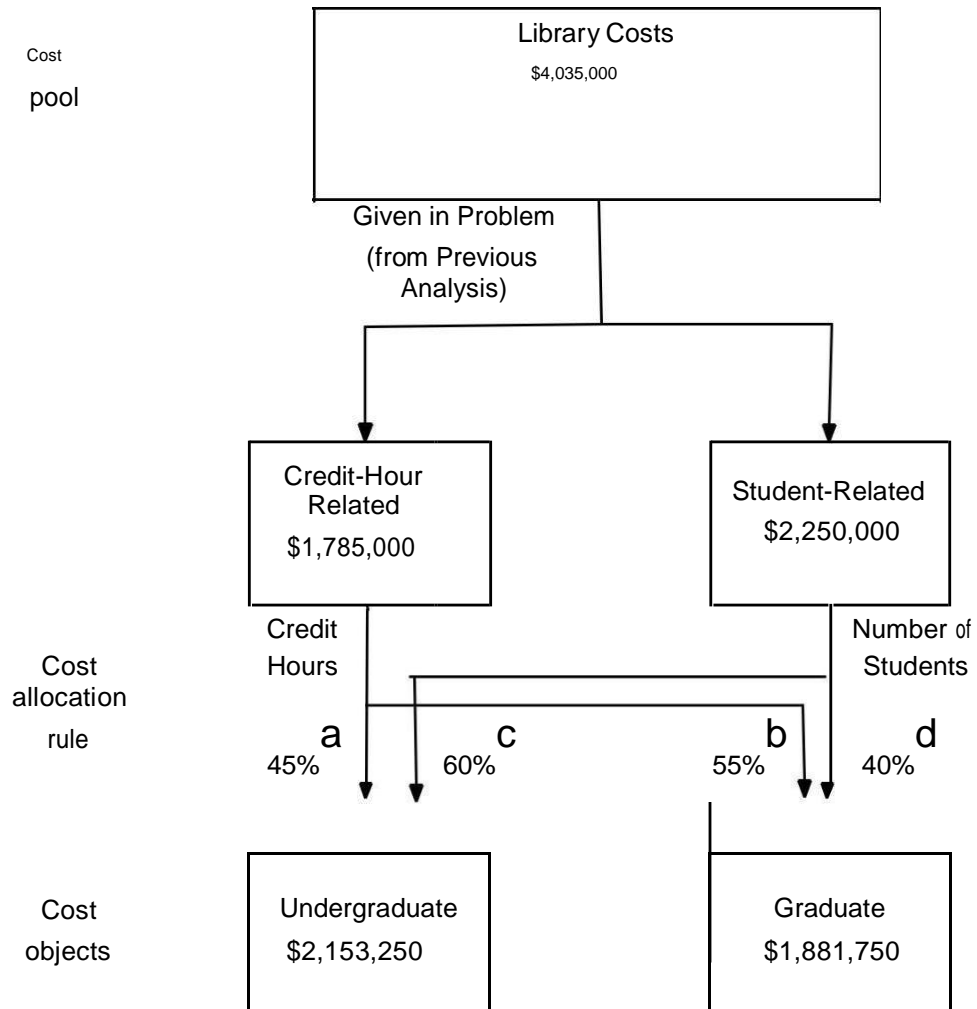
$$\$1,350,000 = 60\% \times \$2,250,000; \$900,000 = 40\% \times \$2,250,000.$$

b

$$\$803,250 = 45\% \times \$1,785,000; \$981,750 = 55\% \times \$1,785,000.$$

2-58. (continued)

b.



a

b $45\% = 13,500 \text{ credit hours} \div (13,500 \text{ credit hours} + 16,500 \text{ credit hours})$
 $55\% = 16,500 \text{ students} \div (13,500 \text{ credit hours} + 16,500 \text{ credit hours})$ c

d $60\% = 900 \text{ students} \div (900 \text{ students} + 600 \text{ students})$
 $40\% = 600 \text{ students} \div (900 \text{ students} + 600 \text{ students})$

2-59. (40 Min.) Find the Unknown Information.

a. Finished goods + Cost of goods – Cost of = Finished goods
beginning inventory manufactured goods sold ending inventory
Finished goods
beginning inventory + \$88,800 – \$87,040 = \$14,080
Finished goods
beginning inventory = \$ 12,320 (= \$14,080 – \$88,800 + \$87,040)

b. Direct + Direct + = Total
materials labor overhead manufacturing
used costs
Direct
materials + \$ 12,160 + \$23,040 = \$77,600 used

Direct
materials = \$42,400 (= \$77,600 – \$12,160 – \$23,040)
used

Alternative solution

Direct
materials = Beginning + Materials – Ending
used = inventory purchased inventory
Direct
materials = \$16,000 + \$38,400 – \$12,000
used
Direct
materials = \$42,400
used

c. Sales revenue – Cost of goods sold = Gross margin
Sales revenue – \$87,040 = \$52,480

Rearranging,

Sales revenue = \$139,520 (= \$52,480 + \$87,040)

Gross margin % = \$52,480 ÷ \$139,520 = 37.6%

2-60. (40 Min.) Find the Unknown Information.

a.
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of goods sold} &= \text{Finished goods beginning inventory} + \text{Cost of goods manufactured} - \text{Finished goods ending inventory} \\ &= \$22,320 + \$611,650 - \$38,770 \\ \text{Cost of goods sold} &= \underline{\underline{\$595,200}} \end{aligned}$$

b.
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total manufacturing costs} &= \text{Direct materials used} + \text{Direct labor} + \text{Manufacturing overhead} \\ \$612,320 &= \text{materials used} + \$270,400 + \$225,000 \\ \text{Direct materials used} &= \underline{\underline{\$116,920}} \quad (= \$612,320 - \$270,400 - \$225,000) \end{aligned}$$

c.
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Direct materials used} &= \text{Beginning inventory} + \text{Materials purchased} - \text{Ending inventory} \\ \$116,920 &= \$2,520 + \text{Materials purchased} - \$2,088 \\ \text{Materials purchased} &= \underline{\underline{\$116,488}} \quad (= 116,920 - \$2,520 + \$2,088) \end{aligned}$$

d.
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gross margin \%} &= \frac{\text{Gross margin}}{\text{Sales revenue}} \\ &= \frac{\text{Sales revenue} - \text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Sales revenue}} \\ 38\% &= \frac{\text{Sales revenue} - \text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Sales revenue}} \\ 38\% \times \text{Sales revenue} &= \text{Sales revenue} - \text{Cost of goods sold} \\ \text{Cost of goods sold} &= \text{Sales revenue} - (38\% \times \text{Sales revenue}) \\ \text{Cost of goods sold} &= \text{Sales revenue} \times (1 - 38\%) \\ \text{Sales revenue} &= \frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{(100\% - 38\%)} \\ &= \frac{\$595,200 \text{ (from a)}}{62\%} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\$960,000}} \end{aligned}$$

2-61. (40 min.) Cost Allocation and Regulated Prices: The City of Imperial Falls.

a. The rate is 20 percent above the average cost of collection:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total cost of collection} &= \$400,000 + \$1,280,000 + \$320,000 \\ &= \$2,000,000 \\ \text{Total waste collected (tons)} &= 4,000 + 12,000 \\ &= 16,000 \text{ tons} \\ &= 32,000,000 \text{ pounds} \\ \text{Average cost per pound} &= \$2,000,000 \div 32,000,000 \text{ pounds} \\ &= \$.0625 \text{ per pound} \\ \\ \text{Price per pound} &= \$.0625 \times 1.20 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\$.075}} \text{ per pound}\end{aligned}$$

b.

First, allocate costs to the two cost objects: households and businesses:

Allocation of administrative costs and truck costs:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total costs} &= \$400,000 + \$1,280,000 \\ &= \$1,680,000 \\ \text{Number of customers} &= 12,000 + 3,000 \\ &= 15,000 \text{ customers} \\ \text{Allocated cost per customer} &= \$1,680,000 \div 15,000 \\ &\quad \text{customers} \\ &= \$112 \text{ per customer}\end{aligned}$$

Allocation of other collection costs:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total costs} &= \$320,000 \\ \text{Total waste collected (tons)} &= 4,000 + 12,000 \\ &= 16,000 \text{ tons} \\ \text{Allocated cost per ton of waste} &= \$320,000 \div 16,000 \text{ tons} \\ &= \$20 \text{ per ton}\end{aligned}$$

2-61. (continued)

Allocation to customer types:

	Households	Business
Allocation of customer cost:		
Allocated cost per customer	\$112	\$112
Number of customers	<u>12,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Allocated cost	<u>\$1,344,000</u>	<u>\$336,000</u>
Allocation of other costs:		
Allocated cost per ton	\$20	\$20
Number of tons	<u>4,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Allocated cost	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$240,000</u>
Total allocated cost	\$1,424,000	\$576,000
Total number of tons	4,000	12,000
Number of pounds	8,000,000	24,000,000
Average allocated cost per pound	\$.1780	\$.0240
Price (= 1.20 x average cost)	<u>\$.2136</u>	<u>\$.0288</u>

- c. Answers will vary. This problem illustrates that cost allocation can have an important effect on decisions when the allocated costs are used as if they are actual costs. In the current example, the proposed allocation approach allows the company to compete with other haulers for business customers because they maintain a monopoly on the household business.

2-62. (30 min.) Reconstruct Financial Statements: San Ysidro Company.

◇	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	SAN YSIDRO COMPANY						
2	Cost of Goods Manufactured and Sold Statement						
3	For the Year Ending December 31						
4							
5	Work in process, January 1					\$ 72,520	
6	Manufacturing costs:						
7	Direct materials:						
8	Direct materials inventory, January 1	\$ 309,880	a				
9	Direct materials purchased	1,008,000					
10	Direct materials available for use	\$ 1,317,880					
11	Less materials inventory, December 31	<u>248,000</u>					
12	Materials used			\$ 1,069,880			
13	Direct labor			1,120,000	b		
14	Manufacturing overhead:						
15	Indirect labor	89,600	b				
16	Plant utilities	104,160					
17	Building depreciation	181,440					
18	Other plant costs	82,160					
19	Maintenance on plant machinery	33,880					
20	Insurance on plant machinery	53,200					
21	Taxes on manufacturing property	<u>38,800</u>					
22	Total overhead			<u>583,240</u>			
23	Total manufacturing costs					2,773,120	
24	Total cost of work in process during the year					\$ 2,845,640	
25	Less work in process, December 31					<u>68,880</u>	
26	Cost of goods manufactured this year					\$ 2,776,760	
27	Add finished goods, January 1					<u>224,000</u>	
28	Cost of goods available for sale					\$ 3,000,760	
29	Less finished goods, December 31					<u>252,000</u>	
30	Cost of goods sold (to income statement)					<u>\$ 2,748,760</u>	
31							

a

Materials used is given, but this number is not. To obtain it, $\text{Beg. Bal.} + \text{Purchases} = \text{Mat. Used} + \text{End. Bal.}$
 $\text{Beg. Bal.} = \text{Mat. Used} + \text{End. Bal.} - \text{Purchases}$

b

$$\$309,880 = \$1,069,880 + \$248,000 - \$1,008,000$$

$$\text{Total labor} = \text{Indirect labor} + \text{Direct labor} = \$1,209,600 = 0.08 \text{ Direct labor} + \text{Direct labor}$$

$$\text{Direct labor} = \$1,209,600 \div 1.08 = \$1,120,000$$

$$\text{Indirect labor} = 0.08 \times \$1,120,000 = \$89,600$$

2-62 (continued)

	A	B	C	D
1	SAN YSIDRO COMPANY			
2	Income Statement			
3	For the Year Ending December 31			
4	Sales revenue			\$ 4,550,000
5	Less: Cost of goods sold (per statement)			<u>2,748,760</u>
6	Gross margin			\$ 1,801,240
7	Building depreciation	\$ 45,360	a	
8	Administrative salaries	192,000		
9	Marketing costs	103,600		
10	Distribution costs	4,480		
11	Attorney fees	<u>22,960</u>		
12	Total operating costs			<u>368,400</u>
13	Operating profit			<u>\$ 1,432,840</u>
14				

a Total depreciation = Depreciation on plant + Depreciation on administrative building portion

Depreciation on plant is 80% of the total depreciation, so total depreciation is,

$$= \$181,440 \div 0.80$$

$$= \$226,800$$

Depreciation on administrative portion = $\$226,800 \times (1.0 - 0.8)$

$$= \$45,360.$$

2-63. (20 Min.) Finding Unknowns: Mary's Mugs.

a. \$2,812.50.

Direct materials cost per unit = Direct materials cost ÷ Units produced = \$6,000 ÷ 20,000 units = \$0.30 per unit.

Direct materials used per mug = 0.4 pounds.

Direct materials cost per pound = \$0.30 ÷ 0.4 pounds = \$0.75 per pound.

Direct materials inventory = 3,750 pounds × \$0.75 per pound = \$2,812.50.

b. 2,750 units.

Finished goods inventory (in units)

= Finished goods inventory ÷ Manufacturing cost

per unit. Manufacturing cost per unit

= (Direct material + Direct labor + Indirect manufacturing cost) ÷ Units produced

= (\$6,000 + \$27,000 + \$5,400 + \$6,000) ÷ 20,000 = \$44,400 ÷ 20,000

= \$2.22 per unit.

Finished goods inventory (in units) December 31, Year 1 = \$6,105 ÷ \$2.22

= 2,750 units

c. \$4.25.

Selling price per unit = Sales revenue ÷ Units sold

= Sales revenue ÷ (Units produced – units in ending finished goods inventory)

= \$73,312 ÷ (20,000 – 2,750) = \$73,312 ÷ 17,250 = \$4.25.

d. \$13,642.

Operating income for the year:

Sales revenue		\$ 73,312
Cost of goods sold (17,250 x \$2.22)		<u>38,295</u>
Gross margin		\$ 35,017
Less marketing and administrative costs		
Variable marketing and administrative costs	\$3,375	
Fixed marketing and administrative costs	<u>18,000</u>	<u>21,375</u>
Operating profit		<u>\$ 13,642</u>

2-64. (40 Min.) Finding Unknowns: BS&T Partners.

Note: This problem is challenging, because there is no indication of how to begin or the order in which to solve for the unknowns.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Direct labor cost per unit	\$6.25			
2	Direct labor hours worked, August	3,000	hours	(f)	
3	Direct labor wage rate per hour	\$20.00			
4	Direct materials cost per unit	\$5.00			
5	Direct materials cost per pound of material	\$10.00			
6	Direct materials inventory (cost), August 31	\$3,500			
7	Direct materials inventory (units), August 31	350	pounds	(a)	
8	Finished goods inventory (cost), August 31	\$10,800			
9	Finished goods inventory (units), August 31	400	units	(b)	
10	Manufacturing overhead cost per unit	\$15.75			
11	Operating profit, August	\$55,200			
12	Production (units), August	9,600	units	(e)	
13	Sales revenues, August	\$414,000			
14	Sales (units), August	9,200	units	(c)	
15	Selling price per unit	\$45		(d)	
16	Selling, general, and administrative costs per unit	\$12.00			
17					

We begin by computing the following unit costs:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Manufacturing cost per unit} &= \text{Direct materials} + \text{Direct labor} + \text{Manufacturing overhead} \\ &= \$5.00 + \$6.25 + \$15.75 = \$27.00 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Full cost per unit} &= \text{Manufacturing cost per unit} + \text{Selling, general \& administrative} \\ &= \$27.00 + \$12.00 = \$39.00 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Direct material inventory (pounds)} &= \text{Direct material inventory (cost)} \div \text{Cost per pound} \\ &= \$3,500 \div \$10.00 = 350 \text{ pounds.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. Finished goods inventory, cost} &= (\text{Finished goods inventory, units}) \div (\text{Manufacturing} \\ &\hspace{15em} \text{cost per unit}) \\ &= \$10,800 \div \$27 = 400 \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

2-64 (continued)

c. Full costs = Cost of goods sold + Selling, general, and administrative costs
Then,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Operating profit} &= \text{Sales revenue} - \text{Cost of goods sold} - \text{Selling, general, and} \\ &\hspace{15em} \text{administrative costs} \\ &= \text{Sales revenue} - \text{Full costs}\end{aligned}$$

$$\$55,200 = \$414,000 - \text{Full costs}$$

$$\text{Full costs} = \$414,000 - \$55,200 = \$358,800$$

$$\text{Full costs} = \text{Units sold} \times \text{Full cost per unit}$$

$$\$358,800 = \text{Units sold} \times \$39.00$$

$$\text{Units sold} = \$358,800 \div \$39.00$$

$$= 9,200 \text{ units sold}$$

d. Sales revenue = Selling price per unit x Units sold

$$\$414,000 = \text{Selling price per unit} \times 9,200 \text{ units}$$

$$\text{sold Selling price per unit} = \$414,000 \div 9,200$$

$$= \$45.00$$

e. Finished goods ending (units) = Finished goods beginning (units) + Units produced
– Units sold

$$400 = 0 + \text{Units produced} - 9,200$$

$$\text{Units produced} = 9,200 + 400 = 9,600$$

f. Direct labor cost incurred = Direct-labor hours worked x Wage rate per hour
Direct labor cost incurred = Units produced x Direct labor cost per unit

$$= 9,600 \times \$6.25 = \$60,000$$

$$\$60,000 = \text{Direct-labor hours worked} \times \$20.00$$

$$\text{Direct-labor hours worked} = \$60,000 \div \$20.00$$

$$= 3,000 \text{ direct-labor hours}$$

Solutions to Integrative Case

2-65. (30 min.) Analyze the Impact of a Decision on Income Statements:

Tunes2Go.

a. This year's income statement:

	Baseline (Status Quo)	Rent Equipment	Difference
Sales revenue	\$4,800,000	\$4,800,000	0
Operating costs:			
Variable	(600,000)	(600,000)	0
Fixed (cash expenditures)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	0
Equipment depreciation	(450,000)	(450,000)	0
Other depreciation	(375,000)	(375,000)	0
Loss from equipment write-off	0	(2,550,000)	\$2,550,000 lower
Operating profit (before taxes)	\$1,125,000	<u>\$ (1,425,000)</u>	<u>\$2,550,000</u> lower

a
Equipment write-off = \$3 million cost – \$450,000 accumulated depreciation for one year (equipment was purchased on January 1 of the year).

b. Next year's income statement:

	Baseline (Status Quo)	Rent Equipment	Difference
Sales revenue	\$4,800,000	\$5,136,000	\$336,000 higher
Operating costs:			
Equipment rental	0	(690,000)	690,000 higher
Variable	(600,000)	(600,000)	0
Fixed cash expenditures	(2,250,000)	(2,115,000)	135,000 lower
Equipment depreciation	(450,000)	0	450,000 lower
Other depreciation	<u>(375,000)</u>	<u>(375,000)</u>	<u>0</u>
Operating profit	<u>\$1,125,000</u>	<u>\$1,356,000</u>	<u>\$231,000</u> higher

a

b $\$5,136,000 = 1.07 \times \$4,800,000$

$\$2,115,000 = (1.00 - 0.06) \times \$2,250,000$

c. Despite the effect on next year's income statement, the company should not rent the new machine because net cash inflow as a result of installing the new machine ($\$336,000 + \$135,000$) does not cover cash outflow for equipment rental ($\$690,000$).