

Demo 7-1 ANSWER

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales:	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Variable Costs	<u>-660</u>	<u>-1,200</u>	<u>-800</u>	<u>-400</u>	
Contribution Margin	\$340	\$800	\$200	\$600	
Direct Fixed Costs	<u>-120</u>	<u>-240</u>	<u>-120</u>	<u>-120</u>	
Division Profit:	<u>\$220</u>	<u>\$560</u>	<u>\$80</u>	<u>\$480</u>	\$1340
Common Fixed Costs:					<u>\$900</u>
Operating Profit					<u>\$440</u>

Each division has a positive Operating Profit. No division should be dropped.

If you drop Division C in the first year:

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales:	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	
Variable Costs:	-660	-1,200	-400	
Fixed Costs:	<u>-345</u>	<u>-690</u>	<u>-345</u>	
Operating Profit:	<u>-\$5</u>	<u>\$110</u>	<u>\$255</u>	<u>\$360</u>

If you drop Division A in the second year:

	<u>B</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales:	\$2,000	\$1,000	
Variable Costs:	-1,200	-400	
Fixed Costs:	<u>-840</u>	<u>-420</u>	
Operating Profit:	<u>-\$40</u>	<u>\$180</u>	<u>\$140</u>

If you drop Division B in the third year:

	<u>D</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales:	\$1,000	
Variable Costs:	-400	
Fixed Costs:	<u>-1,020</u>	
Operating Profit:	<u>-\$420</u>	<u>-\$420</u>

If you drop Division D in the fourth year, then there is no fifth year.

Please send comments and corrections to me at mconstas@csulb.edu

Demo 7-2 ANSWER

1. When you produce more inventory than you are selling, then fix costs are being treated as assets and not being expensed.

2.

	<u>1995</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>1997</u>	
Sales	\$30,000		\$32,000		\$34,000	
Less Var. COGS:	<u>-15,000</u>	(100x150K)	<u>-16,800</u>	(105x160K)	<u>-18,700</u>	(110x170K)
Contrib. Margin	\$15,000		\$15,200		\$15,300	
Less Fixed Costs:						
Fixed Manufacturing OH:	-15,000		-15,000		-15,000	
Fixed S&A Expense:	<u>3,000</u>		<u>-3,600</u>		<u>-3,800</u>	
Operating Profit:	<u>-\$3,000</u>		<u>-\$3,400</u>		<u>-\$3,500</u>	

3. The difference in income between full-absorption costing method and the variable costing method is due to the different treatment of the fixed factory overhead attributable to unsold units.

$$1995 = \$75 \times 50,000 = \$3,750$$

$$1996 = \$60 \times 90,000 = \$5,400$$

$$1997 = \$50 \times 130,000 = \$6,500$$

4. On the balance sheet check the % of inventory to sales.

Demo 7-3 ANSWER

1. a. Absorption manufacturing cost per unit:

Direct Materials:	\$ 4.00	(2 lbs. @ \$2)
Direct Labor:	10.50	(1.5 hrs @ \$7)
Variable Manufacturing Overhead:	3.00	(1.5 hrs @ \$2)
Fixed Manufacturing Overhead:	<u>4.50</u>	(1.5 hrs @ \$3)
Total:	<u>\$22.00</u>	

b. Variable manufacturing cost per unit:

Direct Materials:	\$ 4.00	(2 lbs. @ \$2)
Direct Labor:	10.50	(1.5 hrs @ \$7)
Variable Manufacturing Overhead:	<u>3.00</u>	(1.5 hrs @ \$2)
Total:	<u>\$17.50</u>	

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2. Absorption Costing Income Statement:

Revenue:	\$800,000	(20,000 x \$40)
Less Cost of Goods Sold:	<u>-455,000</u>	[(20,000 x \$22) + 10,000 + 5000]
Gross Margin:	\$345,000	
Less Selling & Administrative Expenses:	<u>-280,000</u>	[200,000 + (.1 x 800,000)]
Operating Profit:	<u>\$65,000</u>	

3. Variable Costing Income Statement:

Revenue	\$800,000	(20,000 x \$40)
Less Variable Costs:		
Variable Cost of Goods Sold	-355,000	[(20,000 x 17.50) + 5,000]
Variable Selling and Administrative Expenses	<u>-80,000</u>	(800,000 x .1)
Contribution Margin:	\$365,000	
Less Fixed Costs:		
Fixed Selling and Administrative Expenses:	-200,000	
Fixed Manufacturing Overhead:	<u>-122,500</u>	[(25,000 x 4.5) + 10,000]
Operating Profit:	<u>\$42,500</u>	

4. Unsold Units x Fixed Manufacturing Overhead per Unit:

$$5,000 \times (4.5) = \$22,500$$

Demo 7-4 ANSWER

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
Sales	\$1,500	\$2,800	\$1,050
Less Variable Costs:	<u>-1,000</u>	<u>-2,200</u>	<u>-1,550</u>
Contribution Margin	\$500	\$600	-\$500
Less Fixed Costs:	<u>-100</u>	<u>-500</u>	<u>-150</u>
Operating Profit:	<u>\$400</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>-\$650</u>

Product C has a negative contribution margin, so the firm should drop C.