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.
- 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 Apple balance sheet include: Cash and cash equivalents; Short-term marketable securities; Accounts receivable; Inventories; Deferred tax assets; Vendor non-trade receivables; Other current assets; Long-term marketable securities; Property, plant and equipment, net; Goodwill; Acquired intangible assets, net; Other assets.
 - Credit balance accounts on the Apple balance sheet include: Accounts Payable; Accrued expenses; Deferred revenue; Deferred revenue—non-current; Long-term debt; Other non-current liabilities; Common stock; Retained earnings; Accumulated other comprehensive income.
- 17. The asset accounts with *receivable* in its account title are: Accounts receivable, net and Receivable under reverse repurchase agreements. The liabilities with *payable* in the account title are: Accounts payable, Securities lending payable, and Income taxes payable, net.
- 18. Samsung's balance sheet lists the following current liabilities: Trade and other payables; Short-term borrowings; Advances received; Withholdings; Accrued expense; Income tax payable; Current portion of long-term borrowings and debentures; Provisions; Other current liabilities.
 - Samsung's balance sheet lists the following noncurrent liabilities: Long-term trade and other payables; Debentures; Long-term borrowings; Net defined benefit liabilities; Deferred income tax liabilities; Provisions; Other non-current liabilities.

QUICK STUDIES

Quick Study 2-1 (10 minutes)

The likely source documents include:

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

Quick Study 2-2 (5 minutes)

- a. A Asset
- b. A Asset
- c. A Asset
- d. A Asset
- e. A Asset
- f. EQ Equity
- g. L Liability
- h. L Liability
- i. EQ Equity

Quick Study 2-3 (5 minutes)

a.	Е	Expense	655
b.	R	Revenue	406
C.	Α	Asset	110
d.	Α	Asset	191
e.	L	Liability	208
f.	Α	Asset	161
g.	L	Liability	245
h.	EQ	Equity	301
i.	Е	Expense	690

Quick Study 2-4 (10 minutes)

Credit Credit d. **Debit** a. g. **Debit Debit Debit** h. b. e. C. **Debit** f. **Debit** i. Credit

Quick Study 2-5 (10 minutes)

Debit Debit Credit i. a. e. b. **Debit** f. Credit **Debit Credit Credit Debit** k. C. g. Credit d. Credit h. **Debit** I.

Quick Study 2-6 (15 minutes)

a.

1) Analyze:

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Equity
Cash Equipment				D. Tyler, Capital
7,000 + 3,000	=	0	+	10,000

2) Record:

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit
May 15	Cash	101	7,000	
	Equipment	167	3,000	
	D. Tyler, Capital	301		10,000
	Owner invests cash & equipment.			

3) Post

Cas	sh 101	Equipr	Equipment 167		Capital 301
7,000		3,000		_	10,000

Quick Study 2-6 (Continued)

b.

1) Analyze:

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Equity
Office Supplies		Accounts Payable		
500	=	500	+	0

2) Record:

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit
May 21	Office Supplies	124	500	
	Accounts Payable	201		500
	Purchased office supplies on credit.			

3) Post

Office Supplies 124	Accounts Payable 201
500	500

C

1) Analyze:

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Equity
Cash				Landscaping Revenue
4,000	=	0	+	4,000

2) Record:

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit
May 25	Cash	101	4,000	
	Landscaping Revenue	403		4,000
	Received cash for landscaping services.			

3) Post

Cas	sh 101	Landscaping Revenue	403
4,000			4,000

Quick Study 2-6 (Continued)

d.

1) Analyze:

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Equity
Cash		Unearned Landscaping		
		Revenue		
1,000	=	1,000	+	0

2) Record:

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit
May 30	Cash	101	1,000	
	Unearned Landscaping Revenue	236		1,000
	Received cash in advance for landscaping			
	services.			

3) Post

Cash	101	Unearned Landscaping Revenue	236
1,000			1,000

Quick Study 2-7 (10 minutes)

a.	Debit	e.	Debit	i.	Credit
b.	Credit	f.	Credit	j.	Debit
C.	Credit	g.	Credit	-	
d.	Debit	ĥ.	Credit		

Quick Study 2-8 (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.

Quick Study 2-9 (10 minutes)

a. I e. B i. E

b. B f. B i. B

c. B g. B k. I

d. I h. I l. I

Quick Study 2-10 (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)

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

Exercise 2-2 (10 minutes)

a. 5 "Three"

d. 1 "Asset"

b. 2 "Equity"

e. 3 "Account"

c. 4 "Liability"

Exercise 2-3 (5 minutes)

a. 1 "Chart"

b. 2 "General Ledger"

Exercise 2-4 (15 minutes)

	_	Type of	Normal	Increase
	Account	Account	Balance	(Dr. or Cr.)
a.	Land	asset	debit	debit
b.	Cash	asset	debit	debit
C.	Legal Expense	expense	debit	debit
d.	Prepaid Insurance	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
I.	Owner, Capital	equity	credit	credit

Exercise 2-5 (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.

<u>Explanation</u>: 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 2-6 (15 minutes)

a.	Beginning accounts payable (credit) Purchases on account in October (credits) Payments on accounts in October (debits) Ending accounts payable (credit)		\$152,000 281,000 (<u>?</u>) \$132,500
	Payments on accounts in October (debits)		<u>\$300,500</u>
b.	Beginning accounts receivable (debit) Sales on account in October (debits) Collections on account in October (credits) Ending accounts receivable (debit)		\$102,500 ? (102,890) \$ 89,000
	Sales on account in October (debits)		<u>\$ 89,390</u>
C.	Beginning cash balance (debit) Cash received in October (debits) Cash disbursed in October (credits) Ending cash balance (debit)		\$? 102,500 (103,150) \$ 18,600
	Beginning cash balance (debit)		<u>\$ 19,250</u>
Exe	cise 2-7 (25 minutes)		
Aug	1 Cash Photography Equipment M. Harris, Capital Owner investment in business.	6,500 33,500	40,000
	2 Prepaid Insurance	2,100	2,100
	5 Office Supplies Cash Purchased office supplies.	880	880
2	Photography Fees Earned	3,331	3,331
3		675	

Exercise 2-8 (30 minutes)

	Cash)		Ph	otography Equipm	nent
Aug. 1	6,500	Aug. 2	2,100	Aug. 1	33,500	_
20	3,331	5	880			
		31	675		M. Harris, Capital	
Balance	6,176				Aug. 1	40,000
	Office Sup	oplies		Pho	otography Fees Ea	rned
Aug. 5	880				Aug. 20	3,331
Prepaid Insurance				Utilities Expense		
Aug. 2	2,100		_	Aug. 31	675	

POSE-FOR-PICS Trial Balance August 31						
	Debit	Credit				
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>				

Exercise 2-9 (30 minutes)

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

Exercise 2-9 (concluded)

Cash				Accounts	s Payable		
(a)	100,750	(b)	1,250	(e)	10,050	(c)	10,050
(d)	15,500	(e)	10,050			Balance	0
(h)	1,125	(g)	1,225				
-		(i)	10,000				
Balance	94,850				K. Spade	e, Capital	
						(a)	100,750
						Balance	100,750
, ,	Accounts Rec	eivable		K	. Spade, V	Vithdrawals	5
(f)	2,700	(h)	1,125	(i)	10,000		
Balance	1,575		_	Balance	10,000		
	Office Supplies				Fees E	Earned	
(b)	1,250					(d)	15,500
Balance	1,250					(f)	2,700

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

Rent Expense					
(g)	1,225				
Balance	1.225				

Balance

18,200

Exercise 2-10 (15 minutes)

SPADE COMPANY Trial Balance May 31, 2015					
ay 0 1, 20 1	Debit	Credit			
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,					
Rent expense	1,225				
Totals	<u>\$118,950</u>	<u>\$118,950</u>			

Exercise 2-11 (20 minutes)

Transactions that created expenses:

b.	Salaries Expense	1,233	
	Cash		1,233
	Paid salary of receptionist.		·
d.	Utilities Expense	870	
	Cash		870
	Paid utilities for the office.		

[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:

- a. 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).
- c. 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.
- e. 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 2-12 (20 minutes)

Transactions that created revenues:

b.	Accounts Receivable	2,300	
	Services Revenue		2,300
	Provided services on credit.		·
C.	Cash	875	
	Services Revenue		875
	Provided services for cash.		

[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 2-13 (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.

Exercise 2-14 (30 minutes)

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

Exercise 2-15 (20 minutes)

Calc	ulation of change in equity for <u>part a</u> through <u>part</u> Assets - Liabili	
	Beginning of the year	000 = \$40,000
a.	Net income Plus owner investments Less owner withdrawals Change in equity	\$? 0 <u>(0)</u> \$29,000
	Net Income =	<u>: \$29,000</u>
	Since there were no additional investments or withdrawal income for the year equals the net increase in owner's equal to the net in	
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 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 =	<u> </u>
	The investment was deducted because it increased equity creating net income.	y without
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 2-16 (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	<u>520</u>						
Total expenses		<u> 16,530</u>					
Net income		<u>\$ 10,470</u>					

Exercise 2-17 (15 minutes)

HELP TODAY Statement of Owner's Equity For Month Ended August 31	
C. Camry, Capital, July 31	\$ 0
Add: Investment by owner	102,000
Net income (from Exercise 2-16)	10,470
	112,470
Less: Withdrawals by owner	6,000
C. Camry, Capital, August 31	<u>\$106,470</u>

Exercise 2-18 (15 minutes)

HELP TODAY
Balance Sheet
August 31

Assets	Liabilities	
Cash \$ 25,360	Accounts payable	\$ 10,500
Accounts receivable 22,360		
Office supplies 5,250	Equity	
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 2-17.

Exercise 2-19 (15 minutes)

	(a)	(b)		(c)	<u> </u>	(d))
<u>Answers</u>	\$(28,000)	\$42,00	10	\$73,0	000	\$(45,0	000)
Computations:							
Equity, Dec. 31, 2014	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Owner's investments	110,000	42,00	00	87,0	000	210,	000
Owner's withdrawals	(28,000)	(47,00	10)	(10,0	000)	(55,0	000)
Net income (loss)	22,000	90,00	<u>)0</u>	(4,0	<u>)00</u>)	(45,0	000)
Equity, Dec. 31, 2015	<u>\$104,000</u>	<u>\$85,00</u>	<u>)0</u>	<u>\$73,0</u>	<u>000</u>	\$110,0	000

Exercise 2-20 (20 minutes)

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Description	Difference 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	\$0		Owner, Capital	Owner, Capital is understated by \$10,900
	Capital			Owner, Withdrawals	Owner, Withdrawals is understated by \$10,900
d.	\$2,050 debit to Prepaid Insurance is posted as a debit to	\$0		Prepaid Insurance	Prepaid Insurance is understated by \$2,050
	Insurance Expense.	Ψ 0		Insurance Expense	Insurance Expense is overstated by \$2,050
e.	\$38,000 debit to Machinery is posted			Machinery	Machinery is understated by \$38,000
	as a debit to Accounts Payable.	\$0		Accounts Payable	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)

- a. The debit column is correctly stated because the erroneous debit (to Accounts Payable) is deducted from an account with a (larger assumed) credit balance.
- b. The credit column is understated by \$37,900 because Accounts Payable was debited it should have been credited.
- c. The Automobiles account balance is correctly stated.
- d. 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.
- e. The credit column is \$37,900 less than the debit column, or \$162,100 in total (\$200,000 \$37,900).

Exercise 2-22 (10 minutes)

HEINEKEN N.V. Balance Sheet (in Euro millions) December 31, 2013					
Assets	Equity and liabilities				
Noncurrent assets € 27,842	Total equity	€ 12,356			
Current assets 5,495	Noncurrent liabilities	12,978			
	Current liabilities	8,003			
Total assets <u>€ 33,337</u>	Total equity and liabilities	<u>€ 33,337</u>			

Exercise 2-23 (15 minutes)

a.				Debt	Net	Average		
	Co.	Liabilities /	Assets	= Ratio	Income	/ 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

- b. Company 3 relies most heavily on creditor (non-owner) financing with 82% of its assets financed by liabilities.
- c. Company 1 relies least on creditor (non-owner) financing at only 13%. This implies that 87% of the assets are financed by equity (owners).
- d. The companies with the highest debt ratios indicate the greatest risk. The two companies with the highest debt ratios are 2 and 3.
- e. Company 1 yields the highest return on assets at 20%; followed by Company 5 at 18.8%.
- f. 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%).

PROBLEM SET A

Problem Part 1	2-1A (90 minutes)		
April 1	Cash101	80,000	
-	Office Equipment163	26,000	
	K. Tanner, Capital301 Owner invested cash and equipment.		106,000
2	Prepaid Rent131	9,000	
	Cash101	•	9,000
	Prepaid twelve months' rent.		
3	Office Equipment163	8,000	
	Office Supplies124	3,600	
	Accounts Payable201		11,600
	Purchased equip. & supplies on credit.		
6	Cash101	4,000	
	Services Revenue403		4,000
	Received cash for services.		
9	Accounts Receivable106	6,000	
	Services Revenue403		6,000
	Billed client for completed work.		
13	Accounts Payable201	11,600	
	Cash101		11,600
	Paid balance due on account.		
19	Prepaid Insurance128	2,400	
	Cash101		2,400
	Paid premium for insurance.		
22	Cash101	4,400	
	Accounts Receivable106		4,400
	Collected part of amount owed by client.		
25	Accounts Receivable106	2,890	
	Services Revenue403		2,890
	Billed client for completed work.		
28	K. Tanner, Withdrawals302	5,500	
	Cash101		5,500
	Owner withdrew cash for personal use.		
29	Office Supplies124	600	
	Accounts Payable201		600
	Purchased supplies on account.		
30	Utilities Expense690	435	
	Cash101		435

Paid monthly utility bill.

Problem 2-1A (Continued) Part 2

	•	Ca	ash		Acc	t. 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	Receiva	ble	Acc	t. No. 106
Date	-	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	9	-	G 1	6,000		6,000
-	22		G1		4,400	1,600
	25		G1	2,890		4,490
		Office S	upplies		Acc	t. No. 124
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	3	•	G1	3,600		3,600
-	29		G1	600		4,200
		Prepaid I	nsuranc	е	Acc	t. No. 128
Date	-	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	19	•	G1	2,400		2,400
		Prepaid I	Rent		Acc	t. No. 131
Date	-	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	2		G1	9,000		9,000
		Office Equ	ipment		Acc	t. No. 163
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	1		G1	26,000	J. 54.1	26,000
ls,	3		G1	8,000		34,000
	•		- .	5,555		5 1,000

Problem 2-1A (Continued)

		Accounts Payal	ole		Acc	t. 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, Cap	ital		Acc	t. No. 301
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	1		G1		106,000	106,000
		K. Tanner, Withdra	awal	S	Acc	t. No. 302
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	28		G1	5,500		5,500
		Services Reven	ue		Acc	t. 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 Expens	е		Acc	t. No. 690
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
April	30		G1	435		435

Problem 2-1A (Continued) Part 3

LINKWORKS Trial Balance April 30	Debit	Credit
		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	435	
Total <u>\$</u>	<u>119,490</u>	<u>\$119,490</u>

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

a.	Cash	100,000 5,000 60,000	
	J. Aracel, Capital301 Owner invested cash and equipment.	00,000	165,000
b.	Land	49,000	6,300 42,700
C.	Building170 Cash101 Purchased building.	55,000	55,000
d.	Prepaid Insurance	3,000	3,000
e.	Cash101 Engineering Fees Earned402 Collected cash for completed work.	6,200	6,200
f.	Drafting Equipment	20,000	9,500 10,500
g.	Accounts Receivable106 Engineering Fees Earned402 Completed services for client.	14,000	14,000
h.	Office Equipment	1,150	1,150

Problem 2-2A (Part 1 Continued)

i.	Accounts Receivable106 Engineering Fees Earned402 Billed client for completed work.	22,000	22,000
j.	Equipment Rental Expense602 Accounts Payable201 Incurred equipment rental expense.	1,333	1,333
k.	Cash	7,000	7,000
I.	Wages Expense601 Cash101 Paid assistant's wages.	1,200	1,200
m.	Accounts Payable201 Cash101 Paid amount due on account.	1,150	1,150
n.	Repairs Expense	925	925
0.	J. Aracel, Withdrawals302 Cash101 Owner withdrew cash for personal use.	9,480	9,480
p.	Wages Expense	1,200	1,200
q.	Advertising Expense603 Cash101 Paid for advertising expense.	2,500	2,500

Problem 2-2A (Continued) Part 2

Cas	n			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
(I)			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

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

N - 204

Note	s Pa	yable		No. 250
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)			42,700	42,700
(f)			10,500	53,200

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

Acco	Accounts Receivable					
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance		
(g)		14,000		14,000		
(i)		22,000		36,000		
(k)			7,000	29,000		

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

Prep	aid I	nsurance		No. 108
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(d)		3,000		3,000

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

Offic	e Ed	quipment		No. 163
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		5,000		5,000
(h)		1,150		6,150

Wag	es Ex	cpense		No. 601
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(I)		1,200		1,200
(p)		1,200		2,400

Draf	ting	Equipmer	nt	No. 164
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		60,000		60,000
(f)		20,000		80,000

Equi	Equipment Rental Expense			
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(j)		1,333		1,333

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

Adve	ertisii	ng Expense	е	No. 603
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(q)		2,500		2,500

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

Repa	airs l	Expense		No. 604
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(n)		925		925

Problem 2-2A (Concluded) Part 3

Trial Balance	ARACEL ENGINEERING Trial Balance				
June 30	Dabit	Our dit			
	Debit	Credit			
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 <u>\$2</u>	261,733	<u>\$261,733</u>			

Problem	2-3A (90 minutes)		
Part 1			
Mar. 1	Cash101	150,000	
	Office Equipment163	22,000	
	D. Brooks, Capital301		172,000
	Owner invested cash and equipment.		
2	Prepaid Rent131	6,000	
	Cash101		6,000
	Prepaid six months' rent.		
3	Office Equipment163	3,000	
	Office Supplies124	1,200	
	Accounts Payable201	,	4,200
	Purchased equipment and supplies on credit.		
6	Cash101	4,000	
_	Services Revenue403	1,000	4,000
	Received cash for services.		•
9	Accounts Receivable106	7,500	
J	Services Revenue403	7,500	7,500
	Billed client for completed work.		1,000
12	Accounts Payable201	4,200	
12	Cash101	4,200	4,200
	Paid balance due on account.		4,200
10		5 000	
19	Prepaid Insurance128 Cash101	5,000	5,000
	Paid premium for insurance.		3,000
00	•	0.500	
22	Cash	3,500	2 500
	Accounts Receivable106 Collected part of amount owed by client.		3,500
	•		
25	Accounts Receivable106	3,820	
	Services Revenue403		3,820
	Billed client for completed work.		
29	D. Brooks, Withdrawals302	5,100	
	Cash101		5,100
	Owner withdrew cash for personal use.		
30	Office Supplies124	600	
	Accounts Payable201		600
	Purchased supplies on account.		
31	Utilities Expense690	500	
	0 - 1		500

Cash......101

Paid monthly utility bill.

500

Problem 2-3A (Continued) Part 2

		C	Cash		Acc	t. 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	Receiva	ble	Acc	t. No. 106
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar.	9	•	G1	7,500		7,500
	22		G1		3,500	4,000
	25		G 1	3,820		7,820
		Office S	upplies		Acc	t. No. 124
Date	_	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar.	3		G1	1,200	0.00	1,200
	30		G1	600		1,800
		Dropoid I			A	4 No 400
		Prepaid Ir				t. No. 128
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar.	19		G1	5,000		5,000
		Prepaid	Rent		Acc	t. No. 131
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Mar.	2		G1	6,000		6,000
		Office Eq	uipment		Acc	t. No. 163
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
		•				
Mar.	1		G1	22,000		22,000

Problem 2-3A (Continued)

Part 2 (Continued)

Accounts Payable		Acct. No. 201				
<u>-</u>	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance	
3		G1		4,200	4,200	
12		G 1	4,200		0	
30		G1		600	600	
	D. Brooks,	D. Brooks, Capital			ct. No. 301	
_	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance	
1	•	G1		172,000	172,000	
	D. Brooks, Wit	D. Brooks, Withdrawals			Acct. No. 302	
	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance	
29		G1	5,100		5,100	
	Services Revenue			Acc	t. No. 403	
	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance	
6		G1		4,000	4,000	
9				7,500	11,500	
25		G1		3,820	15,320	
				_		
	Utilities Expense			Acc	ct. No. 690	
		•				
31	Explanation	PR G1	Debit 500	Credit	Balance 500	
	12 30 1 29 6 9	Explanation 3 12 30 D. Brooks, Explanation 1 D. Brooks, Wire Explanation 29 Services R Explanation 6 9 25	Explanation PR 3 G1 12 G1 30 G1 D. Brooks, Capital Explanation PR 1 D. Brooks, Withdrawals Explanation PR G1 Services Revenue Explanation PR G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G	Explanation PR Debit G1 G1 G2 G1 A,200 G1 D. Brooks, Capital Explanation PR Debit G1 D. Brooks, Withdrawals Explanation PR Debit Services Revenue Explanation PR Debit G1 Services Revenue Explanation PR Debit G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G1 G	Explanation	

Problem 2-3A (Concluded)

Part 3

VENTURE CONSULTAN ⁻ Trial Balance March 31	TS	
	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>	
Totals <u>\$</u>	<u> 187,920</u>	<u>\$187,920</u>

Problem 2-4A (90 minutes) Part 1

a.	Cash	60,000 25,000	85,000
b.	Land	•	30,000 170,000
c.	Office Supplies	2,000	2,000
d.	Automobiles	16,500	16,500
e.	Office Equipment	5,600	5,600
f.	Salaries Expense	1,800	1,800
g.	Cash	8,000	8,000
h.	Utilities Expense	635	635

Problem 2-4A (Part 1 Continued)

i.	Accounts Payable201 Cash101 Paid cash on account.	2,000	2,000
j.	Office Equipment	20,300	20,300
k.	Accounts Receivable	6,250	6,250
l.	Salaries Expense	1,800	1,800
m.	Cash	4,000	4,000
n.	H. Venedict, Withdrawals302 Cash101 Owner withdrew cash for personal use.	2,800	2,800

Problem 2-4A (Continued) Part 2

Cash	1			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

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

Offic	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

Auto	mok	oiles		No. 164
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(d)		16,500		16,500

Buile	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. V	ened	lict, Withd	rawals	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

Sala	ries	Expense		No. 601
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(f)		1,800		1,800
(I)		1,800		3,600

Utilit	ties I	Expense		No. 602
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(h)		635		635

Problem 2-4A (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	\$291, <u>350</u>	<u>\$291,350</u>

Problem 2-5A (90 minutes)

1	D۵	rt	1
•	- a	ıι	•

Part 1			
		DISTRIBUTION	
		ince Sheet	
	Decem	nber 31, 2014	
Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 64,300	Accounts payable	.\$ 3,500
Accounts receivable	26,240		
Office supplies	3,160		
Trucks	148,000	Equity	
Office equipment		Total equity	
Total assets	<u>\$285,700</u>	Total liabilities and equity	. <u>\$285,700</u>
	NETTLE	DISTRIBUTION	
	Bala	ince Sheet	
	Decem	nber 31, 2015	
Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 15,640	Accounts payable	
Accounts receivable	19,390	Note payable	<u>40,000</u>
Office supplies	1,960	Total liabilities	
Trucks	157,000		
Office equipment	44,000		
Building	80,000	Equity	
Land	60,000	Total equity	<u> 304,490</u>
Total assets	<u>\$377,990</u>	Total liabilities and equity	. <u>\$377,990</u>
Part 2			
Part 2			
Computation of 2015 net	income:		
Equity, December 31,	2014		\$282,200
Equity, December 31,	2015		(304,490)
			\$ 22,290
Owner investment			35,000
			2
			•
Deduct withdrawals by	y owner (\$3	3,000 x 12)	<u>(36,000</u>)
Increase in equity dur	ing 2015		<u>\$ 22,290</u>
Therefore, net income	must equa	al (\$22,290+\$36,000- \$35,000) =	= <u>\$ 23,290</u>
Part 3			
Debt Ratio = \$73.500 / \$	377 990 -	19.4%	

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

Problem 2-6A (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	7,540	<u></u>
Totals	\$66,900	<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.

Report of Cash Received and Paid	
Cash received	
Owner investment \$18,00	0
Engineering fees 36,00	<u>0</u>
Total cash received	\$54,000
Cash paid	
Office supplies89	0
Insurance premium 4,60	0
Withdrawals by owner 3,32	9
Rent 7,54	0
Total cash paid	16,359
Ending balance	<u>\$37,641</u>

PROBLEM SET B

Problem 2-1B (90 minutes)

FIODIEII	1 2-1D (30 Illiliutes)		
Part 1	Cach 404	30 000	
Sept.1	Cash	38,000 15,000	53,000
2	Prepaid Rent	9,000	9,000
4	Office Equipment	8,000 2,400	10,400
8	Cash	3,280	3,280
12	Accounts Receivable	15,400	15,400
13	Accounts Payable201 Cash101 Paid balance due on account.	10,400	10,400
19	Prepaid Insurance	1,900	1,900
22	Cash	7,700	7,700
24	Accounts Receivable106 Services Revenue401 Billed client for completed work.	2,100	2,100
28	H. Humble, Withdrawals302 Cash101 Owner withdrew cash for personal use.	5,300	5,300
29	Office Supplies	550	550
30	Utilities Expense	860	860

Problem 2-1B (Continued) Part 2

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

		Account	s Receiv	able	Acc	t. 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

		Offic	e Supplies	5	Ac	ct. No. 124
Date	_	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	4		G1	2,400		2,400
	29		G1	550		2,950

		Prepaid	Insurance		Acc	t. No. 128
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	19		G1	1,900		1,900
		Prep	aid Rent		Acc	t. No. 131
Date		Prep Explanation	aid Rent PR	Debit	Acc Credit	t. No. 131 Balance

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

Problem 2-1B (Continued)

30

Sept.

		Accoun	ts Payable	•	Acc	ct. 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		Aco	ct. No. 301
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	1		G1		53,000	53,000
	-				00,000	00,000
		H. Humble, \	<u> Withdrawa</u>	ls	Aco	ct. No. 302
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept.	28		G 1	5,300		5,300
		Service	s Revenue)	Aco	ct. 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
					_,	,-
		Utilitie	s Expense)	Acc	ct. No. 690
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance

G1

860

860

Problem 2-1B (Concluded)

HUMBLE MANAGEMENT SE Trial Balance September 30	ERVICES	
·	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	
Services revenue		20,780
Utilities expense	860	
Totals	<u>\$74,330</u>	<u>\$74,330</u>

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

a.	Cash	65,000 5,750 30,000	100,750
b.	Land	22,000	5,000 17,000
c.	Building170 Cash101 Purchased building.	34,500	34,500
d.	Prepaid Insurance108 Cash101 Purchased 24-month insurance policy.	5,000	5,000
e.	Cash101 Fees Earned402 Collected cash for completed work.	4,600	4,600
f.	Computer Equipment164 Cash101 Notes Payable250 Purchased equipment with cash and note payable.	4,500	800 3,700
g.	Accounts Receivable106 Fees Earned402 Completed services for client.	4,250	4,250
h.	Office Equipment163 Accounts Payable201 Purchased equipment on credit.	950	950

Problem 2-2B (Part 1 Continued)

i.	Accounts Receivable106 Fees Earned402 Billed client for completed work.	10,200	10,200
j.	Computer Rental Expense602 Accounts Payable201 Incurred computer rental expense.	580	580
k.	Cash101 Accounts Receivable106 Collected cash on account.	5,100	5,100
l.	Wages Expense601 Cash101 Paid assistant's wages.	1,800	1,800
m.	Accounts Payable201 Cash101 Paid amount due on account.	950	950
n.	Repairs Expense604 Cash101 Paid for repair of equipment.	608	608
0.	B. Grechus, Withdrawals302 Cash101 Owner withdrew cash for personal use.	6,230	6,230
p.	Wages Expense601 Cash101 Paid assistant's wages.	1,800	1,800
q.	Advertising Expense	750	750

Problem 2-2B (Continued) Part 2

Casl	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				
(I)			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				

alance
950
1,530
580

Note	s Pa	yable		No. 250
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(b)			17,000	17,000
(f)			3,700	20,700

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

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

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

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

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

Offic	e Ed	quipment		No. 163
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(a)		5,750		5,750
(h) 950			6,700	

Wag	Wages Expense			
Date	PR	Credit	Balance	
(I)		1,800		1,800
(p)		1,800		3,600

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

Com	pute	er Rental E	xpense	No. 602
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(j)		580		580

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

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

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

Repa	airs l	Expense		No. 604
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(n)		608		608

Problem 2-2B (Concluded)

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>\$1</u>	<u>41,080</u>	<u>\$141,080</u>

Problem 2-3B (90 minutes)

Part 1			
Nov. 1	Cash	30,000 15,000	45,000
2	Prepaid Rent131 Cash101 Prepaid six months' rent.	4,500	4,500
4	Office Equipment	2,500 600	3,100
8	Cash	3,400	3,400
12	Accounts Receivable106 Services Revenue403 Billed client for completed work.	10,200	10,200
13	Accounts Payable201 Cash101 Paid balance due on account.	3,100	3,100
19	Prepaid Insurance128 Cash101 Paid premium for 24 months of insurance.	1,800	1,800
22	Cash	5,200	5,200
24	Accounts Receivable106 Services Revenue403 Billed client for completed work.	1,750	1,750
28	M. Zucker, Withdrawals302 Cash101 Owner withdrew cash for personal use.	5,300	5,300
29	Office Supplies	249	249
30	Utilities Expense690 Cash101 Paid monthly utility bill.	831	831

Problem 2-3B (Continued) Part 2

Part 2	2	C	ash		Acc	t. No. 101
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	1	Explanation	G1	30,000	Oroan	30,000
	2		G1	00,000	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	Receiva	ble	Acc	t. 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		Acc	t. No. 124
Date	-	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	4	-	G1	600		600
	29		G1	249		849
		Prepaid	Insuranc	e	Acc	t. No. 128
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	19	•	G1	1,800		1,800
		Prepaid	Rent		Acc	ct. No. 131
Date	_	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	2	Explanation	G1	4,500	<u> </u>	4,500
				·		·
		Office Equ	-			t. No. 163
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	1		G1	15,000		15,000
	4		G1	2,500		17,500
		Accounts Pa	ayable		Acc	t. 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 2-3B (Continued)

		M. Zucker, (Capital		Acc	ct. No. 301
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	1		G1		45,000	45,000
		M. Zucker, Wit	:hdrawals	i	Aco	et. No. 302
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov.	28		G1	5,300		5,300
		Services F	Revenue		Acc	ct. No. 403
Date		Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Date Nov.	8	Explanation	PR G1	Debit	Credit 3,400	Balance 3,400
	8 12	Explanation		Debit		
	_	Explanation	G1	Debit	3,400	3,400
	12	Explanation Utilities E	G1 G1 G1	Debit	3,400 10,200 1,750	3,400 13,600
	12	•	G1 G1 G1	Debit Debit	3,400 10,200 1,750	3,400 13,600 15,350

ZUCKER MANAGEMENT SE	RVICES	
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	<u>831</u>	
Totals	<u>\$60,599</u>	<u>\$60,599</u>

Problem 2-4B (90 minutes)

a.	Cash	35,000 11,000	46,000
b.	Land	7,500 40,000	15,000 32,500
c.	Office Supplies	500	500
d.	Automobiles	8,000	8,000
e.	Office Equipment	1,200	1,200
f.	Salaries Expense601 Cash101 Paid assistant's salary.	1,000	1,000
g.	Cash	3,200	3,200
h.	Utilities Expense	540	540

Problem 2-4B (Part 1 Continued)

i.	Accounts Payable201 Cash101 Paid cash on account.	500	500
j.	Office Equipment	3,400	3,400
k.	Accounts Receivable	4,200	4,200
I.	Salaries Expense	1,000	1,000
m.	Cash	2,200	2,200
n.	A. Nuncio, Withdrawals302 Cash101 Owner withdrew cash for personal use.	1,100	1,100

Problem 2-4B (Continued) Part 2

Casl	า	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
(I)			1,000	16,760
(m)		2,200		18,960
(n)			1,100	17,860

Acco	ount	s Receiva	ble	No. 106
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(k)		4,200		4,200
(m)			2,200	2,000

Office Supplies N				
Date	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
(c)		500		500

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

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

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

Land	Land				
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 Balanc	
(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
(I)		1,000		2,000

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

Problem 2-4B (Concluded)

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>	

Problem 2-5B (60 minutes) Part 1

TAMA CO. Balance Sheet December 31, 2014				
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 \$131,500	Total liabilities & equity \$131,500			

TAMA CO.				
Balance Sheet				
Decembe	er 31, 2015			
Assets	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 262,000			
Office equipment 40,000				
Machinery 28,500				
Building 250,000	Equity			
Land <u>50,000</u>	Total equity <u>150,000</u>			
Total assets <u>\$412,000</u>	Total liabilities & equity \$412,000			

Part 2

Calculation of 2015 net income:

Equity, December 31, 2014	\$127,500
Equity, December 31, 2015	<u>(150,000</u>)
Increase in equity during 2015	<u>\$ 22,500</u>
Owner investment during 2015	\$ 15,000
2015 Net income	?
Owner withdrawals during 2015 (\$250 x 12)	(3,000)
Increase in equity during 2015	<u>\$ 22,500</u>
Therefore, 2015 income must equal (\$22,500+ \$3,000- \$15,000) =	<u>\$ 10,500</u>

Part 3

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

Problem 2-6B (35 minutes)

Part 1

GOULD SOLUTIONS Trial Balance April 30	3	
	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	7,658	·
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.

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

Serial Problem — SP 2

Part 1 (1	120 minutes) Serial Problem, Business Soluti	ions	
2015			
Oct. 1	Cash	45,000 8,000	
	Computer Equipment	20,000	73,000
2	Prepaid Rent	3,300	3,300
3	Computer Supplies	1,420	1,420
5	Prepaid Insurance	2,220	2,220
6	Accounts Receivable106 Computer Services Revenue403 Billed customer for services.	4,800	4,800
8	Accounts Payable201 Cash101 Paid balance due on account payable.	1,420	1,420
10	No entry necessary in the journal.		
12	Accounts Receivable106 Computer Services Revenue403 Billed customer for services.	1,400	1,400
15	Cash	4,800	4,800
17	Repairs Expense—Computer684 Cash101 Paid for computer repairs.	805	805
20	Advertising Expense655 Cash101 Purchased ads in local newspaper.	1,728	1,728
22	Cash	1,400	1,400

Serial P	roblem, Business Solutions (Continued)		
28	Accounts Receivable	5,208	5,208
31	Wages Expense	875	875
31	S. Rey, Withdrawals	3,600	3,600
Nov. 1	Mileage Expense	320	320
2	Cash	4,633	4,633
5	Computer Supplies126 Cash101 Purchased computer supplies for cash.	1,125	1,125
8	Accounts Receivable106 Computer Services Revenue403 Billed customer for services.	5,668	5,668
13	No entry necessary. (No revenue recognized until work per	formed.)	
18	Cash	2,208	2,208
22	Miscellaneous Expenses	250 ount.)	250
24	Accounts Receivable	3,950	3,950
25	No entry necessary.		
28	Mileage Expense	384	384
30	Wages Expense	1,750	1,750
30	S. Rey, Withdrawals	2,000	2,000

Serial Problem, Business Solutions (Continued)

Part 2

General	Ledaei	accounts
---------	--------	----------

_		Cash			t. No. 101
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 1			45,000		45,000
2				3,300	41,700
5				2,220	39,480
8				1,420	38,060
15			4,800		42,860
17				805	42,055
20				1,728	40,327
22			1,400		41,727
31				875	40,852
31				3,600	37,252
Nov. 1				320	36,932
2			4,633		41,565
5				1,125	40,440
18			2,208		42,648
22				250	42,398
28				384	42,014
30				1,750	40,264
30				2,000	38,264

A 4			
Account	e RD	ヘロルコ	hla
ACCUUIIL	3 I/C	CEIVA	NIC

	4	A I	1 - 4	106
	CCt.	N	י או	III
_	166.	ıv	IU- I	w

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

	^	•	•	N	\sim	- 1	26	
$\overline{}$	U	u	ι.	IV	U.		20	

Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 3			1,420		1,420
Nov. 5			1,125		2,545

Serial Problem, Business Solutions (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Accoun	Accounts Payable			
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 3				1,420	1,420
8			1,420		0

	S. Rey, Capital				t. No. 301
Date	Explanation	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Oct. 1				73,000	73,000

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

Serial Problem, Business Solutions (Concluded)

	Computer Se	Acc	t. 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	Wages Expense			
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Oct. 31			875		875
Nov. 30			1,750		2,625

Advertising Expense					t. No. 655	
Date	Explanation	Explanation PR D				
Oct. 20	t. 20		1,728		1,728	

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

	Miscellane	Miscellaneous Expenses			
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance
Nov. 22			250		250

	Repairs Expe	Repairs Expense—Computer				
Date	Explanation	PR	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Oct. 17			805	805		

Serial Problem, Business Solutions (Continued)

BUSINESS SOLUTIONS Trial Balance November 30						
	Debit	Credit				
Cash	\$38,264					
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				
S. Rey, Capital		73,000				
S. Rey, Withdrawals	5,600					
Computer services revenue		25,659				
Wages expense	2,625					
Advertising expense	1,728					
Mileage expense	704					
Miscellaneous expense	250					
Repairs expense—Computer	<u>805</u>					
Totals	<u>\$98,659</u>	<u>\$98,659</u>				

Reporting in Action — BTN 2-1

1. Apple reports (\$ millions):

\$83,451 in liabilities at September 28, 2013. \$57,854 in liabilities at September 29, 2012.

2. Apple reports (\$ millions):

\$207,000 in assets at September 28, 2013. \$176,064 in assets at September 29, 2012.

3. (\$ millions):

As of September 28, 2013 Debt Ratio = \$83,451/\$207,000 = 40.3% As of September 29, 2012 Debt Ratio = \$57,854/\$176,064 = 32.9%

- 4. Apple employed more financial leverage as of September 28, 2013, when 40.3% of its assets were financed by debt, relative to September 29, 2012, when 32.9% of its assets were financed by debt. Consequently, its financing structure was more risky in its fiscal 2013 in comparison to its fiscal 2012.
- 5. Solution depends on the financial statements accessed.

Comparative Analysis — BTN 2-2

1. Apple (\$ millions)

Current year debt ratio: \$83,451/\$207,000 = 40.3% Prior year debt ratio: \$57,854/\$176,064 = 32.9%

2. Google (\$ millions)

Current year debt ratio: \$23,611/\$110,920 = 21.3% Prior year debt ratio: \$22,083/\$93,798 = 23.5%

3. Apple has the higher degree of financial leverage. Apple's debt ratio is markedly higher for the current year than that of Google (40.3% vs. 21.3%). This indicates that Apple carries more debt financing than Google. This also implies that Apple is attempting to use nonowner financing to make more money for its owners. This is fine provided Apple's 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.

Communicating in Practice — BTN 2-4

٨	ſΕ	NЛ	(D	Λ	N		ı	I٨	Л
ı١	/ ㄷ	.IVI	u	$\mathbf{\Gamma}$	м	IV	u	L	J١	vi

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

- 2. The three years net cash *provided* by operations follows (\$ millions): 2013 = \$5,475 2012 = \$4,180 2011 = \$3,903
- 3. In 2013, Amazon had net income of \$274 million and operating cash flows of \$5,475 million; and, in that same year, total net cash increased by only \$574 million (see its statement of cash flows).

The reason its cash balance only increased by \$574 million in 2013 was because of cash outflows of \$4,276 million for its investing activities and \$539 million for its financing activities (and further reduced by \$86 million related to foreign currency effects). 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 <u>sample solution</u> 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. Assets = Liabilities + Owner, Capital Withdrawals + Revenues Expenses + \$10,000 = \$0 + \$10,000 \$0 + \$0 \$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. Assets = Liabilities + Owner, Capital Withdrawals + Revenues Expenses \$2,000 = \$0 + \$0 \$0 + \$0 \$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 this entrepreneurial owner should consider. Those considerations include the following three issues (among others):

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

Entrepreneurial Decision — BTN 2-8

MADTIN MIICIC CEDVICES

1.

Balance Sheet		
December 31, 2015		
Assets		Liabilities
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	Equity
Equipment	50,000	Total equity <u>62,900</u>
Total assets	<u>\$80,700</u>	Total liabilities and equity \$80,700

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).

Chapter 02 - Analyzing and Recording Transactions

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 Apple (19.3%) yields the greatest return on assets, followed by Samsung (15.4%) and then Google (12.6%), which yields the lowest return.
- 2. An analysis of the debt ratio suggests that Apple (at 40.3%) presents the greatest risk, followed by Samsung (29.9%) and then Google (21.3%) with the least risk. That is, Apple carries the most debt and debt must be repaid with interest and principal. The lower debt levels of Google and Samsung result in less risk in that their contractually required payments are less as a percent of their respective asset bases.
- 3. In this case, there is no clear answer based on these two ratios alone. Apple has a relatively higher return on assets but also the highest debt ratio. Google has the lowest return (slightly lower return on assets compared to Samsung and substantially lower than that for Apple), but it has the lowest debt ratio. Samsung is in the middle for its debt ratio and its return on assets. Overall, based on return on assets, Apple would warrant additional consideration for expanded investment; however, based on the debt ratio, Google would warrant additional consideration. Therefore, in this analysis of these three companies, we get a mixed inference from these two ratios (and further analysis is warranted).