

CHAPTER 2

The Recording Process

ASSIGNMENT CLASSIFICATION TABLE

<u>Learning Objectives</u>	<u>Questions</u>	<u>Brief Exercises</u>	<u>Do It!</u>	<u>Exercises</u>	<u>A Problems</u>
1. Describe how accounts, debits, and credits are used to record business transactions.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 21	1, 2, , 5	1	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
2. Indicate how a journal is used in the recording process.	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19	3, 4, 6	2	3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14	1A, 2A, 3A, 5A
3. Explain how a ledger and posting help in the recording process.	15, 17	7, 8	3	10, 11, 14	2A, 3A, 5A
4. Prepare a trial balance.	18, 20	9, 10	4	11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17	2A, 3A, 4A, 5A

ASSIGNMENT CHARACTERISTICS TABLE

Problem Number	Description	Difficulty Level	Time Allotted (min.)
1A	Journalize a series of transactions.	Easy	20–30
2A	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Easy	30–40
3A	Journalize and post transactions and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50
4A	Prepare a correct trial balance.	Moderate	30–40
5A	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50

WEYGANDT FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING 10E
CHAPTER 2
THE RECORDING PROCESS

Number	LO	BT	Difficulty	Time (min.)
BE1	1	C	Easy	6–8
BE2	1	C	Easy	4–6
BE3	2	AP	Easy	4–6
BE4	2	C	Moderate	4–6
BE5	1	C	Easy	6–8
BE6	2	AP	Easy	4–6
BE7	3	AP	Easy	4–6
BE8	3	AP	Easy	4–6
BE9	4	AP	Easy	4–6
BE10	4	AN	Moderate	6–8
DI1	1	C	Easy	3–5
DI2	2	AP	Easy	3–5
DI3	3	AP	Easy	2–4
DI4	4	AP	Easy	6–8
EX1	1	K	Easy	2–4
EX2	1	C	Easy	10–15
EX3	2	AP	Easy	8–10
EX4	1	C	Easy	6–8
EX5	2	AP	Easy	6–8
EX6	1, 2	AP	Easy	6–8
EX7	1, 2	AP	Easy	8–10
EX10	3	C	Easy	2–4
EX11	3, 4	AP	Easy	10–12
EX12	2, 4	AP	Moderate	10–12
EX13	2, 4	AP	Moderate	12–15
EX14	2, 3	AP	Moderate	12–15
EX15	4	AN	Moderate	6–8
EX16	4	AP	Easy	10–15
EX17	2–4	AP	Hard	20–25

THE RECORDING PROCESS (Continued)

Number	LO	BT	Difficulty	Time (min.)
P1A	2	AP	Easy	20–30
P2A	2–4	AP	Easy	30–40
P3A	2–4	AP	Moderate	40–50
P4A	4	AN	Moderate	30–40
P5A	2–4	AP	Moderate	40–50
CT1	1	C	Easy	8–10
CT2	1, 2	AN	Easy	8–10
CT3	1, 2	AN	Easy	15–20
CT4	—	AP, S	Moderate	20–30
CT5	—	AP, S	Moderate	10–15
CT6	2, 4	AN	Hard	40–45
CT7	2	AP	Easy	10–15
CT8	4	E	Moderate	10–15
CT9	—	E	Moderate	10–15
CT10	—	E	Moderate	40–45
CT11	—	S	Moderate	40–45

Correlation Chart between Bloom's Taxonomy, Learning Objectives and End-of-Chapter Exercises and Problems

Learning Objective	Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
1. Describe how accounts, debits, and credits are used to record business transactions.	Q2-1 Q2-21 E2-1	Q2-2 Q2-8 Q2-3 Q2-9 BE2-5 Q2-4 DI2-1 Q2-5 E2-2 Q2-6 BE2-1 E2-4 Q2-7 BE2-2	E2-6 E2-7			
2. Indicate how a journal is used in the recording process.	Q2-10 Q2-12 Q2-19	Q2-11 Q2-13 Q2-14 BE2-4	Q2-16 E2-7 P2-5A BE2-3 E2-8 BE2-6 E2-9 DI2-2 E2-12 E2-3 E2-13 E2-5 E2-14 E2-6 P2-1A P2-2A P2-3A			
3. Explain how a ledger and posting help in the recording process.	Q2-15	Q2-17 E2-10	BE2-7 E2-14 BE2-8 P2-2A DI2-3 P2-3A E2-11 P2-5A			
4. Prepare a trial balance.		Q2-18 E2-15	BE2-9 E2-13 P2-3A DI2-4 E2-16 P2-5A E2-11 E2-17 E2-12 P2-2A	Q2-20 BE2-10 E2-15 P2-4A		
Expand Your Critical Thinking		Financial Reporting	Real-World Focus Communication	Comparative Analysis Ethics Case Decision-Making Across the Organization	Communication Decision-Making Across the Organization Real-world focus Considering People, Planet, and Profit	All About You Ethics Case

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY TABLE

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. A T-account has the following parts: (a) the title, (b) the left or debit side, and (c) the right or credit side.

LO 1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

2. Disagree. The terms debit and credit mean left and right respectively.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

3. Tom is incorrect. The double-entry system merely records the dual effect (at least two accounts are affected) of a transaction on the accounting equation. A transaction is not recorded twice; it is recorded once, with a dual effect.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

4. Olga is incorrect. A debit balance only means that debit amounts exceed credit amounts in an account. Conversely, a credit balance only means that credit amounts are greater than debit amounts in an account. Thus, a debit or credit balance is neither favorable nor unfavorable.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

5. (a) Asset accounts are increased by debits and decreased by credits.
(b) Liability accounts are decreased by debits and increased by credits.
(c) Revenues, common stock, and retained earnings are increased by credits and decreased by debits. Expenses and dividends are increased by debits and decreased by credits.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

6. (a) Accounts Receivable—debit balance.
(b) Cash—debit balance.
(c) Dividends—debit balance.
(d) Accounts Payable—credit balance.
(e) Service Revenue—credit balance.
(f) Salaries and Wages Expense—debit balance.
(g) Common Stock—credit balance.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

7. (a) Accounts Receivable—asset—debit balance.
(b) Accounts Payable—liability—credit balance
(c) Equipment—asset—debit balance.
(d) Dividends—stockholders' equity—debit balance.
(e) Supplies—asset—debit balance.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

8. (a) Debit Supplies and credit Accounts Payable.
(b) Debit Cash and credit Notes Payable.
(c) Debit Salaries and Wages Expense and credit Cash.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

- 9.** (1) Cash—both debit and credit entries.
(2) Accounts Receivable—both debit and credit entries.
(3) Dividends—debit entries only.
(4) Accounts Payable—both debit and credit entries.
(5) Salaries and Wages Expense—debit entries only.
(6) Service Revenue—credit entries only.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

- 10.** The basic steps in the recording process are:
1. Analyze each transaction for its effect on the accounts.
 2. Enter the transaction information in a journal.
 3. Transfer the journal information to the appropriate accounts in the ledger.

LO 2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

Questions Chapter 2 (Continued)

- 11.** The advantages of using the journal in the recording process are:
- (a) It discloses in one place the complete effects of a transaction.
 - (b) It provides a chronological record of all transactions.
 - (c) It helps to prevent or locate errors because the debit and credit amounts for each entry can be easily compared.

LO 2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

- 12.** (a) The debit should be entered first.
 (b) The credit should be indented.

LO 2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

- 13.** When three or more accounts are required in one journal entry, the entry is referred to as a compound entry. An example of a compound entry is the purchase of equipment, part of which is paid for with cash and the remainder is on account.

LO 2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

- 14.** (a) No, business transaction debits and credits should not be recorded directly in the ledger.
 (b) The advantages of using the journal are:
- 1. It discloses in one place the complete effects of a transaction.
 - 2. It provides a chronological record of all transactions.
 - 3. It helps to prevent or locate errors because the debit and credit amounts for each entry can be easily compared.

LO 2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

- 15.** The advantage of the last step in the posting process is to indicate that the item has been posted.

LO 3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

16.	(a) Cash	9,000	
	Common Stock.....		9,000
	(Issued shares of stock for cash)		
	(b) Prepaid Insurance.....	800	
	Cash.....		800
	(Paid one-year insurance policy)		
	(c) Supplies.....	2,000	
	Accounts Payable.....		2,000
	(Purchased supplies on account)		
	(d) Cash	7,800	
	Service Revenue		7,800
	(Received cash for services rendered)		

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 4 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

17. (a) The entire group of accounts maintained by a company, including all the asset, liability, and stockholders' equity accounts, is referred to collectively as the ledger.
- (b) A chart of accounts is a list of accounts and the account numbers that identify their location in the ledger. The chart of accounts is important, particularly for a company that has a large number of accounts, because it helps organize the accounts and define the level of detail that a company desires in its accounting system.

LO 3 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

Questions Chapter 2 (Continued)

- 18.** A trial balance is a list of accounts and their balances at a given time. The primary purpose of a trial balance is to prove (check) that the debits equal the credits after posting. A trial balance also facilitates the discovery of errors in journalizing and posting. In addition, it is useful in preparing financial statements.

LO 4 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

- 19.** No, Juan is not correct. The proper sequence is as follows:
- (b) Business transaction occurs.
 - (c) Information entered in the journal.
 - (a) Debits and credits posted to the ledger.
 - (e) Trial balance is prepared.
 - (d) Financial statements are prepared.

LO 2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

- 20.** (a) The trial balance would balance.
(b) The trial balance would not balance.

LO 4 BT: AN Difficulty: Easy TOT: 4 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

- 21.** The normal balances are Cash debit, Accounts Payable credit, and Interest Expense debit.

LO 1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

SOLUTIONS TO BRIEF EXERCISES

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-1

	(a) Debit Effect	(b) Credit Effect	(c) Normal Balance
1. Accounts Payable	Decrease	Increase	Credit
2. Advertising Expense	Increase	Decrease	Debit
3. Service Revenue	Decrease	Increase	Credit
4. Accounts Receivable	Increase	Decrease	Debit
5. Common Stock	Decrease	Increase	Credit
6. Dividends	Increase	Decrease	Debit

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 6 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-2

	Account Debited	Account Credited
June 1	Cash	Common Stock
2	Equipment	Accounts Payable
3	Rent Expense	Cash
12	Accounts Receivable	Service Revenue

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 4 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-3

June	1	Cash.....	4,000	
		Common Stock		4,000
	2	Equipment	1,200	
		Accounts Payable.....		1,200
	3	Rent Expense	800	
		Cash		800
	12	Accounts Receivable	300	
		Service Revenue.....		300

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 4 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-4

The basic steps in the recording process are:

1. **Analyze each transaction. In this step, business documents are examined to determine the effects of the transaction on the accounts.**
2. **Enter each transaction in a journal. This step is called journalizing and it results in making a chronological record of the transactions.**
3. **Transfer journal information to ledger accounts. This step is called posting. Posting makes it possible to accumulate the effects of journalized transactions on individual accounts.**

LO 2 BT: C Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 5 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-5

	(a) <u>Effect on Accounting Equation</u>	(b) <u>Debit-Credit Analysis</u>
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Aug. 1	The asset Cash is increased; the stockholders' equity account Common Stock is increased.	Debits increase assets: debit Cash \$5,000. Credits increase stockholders' equity: credit Common Stock \$5,000.
4	The asset Prepaid Insurance is increased; the asset Cash is decreased.	Debits increase assets: debit Prepaid Insurance \$1,800. Credits decrease assets: credit Cash \$1,800.
16	The asset Cash is increased; the revenue Service Revenue is increased.	Debits increase assets: debit Cash \$1,900. Credits increase revenues: credit Service Revenue \$1,900.
27	The expense Salaries and Wages Expense is increased; the asset Cash is decreased.	Debits increase expenses: debit Salaries and Wages Expense \$1,000. Credits decrease assets: credit Cash \$1,000.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 6 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-6

Aug. 1	Cash.....	5,000	
	Common Stock.....		5,000
4	Prepaid Insurance.....	1,800	
	Cash		1,800
16	Cash.....	1,900	
	Service Revenue		1,900
27	Salaries and Wages Expense.....	1,000	
	Cash		1,000

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-7

Cash		Service Revenue	
5/12	2,100	5/5	5,000
5/15	3,200	5/15	3,200
Bal.	5,300	Bal.	8,200

Accounts Receivable			
5/5	5,000	5/12	2,100
Bal.	2,900		

LO 3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-8

Cash

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 12		J1	2,100		2,100
15		J1	3,200		5,300

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-8 (Continued)

Accounts Receivable

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 5		J1	5,000		5,000
12		J1		2,100	2,900

Service Revenue

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 5		J1		5,000	5,000
15		J1		3,200	8,200

LO 3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-9

FAVRE COMPANY Trial Balance June 30, 2019

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash	\$ 5,200	
Accounts Receivable	3,000	
Equipment.....	17,000	
Accounts Payable.....		\$ 7,000
Common Stock		20,000
Dividends	800	
Service Revenue.....		6,000
Salaries and Wages Expense	6,000	
Rent Expense.....	1,000	
	<u>\$33,000</u>	<u>\$33,000</u>

(Credit tot. = Accts. pay. + Com. stk. + Serv. rev.)

LO 4 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-10

ERIKA COMPANY
Trial Balance
December 31, 2019

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash	\$16,800	
Prepaid Insurance	3,500	
Accounts Payable		\$ 3,000
Unearned Service Revenue		4,200
Common Stock		13,000
Dividends	4,500	
Service Revenue		25,600
Salaries and Wages Expense	18,600	
Rent Expense	2,400	
	\$45,800	\$45,800

(Credit tot. = Accts. pay. + Unearn. serv. rev. + Com. stk. + Serv. rev.)

LO 4 BT: AN Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 6 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

SOLUTIONS FOR DO IT! REVIEW EXERCISES

DO IT! 2-1

James would likely need the following accounts in which to record the transactions necessary to ready his photography studio for opening day:

Cash (debit balance) Supplies (debit balance) Equipment (debit balance)	Notes Payable (credit balance) Accounts Payable (credit balance) Common Stock (credit balance) Rent Expense (debit balance)
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LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 4 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

DO IT! 2-2

Each transaction that is recorded is entered in the general journal. The three activities would be recorded as follows:

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------|-------|
| 1. | Cash..... | 8,000 | |
| | Common Stock..... | | 8,000 |
| 2. | Supplies..... | 1,600 | |
| | Cash..... | | 300 |
| | Accounts Payable..... | | 1,300 |
| 3. | No entry because no transaction has occurred. | | |

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 4 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

DO IT! 2-3

Cash			
4/1	1,600	4/16	600
4/3	3,900	4/20	500
4/30	4,400		

LO 3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

DO IT! 2-4

CHILLIN' COMPANY Trial Balance December 31, 2019

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 6,000	
Accounts Receivable	8,000	
Supplies	5,000	
Equipment.....	76,000	
Notes Payable.....		\$ 20,000
Accounts Payable.....		9,000
Salaries and Wages Payable		3,000
Common Stock		25,000
Dividends	8,000	
Service Revenue.....		86,000
Rent Expense.....	2,000	
Salaries and Wages Expense	38,000	
	\$143,000	\$143,000

LO 4 BT: AP Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 6 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

SOLUTIONS TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 2-1

1. **False.** An account is an accounting record of a specific asset, liability, or *stockholders' equity item*.
2. **False.** An account shows *increases and decreases* in the item it relates to.
3. **False.** Each asset, liability, and *stockholders' equity item has a separate account*.
4. **False.** An account has a left, or *debit* side, and a right, or *credit* side.
5. **True.**

LO 1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

Transaction	Account Debited				Account Credited			
	(a) Basic Type	(b) Specific Account	(c) Effect	(d) Normal Balance	(a) Basic Type	(b) Specific Account	(c) Effect	(d) Normal Balance
Jan. 2	Asset	Cash	Increase	Debit	Stockholders' Equity	Common Stock	Increase	Credit
3	Asset	Equipment	Increase	Debit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit
9	Asset	Supplies	Increase	Debit	Liability	Accounts Payable	Increase	Credit
11	Asset	Accounts Receivable	Increase	Debit	Stockholders' Equity	Service Revenue	Increase	Credit
16	Stockholders' Equity	Advertising Expense	Increase	Debit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit
20	Asset	Cash	Increase	Debit	Asset	Accounts Receivable	Decrease	Debit
23	Liability	Accounts Payable	Decrease	Credit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit
28	Stockholders' Equity	Dividends	Increase	Debit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 10 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-3

General Journal				J1
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Jan. 2	Cash		15,000	
	Common Stock			15,000
3	Equipment		8,200	
	Cash			8,200
9	Supplies		500	
	Accounts Payable			500
11	Accounts Receivable		1,800	
	Service Revenue			1,800
16	Advertising Expense		200	
	Cash			200
20	Cash		780	
	Accounts Receivable			780
23	Accounts Payable		300	
	Cash			300
28	Dividends		500	
	Cash			500

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-4

- Oct. 1 Debits increase assets: debit Cash \$20,000.
Credits increase stockholders' equity: credit Common Stock \$20,000.
- 2 No transaction.
- 3 Debits increase assets: debit Equipment \$2,300.
Credits increase liabilities: credit Accounts Payable \$2,300.
- Oct. 6 Debits increase assets: debit Accounts Receivable \$3,600.
Credits increase revenues: credit Service Revenue \$3,600.
- 27 Debits decrease liabilities: debit Accounts Payable \$850.
Credits decrease assets: credit Cash \$850.
- 30 Debits increase expenses: debit Salaries and Wages Expense \$2,500.
Credits decrease assets: credit Cash \$2,500.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 6 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-5

General Journal

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debits	Credit
Oct. 1	Cash		20,000	
	Common Stock			20,000
2	No entry.			
3	Equipment		2,300	
	Accounts Payable			2,300
6	Accounts Receivable		3,600	
	Service Revenue			3,600
27	Accounts Payable		850	
	Cash			850
30	Salaries and Wages Expense		2,500	
	Cash			2,500

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 6 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-6

- (a) 1. Increase the asset Cash, increase the liability Notes Payable.
 2. Increase the asset Equipment, decrease the asset Cash.
 3. Increase the asset Supplies, increase the liability Accounts Payable.

(b) 1.	Cash	5,000	
	Notes Payable		5,000
2.	Equipment	2,500	
	Cash		2,500
3.	Supplies	450	
	Accounts Payable.....		450

LO 1, 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 6 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-7

- (a) **Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity**

1.	+		+	(Issue stock)
2.	-		-	(Expense)
3.	+		+	(Revenue)
4.	-		-	(Dividends)

(b) 1.	Cash	5,000	
	Common Stock		5,000
2.	Rent Expense	950	
	Cash		950
3.	Accounts Receivable	4,700	
	Service Revenue.....		4,700
4.	Dividends	600	
	Cash		600

LO 1, 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 8min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-8

General Journal

Date	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
March 1	Rent Expense	1,200	
	 Cash		1,200
3	Accounts Receivable.....	140	
	 Service Revenue		140
5	Cash.....	75	
	 Service Revenue		75
8	Equipment	600	
	 Cash		80
	 Accounts Payable		520
12	Cash.....	140	
	 Accounts Receivable		140
14	Salaries and Wages Expense.....	525	
	 Cash		525
22	Utilities Expense	72	
	 Cash		72
24	Cash.....	1,500	
	 Notes Payable.....		1,500
27	Repairs Expense.....	220	
	 Cash		220
28	Accounts Payable.....	520	
	 Cash		520
30	Prepaid Insurance.....	1,800	
	 Cash		1,800

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-9

Trans.	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
1.	Cash..... Common Stock.....	24,000	24,000
2.	Cash..... Notes Payable.....	7,000	7,000
3.	Equipment..... Cash.....	11,000	11,000
4.	Rent Expense..... Cash.....	1,200	1,200
5.	Supplies..... Cash.....	1,450	1,450
6.	Advertising Expense..... Accounts Payable.....	600	600
7.	Cash..... Accounts Receivable..... Service Revenue.....	2,000 16,000	18,000
8.	Dividends..... Cash.....	400	400
9.	Utilities Expense..... Cash.....	2,000	2,000
10.	Accounts Payable..... Cash.....	600	600
11.	Interest Expense..... Cash.....	40	40
12.	Salaries and Wages Expense..... Cash.....	6,400	6,400
13.	Cash..... Accounts Receivable.....	12,000	12,000

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-10

1. **False.** The general ledger contains all the asset, liability, *and stockholders' equity* accounts.
2. **True.**
3. **False.** The accounts in the general ledger are arranged in *financial statement order*: first the assets, then the liabilities, common stock, retained earnings, dividends, revenues, and expenses.
4. **True.**
5. **False.** The general ledger is not a book of original entry; transactions are first recorded in the general journal, then in the general ledger.

LO 3 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 4 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-11

(a)

Cash			
Aug. 1	6,000	Aug. 12	800
10	2,700		
31	880		
Bal.	8,780		

Notes Payable		
	Aug. 12	4,200

Common Stock		
	Aug. 1	6,000

Accounts Receivable			
Aug. 25	1,600	Aug. 31	880
Bal.	720		

Service Revenue		
	Aug. 10	2,700
	25	1,600
	Bal.	4,300

Equipment	
Aug. 12	5,000

(b)

KATI TILLMAN, INVESTMENT BROKER
Trial Balance
August 31, 2019

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash.....	\$ 8,780	
Accounts Receivable.....	720	
Equipment.....	5,000	
Notes Payable		\$ 4,200
Common Stock		6,000
Service Revenue.....		4,300
	<u>\$14,500</u>	<u>\$14,500</u>

LO 3, 4 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-12

(a)

General Journal

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Apr. 1	Cash.....		10,000	
	 Common Stock.....			10,000
	 (Issued common stock for cash)			
12	Cash.....		900	
	 Service Revenue.....			900
	 (Received cash for services provided)			
15	Salaries and Wages Expense.....		720	
	 Cash			720
	 (Paid salaries to date)			
25	Accounts Payable.....		1,500	
	 Cash			1,500
	 (Paid creditors on account)			
29	Cash.....		400	
	 Accounts Receivable			400
	 (Received cash in payment of account)			
30	Cash.....		1,000	
	 Unearned Service Revenue			1,000
	 (Received cash for future services)			

EXERCISE 2-12 (Continued)

(b) **SANTANA LANDSCAPING COMPANY**
Trial Balance
April 30, 2019

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash.....	\$10,080	
Accounts Receivable.....	2,800	
Supplies	1,800	
Accounts Payable.....		\$ 300
Unearned Service Revenue.....		1,000
Common Stock		10,000
Service Revenue.....		4,100
Salaries and Wages Expense	720	
	<u>\$15,400</u>	<u>\$15,400</u>

(Tot. credits = Accts. pay. + Unearn. serv. rev. + Com. stk. + Serv. rev.)

LO 2, 4 BT: AP Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-13

(a) Oct. 1	Cash.....	5,000	
	Common Stock.....		5,000
	(Issued common stock for cash)		
10	Cash.....	730	
	Service Revenue		730
	(Received cash for services provided)		
10	Cash.....	3,000	
	Notes Payable		3,000
	(Obtained loan from bank)		
20	Cash.....	500	
	Accounts Receivable		500
	(Received cash in payment of account)		
20	Accounts Receivable.....	910	
	Service Revenue		910
	(Billed clients for services provided)		

EXERCISE 2-13 (Continued)

(b)

**HIGGS CO.
Trial Balance
October 31, 2019**

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash.....	\$ 8,250	
Accounts Receivable.....	1,210	
Supplies.....	400	
Equipment	2,000	
Notes Payable		\$ 3,000
Accounts Payable		500
Common Stock		7,000
Dividends	300	
Service Revenue		2,440
Salaries and Wages Expense.....	500	
Rent Expense.....	280	
	<u>\$12,940</u>	<u>\$12,940</u>

(Tot. credits = Notes pay. + Accts. pay. + Com. stk. + Serv. rev.)

LO 2, 4 BT: AP Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 12 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-14

(a)

General Journal				J1
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Sept. 1	Cash.....	101	10,000	
	Common Stock.....	311		10,000
5	Equipment	157	12,000	
	Cash	101		4,000
	Accounts Payable	201		8,000
25	Accounts Payable	201	2,400	
	Cash	101		2,400
30	Dividends.....	332	500	
	Cash	101		500

EXERCISE 2-14 (Continued)

(b)

Cash						No. 101
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Sept. 1		J1	10,000		10,000	
5		J1		4,000	6,000	
25		J1		2,400	3,600	
30		J1		500	3,100	

Equipment						No. 157
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Sept. 5		J1	12,000		12,000	

Accounts Payable						No. 201
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Sept. 5		J1		8,000	8,000	
25		J1	2,400		5,600	

Common Stock						No. 311
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Sept. 1		J1		10,000	10,000	

Dividends						No. 332
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Sept. 30		J1	500		500	

LO 2, 3 BT: AP Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 12 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-15

<u>Error</u>	<u>(a) In Balance</u>	<u>(b) Difference</u>	<u>(c) Larger Column</u>
1.	No	\$450	Debit
2.	Yes	—	—
3.	Yes	—	—
4.	No	300	Credit
5.	Yes	—	—
6.	No	27	Debit

LO 4 BT: AN Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 6 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-16

TIME IS MONEY DELIVERY SERVICE Trial Balance July 31, 2019

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash (\$90,907 – Debit total without Cash \$69,340)	\$21,567	
Accounts Receivable	10,642	
Prepaid Insurance	1,968	
Equipment.....	49,360	
Notes Payable.....		\$26,450
Accounts Payable.....		8,396
Salaries and Wages Payable		815
Common Stock		40,000
Retained Earnings		4,636
Dividends	700	
Service Revenue.....		10,610
Salaries and Wages Expense	4,428	
Maintenance and Repairs Expense.....	961	
Gasoline Expense.....	758	
Utilities Expense.....	523	
	<u>\$90,907</u>	<u>\$90,907</u>

LO 4 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

EXERCISE 2-17

(a)

Date	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
Oct. 1	Cash	66,000	
	 Common Stock.....		66,000
2	No entry		
4	Rent Expense.....	2,000	
	 Cash.....		2,000
7	Equipment.....	18,000	
	 Cash.....		4,000
	 Accounts Payable		14,000
8	Advertising Expense	500	
	 Cash.....		500
10	Maintenance and Repairs Expense	390	
	 Accounts Payable		390
12	Accounts Receivable.....	3,200	
	 Service Revenue		3,200
16	Supplies	410	
	 Accounts Payable		410
21	Accounts Payable.....	14,000	
	 Cash.....		14,000
24	Utilities Expense.....	148	
	 Cash.....		148
27	Cash	3,200	
	 Accounts Receivable		3,200
31	Salaries and Wages Expense	5,100	
	 Cash.....		5,100

EXERCISE 2-17 (Continued)

(b)

Cash

10/1	66,000	10/4	2,000
10/27	3,200	10/7	4,000
		10/8	500
		10/21	14,000
		10/24	148
		10/31	5,100
Bal.	43,452		

Accounts Receivable

10/12	3,200	10/27	3,200

Supplies

10/16	410		
Bal.	410		

Equipment

10/7	18,000		
Bal.	18,000		

Accounts Payable

10/21	14,000	10/7	14,000
		10/10	390
		10/16	410
		Bal.	800

Common Stock

		10/1	66,000
		Bal.	66,000

Service Revenue

		10/12	3,200
		Bal.	3,200

Advertising Expense

10/8	500		
Bal.	500		

Salaries and Wages Expense

10/31	5,100		
Bal.	5,100		

Maintenance & Repairs Expense

10/10	390		
Bal.	390		

Rent Expense

10/4	2,000		
Bal.	2,000		

Utilities Expense

10/24	148		
Bal.	148		

EXERCISE 2-17 (Continued)

(c)

BEYERS CORPORATION
Trial Balance
October 31, 2019

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$43,452	
Supplies	410	
Equipment	18,000	
Accounts Payable		\$ 800
Common Stock		66,000
Service Revenue		3,200
Advertising Expense	500	
Salaries and Wages Expense	5,100	
Maintenance and Repairs Expense	390	
Rent Expense	2,000	
Utilities Expense	148	
	\$70,000	\$70,000

(Tot. credits = Accts. pay. + Com. stk. + Serv. rev.)

LO 2, 3, 4 BT: AP Difficulty: Hard TOT: 20 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

PROBLEM 2-1A

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	J1 Credit
Apr. 1	Cash		50,000	
	Common Stock			50,000
	(Issued common stock for cash)			
4	Land.....		34,000	
	Cash			34,000
	(Purchased land for cash)			
8	Advertising Expense		1,800	
	Accounts Payable.....			1,800
	(Incurred advertising expense on account)			
11	Salaries and Wages Expense		1,500	
	Cash			1,500
	(Paid salaries)			
12	No entry—Not a transaction.			
13	Prepaid Insurance		2,400	
	Cash			2,400
	(Paid for one-year insurance policy)			
17	Dividends		1,400	
	Cash			1,400
	(Declared and paid cash dividends)			
20	Cash		5,700	
	Service Revenue.....			5,700
	(Received cash for services provided)			

PROBLEM 2-1A (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Apr. 25	Cash		3,000	
	 Unearned Service Revenue			3,000
	 (Received cash for future services)			
30	Cash		8,900	
	 Service Revenue.....			8,900
	 (Received cash for services provided)			
30	Accounts Payable		840	
	 Cash			840
	 (Paid creditor on account)			

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 25 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

PROBLEM 2-2A

(a)

				J1
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
May 1	Cash	101	20,000	
	Common Stock	311		20,000
	(Issued common stock for cash)			
2	No entry—not a transaction.			
3	Supplies	126	1,500	
	Accounts Payable.....	201		1,500
	(Purchased supplies on account)			
7	Rent Expense.....	729	900	
	Cash	101		900
	(Paid office rent)			
11	Accounts Receivable	112	2,800	
	Service Revenue.....	400		2,800
	(Billed client for services provided)			
12	Cash	101	3,500	
	Unearned Service Revenue.....	209		3,500
	(Received cash for future services)			
17	Cash	101	1,200	
	Service Revenue.....	400		1,200
	(Received cash for services provided)			
31	Salaries and Wages Expense	726	2,000	
	Cash	101		2,000
	(Paid salaries)			

PROBLEM 2-2A (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
May 31	Accounts Payable (\$1,500 X 40%).....	201	600	
	Cash	101		600
	(Paid creditor on account)			

(b)

Cash					No. 101
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 1		J1	20,000		20,000
7		J1		900	19,100
12		J1	3,500		22,600
17		J1	1,200		23,800
31		J1		2,000	21,800
31		J1		600	21,200

Accounts Receivable					No. 112
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 11		J1	2,800		2,800

Supplies					No. 126
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 3		J1	1,500		1,500

Accounts Payable					No. 201
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 3		J1		1,500	1,500
31		J1	600		900

Unearned Service Revenue					No. 209
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 12		J1		3,500	3,500

PROBLEM 2-2A (Continued)

Common Stock **No. 311**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 1		J1		20,000	20,000

Service Revenue **No. 400**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 11		J1		2,800	2,800
17		J1		1,200	4,000

Salaries and Wages Expense **No. 726**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 31		J1	2,000		2,000

Rent Expense **No. 729**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 7		J1	900		900

(c) **JULIA DUMARS, INC.**
Trial Balance
May 31, 2019

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash.....	\$21,200	
Accounts Receivable.....	2,800	
Supplies.....	1,500	
Accounts Payable.....		\$ 900
Unearned Service Revenue.....		3,500
Common Stock.....		20,000
Service Revenue.....		4,000
Salaries and Wages Expense.....	2,000	
Rent Expense.....	900	
	<u>\$28,400</u>	<u>\$28,400</u>

(Tot. credits = Accts. pay. + Unearn. serv. rev. + Com. stk. + Serv. rev.)

LO2,3,4 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 35 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

PROBLEM 2-3A

(a) & (c)

Cash			
Bal.	8,000		
		(1)	1,000
		(3)	1,700
(4)	13,000		
		(5)	14,400
(6)	5,000		
		(7)	3,000
		(8)	1,600
Bal.	4,300		

Accounts Receivable			
Balance	15,000		
		(4)	13,000
(6)	9,000		
Bal.	11,000		

Supplies			
Bal.	11,000		
(2)	3,600		
Bal.	14,600		

Prepaid Rent			
Bal.	3,000		
Bal.	3,000		

Equipment			
Bal.	21,000		
	21,000		

Accounts Payable			
		Bal.	17,000
		(2)	3,600
(5)	14,400		
		Bal.	6,200

Common Stock

	Bal.	30,000
		30,000

Retained Earnings

	Bal.	11,000
	Bal.	11,000

Dividends

(8)	1,600	
	1,600	

Service Revenue

	(6)	14,000
	Bal.	14,000

Advertising Expense

(1)	1,000	
	1,000	

Miscellaneous Expense

(3)	1,700	
Bal.	1,700	

Salaries and Wages Expense

(7)	3,000	
Bal.	3,000	

PROBLEM 2-3A (Continued)

(b)

Trans.	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
1.	Advertising Expense	1,000	
	Cash		1,000
2.	Supplies	3,600	
	Accounts Payable		3,600
3.	Miscellaneous Expense	1,700	
	Cash		1,700
4.	Cash	13,000	
	Accounts Receivable		13,000
5.	Accounts Payable	14,400	
	Cash		14,400
6.	Cash	5,000	
	Accounts Receivable	9,000	
	Service Revenue		14,000
7.	Salaries and Wages Expense	3,000	
	Cash		3,000
8.	Dividends	1,600	
	Cash		1,600

PROBLEM 2-3A (Continued)

**(d) TABLETTE REPAIR SERVICE, INC.
Trial Balance
January 31, 2019**

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash.....	\$ 4,300	
Accounts Receivable.....	11,000	
Supplies.....	14,600	
Prepaid Rent.....	3,000	
Equipment.....	21,000	
Accounts Payable.....		\$ 6,200
Common Stock.....		30,000
Retained Earnings.....		11,000
Dividends.....	1,600	
Service Revenue.....		14,000
Advertising Expense.....	1,000	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,700	
Salaries and Wages Expense.....	3,000	
	<u>\$61,200</u>	<u>\$61,200</u>

(Tot. credits = Accts. pay. + Com. stk. + Ret. earn. + Serv. rev.)

LO 2, 3, 4 BT: AP Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 45 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

PROBLEM 2-4A

**DOMINIC COMPANY
Trial Balance
May 31, 2019**

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash (\$3,850 + \$520 – \$405)	\$ 3,965	
Accounts Receivable (\$2,570 – \$420)	2,150	
Prepaid Insurance (\$700 + \$100)	800	
Supplies (\$0 + \$520)	520	
Equipment (\$12,000 – \$520)	11,480	
Accounts Payable (\$4,500 – \$100 + \$520 – \$420)		\$ 4,500
Unearned Service Revenue		560
Common Stock (\$11,700 + \$1,000)		12,700
Dividends (\$0 + \$1,000)	1,000	
Service Revenue		8,960
Salaries and Wages Expense (\$4,200 + \$200)	4,400	
Advertising Expense (\$1,100 + \$405)	1,505	
Utilities Expense (\$800 + \$100)	900	
	<u>\$26,720</u>	<u>\$26,720</u>

(Tot. credits = Accts. pay. + Unearn. serv. rev. + Com. stk. + Serv. rev.)

(Tot. credits = \$4,500 + \$560 + \$12,700 + \$8,960)

LO 4 BT: AN Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 35 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

PROBLEM 2-5A

(a) & (c)

Cash						No. 101
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			6,000	
2		J1		800	5,200	
9		J1	1,800		7,000	
10		J1		3,000	4,000	
12		J1		320	3,680	
25		J1	5,200		8,880	
29		J1		1,600	7,280	
30		J1	90		7,370	
30		J1		1,000	6,370	

Accounts Receivable						No. 112
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Apr. 30		J1	90		90	

Prepaid Rent						No. 136
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Apr. 30		J1	1,000		1,000	

Land						No. 140
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			12,000	

Buildings						No. 145
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			8,000	

PROBLEM 2-5A (Continued)**Equipment** **No. 157**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			6,000

Accounts Payable **No. 201**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			2,000
10		J1	1,000		1,000
20		J1		950	1,950

Mortgage Payable **No. 275**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			10,000
10		J1	2,000		8,000

Common Stock **No. 311**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			20,000

Service Revenue **No. 400**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Apr. 9		J1		1,800	1,800
25		J1		5,200	7,000

Rent Revenue **No. 429**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Apr. 30		J1		180	180

PROBLEM 2-5A (Continued)

Advertising Expense **No. 610**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Apr. 12		J1	320		320

Salaries and Wages Expense **No. 726**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Apr. 29		J1	1,600		1,600

Rent Expense **No. 729**

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Apr. 2		J1	800		800
20		J1	950		1,750

(b)

					J1
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	
Apr. 2	Rent Expense	729	800		
	Cash	101		800	
	(Paid film rental)				
3	No entry—not a transaction.				
9	Cash	101	1,800		
	Service Revenue	400		1,800	
	(Received cash for services provided)				
10	Mortgage Payable	275	2,000		
	Accounts Payable	201	1,000		
	Cash	101		3,000	
	(Made payments on mortgage and accounts payable)				

PROBLEM 2-5A (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Apr. 11	No entry—not a transaction.			
12	Advertising Expense.....	610	320	
	 Cash.....	101		320
	 (Paid advertising expenses)			
20	Rent Expense.....	729	950	
	 Accounts Payable.....	201		950
	 (Rented film on account)			
25	Cash.....	101	5,200	
	 Service Revenue.....	400		5,200
	 (Received cash for services provided)			
29	Salaries and Wages Expense.....	726	1,600	
	 Cash.....	101		1,600
	 (Paid salaries expense)			
30	Cash.....	101	90	
	 Accounts Receivable.....	112	90	
	 Rent Revenue.....	429		180
	 (18% X \$1,000)			
	 (Received cash and balance on account for concession revenue)			
30	Prepaid Rent.....	136	1,000	
	 Cash.....	101		1,000
	 (Paid cash for future film rentals)			

PROBLEM 2-5A (Continued)

(d)

**PALACE THEATER
Trial Balance
April 30, 2019**

	Debit	Credit
Cash.....	\$ 6,370	
Accounts Receivable.....	90	
Prepaid Rent.....	1,000	
Land.....	12,000	
Buildings.....	8,000	
Equipment.....	6,000	
Accounts Payable.....		\$ 1,950
Mortgage Payable.....		8,000
Common Stock.....		20,000
Service Revenue.....		7,000
Rent Revenue.....		180
Advertising Expense.....	320	
Salaries and Wages Expense.....	1,600	
Rent Expense.....	1,750	
	\$37,130	\$37,130

(Tot. credits = Accts. pay. + Mortg. Pay. + Com. stk. + Serv. rev. + Rent rev.)

LO 2, 3, 4 BT: AP Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 45 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

(a)	(1) Increase Side	(1) Decrease Side	(2) Normal Balance
<u>Account</u>			
Accounts Payable	Credit	Debit	Credit
Accounts Receivable	Debit	Credit	Debit
Property, Plant, and Equipment	Debit	Credit	Debit
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Debit	Credit	Debit
Research and Development Expense	Debit	Credit	Debit
Inventories	Debit	Credit	Debit

- (b) 1. Cash is increased.
 2. Cash is decreased.
 3. Cash is decreased or Accounts Payable is increased.

- (c) 1. Cash is decreased or Accounts Payable is increased.
 2. Cash is decreased or Notes or Mortgage Payable is increased.

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 8 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

	<u>PepsiCo</u>		<u>Coca-Cola</u>	
(a)	1. Inventory:	debit	1. Accounts Receivable:	debit
	2. Property, Plant & Equipment:	debit	2. Cash and Cash Equivalents:	debit
	3. Accounts Payable:	credit	3. Cost of Goods Sold(expense):	debit
	4. Interest Expense:	debit	4. Sales (revenue)	credit

(b)

1. Increase in Accounts Receivable: Service Revenue or Sales Revenue is increased (credited).
2. Decrease in Salaries and Wages Payable: Cash is decreased (credited).
3. Increase in Property, Plant and Equipment: Cash is decreased (credited) or Accounts Payable or Notes payable is increased (credited).
4. Increase in Interest Expense: Cash is decreased (credited) or Interest Payable is increased (credited).

LO 1, 2 BT: AN Difficulty: Easy TOT: 8 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

	<u>Amazon</u>		<u>Wal-Mart</u>	
(a)	1. Interest Expense:	debit	1. Product Revenues:	credit
	2. Cash and Cash Equivalents:	debit	2. Inventories:	debit
	3. Accounts Payable:	credit	3. Cost of Sales:	debit

(b) The following other accounts are ordinarily involved:

1. Increase in Accounts Receivable: Service Revenue or Sales Revenue is increased (credited).
2. Increase in Interest Expense: Cash is decreased (credited) or Interest Payable is increased (credited).
3. Decrease in Salaries and Wages Payable: Cash is decreased (credited).
4. Increase in Service Revenue: Cash or Accounts Receivable is increased (debited).

LO 1, 2 BT: AN Difficulty: Easy TOT: 8 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

The answer is dependent upon the company selected by the student.

LO N/A BT: AP, S Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 20 min. AACSB: Analytic, Technology AICPA PC: Communication IMA: Information Management

- (a) The reason the Green Bay Packers' issue an annual report is because they are a publicly owned, nonprofit company. It issues the report to more than 100,000 shareholders who hold shares. None of the other teams are publicly owned, so they have no obligation to make their financial information available except to their small group of owners.
- (b) At the time that the article was written the owners of the NFL teams and the players' labor union were negotiating a new contract. Knowing how profitable the NFL teams are would be useful information for the players to know so that they would have a better sense of how much the teams could afford to pay. The Packers is obviously a "small market" team; it is not necessarily representative of teams in general. However, the Packers' annual report does give the players some sense of the profitability of other teams.
- (c) Since some of the cost of the stadium that the Packers play in is covered by taxpayers, the county and state government has an interest in the team's finances.
- (d) The Packers' revenues increased during recent years. However, because the cost of players' salaries increased at a faster rate than revenues, the Packers' operating profit actually declined.

LO N/A BT: AP, S Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 20 min. AACSB: Analytic, Technology AICPA PC: Communication

IMA: Information Management

(a) May 1	Correct.		
5	Correct.		
7	Cash	300	
	Unearned Service Revenue.....		300
14	Equipment.....	800	
	Cash.....		800
15	Dividends	400	
	Cash.....		400
20	Cash	184	
	Service Revenue		184
30	Correct.		
31	Supplies	1,700	
	Accounts Payable.....		1,700

(b) The errors in the entries of May 14 and 20 would prevent the trial balance from balancing.

(c) Net income as reported		\$4,500
Add: 5/15, Salaries expense (Dividends paid)		<u>400</u>
		4,900
Less: 5/7, Boarding revenue unearned.....		<u>300</u>
Correct net income		<u>\$4,600</u>
(d) Cash as reported.....		\$12,475
Add: 5/20, Transposition error	\$ 36	
5/31, Purchase on account.....	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,736</u>
		<u>\$14,211</u>

LO 2, 4 BT: AN Difficulty: Hard TOT: 45 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Reporting

Date: May 25, 2019

To: Accounting Instructor

From: Student

In the first transaction, bills totaling \$6,000 were sent to customers for services performed. Therefore, the asset Accounts Receivable is increased \$6,000 and the revenue Service Revenue is increased \$6,000. Debits increase assets and credits increase revenues, so the journal entry is:

Accounts Receivable	6,000	
 Service Revenue		6,000
(Billed customers for services performed)		

The \$6,000 amount is then posted to the debit side of the general ledger account Accounts Receivable and to the credit side of the general ledger account Service Revenue.

In the second transaction, \$2,000 was paid in salaries to employees. Therefore, the expense Salaries and Wages Expense is increased \$2,000 and the asset Cash is decreased \$2,000. Debits increase expenses and credits decrease assets, so the journal entry is:

Salaries and Wages Expense	2,000	
 Cash		2,000
(Salaries and wages paid)		

The \$2,000 amount is then posted to the debit side of the general ledger account Salaries and Wages Expense and to the credit side of the general ledger account Cash.

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic, Communication AICPA FC: Reporting AICPA PC: Communication IMA: Reporting

(a) The stakeholders in this situation are:

- ▶ Meredith Ward, assistant chief accountant.
- ▶ Users of the company's financial statements.
- ▶ The Frazier Company.

(b) By adding \$1,000 to the Equipment account, that account total is intentionally misstated. By not locating the error causing the imbalance, some other account may also be misstated by \$1,000. If the amount of \$1,000 is determined to be immaterial, and the intent is not to commit fraud (cover up an embezzlement or other misappropriation of assets), Meredith's action might not be considered unethical in the preparation of interim financial statements. However, if Meredith is violating a company accounting policy by her action, then she is acting unethically.

(c) Meredith's alternatives are:

1. Miss the deadline but find the error causing the imbalance.
2. Tell her supervisor of the imbalance and suffer the consequences.
3. Do as she did and locate the error later, making the adjustment in the next quarter.

LO 4 BT: E Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Ethics AICPA PC: Professional Demeanor IMA: Business Applications

The decision whether to fire Mr. Edmondson was the responsibility of Radio Shack's board of directors, which is elected by the company's shareholders to oversee management. The board initially announced its support for the CEO. After further investigation, the board encouraged Mr. Edmondson to resign, which he did. In contrast, when Bausch & Lomb's CEO offered to resign in a similar situation, the company's board refused to accept his resignation. Board members stated that they felt he was still the best person for the position.

Radio Shack says that although it did a reference check at the time of Mr. Edmondson's hiring, it did not check his educational credentials. Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, companies must now perform thorough background checks as part of a check of internal controls. The bottom line: your résumé must be a fair and accurate depiction of your past.

LO A/N BT: E Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Ethics AICPA PC: Professional Demeanor IMA: Business Applications

- (a) Students' responses to this question will vary. It is important that the steps that they identify be as specific as possible, and clearly directed toward achieving their goal. You may wish to ask a follow-up question asking them to explain how each step will assist them in achieving their goal.
- (b) There are many sites on the Internet that provide information about preparing a résumé. For example, you can find extensive resources at: <http://www.rileyguide.com/resprep.html>. Many schools also have resources in their placement centers or writing labs. The Writing Center at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute provides useful, concise information on its website at <http://www.ccp.rpi.edu/resources/careers-and-graduate-school/resumes>. A wide variety of sample résumés can be found. For example, Monster.com provides samples for a wide variety of professions and situations at <http://www.career-advice.monster.com/resumes-cover-letters/resume-samples/jobs.aspx>.
- (c) It is important to provide accurate and complete documentation of all relevant training, education, and employment experiences so as to provide assurance to the potential employer, and also to enable that employer to do follow-up work. If you say you have certain skills, such as computer skills, try to substantiate the claim with recognized proof of proficiency. Make sure that all addresses and phone numbers are accurate and up-to-date. Also, ensure that the people you use as references have a copy of your résumé and cover letter, and that they are informed that you are interviewing so they know to expect a call.
- (d) See the sample résumés provided in the websites above for various format options. You might also mention to students that there are **electronic résumé templates available on the Internet.**

LO N/A BT: E Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 45 min. AACSB: Communication, Reflective Thinking AICPA PC: Communication IMA: Information Management

- (a) The existence of three different forms of certification would most likely create confusion for coffee purchasers. It would be difficult to know what aspects of the coffee growing process each certification covered. Similarly, if there were multiple groups that certified financial statements, each with different criteria, it would be difficult for financial statement users to know what each certification promised.
- (b) The Starbucks certification appears to be the most common in that area. It has the advantage of having a direct link to the Starbucks coffee market. Although it does not guarantee that Starbucks will buy its coffee, it is a requirement that must be met before Starbucks will buy somebody's coffee. Note that the article states that the Starbucks certification "Incorporates elements of social responsibility and environmental leadership, but quality of coffee is the first criteria." The Smithsonian Bird Friendly is considered to have the strictest requirements and, as a result, appears to be the least common.
- (c) The certifications have multiple objectives including organic farming as a means to protect bird species, biodiversity and wildlife habitat. Some included requirements are to improve workers' living conditions, such as providing running water in worker housing, child labor regulations and education requirements. As mentioned above, the Starbucks certification has the potential financial benefit of making Starbucks a potential customer, which can stabilize farmers' earnings. Certifications can also be financially beneficial because companies can benefit from the positive relations effects of either producing or buying coffee produced using sustainable practices.

LO N/A BT: S Difficulty: Moderate TOT: 40 min. AACSB: Communication, Technology AICPA PC: Communication
IMA: Information Management

IFRS 2-1 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING PROBLEM

Account	Financial Statement	Position in Financial Statement
(a) Other operating income and expenses	Consolidated Income statement	After gross margin and before operating profit
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	Consolidated Balance Sheet	Current assets
(c) Trade accounts payable	Consolidated Balance Sheet	Current liabilities
(d) Cost of net financial debt	Consolidated Income Statement	After Operating profit and before net profit before minority interests.

LO N/A BT: AN Difficulty: Easy TOT: 15 min. AACSB: Analytic, Diversity AICPA FC: Reporting AICPA BB: International/Global IMA: Reporting

APPENDIX G

Time Value of Money

SOLUTIONS TO BRIEF EXERCISES

BRIEF EXERCISE G-1

(a) Interest = $p \times i \times n$
 $I = \$6,000 \times .05 \times 12 \text{ years}$
 $I = \$3,600$

Accumulated amount = $\$6,000 + \$3,600 = \underline{\underline{\$9,600}}$

(b) Future value factor for 12 periods at 5% is 1.79586 (from Table 1)

Accumulated amount = $\$6,000 \times 1.79586 = \underline{\underline{\$10,775.16}}$

LO 1 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 6 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-2

(1) Case A	5%	3 periods	(2) Case A	3%	8 periods
Case B	6%	8 periods	Case B	4%	12 periods

LO 1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-3

FV = $p \times \text{FV of 1 factor}$
 $= \$9,600 \times 1.60103$
 $= \underline{\underline{\$15,369.89}}$

LO 1 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-4

$$\begin{aligned}\text{FV of an annuity of 1} &= p \times \text{FV of an annuity factor} \\ &= \$78,000 \times 13.18079 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\$1,028,101.62}}\end{aligned}$$

LO 1 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-5

$$\begin{aligned}\text{FV} &= (p \times \text{FV of 1 factor}) + (p \times \text{FV of an annuity factor}) \\ &= (\$8,000 \times 2.40662) + (\$1,000 \times 28.13238) \\ &= \$19,252.96 + \$28,132.38 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\$47,385.34}}\end{aligned}$$

[(p X FV of 1 factor) + (p X FV of an annuity factor)]

LO 1 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 6 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-6

$$\begin{aligned}\text{FV} &= p \times \text{FV of 1 factor} \\ &= \$35,000 \times 1.46933 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\$51,426.55}}\end{aligned}$$

LO 1 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-7

$$\begin{aligned}\text{FV of an annuity} &= p \times \text{FV of an annuity factor} \\ \$20,000 &= p \times 9.89747 \\ p &= \$20,000 \div 9.89747 \\ p &= \$2,020.72\end{aligned}$$

(FV of an annuity = Annuity X FV of an annuity factor)

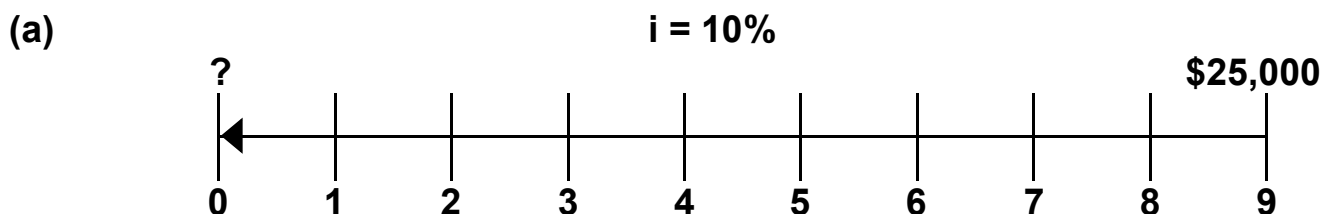
LO 1 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 6 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-8

- | | (a) | (b) |
|-----|-----|------------|
| (1) | 12% | 7 periods |
| | 8% | 11 periods |
| | 5% | 16 periods |
| (2) | 10% | 20 periods |
| | 10% | 7 periods |
| | 3% | 10 periods |

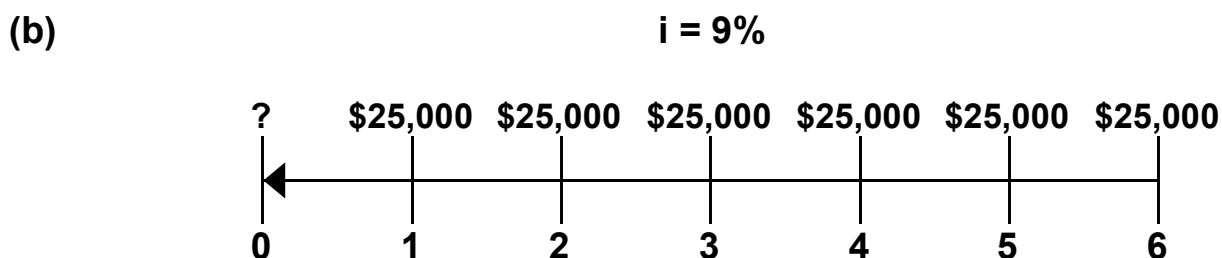
LO 2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: None AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-9



Discount rate from Table 3 is .42410 (9 periods at 10%). Present value of \$25,000 to be received in 9 years discounted at 10% is therefore \$10,602.50 (\$25,000 X .42410).

(PV of an amount = Amount X PV of 1 factor)

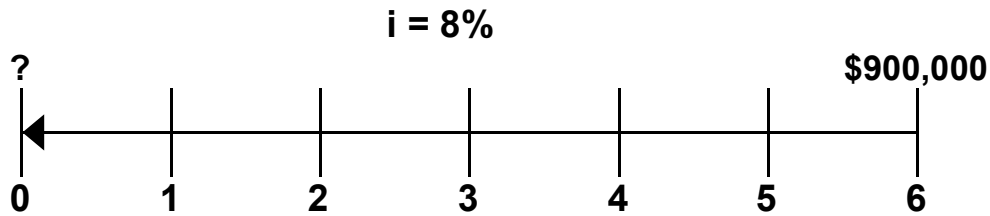


Discount rate from Table 4 is 4.48592 (6 periods at 9%). Present value of 6 payments of \$25,000 each discounted at 9% is therefore \$112,148.00 (\$25,000 X 4.48592).

(PV of an annuity = Annuity X PV of an annuity factor)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-10

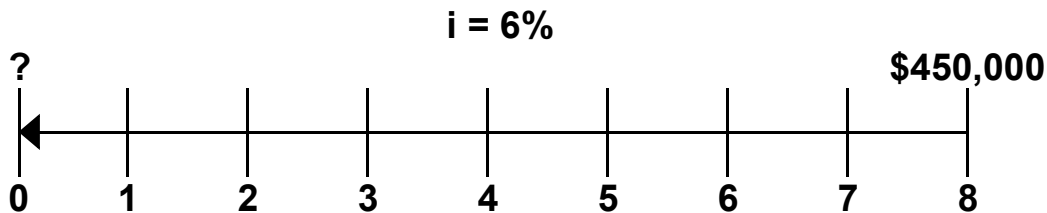


Discount rate from Table 3 is .63017 (6 periods at 8%). Present value of \$900,000 to be received in 6 years discounted at 8% is therefore \$567,153 ($\$900,000 \times .63017$). Messi Company should therefore invest \$567,153 to have \$900,000 in six years.

(PV of an amount = Amount X PV of 1 factor)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-11



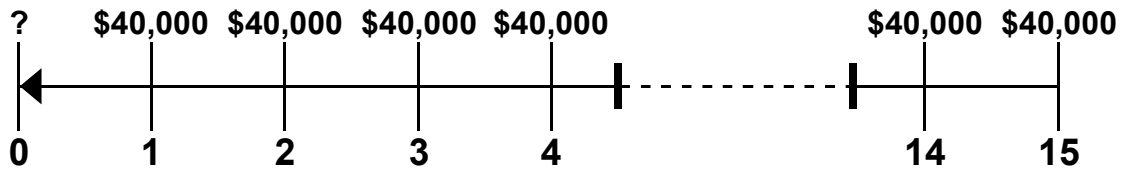
Discount rate from Table 3 is .62741 (8 periods at 6%). Present value of \$450,000 to be received in 8 years discounted at 6% is therefore \$282,334.50 ($\$450,000 \times .62741$). Lloyd Company should invest \$282,334.50 to have \$450,000 in eight years.

(PV of an amount = Amount X PV of 1 factor)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-12

$$i = 8\%$$



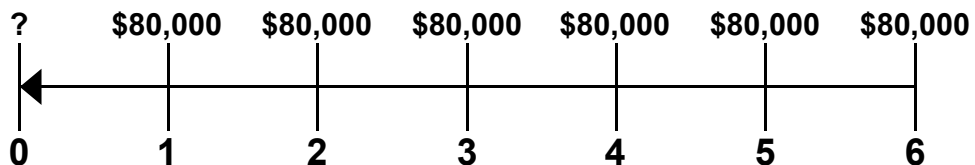
Discount rate from Table 4 is 8.55948. Present value of 15 payments of \$40,000 each discounted at 8% is therefore \$342,379.20 ($\$40,000 \times 8.55948$). Robben Company should pay \$342,379.20 for this annuity contract.

(PV of an annuity = Annuity \times PV of an annuity factor)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-13

$$i = 5\%$$

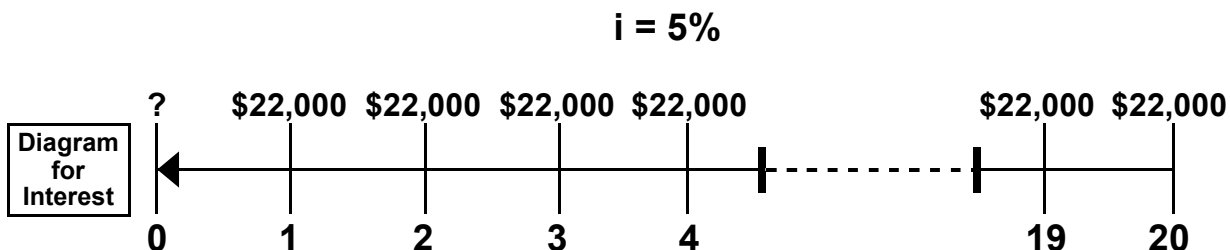
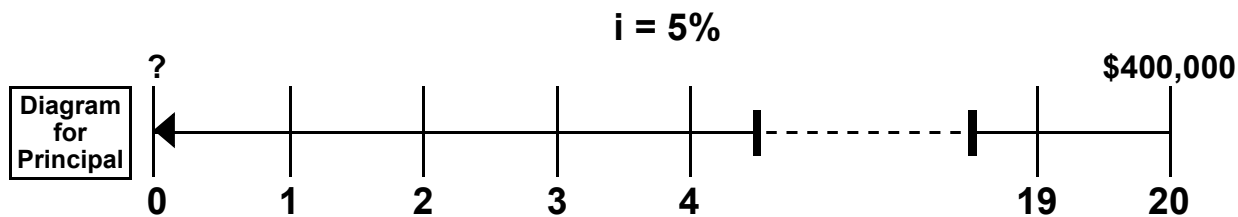


Discount rate from Table 4 is 5.07569. Present value of 6 payments of \$80,000 each discounted at 5% is therefore \$406,055.20 ($\$80,000 \times 5.07569$). Kaehler Enterprises invested \$406,055.20 to earn \$80,000 per year for six years.

(PV of an annuity = Annuity \times PV of an annuity factor)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-14



Present value of principal to be received at maturity: \$400,000 X 0.37689 (PV of \$1 due in 20 periods at 5% from Table 3)	\$150,756
Present value of interest to be received periodically over the term of the bonds: \$22,000* X 12.46221 (PV of \$1 due each period for 20 periods at 5% from Table 4)	<u>274,169**</u>
Present value of bonds	<u><u>\$424,925**</u></u>

*\$400,000 X .055

**Rounded.

[PV of bond = (Face value of bond X PV of 1 factor) + (Annual interest X PV of an annuity factor)]

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-15

The bonds will sell at a discount (for less than \$400,000). This may be proven as follows:

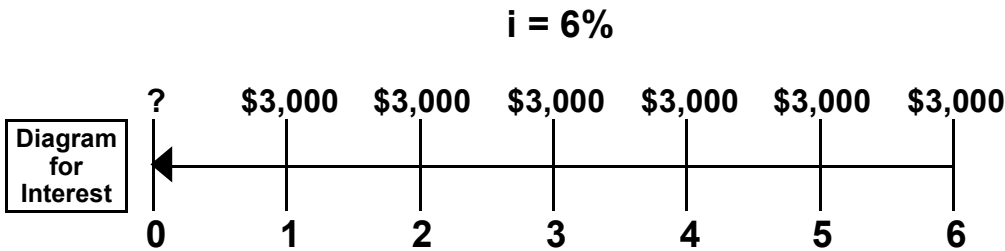
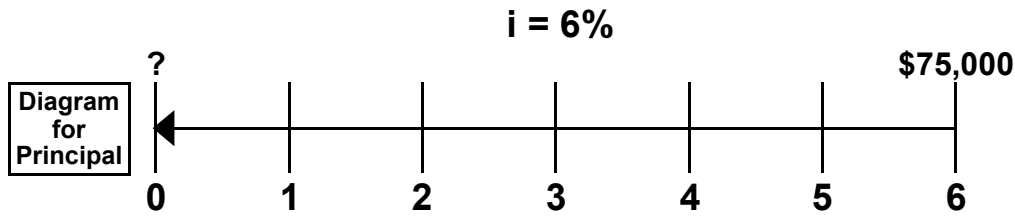
Present value of principal to be received at maturity: \$400,000 X .31180 (PV of \$1 due in 20 periods at 6% from Table 3).....	\$124,720
Present value of interest to be received periodically over the term of the bonds: \$22,000 X 11.46992 (PV of \$1 due each period for 20 periods at 6% from Table 4)	<u>252,338*</u>
Present value of bonds	<u>\$377,058*</u>

*Rounded.

[PV of bond = (Face value of bond X PV of 1 factor) + (Annual interest X PV of an annuity factor)]

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-16



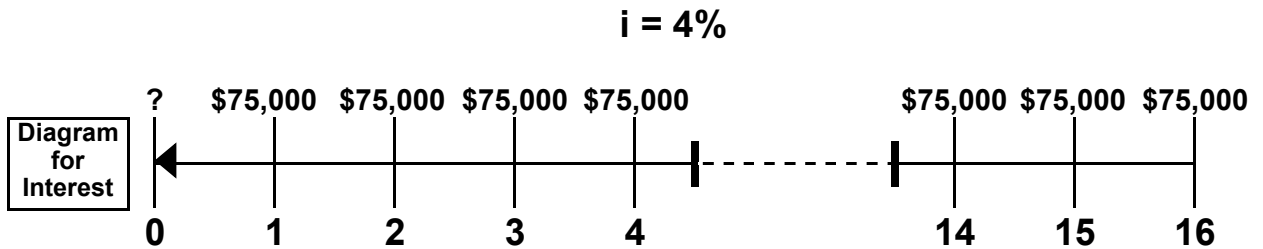
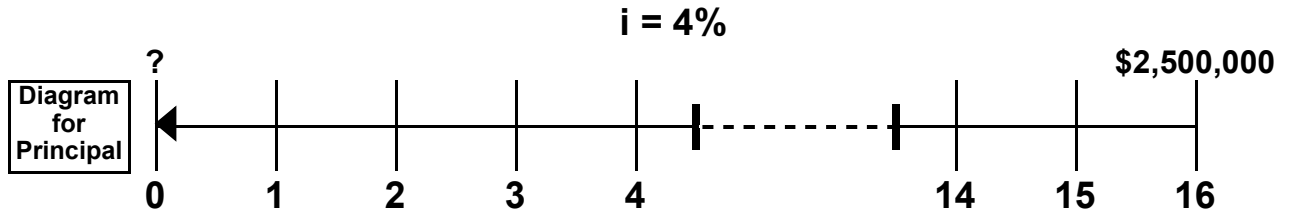
Present value of principal to be received at maturity:	
\$75,000 X .70496 (PV of \$1 due in 6 periods at 6% from Table 3)	\$52,872.00
Present value of interest to be received annually over the term of the note: \$3,000* X 4.91732 (PV of \$1 due each period for 6 periods at 6% from Table 4)	<u>14,751.96</u>
Present value of note received	<u>\$67,623.96</u>

***\$75,000 X .04**

[PV of note = (PV of principal X PV of 1 factor) + (Annual interest X PV of an annuity factor)]

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-17



Present value of principal to be received at maturity:	
\$2,500,000 X 0.53391 (PV of \$1 due in 16 periods at 4% from Table 3).....	\$1,334,775
Present value of interest to be received periodically over the term of the bonds: \$75,000* X 11.65230 (PV of \$1 due each period for 16 periods at 4% from Table 4).....	<u>873,923**</u>
Present value of bonds and cash proceeds.....	<u>\$2,208,698**</u>

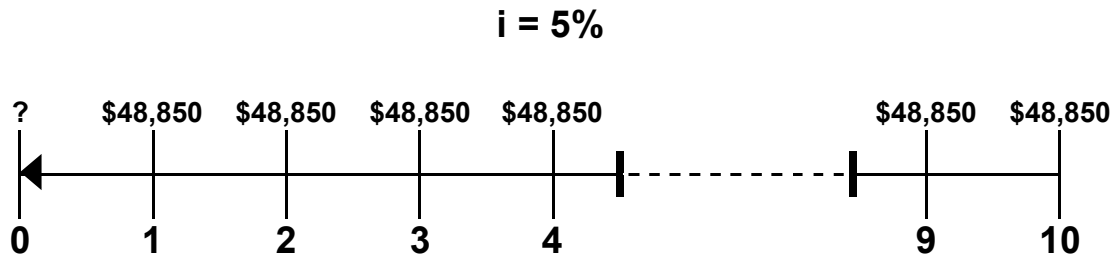
*(\$2,500,000 X .06 X 1/2)

**Rounded

[PV of bond = (Face value of bond X PV of 1 factor) + (Annual interest X PV of an annuity factor)]

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 10 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-18

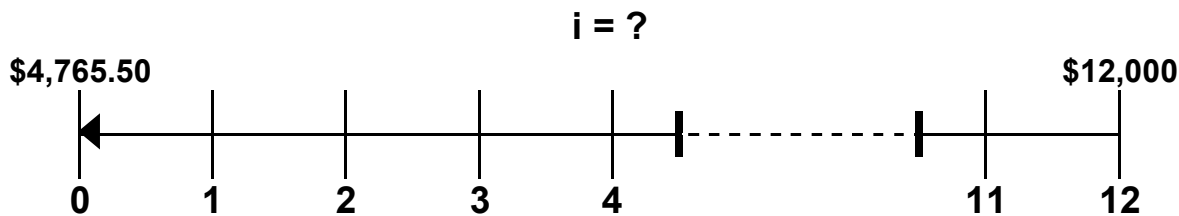


Discount rate from Table 4 is 7.72173. Present value of 10 payments of \$48,850 each discounted at 5% is therefore \$377,206.51 ($\$48,850 \times 7.72173$). Frazier Company should receive \$377,206.51 from the issuance of the note.

(PV of proceeds = Annual payment \times PV of an annuity factor)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-19



Present value = Future value \times Present value of 1 factor

$$\$4,765.50 = \$12,000 \times \text{Present value of 1 factor}$$

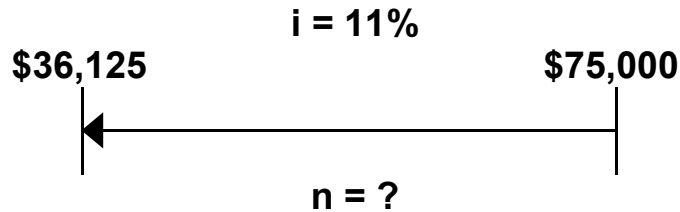
$$\text{Present value of 1 factor} = \$4,765.50 \div \$12,000 = .39713$$

The .39713 for 12 periods approximates the value found in the 8% column (.39711) in Table 3. Colleen Mooney will receive an 8% return.

(PV of 1 factor = Present amount \div Future amount)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-20



Present value = Future value X Present value of 1 factor

$$\mathbf{\$36,125 = \$75,000 \times \text{Present value of 1 factor}}$$

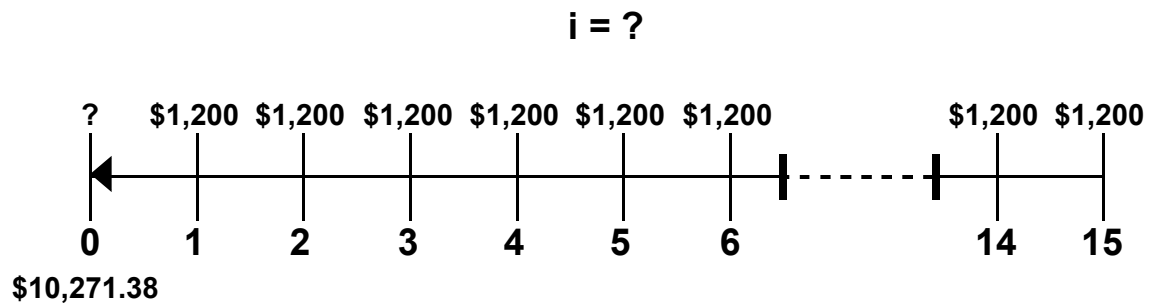
$$\mathbf{\text{Present value of 1 factor} = \$36,125 \div \$75,000 = .48166}$$

The .48166 at 11% is found in the 7 years row in Table 3. Tim Howard therefore must wait 7 years to receive \$75,000.

(PV of 1 factor = Present amount \div Future amount)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-21



Present value = Future amount X Present value of an annuity factor

$$\mathbf{\$10,271.38 = \$1,200 \times \text{Present value of an annuity factor}}$$

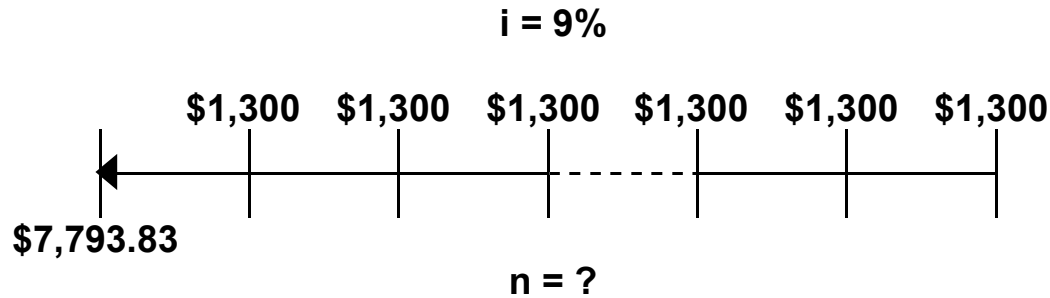
$$\mathbf{\text{Present value of an annuity factor} = \$10,271.38 \div \$1,200 = 8.55948}$$

The 8.55948 for 15 periods is found in the 8% column in Table 4. Joanne Quick will therefore earn a rate of return of 8%.

(PV of an annuity factor = Present amount \div Annuity)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-22



Present value = Future amount X Present value of an annuity factor

$$\$7,793.83 = \$1,300 \times \text{Present value of an annuity factor}$$

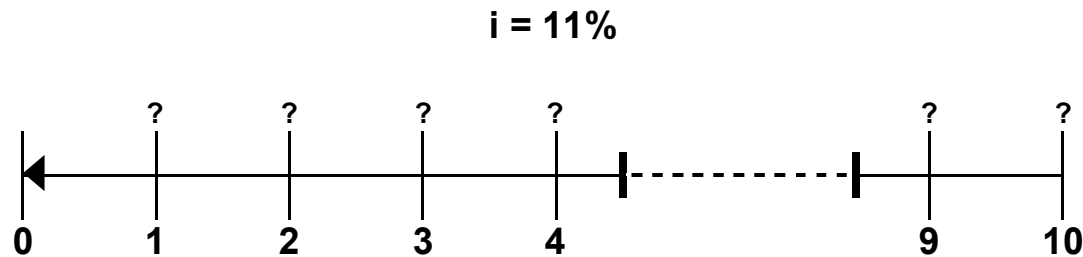
$$\text{Present value of an annuity factor} = \$7,793.83 \div \$1,300 = 5.99525$$

The 5.99525 at an interest rate of 9% is shown in the 9-year row in Table 4. Therefore, Kevin will receive 9 payments.

(PV of an annuity factor = Present amount \div Annuity)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-23



PV of an annuity = $p \times$ Present value of an annuity factor

$$\$2,650.15 = p \times 5.88923$$

$$p = \$2,650.15 \div 5.88923$$

$$p = \$450$$

(Annuity = PV of an annuity \div PV of an annuity factor)

LO 2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-24

10*	?	-18,000	0	50,000
N	I/YR.	PV	PMT	FV
	10.76%			

*2029 – 2019

LO 3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 4 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting

BRIEF EXERCISE G-25

10	?	42,000	-6,500	0
N	I/YR.	PV	PMT	FV
	8.85%			

LO 3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-26

40	?	178,000*	-8,400	0
N	I/YR.	PV	PMT	FV
	7.1%			
	(annual)			

*\$198,000 – \$20,000

LO 3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-27

(a)

Inputs:	7	7.35	?	16,000	0
	N	I	PV	PMT	FV
Answer:			-85,186.34		

(b)

Inputs:	10	10.65	?	16,000**	200,000*
	N	I	PV	PMT	FV
Answer:			-168,323.64		

***200 X \$1,000**

****\$200,000 X .08**

LO 3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions

BRIEF EXERCISE G-28

(a)

Note—set payments at 12 per year.

Inputs:	96	7.8	42,000	?	0
	N	I	PV	PMT	FV

Answer:**-589.48**

(b)

Note—set payments to 1 per year.

Inputs:	5	7.25	8,000	?	0
	N	I	PV	PMT	FV

Answer:**-1,964.20**

LO 3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA FC: Reporting IMA: Investment Decisions