

Economics Formulas for Running a Business

A comprehensive cheat sheet of formulas for revenue, costs, profit, finance, productivity, and market analysis.

1. Revenue & Sales

- Total Revenue (TR)

$$TR = P \times Q$$

- Average Revenue (AR)

$$AR = \frac{TR}{Q}$$

- Marginal Revenue (MR)

$$MR = \frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q}$$

- Revenue Growth Rate (%)

$$\text{Revenue Growth Rate} = \frac{TR_{\text{current}} - TR_{\text{previous}}}{TR_{\text{previous}}} \times 100$$

2. Costs

- Total Cost (TC)

$$TC = FC + VC$$

- Average Cost (AC)

$$AC = \frac{TC}{Q} = AFC + AVC$$

- Average Fixed Cost (AFC)

$$AFC = \frac{FC}{Q}$$

- Average Variable Cost (AVC)

$$AVC = \frac{VC}{Q}$$

- Marginal Cost (MC)

$$MC = \frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q}$$

3. Profit & Break-even

- Profit (π)

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

- Break-even Point (BEP) in units

$$BEP = \frac{FC}{P - AVC}$$

- Break-even Point (BEP) in sales value

$$BEP_{sales} = BEP \times P$$

- Profit Margin (%)

$$\text{Profit Margin} = \frac{\pi}{TR} \times 100$$

- Operating Profit Margin (%)

$$\text{Operating Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{Operating Profit}}{TR} \times 100$$

4. Market & Demand Analysis

- Price Elasticity of Demand (PED)

$$PED = \frac{\% \Delta Q_d}{\% \Delta P}$$

- Income Elasticity of Demand (YED)

$$YED = \frac{\% \Delta Q_d}{\% \Delta \text{Income}}$$

- Cross Price Elasticity (XED)

$$XED = \frac{\% \Delta Q_{dA}}{\% \Delta P_B}$$

- Market Share (%)

$$\text{Market Share} = \frac{\text{Firm's Sales}}{\text{Total Market Sales}} \times 100$$

5. Investment & Financial Analysis

- **Return on Investment (ROI)**

$$ROI = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Investment Cost}} \times 100$$

- **Net Present Value (NPV)**

$$NPV = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{R_t}{(1+i)^t} - C_0$$

- **Internal Rate of Return (IRR)**
- Discount rate that makes $NPV = 0$
- **Payback Period**

$$\text{Payback Period} = \frac{\text{Initial Investment}}{\text{Annual Cash Inflow}}$$

- **Debt-to-Equity Ratio**

$$\text{Debt-to-Equity} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Equity}}$$

6. Productivity & Efficiency

- **Labor Productivity**

$$\text{Labor Productivity} = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Labor Input}}$$

- **Capital Productivity**

$$\text{Capital Productivity} = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Capital Input}}$$

- **Inventory Turnover**

$$\text{Inventory Turnover} = \frac{COGS}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

- **Days Inventory Outstanding (DIO)**

$$DIO = \frac{\text{Average Inventory}}{COGS} \times 365$$

- **Accounts Receivable Turnover (ART)**

$$ART = \frac{\text{Net Credit Sales}}{\text{Average Accounts Receivable}}$$

- **Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)**

$$DSO = \frac{\text{Average Accounts Receivable}}{\text{Net Credit Sales}} \times 365$$

7. Pricing & Costing Strategies

- Markup Pricing

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{Cost Price} + (\text{Cost Price} \times \text{Markup \%})$$

- Contribution Margin per unit

$$CM = P - AVC$$

- Contribution Margin Ratio (%)

$$CM\% = \frac{CM}{P} \times 100$$

- Target Profit Pricing

$$\text{Price} = \frac{FC + VC + \text{Target Profit}}{Q}$$

- Variable Costing / Direct Costing

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Sales} - \text{Variable Costs} - \text{Fixed Costs}$$

8. Liquidity & Efficiency Ratios

- Current Ratio

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

- Quick Ratio (Acid Test)

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

- Operating Cycle

$$\text{Operating Cycle} = DIO + DSO$$

- Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC)

$$CCC = DIO + DSO - \text{Days Payable Outstanding (DPO)}$$

9. Growth & Performance Metrics

- Revenue Growth Rate (%)

$$\text{Revenue Growth Rate} = \frac{TR_{\text{current}} - TR_{\text{previous}}}{TR_{\text{previous}}} \times 100$$

• **Net Profit Growth Rate (%)**

$$\text{Net Profit Growth Rate} = \frac{\pi_{\text{current}} - \pi_{\text{previous}}}{\pi_{\text{previous}}} \times 100$$

• **Return on Assets (ROA)**

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100$$

• **Return on Equity (ROE)**

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Shareholder Equity}} \times 100$$