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- intangible are not physical

- Amortization: depreciation of intangible assets
 - expected life
 - legal life

thirteen Inventory and cost of goods

Perpetual Method of inventory:

- allows to know what they have and track the cost
- accurate record keeping
- disadvantage cost of implementation

Periodic Method of inventory:

- at the beginning or end of the month
- cheap
- assumptions made

Calculating COGS under periodic method

$$\text{Beginning inventory} + \text{inventory purchases} - \text{Ending inventory} = \text{cost of goods sold.}$$

- Assumptions = business is dealing with changing per unit cost assumptions have to be made
- First in First out: ~~oldest~~ ^{oldest} ~~newest~~ are sold first.
- Last in First out: newest is sold first
- Both result in different inventory balance.
- Average determines balance and purchases over the period to determine an average cost per unit.

$$\frac{\text{Beginning} + \text{purchases}}{\text{End inv.} + \text{percent}} = \text{Avg cost}$$