

## Econ Homework #03

### 7-2

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Original cost: \$50,000 (10 yrs of life)

Interest rate of 6%

With salvage value, we will need \$45,000 saved to replace.

$$A = F \left( \frac{i}{(i + 1)^n - 1} \right)$$

$$A = (45,000) \left( \frac{0.06}{1.06^{10} - 1} \right) = \$3414.06/\text{yr needs to be saved}$$

### 7-5

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A.) Costs \$20,000 with 6 years of life. No salvage at the end

B.) Costs \$34,000 with 10 years of life. \$4000 salvage value at the end.

Interest rate of 6%.

To figure out which is worth more, we need to annualize the loan and annualize the salvage value.

Option A.)

$$A_c = P \left( \frac{i(1+i)^n}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right) = 20,000 \left( \frac{0.06(1.06)^6}{(1.06)^6 - 1} \right) = \$4067.25$$

Option B.)

$$A_c = P \left( \frac{i(1+i)^n}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right) = 34,000 \left( \frac{0.06(1.06)^{10}}{(1.06)^{10} - 1} \right) = \$4619$$

$$A_s = F \left( \frac{i}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right) = 4000 \left( \frac{0.06}{(1.06)^{10} - 1} \right) = \$303.47$$

$$A_{tot} = \$4315.51$$

Option A is the preferred option

**7-9**

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FCI = \$20 million.

Property taxes are 1% of FCI

State taxes are 5% of gross earnings

The net income is \$2 million and federal income taxes are 35% of the gross earnings.

What if we had the same plant but the following conditions:

Property taxes of 4% FCI

State income of 2% of gross earnings

What is the net income per year?

$$Net\ Income = gross\ earnings - taxes$$

$$gross\ earnings = Net\ Income + taxes$$

$$taxes = 0.01FCI + 0.02GE$$

Thus,

$$GE = \frac{NetI + 0.01FCI}{0.6} = \frac{2M + 0.01(20M)}{0.6} = 3.66\ million$$

Plant #2:

$$NetI = GE - (0.04FCI + 0.02GE + 0.35GE) = 3.66 - (0.04(20) + 0.37(3.66)) = \$1.51\ million$$

**7-17**

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There are three methods to calculate depreciation:

1. Straight line (linear)
2. MACRS
3. Sum of the digits

Equipment costs amount to \$35,000 with 5 years of use. There is a \$5000 salvage value at the end.

*Straight Line –*

The total change in value is \$30,000 over 5 years.

That's  $\frac{\$30,000}{5\ yrs} = \$6000$  each year.

**Straight Line**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Depreciation Allowance</i>	<i>Year-End value</i>
1	6000	29000
2	12000	23000
3	18000	17000
4	24000	11000
5	30000	5000

**MACRS –**

MACRS is a special formula/depreciation schedule used by the IRS to calculate the value of depreciation of various investments and equipment purchases.

Each new depreciation allowance is equal to the original price minus the most recent depreciation allowance, divided by the service life.

$$DA_{i+1} = \frac{P_o - DA_i}{5}$$

**MACRS**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Depreciation Allowance</i>	<i>Year-End value</i>
1	7000	28000
2	5600	22400
3	5880	16520
4	5824	10696
5	5835.2	4860.8

**Sum of the digits –**

We can calculate each depreciation allowance with the following formula:

$$\% \text{ depreciation} = \frac{\text{year}}{\text{SYD}} \text{ where SYD} = n(n+1)/2$$

**Sum of the Digits**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Depreciation Allowance</i>	<i>Year-End value</i>
1	10000	25000
2	8000	17000
3	6000	11000
4	4000	7000
5	2000	5000

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**8-4**

	Pump A	Pump B
Installed cost	\$20,000	\$25,000
Salvage value	2,000	4,000

We need to annualize the cost and the salvage value:

*Pump A –*

$$A_c = P \left( \frac{i(1+i)^n}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right) = 20,000 \left( \frac{0.15(1.15)^4}{(1.15)^4 - 1} \right) = \$7005.31$$

$$A_s = F \left( \frac{i}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right) = 2000 \left( \frac{0.15}{(1.15)^4 - 1} \right) = \$400.53$$

*Pump B –*

$$A_c = P \left( \frac{i(1+i)^n}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right) = 25,000 \left( \frac{0.15(1.15)^n}{(1.15)^n - 1} \right) = ???$$

$$A_s = F \left( \frac{i}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right) = 2000 \left( \frac{0.15}{(1.15)^n - 1} \right) = ???$$

The sum of the annualized cost and salvage value for pump B must be equal to the sum of the annualized cost and salvage value for pump A. Use excel solver to get the value of n.

	Pump A	Pump B	
Cost	20000	25000	
Salvage	2000	4000	
i	0.15	0.15	
n	4	5.320202	
Ac	7005.307	7148.543	
As	400.5307	543.7669	Error Sq
Atot	6604.776	6604.776	0

This equates to about 5-6 years.

**8-5**

	0.025 m	0.051 m	0.076 m	0.102 m
<b>kJ/s energy saved</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Cost for installed insulation</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$10,100</b>	<b>\$11,100</b>	<b>\$11,500</b>
<b>Annual fixed charges, % of installed cost</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

Heat is \$1.50/GJ = \$0.0000015/kJ

Income taxed at 35%

Exchanger operates at 300 days/yr

We can use the information to calculate the money saved, annual fixed cost, net savings, and net savings after tax:

	<b>Insulation</b>			
	<b>0.025 m</b>	<b>0.051 m</b>	<b>0.076 m</b>	<b>0.102 m</b>
<i>kJ/s saved</i>	88	102	108	111
<i>Installation Cost</i>	8000	10,100	11,100	11,500
<i>Annual fixed cost, as % of install cost</i>	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
<i>Fixed Cost Annual</i>	800	1010	1110	1150
<i>Money saved</i>	3421.44	3965.76	4199.04	4315.68
<i>Net Savings</i>	2621.44	2955.76	3089.04	3165.68
<i>Net savings after tax</i>	1703.936	1921.244	2007.876	2057.692
<i>Investment return</i>	<b>21.30%</b>	19.02%	18.09%	17.89%

We can see that the greatest investment return is the first option. This is including the fact that each investment is compared also to the previous.

**8-7**

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>FCI</i>	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000
<i>Post-tax total costs</i>	3,000	2,800	2,350	2,100
<i>Return on Investment</i>		0.1	0.1625	0.125

We can see that design 3 is the most favorable option.

