

**26** The data relate to the production of three products.

|                         | product X<br>\$ | product Y<br>\$ | product Z<br>\$ |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| contribution per unit   | 160             | 175             | 190             |
| fixed overhead per unit | 125             | 130             | 160             |
| labour hours per unit   | 1               | 1.25            | 0.75            |

The company is experiencing a shortage of labour.

In which order should the products be ranked to maximise profit?

|          | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------|---|---|---|
| <b>A</b> | X | Y | Z |
| <b>B</b> | Y | X | Z |
| <b>C</b> | Z | X | Y |
| <b>D</b> | Z | Y | X |

**27** A company has the following budgeted information for May.

|                           | \$     |
|---------------------------|--------|
| selling price (per unit)  | 120    |
| variable costs (per unit) | 80     |
| total fixed costs         | 56 000 |

The company is planning to buy a new machine which will reduce the variable costs by 20% and increase fixed costs by 20%.

What is the change in break-even sales in units?

- A** increase by 200 units
- B** decrease by 200 units
- C** increase by 700 units
- D** decrease by 700 units

**28** What does cost–volume–profit analysis assume causes costs to change?

- 1 production methods
- 2 sales mix
- 3 sales volume

- A** 1 and 2      **B** 1 only      **C** 2 and 3      **D** 3 only