

# COST ACCOUNTING CHAPTER 17

## SOLUTIONS

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**What is the cost accounted for and the cost to be accounted for?** In process costing the input of all the cost is known as the cost to be accounted for, and the total output of all the cost is known as the cost accounted for. The cost to be accounted for is always equal to the cost accounted for.

**Which chapter is easy in cost accounting?** Begin your preparation by tackling the easier chapters first. These include Operating Costing, Marginal Costing, Materials, Budgetary Control, Contract, and Integrated System and reconciliation.

**What is cost accounting formula?** The cost accounting formula goes as follows:  $(\text{Average fixed costs} + \text{Average variable costs}) \times \text{Number of units} = \text{Total cost}$ . This formula helps in deriving the total costs incurred in production.

**What is cost accounting answers?** Cost accounting is a managerial accounting process that involves recording, analyzing, and reporting a company's costs. Cost accounting is an internal process used only by a company to identify ways to reduce spending.

**Which costs should be excluded from cost accounts?** Some items, such as income tax and legal expenses, are commonly excluded because they are not related to production costs. Other items, such as dividends and amount written off, may be included or excluded depending on the company's accounting policies.

**What are the 4 cost principles?** The four primary cost principles applicable to sponsored awards are that costs must be: reasonable, allocable, allowable, and consistently treated. These cost principles apply to not only the sponsored funds but

also any related cost share or in-kind cost associated with the award.

**Why is cost accounting difficult?** Cost-accounting systems, and the techniques that are used with them, can have a high start-up cost to develop and implement. Training accounting staff and managers in new accounting systems takes time and effort, and mistakes may be made early on.

**Which accounting is hardest?**

**Which is harder cost accounting or financial accounting?** Many accountants will tell you that cost accounting is the most difficult accounting subject to learn. That's because cost accounting has many terms that are not used in other areas of accounting (financial accounting and management accounting, to name a few).

**How to solve cost accounting?**

**What items are not included in cost accounting?** An item that cannot be included in cost accounting is the profit or loss on the sale of fixed assets. Cost accounting means recording all the business transactions which are related to the cost or the cost incurred in a business.

**What is cost accounting in a nutshell?** Cost accounting is the process of capturing, recording, and analyzing what it costs to produce or supply a product or service. This process will enable your business's management to make better financial decisions, eliminate inefficient costs, and budget accurately.

**What is an example of cost accounting?** Cost Accounting Examples A firm that manufactures cars uses an activity-based costing system to allocate manufacturing overhead to solve for the cost of products more accurately. The firm manufactures two cars and identifies three activities that drive overhead costs.

**What are the basics of cost accounting?** The elements of cost in cost accounting are the variables that make up the total cost of a product, service, or project. Cost comprises three main elements i.e, Material, Labor, and Overhead. Material- This includes the raw materials used to produce a product or service, such as wood, steel, or plastic.

**What is the main point of cost accounting?** Cost accounting is a business practice in which you record, examine, summarize, and understand the money that a business spent on a process, product, or service. It can help an organization control costs and engage in strategic planning to improve cost efficiency.

**How to prepare a cost sheet in cost accounting?**

**What are the four types of cost accounting?** The different types of cost accounting include standard costing, activity-based costing, lean accounting, and marginal costing.

**What costs are not relevant?**

**What is the cost principle in GAAP?** The cost principle means items need to be recorded as the actual price paid. It is the same way when a buyer buys products, and the recording is done based on the price paid. In short, the cost principle is equal to the amount paid for each transaction.

**What is the main principle of cost accounting?** The cost principle is an accounting principle that records assets at their respective cash amounts at the time the asset was purchased or acquired. The amount of the asset that is recorded may not be increased for improvements in market value or inflation, nor can it be updated to reflect any depreciation.

**What are the three elements of cost accounting?** Elements of cost include Material, Labor, and Overhead costs. Material costs are the expenses on raw materials, Labor costs encompass wages and salaries, while Overhead costs cover indirect expenses like rent and utilities.

**What is the total cost to be accounted for?** Total cost to account for is the total cost incurred in the process. Hence, it is the combined amount of the beginning work-in-process account and the cost incurred during the period. This will then be distributed to the units completed during the period and the units that are still in process at the end of the period.

**What is the formula for total cost to be accounted for?** What is the total cost formula? First, you have to identify the total number of units produced (i.e. the

number of product units manufactured throughout a specific time period). The formula for the total cost is as follows: Total Cost of Production = (Total Fixed Cost + Total Variable Cost) x Number of Units.

**What are the two basic stages of cost are accounted for?** The process of recording the cost includes two stages: - Accumulation: the costs are first accumulated during the period of time and through the various processes. These costs are summarized and accounted for. - Assignment: The summarized and accumulated costs are then assigned to all the units of the product.

**What are the three types of cost in accounting?** There are different types of cost accounting, including standard costing, activity-based costing (ABC), lean accounting, and marginal costing.

**What is the drilling formula?** To calculate the ton-miles in a drilling operation, you need two key pieces of information: the weight of the drill string (in tons) and the vertical distance it is moved (in miles). The formula is simple: Ton-Miles = Load (tons) x Distance (miles)

**How do you calculate drilling rate?** 3 Drilling rate equation. where  $K$ ,  $m$ , and  $\gamma$  are constants;  $N$  is the rotary speed (rpm);  $W$  is the weight on bit (lb);  $D$  is the bit diameter (in.); and  $\gamma_P$  is the pressure differential across the bottom of the hole, meaning pressure inside the borehole at the bottom versus the pore pressure immediately below the bit.

**What is the MRR formula for drilling?** For drilling, the MRR is the product of the area of a circle the diameter of the drill (drill diameter squared \*  $\pi/4$ ) \* the feedrate in inches per revolution \* the spindle speed in RPM.

**What is the drill method in math?** Math drills are sets of math questions that help students improve their accuracy and speed. Usually a math drill is on a particular topic, though it's possible to create math drills with a mixture of topics. Very often math drills are timed, or even if they aren't, the goal is to complete it quickly and accurately.

**What is the RPM formula for drilling?** R.P.M. =  $(3.8197 / \text{Drill Diameter}) \times \text{S.F.M.}$

**How do you calculate flow rate in drilling?** The minimum required mud flow rate from the mud pump is equal to the minimum required mud velocity times the maximum possible cross-sectional area of annular space during drilling. Therefore, the information of borehole geometry should be known for selecting mud pumps to drill the wells.

**What is the ROP formula for drilling?** 1 The ROP formula The formula is:  $ROP = K * W / (D * S)$  where K is a constant that depends on the bit type and size, W is the weight on bit (WOB), D is the bit diameter, and S is the rock strength.

**How do you calculate S.F.M. for drilling?**  $S.F.M. = 0.2618 \times \text{Drill Diameter} \times \text{R.P.M.}$   
 $\text{Machine Time (seconds)} = (60 \times \text{Feed minus Stroke}) / \text{I.P.M.}$

**How do you calculate drilling efficiency?** This is done by evaluating the input energy versus the output drilling progress. It gives a presentation of the current methods used for efficiency determination, and the factors that typically influence drilling efficiency. Among these is MSE, which is a good measure of the efficiency of a drilling process.

**What is MRR formula?** How to calculate MRR? Calculating MRR is simple. Just multiply the number of monthly subscribers by the average revenue per user (ARPU).  $MRR = \text{Number of subscribers under a monthly plan} * ARPU$ .

**What are the 3 methods of drill?** The main types of drilling systems include rotary drilling, percussion drilling, and rotary-percussion drilling. Rotary drilling involves a rotating drill bit, percussion drilling uses a hammering action, and rotary-percussion drilling combines both methods to penetrate various soil and rock conditions.

**What is drill strategy?** A drill is a classroom technique to aid memorisation by way of spaced repetition. Drills promote the acquisition of knowledge or skills through repetitive practice. Drill is a useful technique to introduce a new lesson and to familiarise learners with new concepts.

**What are the three forms of drill?** These three methods include: Cable Tool, Air Hammer Drilling, & Rotary Drilling.

**What is the formula for drilling pressure?** 2. n. [Drilling] In US oilfield units, this is calculated using the equation:  $P = MW \times \text{Depth} \times 0.052$ , where MW is the drilling fluid density in pounds per gallon, Depth is the true vertical depth or "head" in feet, and 0.052 is a unit conversion factor chosen such that P results in units of pounds per square in. (psi).

**What is the formula for drilling specific energy?** The drilling specific energy is expressed by an equation that calculates the energy as a function of parameters recorded at the selected frequency. It can be expressed as follows:  $E_s = F/A + 2\pi NT / AV = e_t + e_r$  Where: F = thrust on the bit (kN). A = hole section (m<sup>2</sup>). N = rotation speed (rpm).

**What is the drilling method?** Drilling is a cutting process where a drill bit is spun to cut a hole of circular cross-section in solid materials. The drill bit is usually a rotary cutting tool, often multi-point. The bit is pressed against the work-piece and rotated at rates from hundreds to thousands of revolutions per minute.

**What is the formula for drilling feed rate?** Feeds and Speeds - Formulas =  $(3.8197 / \text{Drill Diameter}) \times \text{S.F.M.}$  S.F.M. =  $0.2618 \times \text{Drill Diameter} \times \text{R.P.M.}$  Machine Time (seconds) =  $(60 \times \text{Feed minus Stroke}) / \text{I.P.M.}$

**What is organizational behavior pdf?** Organizational Behavior (OB) can be defined as the understanding, prediction and management of human behavior both individually or in a group that occur within an organization. Internal and external perspectives are the two theories of how organizational behavior can be viewed from an organization's point of view.

**What is the meaning of organizational behaviour?** Definition of Organizational Behavior. Organizational behavior is the study of how individuals and groups interact within an organization and how these interactions affect an organization's performance toward its goal or goals. The field examines the impact of various factors on behavior within an organization.

**What is group behavior in organisational behavior?** Group behavior refers to the actions, thoughts, or feelings of a collection of people or individuals within a group. Group behavior is often guided by a set of rules or regulations that may not always

be the case for every individual within that group.

**What is organizational behavior according to authors?** Stephen Robins defines organizational behavior as a “field of study that investigates the impact that individuals, groups, and structure have on an organization for the purpose of applying such knowledge to improve an organization's effectiveness”.

**What are the four types of organizational behavior pdf?**

**What are the 4 elements of organizational behavior?** The four elements of organizational behavior are people, structure, technology, and the external environment. By understanding how these elements interact with one another, improvements can be made.

**What is an example of organizational behavior?** Organizational behavior is the resulting behavior of the people within the organization based on the culture they're immersed in. If the company culture is one that promotes customer service, then the employees are likely to display behaviors such as friendliness and helpfulness when dealing with customers.

**What is organizational behavior and why is it important?** Organizational behavior is the study of how people behave with other individuals and in group settings. Human resources employees, managers and executives often use OB research to determine ways to improve workplace culture and increase employee satisfaction.

**What are the four basic approaches of organizational behaviour?**

**What is conflict in organizational behaviour?** Organizational conflict is an internal misunderstanding or disagreement that can occur between colleagues or leaders. These kinds of disagreements can lead to a lack of cohesion and collaboration in the workplace.

**What is power in organizational behaviour?** Power is the ability to influence the behavior of others to get what you want. It is often visible to others within organizations. Conformity manifests itself in several ways, and research shows that individuals will defer to a group even when they may know that what they are doing is inaccurate or unethical.

**What is stress in organizational behaviour?** Stress in organizational behavior refers to the physiological, psychological, and behavioral responses that individuals experience when they perceive a misalignment between the demands of their work environment and their ability to cope with those demands.

**What does organizational behavior primarily focus on?** Organizational behavior researchers are primarily concerned with measuring the presence of employee motivation, job alienation, organizational commitment, or similar work-related variables in order to understand how these attributes explain employee work behaviors and how they are affected by other variables, such as ...

**What is organizational behavior best described as?** Expert-Verified Answer. Organizational behavior is the study of how individuals and groups behave within an organization, its the organization's performance. It is a complex and multidisciplinary field that draws on theories and concepts from psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, and management.

**What are the goals of organizational behaviour?** The major goals of Organizational behaviour are: (1) To describe systematically how people behave under variety of conditions, (2) To understand why people behave as they do, (3) Predicting future employee behaviour, and (4) Control at least partially and develop some human activity at work.

**What are the 4 C's of organizational behavior?** The four C's or 4Cs – Communication, Collaboration, Creativity, and Competence are vital attributes that intertwine to define corporate success.

**What are the 5 models of OB?** From these broad theories, five specific models of organizational behavior developed: behavior models include: autocratic model, custodial model, collegial model, supportive model, and system model.

**What are the three levels of OB?** The most widely accepted model of OB consists of three interrelated levels: (1) micro (the individual level), (2) meso (the group level), and (3) macro (the organizational level). The behavioral sciences that make up the OB field contribute an element to each of these levels.

**What are the four stages of organizational behavior?**

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**What are the basic concepts of organizational behavior?** Key elements of OB are people, structure, technology and environment. In this module four approaches of OB viz. human resources approach, productivity approach, contingency approach and system approach have been discussed.

**What are the four 4 disciplines that contribute to organizational behavior?** The major behavioral science disciplines that contributed to the development of organizational behavior are psychology, sociology, anthropology, management and medicine. Let's look at the impact these disciplines had on the birth of organizational behavior.

**What is an example of bad organizational behavior?**

**What are the big five organizational behavior?** The Big Five is a psychology based assessment that focuses on five wide-ranging categories that describe personality. The acronym used for The Big Five is OCEAN and include openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism.

**How to create positive organizational behavior?**

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**What is Organisational behavior summary?** Organizational behavior (OB) is the scientific study of employee behavior and productivity in the workplace. OB serves as a way for employees and supervisors to have clear expectations in the workplace and also helps maximize productivity and success.

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**What are the three main areas of organizational behavior?**

**What is the first objective of organizational behavior?** One of the main goals of organizational behavior research is "to revitalize organizational theory and develop a better conceptualization of organizational life".

**Why do managers need to study organizational behavior?** In order to determine the right strategies and implement them successfully, leaders at every level must be able to accurately anticipate how employees will react. Then, leaders must work to develop contingencies. The study of organizational behavior enables this predictive capability.

**What is organizational behavior in your own words?** Answer: Organizational behavior is the study of how people behave within groups. Early studies determined the importance of group dynamics in business productivity. The study of organizational behavior is a foundation of corporate human resources.

**What are the key elements of OB?** But regardless of how much material there is, there are four key elements to keep in mind when applying organizational behavior theory to the workplace. They are people, structure, technology, and environment.

**How can organizational behavior lead to success?** Organizational Behavior Management (OBM) offers numerous benefits to organizations including: Enhanced employee performance: OBM helps improve employee performance by setting clear expectations, providing feedback, and implementing performance management techniques.

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**What is OB theory?** Organisational behaviour theory is a branch of academic study that aims to figure out how and why people act in certain ways within different types of professional groups.

## **Soft Starter SCR Fault: Questions and Answers**

### **What is an SCR fault in a soft starter?**

A soft starter SCR fault is a condition where one or more of the silicon-controlled rectifiers (SCRs) in the soft starter malfunction. SCRs are semiconductor devices that act as switches to control the amount of power supplied to the motor. When an SCR fails, it can cause a variety of problems, including:

- Overheating
- Arcing
- Reduced motor performance
- Damage to other components in the soft starter

### **What are the symptoms of an SCR fault?**

The symptoms of an SCR fault can vary depending on the type of fault and the severity of the damage. Some common symptoms include:

- Loud noises coming from the soft starter
- Smoke or burning smells
- Reduced motor speed or torque
- Intermittent or erratic motor operation
- Complete loss of motor power

### **What causes SCR faults?**

SCR faults can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Overvoltage or overcurrent
- Heat stress
- Mechanical damage
- Age and wear

### **How can SCR faults be prevented?**

SCR faults can be prevented by following a few simple guidelines:

- Use a soft starter that is properly rated for the motor being used.
- Install the soft starter in a well-ventilated area.
- Keep the soft starter clean and free of debris.
- Have the soft starter inspected and serviced regularly.

### **What should I do if I suspect an SCR fault?**

If you suspect an SCR fault, it is important to turn off the power to the soft starter and disconnect the motor. You should then contact a qualified electrician or technician to have the soft starter inspected and repaired.

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