Sample Solutions: Exam - Managerial Accounting (2021)

Case 1 (18 points)

a) 2 points

Breakeven point in units = \$46,200/(\$6.60 - \$5.28) = 35,000 units

b) 4 points

Operating income = \$13,028.40 / 0.70 = \$18,612

\$18,612 + \$46,200 = \$64,812

Contribution per unit = \$6.60 - \$5.28 = \$1.32

Breakeven sales in units = \$64,812 / \$1.32 = 49,100 units

Breakeven sales = $49,100 \text{ units} \times \$6.60 = \$324,060$

c) 3 points

Operating income = \$18,480/0.70 = \$26,400

\$26,400 + \$46,200 = \$72,600

Breakeven sales in units = \$72,600 / \$1.32 = 55,000 units

d) 3 points

New break even point: \$46,200/(\$6.30 - \$5.28) = 55,000 units

e) 2 points

No, the new break even point is higher than old sales plus additional sales

f) 4 points

- Selling price is constant throughout the entire relevant range.
- Costs are linear over the relevant range.
- In multi-product companies, the sales mix is constant.
- In manufacturing firms, inventories do not change (units produced = units sold).

Case 2 (22 points)

a) 4 points

Variable costing: Variable COGS per Unit: \$22.10, only variable manufacturing costs are included when using variable costing for cost of goods sold.

Absorption costing: Absorption COGS per Unit: \$35.10, variable manufacturing costs and fixed manufacturing costs have to considered

b) 2 points

The variable cost of goods sold = $$22.10 \times 1,750 \text{ units} = $38,675$

c) 6 points

Total sales = $\$97.50 \times 1,750 = \$170,625$ Variable cost of goods sold = $\$22.10 \times 1,750 = \$38,675$ Variable marketing costs = $\$3.90 \times 1,750 = \$6,825$ Total variable costs = \$45,500 Contribution margin = \$170,625 - \$45,500 = \$125,125

d) 6 points

Contribution margin = \$170,625 - \$45,500 = \$125,125The fixed costs component = $(2,000 \text{ units} \times (\$13 + \$19.50) = \$65,000$ Therefore, the operating income under variable costing = \$125,125 - \$65,000 = \$60,125

e) 4 points

No effect on cost of goods sold but operating income decreases by 5000\$.