

3.3 practice problem answers

3.3.1

a) $BEQ = TFC \div \text{contribution per unit}$
 $BEQ = \$200,000 \div (\$35 - \$10)$
 $BEQ = \underline{8,000 \text{ units}}$

b) $TR = P \times Q$
 $TR = \$35 \times 8,000 \text{ units}$
 $TR = \underline{\underline{\$280,000}}$

c) $TC = TFC + TVC$
 $TC = \$200,000 + (\$10 \times 8,000 \text{ units})$
 $TC = \underline{\underline{\$280,000}}$

3.3.2

a) $MOS = \text{level of output} - BEQ$
 $MOS\% = MOS \div BEQ$

→ missing figure a
 $300 = \text{output} - 500$
 $800 = \text{output}$
800 units of Play-It

→ missing figure b
 $MOS = 500 - 250$
 $MOS = 250$
250 units of Tread-It

→ missing figure c
 $MOS\% = 300 \div 500$
 $MOS\% = 60\% \text{ for Play-It}$

b) Tread-It has a better MOS than play-It when measured as a percentage (100% and 60% respectively). Play-It has a better MOS in absolute terms (300 units vs 250 units for Tread-It). In this case, it's better to use the first method because we're making a comparison across different industries (hiking boots and toys). So Tread-It has a better MOS.