

## CHAPTER 2

Note: The letter A or B indicated for a question, exercise, or problem means that the question, exercise, or problem relates to a chapter appendix.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. At the acquisition date, the information available (and through the end of the measurement period) is used to estimate the expected total consideration at fair value. If the subsequent stock issue valuation differs from this assessment, the Exposure Draft (SFAS 1204-001) expected to replace FASB Statement No. 141 specifies that equity should not be adjusted. The reason is that the valuation was determined at the date of the exchange, and thus the impact on the firm's equity was measured at that point based on the best information available then.
2. Pro forma financial statements (sometimes referred to as "as if" statements) are financial statements that are prepared to show the effect of planned or contemplated transactions.
3. For purposes of the goodwill impairment test, all goodwill must be assigned to a reporting unit. Goodwill impairment for each reporting unit should be tested in a two-step process. In the first step, the fair value of a reporting unit is compared to its carrying amount (goodwill included) at the date of the periodic review. The fair value of the unit may be based on quoted market prices, prices of comparable businesses, or a present value or other valuation technique. If the fair value at the review date is less than the carrying amount, then the second step is necessary. In the second step, the carrying value of the goodwill is compared to its implied fair value. (The calculation of the implied fair value of goodwill used in the impairment test is similar to the method illustrated throughout this chapter for valuing the goodwill at the date of the combination.)
4. The expected increase was due to the elimination of goodwill amortization expense. However, the impairment loss under the new rules was potentially larger than a periodic amortization charge, and this is in fact what materialized within the first year after adoption (a large impairment loss). If there was any initial stock price impact from elimination of goodwill amortization, it was only a short-term or momentum effect. Another issue is how the stock market responds to the goodwill impairment charge. Some users claim that this charge is a non-cash charge and should be disregarded by the market. However, others argue that the charge is an admission that the price paid was too high, and might result in a stock price decline (unless the market had already adjusted for this overpayment prior to the actual writedown).
- 5B. The acquisition method treats a combination as the acquisition of one or more companies by another. The pooling of interests method, in contrast, interprets a business combination as the process of two or more groups of stockholders uniting ownership interest by an exchange of equity securities. This method (pooling) is no longer allowed for acquisitions after June 30, 2001. However, accounts resulting from previous acquisitions that used the pooling method will continue to be carried forward under the valuations implied by that method.

Under the acquisition method the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of total implied value over the sum of these fair values is recorded as goodwill. Under the pooling method fair values of assets and

liabilities were ignored, and the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were carried forward to the new or surviving entity at their recorded (book) values.

Financial statement differences resulted from the use of one method rather than the other. The purchase method normally results in higher asset values. To the extent that these higher values relate to depreciable assets and inventories, future income charges are greater. (Also, bond discounts, under the purchase method, must be amortized to future periods, and in the past goodwill was amortized under the purchase method.) Thus, the use of the pooling method generally resulted in greater future earnings, lower asset values, and greater returns on assets.

6B. Net income would be the highest under the pooling method (no excess depreciation or goodwill amortization), lowest under the former purchase rules (before FASB Statement No. 141, both excess depreciation and goodwill amortization), and intermediate under the purchase rules after FASB Statement No. 141 (excess depreciation only). Assets would be higher under the purchase method, either old or new rules. In fact, under the new rules, total assets will remain higher than under the old purchase rules because goodwill, once recorded, is not amortized.

## **Business Ethics Solutions**

Business ethics solutions are merely suggestions of points to address. The objective is to raise the students' awareness of the topics, and to invite discussion. In most cases, there is clear room for disagreement or conflicting viewpoints.

The board has responsibility to look into anything that might suggest malfeasance or inappropriate conduct. Such incidents might suggest broader problems with integrity, honesty, and judgment. In other words, can you trust any reports from the CEO? If the CEO is not fired, does this send a message to other employees that ethical lapses are okay? Employees might feel that top executives are treated differently.

## **ANSWERS TO EXERCISES**

### **Exercise 2-1**

<b>Part A</b>	Receivables	228,000	
	Inventory	396,000	
	Plant and Equipment	540,000	
	Land	660,000	
	Goodwill (\$2,154,000 - \$1,824,000)	330,000	
	Liabilities		594,000
	Cash		1,560,000
<b>Part B</b>	Receivables	228,000	
	Inventory	396,000	
	Plant and Equipment	540,000	
	Land	660,000	
	Liabilities		594,000
	Cash		990,000
	Gain on Business Combination (\$1,230,000 - \$990,000)		240,000

**Exercise 2-2**

Cash	\$680,000
Receivables	720,000
Inventories	2,240,000
Plant and Equipment (net) (\$3,840,000 + \$720,000)	4,560,000
Goodwill	<u>120,000</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$8,320,000</u>
Liabilities	1,520,000
Common Stock, \$16 par (\$3,440,000 + (.50 × \$800,000))	3,840,000
Other Contributed Capital (\$400,000 + \$800,000)	1,200,000
Retained Earnings	<u>1,760,000</u>
Total Equities	<u>\$8,320,000</u>

Entries on Petrello Company's books would be:

Cash	200,000
Receivables	240,000
Inventory	240,000
Plant and Equipment	720,000
Goodwill *	120,000
Liabilities	320,000
Common Stock (25,000 × \$16)	400,000
Other Contributed Capital (\$48 - \$16) × 25,000	800,000

$$\begin{aligned} & * (\$48 \times 25,000) - [(\$1,480,000 - (\$800,000 - \$720,000) - \$320,000)] \\ & = \$1,200,000 - [\$1,480,000 - \$80,000 - \$320,000] = \$1,200,000 - \$1,080,000 = \$120,000 \end{aligned}$$

### Exercise 2-3

Accounts Receivable	231,000	
Inventory	330,000	
Land	550,000	
Buildings and Equipment	1,144,000	
Goodwill	848,000	
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts (\$231,000 - \$198,000)		33,000
Current Liabilities		275,000
Bonds Payable		450,000
Premium on Bonds Payable (\$495,000 - \$450,000)		45,000
Preferred Stock (15,000 × \$100)		1,500,000
Common Stock (30,000 × \$10)		300,000
Other Contributed Capital (\$25 - \$10) × 30,000		450,000
Cash		50,000
Cost paid (\$1,500,000 + \$750,000 + \$50,000) =		\$2,300,000
Fair value of net assets (198,000 + 330,000 + 550,000 + 1,144,000 – 275,000 – 495,000) =		<u>1,452,000</u>
Goodwill =		<u>\$848,000</u>

### Exercise 2-4

Cash	96,000	
Receivables	55,200	
Inventory	126,000	
Land	198,000	
Plant and Equipment	466,800	
Goodwill*	137,450	
Accounts Payable		44,400
Bonds Payable		480,000
Premium on Bonds Payable**		45,050
Cash		510,000

** Present value of maturity value, 12 periods @ 4%:	$0.6246 \times \$480,000 =$	\$299,808
Present value of interest annuity, 12 periods @ 4%:	$9.38507 \times \$24,000 =$	<u>225,242</u>
Total present value		525,050
Par value		<u>480,000</u>
Premium on bonds payable		<u>\$ 45,050</u>

*Cash paid		\$510,000
Less: Book value of net assets acquired (\$897,600 – \$44,400 – \$480,000)		<u>(373,200)</u>
Excess of cash paid over book value		136,800
Increase in inventory to fair value	(15,600)	
Increase in land to fair value	(28,800)	
Increase in bond to fair value	<u>45,050</u>	
Total increase in net assets to fair value		<u>650</u>
Goodwill		<u>\$137,450</u>

### Exercise 2-5

Current Assets	960,000	
Plant and Equipment	1,440,000	
Goodwill	336,000	
Liabilities		216,000
Cash		2,160,000
Liability for Contingent Consideration		360,000

### Exercise 2-6

The amount of the contingency is \$500,000 (10,000 shares at \$50 per share)

<b>Part A</b> Goodwill	500,000	
Paid-in-Capital for Contingent Consideration		500,000
<b>Part B</b> Paid-in-Capital for Contingent Consideration	500,000	
Common Stock (\$10 par)		100,000
Paid-In-Capital in Excess of Par		400,000

Platz Company does not adjust the original amount recorded as equity.

### Exercise 2-7

Current Assets	\$3,000
Plant Assets (1)	24,350
Goodwill (2)	23,400
Debt	50,000
Stockholders' Equity (3)	750

(1)  $\$12,000 + [.95 \times (\$25,000 - \$12,000)] =$  \$24,350

(2) Cost of shares \$50,000  
Book value of net assets acquired  $(.95 \times \$15,000)$  14,250  
Excess of cost over book value 35,750  
Assigned to plant assets  $[.95 \times (\$25,000 - \$12,000)]$  12,350  
Assigned to goodwill \$23,400

(3)  $.05 \times \$15,000 =$  750

### **Exercise 2-8**

1. (c) Cost (8,000 shares @ \$30)	\$240,000
Fair value of net assets acquired	<u>228,800</u>
Excess of cost over fair value (goodwill)	<u>\$ 11,200</u>
2. (c) Cost (8,000 shares @ \$30)	\$240,000
Fair value of net assets acquired (\$90,000 + \$242,000 – \$56,000)	<u>276,000</u>
Excess of fair value over cost (gain)	<u>\$ 36,000</u>

### **Exercise 2-9**

Current Assets	362,000	
Long-term Assets (\$1,890,000 + \$20,000) + (\$98,000 + \$5,000)	2,013,000	
Goodwill *	395,000	
Liabilities		119,000
Long-term Debt		491,000
Common Stock (144,000 × \$5)		720,000
Other Contributed Capital (144,000 × (\$15 - \$5))		1,440,000

$$* (144,000 \times \$15) - [\$362,000 + \$2,013,000 - (\$119,000 + \$491,000)] = \$395,000$$

$$\text{Total shares issued} \left( \frac{\$700,000}{\$5} + \frac{\$20,000}{\$5} \right) = 144,000$$

$$\text{Fair value of stock issued} (144,000 \times \$15) = \$2,160,000$$

### **Exercise 2-10**

#### **Case A**

Cost (Purchase Price)	\$130,000
Less: Fair Value of Net Assets	<u>120,000</u>
Goodwill	\$ 10,000

#### **Case B**

Cost (Purchase Price)	\$110,000
Less: Fair Value of Net Assets	<u>90,000</u>
Goodwill	\$ 20,000

#### **Case C**

Cost (Purchase Price)	\$15,000
Less: Fair Value of Net Assets	<u>20,000</u>
Gain	(\$ 5,000)

**Exercise 2-10 (Continued)**

	Assets			Liabilities	Retained Earnings (Gain)
	Goodwill	Current Assets	Long-Lived Assets		
Case A	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$130,000	\$30,000	0
Case B	20,000	30,000	80,000	20,000	0
Case C	0	20,000	40,000	40,000	5,000

**Exercise 2-11****Part A.**

2008: <b>Step 1:</b> Fair value of the reporting unit	\$400,000
<u>Carrying value of unit:</u>	
Carrying value of identifiable net assets	\$330,000
Carrying value of goodwill (\$450,000 - \$375,000)	<u>75,000</u>
	<u>405,000</u>
Excess of carrying value over fair value	\$ 5,000

The excess of carrying value over fair value means that step 2 is required.

<b>Step 2:</b> Fair value of the reporting unit	\$400,000
Fair value of identifiable net assets	<u>340,000</u>
Implied value of goodwill	60,000
Recorded value of goodwill (\$450,000 - \$375,000)	<u>75,000</u>
Impairment loss	\$ 15,000

2009: <b>Step 1:</b> Fair value of the reporting unit	\$400,000
<u>Carrying value of unit:</u>	
Carrying value of identifiable net assets	\$320,000
Carrying value of goodwill (\$75,000 - \$15,000)	<u>60,000</u>
	<u>380,000</u>
Excess of fair value over carrying value	<u>\$ 20,000</u>

The excess of fair value over carrying value means that step 2 is **not** required.

2010: <b>Step 1:</b> Fair value of the reporting unit	\$350,000
<u>Carrying value of unit:</u>	
Carrying value of identifiable net assets	\$300,000
Carrying value of goodwill (\$75,000 - \$15,000)	<u>60,000</u>
	<u>360,000</u>
Excess of carrying value over fair value	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

The excess of carrying value over fair value means that step 2 is required.



### Exercise 2-11 (Continued)

<b>Step 2:</b> Fair value of the reporting unit	\$350,000
Fair value of identifiable net assets	<u>325,000</u>
Implied value of goodwill	25,000
Recorded value of goodwill (\$75,000 - \$15,000)	<u>60,000</u>
Impairment loss	<u>\$ 35,000</u>

### Part B.

2008:	Impairment Loss—Goodwill	15,000	
	Goodwill		15,000
2009:	No entry		
2010:	Impairment Loss—Goodwill	35,000	
	Goodwill		35,000

### Part C.

*SFAS No. 142* specifies the presentation of goodwill in the balance sheet and income statement (if impairment occurs) as follows:

- The aggregate amount of goodwill should be a separate line item in the balance sheet.
- The aggregate amount of losses from goodwill impairment should be shown as a separate line item in the operating section of the income statement unless some of the impairment is associated with a discontinued operation (in which case it is shown net-of-tax in the discontinued operation section).

### Part D.

In a period in which an impairment loss occurs, *SFAS No. 142* mandates the following disclosures in the notes:

- (1) A description of the facts and circumstances leading to the impairment;
- (2) The amount of the impairment loss and the method of determining the fair value of the reporting unit;
- (3) The nature and amounts of any adjustments made to impairment estimates from earlier periods, if significant.

### Exercise 2-12

a. Fair Value of Identifiable Net Assets	
Book values \$500,000 – \$100,000 =	\$400,000
Write up of Inventory and Equipment:	
(\$20,000 + \$30,000) =	<u>50,000</u>
Purchase price above which goodwill would result	\$450,000

- Equipment would not be written down, regardless of the purchase price, unless it was reviewed and determined to be overvalued originally.
- A gain would be shown if the purchase price was below \$450,000.
- Anything below \$450,000 is technically considered a bargain.
- Goodwill would be \$50,000 at a purchase price of \$500,000 or (\$450,000 + \$50,000).

### Exercise 2-13A

Cash	20,000	
Accounts Receivable	112,000	
Inventory	134,000	
Land	55,000	
Plant Assets	463,000	
Discount on Bonds Payable	20,000	
Goodwill*	127,200	
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts		10,000
Accounts Payable		54,000
Bonds Payable		200,000
Deferred Income Tax Liability		67,200
Cash		600,000

Cost of acquisition		\$600,000
Book value of net assets acquired (\$80,000 + \$132,000 + \$160,000)		<u>372,000</u>
Difference between cost and book value		228,000
Allocated to:		
Increase inventory, land, and plant assets to fair value (\$52,000 + \$25,000 + \$71,000)	(148,000)	
Decrease bonds payable to fair value	(20,000)	
Establish deferred income tax liability (\$168,000 × 40%)		<u>67,200</u>
Balance assigned to goodwill		<u>\$127,200</u>

### Exercise 2-14B

	Pooling	Purchase(old*)	Purchase (new)
Revenues	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Expenses	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>(120,000)</u>
Income before depreciation and amortization	180,000	180,000	180,000
Depreciation – equipment	(6,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)
Depreciation - building	(5,000)	(12,500)	(12,500)
Amortization of goodwill		<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Income before taxes	\$ <u>169,000</u>	\$ <u>154,500</u>	\$ <u>155,500</u>

\* “Old” refers to the period when goodwill was amortized for reporting purposes, i.e., before FASB Statement No. 141.

#### Depreciation and amortization expense

Equipment	\$60,000/10 yr = \$6,000	\$120,000/10 yrs = \$12,000
Building	\$100,000/20 yrs = \$5,000	\$250,000/20 yrs = \$12,500
Goodwill*		(\$40,000)/40 = \$1,000 only under old rules

* Cost	\$445,000	
Fair value of net assets	<u>405,000</u>	= (\$435,000 – \$30,000)
Goodwill	\$ 40,000	

### ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS

**Problem 2-1**

Current Assets	85,000	
Plant and Equipment	150,000	
Goodwill*	100,000	
Liabilities		35,000
Common Stock [(20,000 shares @ \$10/share)]		200,000
Other Contributed Capital [(20,000 × (\$15 – \$10))]		100,000
Acquisition Costs Expense	20,000	
Cash		20,000
Other Contributed Capital	6,000	
Cash		6,000
To record the direct acquisition costs and stock issue costs		

\* Goodwill = Excess of Consideration of \$335,000 (stock valued at \$300,000 plus debt assumed of \$35,000) over Fair Value of Identifiable Assets of \$235,000 (total assets of \$225,000 plus PPE fair value adjustment of \$10,000)

**Problem 2-2**

Acme Company  
Balance Sheet  
October 1, 2008  
(000)

**Part A.**

Assets (except goodwill) (\$3,900 + \$9,000 + \$1,300)		\$14,200
Goodwill (1)		<u>1,160</u>
Total Assets		<u>\$15,360</u>
Liabilities (\$2,030 + \$2,200 + \$260)		\$4,490
Common Stock (180 × \$20) + \$2,000		5,600
Other Contributed Capital (180 × (\$50 – \$20))		5,400
Retained Earnings		<u>(130)</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>\$15,360</u>
(1) Cost (180 × \$50)		\$9,000
Fair value of net assets acquired:		
Fair value of assets of Baltic and Colt	\$10,300	
Less liabilities assumed	<u>2,460</u>	<u>7,840</u>
Goodwill		<u>\$1,160</u>

**Problem 2-2 (continued)**

**Part B.**

**Baltic**

2009: <b>Step1:</b> Fair value of the reporting unit		\$6,500,000
<u>Carrying value of unit:</u>		
Carrying value of identifiable net assets	6,340,000	
Carrying value of goodwill	<u>200,000*</u>	
Total carrying value		6,540,000

\*[(140,000 x \$50) – (\$9,000,000 – \$2,200,000)]

The excess of carrying value over fair value means that step 2 is required.

<b>Step 2:</b> Fair value of the reporting unit		\$6,500,000
Fair value of identifiable net assets		<u>6,350,000</u>
Implied value of goodwill		150,000
Recorded value of goodwill		<u>200,000</u>
Impairment loss		\$ 50,000

(because \$150,000 < \$200,000)

**Colt**

2009: <b>Step1:</b> Fair value of the reporting unit		\$1,900,000
<u>Carrying value of unit:</u>		
Carrying value of identifiable net assets	\$1,200,000	
Carrying value of goodwill	<u>960,000*</u>	
Total carrying value		2,160,000

\*[(40,000 x \$50) – (\$1,300,000 – \$260,000)]

The excess of carrying value over fair value means that step 2 is required.

<b>Step 2:</b> Fair value of the reporting unit		\$1,900,000
Fair value of identifiable net assets		<u>1,000,000</u>
Implied value of goodwill		900,000
Recorded value of goodwill		<u>960,000</u>
Impairment loss		\$ 60,000

(because \$900,000 < \$960,000)

Total impairment loss is \$110,000.

Journal entry:

Impairment Loss	\$110,000
Goodwill	\$110,000

**Problem 2-3**

Present value of maturity value, 20 periods @ 6%: $0.3118 \times \$600,000 =$	\$187,080
Present value of interest annuity, 20 periods @ 6%: $11.46992 \times \$30,000 =$	<u>344,098</u>
Total Present value	531,178
Par value	<u>600,000</u>
Discount on bonds payable	<u><u>\$68,822</u></u>

Cash	114,000	
Accounts Receivable	135,000	
Inventory	310,000	
Land	315,000	
Buildings	54,900	
Equipment	39,450	
Bond Discount (\$40,000 + \$68,822)	108,822	
Current Liabilities		95,300
Bonds Payable (\$300,000 + \$600,000)		900,000
Gain on Purchase of Business		81,872

**Computation of Excess of Net Assets Received Over Cost**

Cost (Purchase Price) (\$531,178 plus liabilities assumed of \$95,300 and \$260,000)	\$886,478
Less: Total fair value of assets received	<u>\$968,350</u>
Excess of fair value of net assets over cost	<u><u>(\$ 81,872)</u></u>

**Problem 2-4****Part A** January 1, 2008

Accounts Receivable	72,000	
Inventory	99,000	
Land	162,000	
Buildings	450,000	
Equipment	288,000	
Goodwill*	54,000	
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts		7,000
Accounts Payable		83,000
Note Payable		180,000
Cash		720,000
Liability for Contingent Consideration		135,000

**\*Computation of Goodwill**

Cash paid (\$720,000 + \$135,000)	\$855,000
Total fair value of net assets acquired (\$1,064,000 - \$263,000)	<u>801,000</u>
Goodwill	<u><u>\$ 54,000</u></u>

**Problem 2-4 (continued)**

**Part B** January 2, 2010

Liability for Contingent Consideration	135,000	
Cash		135,000

**Part C** January 2, 2010

Liability for Contingent Consideration	135,000	
Income from Change in Estimate		135,000

**Problem 2-5**

**Part A**

Investment in Park Company (5% of book value)	2,000	
Common Stock		2,000
Cash	90,000	
Notes Payable		90,000
Investment in Park Company	80,000	
Cash		80,000
Current Assets	12,000	
Plant Assets (1)	68,250	
Goodwill (2)	8,750	
Liabilities		7,000
Investment in Park		82,000

(1)  $\$35,000 + .95 \times (\$70,000 - \$35,000) =$  \$68,250

(2) Cost of shares \$80,000  
Book value of net assets (.95 × \$40,000) = 38,000  
Difference between cost and book value \$ 42,000  
Allocated to:  
    Plant assets (.95 × (\$70,000 – \$35,000)) = 33,250  
    Goodwill \$ 8,750

**Problem 2-5 (continued)****Part B**

Step Company  
Balance Sheet  
January 1, 2007

Current Assets (\$12,000 + \$10,000)	\$22,000
Plant Assets (\$35,000 + \$33,250)	68,250
Goodwill	<u>8,750</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 99,000</u>
Liabilities	\$7,000
Note Payable	90,000
Common Stock	<u>2,000</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	<u>\$ 99,000</u>

**Problem 2-6**

Pepper Company  
Pro Forma Balance Sheet  
Giving Effect to Proposed Issue of Common Stock and Note Payable for  
All of the Common Stock of Salt Company under Purchase Accounting  
December 31, 2007

	<u>Audited</u> <u>Balance Sheet</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Pro Forma</u> <u>Balance Sheet</u>
Cash	\$180,000	405,000	\$585,000
Receivables	230,000	(60,000) } 117,000 }	287,000
Inventories	231,400	134,000	365,400
Plant Assets	1,236,500	905,000 (1)	2,141,500
Goodwill	<u>          </u>	181,500	<u>181,500</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$1,877,900</u>		<u>\$3,560,400</u>
Accounts Payable	\$255,900	(60,000) } 180,000 }	\$375,900
Notes Payable, 8%	0	300,000	300,000
Mortgage Payable	180,000	152,500	332,500
Common Stock, \$20 par	900,000	600,000	1,500,000
Additional Paid-in Capital	270,000	510,000 (2)	780,000
Retained Earnings	<u>272,000</u>		<u>272,000</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>\$1,877,900</u>		<u>\$3,560,400</u>

### Problem 2-6 (continued)

#### Change in Cash

Cash from stock issue ( $\$37 \times 30,000$ )	\$1,110,000
Less: Cash paid for acquisition	(800,000)
Plus: Cash acquired in acquisition	<u>95,000</u>
Total change in cash	<u>\$ 405,000</u>

#### Goodwill:

Cost of acquisition	\$1,100,000
Net assets acquired ( $\$340,000 + \$179,500 + \$184,000$ )	<u>703,500</u>
Excess cost over net assets acquired	\$396,500
Assigned to plant assets	<u>215,000</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ 181,500</u>

(1)  $\$690,000 + \$215,000$       (2)  $(\$37 - \$20) \times 30,000$

### Problem 2-7

Ping Company  
Pro Forma Income Statement for the Year 2008  
Assuming a Merger of Ping Company and Spalding Company

Sales (1)		\$6,345,972
Cost of goods sold:		
Fixed Costs (2)	\$824,706	
Variable Costs (3)	<u>2,464,095</u>	<u>3,288,801</u>
Gross Margin		3,057,171
Selling Expenses (4)	\$785,910	
Other Expenses (5)	<u>319,310</u>	<u>1,105,220</u>
Net Income		<u>\$1,951,951</u>

$$\frac{\$1,951,951 - (\$952,640 + \$499,900)}{0.20} = \frac{\$499,411}{0.20} = \$2,497,055$$

Since \$2,497,055 is greater than \$1,800,000 Ping should buy Spalding.

$$(1) \$3,510,100 + \$2,365,800 = \$5,875,900 \times 1.2 \times .9 = \$6,345,972$$

$$(2) (\$1,752,360 \times .30) + (\$1,423,800 \times .30 \times .70) = \$824,706$$

$$(3) \$1,752,360 \times .70 \times \frac{\$5,875,900 \times 1.2}{\$3,510,100} = \$2,464,095$$

$$(4) (\$632,500 + \$292,100) \times .85 = \$785,910$$

$$(5) \$172,600 \times 1.85 = \$319,310$$



## Problem 2-8A

<b>Part A</b>	Receivables	125,000	
	Inventory	195,000	
	Land	120,000	
	Plant Assets	567,000	
	Patents	200,000	
	Deferred Tax Asset ( $\$60,000 \times 35\%$ )	21,000	
	Goodwill*	154,775	
	Current Liabilities		89,500
	Bonds Payable		300,000
	Premium on Bonds Payable		60,000
	Deferred Tax Liability		93,275
	Common Stock ( $30,000 \times \$2$ )		60,000
	Other Contributed Capital ( $30,000 \times \$26$ )		780,000

Cost of acquisition ( $30,000 \times \$28$ )	\$840,000
Book value of net assets acquired ( $\$120,000 + \$164,000 + \$267,000$ )	<u>551,000</u>
Difference between cost and book value	289,000
Allocated to:	
Increase inventory, land, plant assets, and patents to fair value	(266,500)
Deferred income tax liability ( $35\% \times \$266,500$ )	93,275
Increase bonds payable to fair value	60,000
Deferred income tax asset ( $35\% \times \$60,000$ )	<u>(21,000)</u>
Balance assigned to goodwill	<u>\$154,775</u>

<b>Part B</b>	Income Tax Expense (Balancing amount)	148,006	
	Deferred Tax Liability ( $\$51,125 \times 35\%$ )*	17,894	
	Deferred Tax Asset ( $\$6,000 \times 35\%$ )		2,100
	Income Tax Payable ( $\$468,000 \times 35\%$ )		163,800

* Inventory:	\$28,000
Plant Assets, $\frac{\$100,000}{10}$	10,000
Patents, $\frac{\$105,000}{8}$	<u>13,125</u>
Total	<u>\$51,125</u>