## Problem 12-30 (30 minutes)

- 1. ROI = Margin × Turnover  $= \frac{\text{Net operating income}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Average operating assets}}$   $= \frac{\$360,000}{\$4,000,000} \times \frac{\$4,000,000}{\$2,000,000}$   $= 9\% \times 2 = 18\%$ 2. ROI =  $\frac{\$360,000}{\$4,000,000} \times \frac{\$4,000,000}{\$1,600,000}$   $= 9\% \times 2.5 = 22.5\% \text{(Unchanged)} \text{(Increase)}$ 3. ROI =  $\frac{\$392,000}{\$4,000,000} \times \frac{\$4,000,000}{\$2,000,000}$   $= 9.8\% \times 2 = 19.6\% \text{(Increase)}$
- 4. Interest is a financing expense and thus it is not used to compute net operating income.

$$ROI = \frac{\$380,000}{\$4,000,000} \times \frac{\$4,000,000}{\$2,500,000}$$
$$= \frac{9.5\%}{(Increase)} \times \frac{1.6}{(Decrease)} = \frac{15.2\%}{(Decrease)}$$

<sup>©</sup> The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2008. All rights reserved.

## Problem 12-30 (continued)

5. The company has a contribution margin ratio of 30% (\$24 CM per unit, divided by the \$80 selling price per unit). Therefore, a 20% increase in sales would result in a new net operating income of:

	Sales (1.20 × \$4,000,000) Less variable expenses Contribution margin Less fixed expenses Net operating income	\$4,800,000 <u>3,360,000</u> 1,440,000 <u>840,000</u> <u>\$600,000</u>	100 % <u>70</u> <u>30</u> %
	$ROI = \frac{\$600,000}{\$4,800,000} \times \frac{\$4,800,000}{\$2,000,000}$		
	= 12.5% × 2.4 = 30% (Increase) (Increase) (Increase)		
6.	$ROI = \frac{\$320,000}{\$4,000,000} \times \frac{\$4,000,000}{\$1,960,000}$		
	= 8% × 2.04 = 16.3% (Decrease) (Increase) (Decrease)		
7.	$ROI = \frac{\$360,000}{\$4,000,000} \times \frac{\$4,000,000}{\$1,800,000}$		
	= 9% × 2.22 = 20% (Unchanged) (Increase) (Increase)		