

KEY

Instructions: Show all work. You may round to two decimal places (pennies) unless the problem asks you for a different number of places.

1. The list price of a refrigerator is \$750. The retailer can buy the refrigerator at the list price minus 20%. Find the trade discount. (5 points)

$$\$750 * .2 = \$150$$

2. Find the net price if a discount series of 25/15/5 is deducted from \$120. (8 points)

$$\$120 (.75)(.85)(.95) = \$72.68$$

3. An invoice for \$500 dated December 8 has sales terms of 2/10 ROG. The merchandise arrived December 13th. a) If the bill is paid by December 20th, what is the amount due? b) If the bill is instead paid on January 5th, what is the amount due? (6 points)

a) $\$500 * .98 = \490

b) \$500

4. Explain what the following abbreviations mean. (3 points each)

a. EOM (on an invoice)

pay before specified day of next month (if invoice dated before 26th)

b. FOB (on a bill of lading)

buyer must pay freight charges upon receipt to freight company rather than shipper

5. Sakara receives a bill dated October 1 with sales terms of 3/10, 1/15, n/30. Explain what these terms mean. (4 points)

3/10 means she'll get a 3% discount if paid w/in 10 days

1/15 a 1% discount if paid w/in 15 days

n/30 no discount if paid w/in 30 days

6. A calculator sells for \$109.99 and costs the retailer \$65.99. What is the markup? What is the markup rate? (5 points)

$$109.99 - 65.99 = \$44 \text{ markup}$$

markup rate based on cost $\approx 66.7\%$

markup rate based on selling price $\approx 40\%$

7. A box of printer paper costs \$19.70. Find the selling price if there is a 36% markup on cost. (5 points)

$$19.70 \times .36 = 7.09$$

$$19.70 + 7.09 =$$

\$ 26.79
Selling price

8. What is the rate of markdown if a car normally lists for \$15,000 is being sold for \$12,375? Round to one decimal place after converting to a percent. (5 points)

$$15,000 - 12,375 = 2625$$

$$\frac{2625}{15,000} = .175 \quad 17.5\% \text{ markdown rate}$$

9. Explain how markup based on cost is different than markup based on selling price. (5 points)

markup based on cost is based on the cost to the retailer, but markup based on selling price is based on the list price. Since the list price is higher, 20% markup is diff. in each case.

10. Will the series of markdowns 25% and 35% be more or less than the single markdown of 60%? Explain. (5 points)

.25 followed by .35

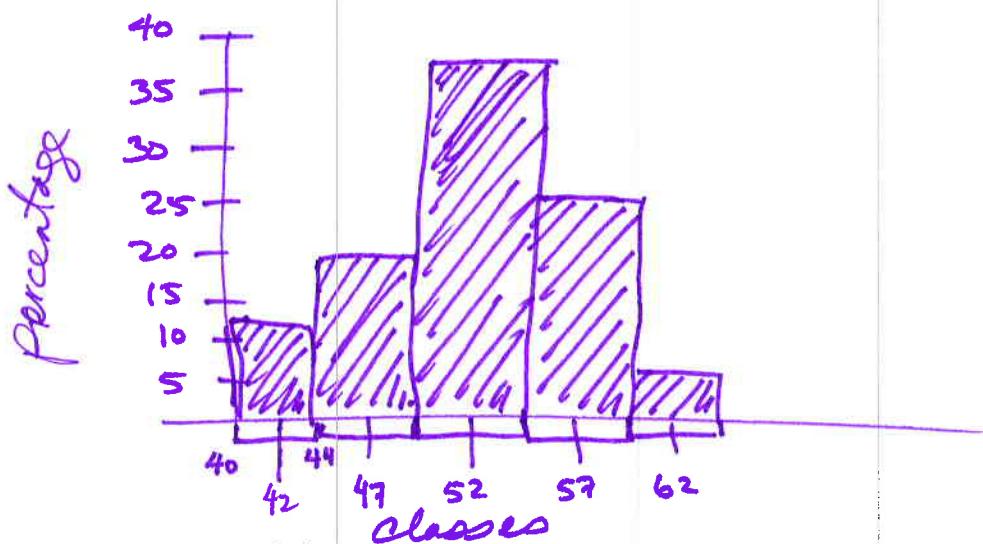
$$\Rightarrow 1 - (.75)(.65) = 51.25\%$$

which is less than 60% since the second discount doesn't apply to original price.

11. For the data in the table below, convert the frequency data into relative frequency values and then sketch the relative frequency histogram. (8 points)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency
40-44	8	13.1%
45-49	12	19.8%
50-54	23	37.7%
55-59	15	24.6%
60-64	3	4.9%

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12. For the data below, find the mean, median and mode. (9 points)

41, 67, 76, 78, 82, 82, 93, 94, 97, 105, 114, 138

$$\text{mean} = \frac{1067}{12} \approx 88.9$$

$$\text{median} = 87.5$$

$$\text{mode} = 82$$

13. Find the range of the data set in problem #12. It's possible to estimate the value of the standard deviation by dividing the range by 4. What is that estimate? (8 points)

$$\text{range} = 138 - 41 = 97$$

$$s \approx \frac{97}{4} = 24.25$$

14. Sherri works 44 hours in a week for an hourly wage of \$11.15/hr with overtime paid at time-and-a-half. How much did she earn that week?(5 points)

$$40 \times 11.15 = 446$$

$$4 \times 11.15 \times 1.5 = \underline{66.90}$$

$$\$ 512.90$$

15. Elliot is paid a the following differential piece rate: 1-100: \$2.58; 101-250: \$2.72; 251+: \$3.15.
Find his gross earnings if he completes 585 pieces. (8 points)

$$\begin{aligned}100 * 2.58 &= 258 \\150 * 2.72 &= 408 \\335 * 3.15 &= \underline{1055.25} \\&\quad \$1721.25\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}250 - 100 &= 150 \\100 + 150 &= 250 \\585 - 250 &= 335\end{aligned}$$

16. Michael's gross earnings are \$776.00. The Medicare tax rate is 1.45% and the Social Security rate is 6.2%. Find the withholding amounts from both. (6 points)

$$\text{Medicare} \quad 776 * 0.0145 = 11.28$$

$$\text{SS} \quad 776 * 0.062 = 48.11$$

17. If Toby earns \$1500 semimonthly, and is single with three deductions, use the attached table to calculate federal withholding each pay period. (5 points)

$$\$ 111.00$$

18. Use the percentage method and the second attached table to calculate Toby's withholding for the same conditions. The table for withholding allowances is shown below. (6 points)

$$3(152.08) = 456.24$$

$$1500 - 456.24 = 1043.76$$

$$1043.76 - 434 = 609.76$$

Payroll Period	Per withholding Allowance
Weekly	\$70.19
Biweekly	\$140.38
Semimonthly	\$152.08
Monthly	\$304.17
Quarterly	\$912.50
Semi-annually	\$1825.00
Annually	\$3650.00
Daily	\$14.04

$$18.20 + 609.76 * 0.15 =$$

$$18.20 + 91.46 = \$ 109.66$$

PAYROLL

SINGLE Persons – SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period
(For Wages Paid Through December 2010)

(For wages paid through December 2010)

12140 und over

Use Table 3(a) for a **SINGLE** person on page 30. Also see the instructions on page 37.

FIGURE 2
Portion of IRS Withholding Table for Single Persons Paid Semimonthly

PAYROLL

Tables for Percentage Method of Withholding
(For Wages Paid in 2010)

TABLE 1—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household) —			(b) MARRIED person —		
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:			If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		
Not over \$116	But not over —	of excess over —	Not over \$264	But not over —	of excess over —
\$116	— \$200	.10%	\$116	— \$264	.10%
\$200	— \$693	\$.84 plus 15%	\$200	— \$471	\$.20 plus 15%
\$693	— \$1,302	\$.82 plus 25%	\$693	— \$1,457	\$.18 plus 25%
\$1,302	— \$1,624	\$.234.60 plus 27%	\$1,302	— \$1,809	\$.256.60 plus 27%
\$1,624	— \$1,687	\$.321.54 plus 30%	\$1,624	— \$2,396	\$.412.39 plus 30%
\$1,687	— \$3,344	\$.340.44 plus 28%	\$1,687	— \$2,789	\$.413.14 plus 28%
\$3,344	— \$7,225	\$.804.40 plus 33%	\$3,344	— \$4,173	\$.900.66 plus 33%
\$7,225		\$.2,085.13 plus 35%	\$7,225	— \$7,335	\$.1,944.12 plus 35%

TABLE 2—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household) —			(b) MARRIED person —		
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:			If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		
Not over \$233	But not over —	of excess over —	Not over \$529	But not over —	of excess over —
\$233	— \$401	.10%	\$233	— \$529	.10%
\$401	— \$1,387	\$.16.80 plus 15%	\$401	— \$942	\$.41.30 plus 15%
\$1,387	— \$2,604	\$.164.70 plus 25%	\$1,387	— \$913	\$.336.95 plus 25%
\$2,604	— \$3,248	\$.466.95 plus 27%	\$2,604	— \$1,817	\$.512.06 plus 27%
\$3,248	— \$3,373	\$.642.83 plus 30%	\$3,248	— \$4,771	\$.824.53 plus 30%
\$3,373	— \$6,688	\$.680.33 plus 28%	\$3,373	— \$5,579	\$.1,026.53 plus 28%
\$6,688	— \$14,450	\$.1,608.53 plus 33%	\$6,688	— \$14,689	\$.1,801.29 plus 33%
\$14,450		\$.4,169.99 plus 35%	\$14,450	— \$14,689	\$.987.98 plus 35%

TABLE 3—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household) —			(b) MARRIED person —		
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:			If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		
Not over \$252	But not over —	of excess over —	Not over \$673	But not over —	of excess over —
\$252	— \$434	.10%	\$252	— \$673	.10%
\$434	— \$1,502	\$.18.20 plus 15%	\$434	— \$1,021	\$.44.80 plus 15%
\$1,502	— \$2,821	\$.178.40 plus 25%	\$1,502	— \$1,156	\$.365.05 plus 25%
\$2,821	— \$3,519	\$.508.15 plus 27%	\$2,821	— \$3,919	\$.555.80 plus 27%
\$3,519	— \$3,654	\$.696.61 plus 30%	\$3,519	— \$5,169	\$.893.30 plus 30%
\$3,654	— \$7,246	\$.737.11 plus 28%	\$3,654	— \$6,044	\$.1,112.05 plus 28%
\$7,246	— \$15,054	\$.1,742.87 plus 33%	\$7,246	— \$9,042	\$.1,951.49 plus 33%
\$15,054		\$.4,517.51 plus 35%	\$15,054	— \$15,892	\$.4,211.99 plus 35%

TABLE 4—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household) —			(b) MARRIED person —		
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:			If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		
Not over \$604	But not over —	of excess over —	Not over \$1,146	But not over —	of excess over —
\$604	— \$869	.10%	\$604	— \$1,146	.10%
\$869	— \$3,004	\$.36.60 plus 15%	\$869	— \$2,042	\$.89.60 plus 15%
\$3,004	— \$5,642	\$.356.75 plus 25%	\$3,004	— \$3,119	\$.730.25 plus 25%
\$5,642	— \$7,038	\$.1,016.25 plus 27%	\$5,642	— \$7,838	\$.1,111.50 plus 27%
\$7,038	— \$7,908	\$.1,393.17 plus 30%	\$7,038	— \$10,338	\$.2,224.00 plus 30%
\$7,908	— \$14,492	\$.1,474.17 plus 28%	\$7,908	— \$12,088	\$.1,808.33 plus 28%
\$14,492	— \$31,308	\$.3,485.69 plus 33%	\$14,492	— \$18,083	\$.3,992.60 plus 33%
\$31,308		\$.9,034.07 plus 35%	\$31,308	— \$31,783	\$.8,423.60 plus 35%

FIGURE B
IRS Tables for Percentage Method of Withholding

HOW TO

Find federal tax withholding per paycheck using the IRS percentage method tables

1. Select the appropriate table in Figure 5 according to the employee's filing status and the type of pay period.
2. Find the income row: In the columns labeled "If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:" select the "Over—" and "But not over—" interval that includes the employee's percentage method income for the pay period.
3. Find the cell where the income row and the column labeled "of excess over—" intersect, and subtract the amount given in this cell from the employee's percentage method income for the pay period.