## ACCOUNTING EQUATION

* Double entry bookkeeping states that for every debit entry there should be pass a credit entry. Every transaction has twofold effect; this concept has a result of Accounting Equation or Balance Sheet Equation or Fundamental Equation

* At any point of time total assets must be equal to total equities. In other words we can say that left hand side which is resource side must be equal to right hand side which is of course source side


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Accounting Equation

Example \# 4.1: For each of the following transactions indicate the effects on the Accounting Equation of the Company i.e. (Increase, Decrease, Conversion or No Effect)?
(1) The owner invests personal cash in the company?

| Assets | Liabilities | Owner's Equity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\uparrow$ | Nil | $\uparrow$ |

(2) The owner withdraws company's assets for personal use?

| Assets | Liabilities | Owner's Equity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

(3) The company purchases equipment with its cash?

| Assets | Liabilities | Owner's Equity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

(4) The company repays the bank loan by introducing reinvestment of owner in the company?

| Assets | Liabilities | Owner's Equity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

Example \# 4.2: From the list of accounts below, determine which assets are and which equities are. List the assets under the Asset Column and the equities under the equities Column. Then add each column and complete the Fundamental Accounting Equation?

| Accounts |  | Asset | Equities |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | Rs.5,000 | Rs. 5,000 |  |
| Accounts Receivable | 10,600 |  |  |
| Building | 35,000 |  |  |
| Accounts Payable | 5,000 |  |  |
| Inventory | 200 |  |  |
| Computer Equipment | 18,000 |  |  |
| Bank Loan | 6,000 |  |  |
| Mortgage Payable | 10,000 |  |  |
| Owner Equity | 47,800 |  |  |
| TOTAL | Rs. $\mathbf{1 3 7 , 6 0 0}$ |  |  |

Example \# 4.3: For each of the following equations, a figure is missing. In the space provided, please supply the missing figure that will balance the equation.

| Assets | Liabilities | Owner's Equity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 20.00 | 80 |
|  | 720 | 70 |
| 2,000 |  | 1,600 |
| 11,218 | 10,000 |  |
|  | 25 | 985 |
| 340 |  | 328 |
| 8793 | 0 | 499 |

Example \# 4.4: Prepare Accounting Equation on the basis of following transactions?

1. Arush Khan and Company started business with cash Rs. 100,000
2. She purchased Furniture for cash Rs. 2,000
3. Purchases Machinery on credit from Umer Abbasi Rs. 10,000
4. Cash withdraw by owner Rs. 20,000
5. Cash Sales of Rs. 6,000
6. Credit sales to Ayesha Iqbal Rs. 2,000
7. Paid rent Rs. 2,500 and wages Rs. 1,500

| S. No | Assets |  |  |  | Equities |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Furniture | Machinery | A/C Receivables | A/C Payable | O.E |
| 1 | 100,000 |  |  |  |  | 100,000 |
| Bal | 100,000 |  |  |  |  | 100,000 |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal | 78,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 |  | 10,000 | 80,000 |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal | 80,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 84,000 |
| Total | Rs. 94,000 |  |  |  | Rs. 94,000 |  |

Example \# 4.5: On $1^{\text {st }}$ January, 2016 the balances of Muhammad Danish \& Bros. are as follows?

|  | Assets |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash | ...... 25,000 |
| Debtor | ....... 17,000 |
| Inventory | ..... 22,000 |
| Building | ..70,000 |

Total
Rs. 134,000

## Equities

Creditor ................ 40,000

Capital
94,000

Transaction during the January was

## January

1) Purchase inventory for cash Rs. 3,600
2) Sold inventory for cash Rs. 12,000 costing Rs. 10,500
3) Cash paid to creditor Rs. 25,000
4) Sold inventory for cash Rs. 5,000 and on credit Rs. 3,000 costing Rs. 6,000
5) Inventory returned by a cash customer Rs. 2,000 costing Rs. 1,900
6) Cash received from debtors Rs. 14,000
7) Cash paid for furniture purchased for owner domestic use Rs. 1,000
8) Paid salaries Rs. 1,400

Requirement: Show the effects of above transaction on the accounting equation:

| S. No | Assets |  |  |  | Equities |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Debtor | Inventory | Building | Creditor | Capital |
| Bal | 25,000 | 17,000 | 22,000 | 70,000 | 40,000 | 94,000 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal | 33,400 | 17,000 | 15,100 | 70,000 | 40,000 | 95,500 |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal | 11,400 | 20,000 | 11,000 | 70,000 | 15,000 | 97,400 |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal | 24,400 | 6,000 | 11,000 | 70,000 | 15,000 | 96,400 |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | Rs. 110,000 |  |  |  | Rs. 110,000 |  |

## Practice MCQs

www.accountancyknowledge.com/accounting-equation-mcqs/

## Practice Problems with Solutions

