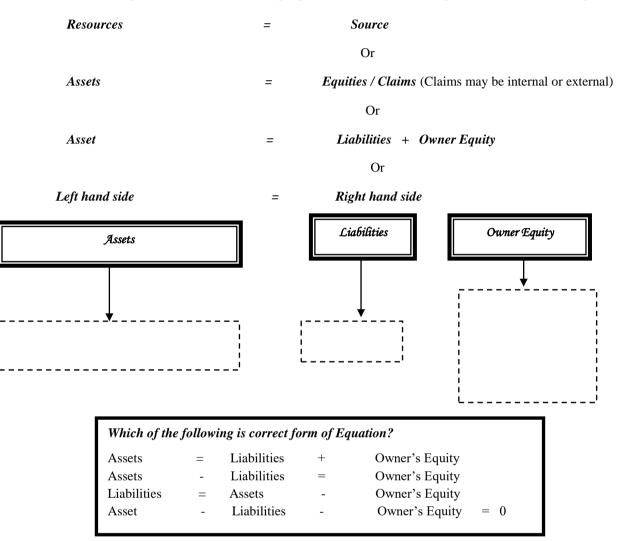
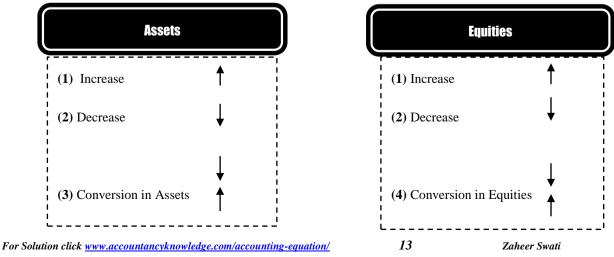
ACCOUNTING EQUATION

 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



4.1 Four Effects

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

(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			
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. 137,600			

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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	
	720	70
2,000		1,600
11,218	10,000	
	25	985
340		328
8793	0	
	1,501	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

	Assets				Equities	
S. No	Cash	Furniture	Machinery	A/C Receivables	A/C Payable	O.E
1						
Bal						
2						
Bal						
3						
Bal						
4						
Bal						
5						
Bal						
6						
Bal						
7						
Bal						
Total						

Example # 4.5: On 1st January, 2016 the balances of Muhammad Danish & Bros. are as follows?

	Assets	Equities
Cash		Creditor 40,000
Debtor		Capital 94,000
Inventory		
Building	70,000	
Total	Rs. 134,000	Rs. 134,000
saction during the Jar	nuary was	
T		

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January

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- 1) Purchase inventory for cash Rs. 3,600
- 5) Sold inventory for cash Rs. 12,000 costing Rs. 10,500
- 7) Cash paid to creditor Rs. 25,000

9) Sold inventory for cash Rs. 5,000 and on credit Rs. 3,000 costing Rs. 6,000

11) Inventory returned by a cash customer Rs. 2,000 costing Rs. 1,900

15) Cash received from debtors Rs. 14,000

18) Cash paid for furniture purchased for owner domestic use Rs. 1,000

20) Paid salaries Rs. 1,400

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

C N	Assets				Equities	
S. No	Cash	Debtor	Inventory	Building	Creditor	Capital
Bal						
1						
Bal						
5						
Bal						
7						
Bal						
9						
Bal						
11						
Bal						
15						
Bal						
18						
Bal						
20						
Bal						
Total						

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