

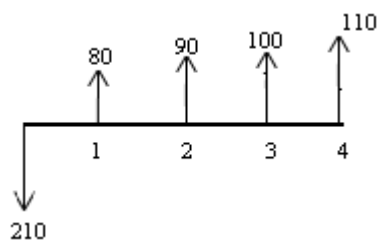
# Economic Analysis

## Ex.1 (28/336)

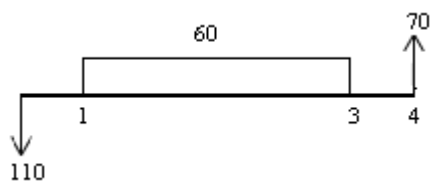
EOY	A001	B002	C003
0	<b>-\$210</b>	<b>-\$110</b>	<b>-\$160</b>
1	<b>\$ 80</b>	<b>\$60</b>	<b>\$80</b>
2	<b>\$90</b>	<b>\$60</b>	<b>\$80</b>
3	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$60</b>	<b>\$80</b>
4	<b>\$110</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$80</b>

1. What is the annual worth and present worth of each alternative?
2. Which alternative should be recommended?

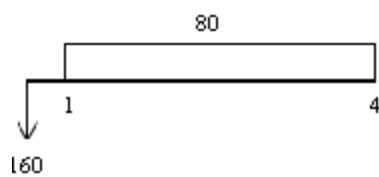
### A001



### A002



### A003



## 1. Ranking approaches

### A001

$$P_w = -210 + 80(P/F10,1) + 90(P/F10,2) + 110(P/F10,3) + 100(P/F10,4)$$

$$=\$ 87.37$$

$$A_w = 87.37(A/P10,4) = \$27.56$$

## A002

$$P_W = -110 + 60(P/A10,3) + 70(P/F10,4) = \$ 87.02$$

$$A_W = 87.02(A/P10,4) = \$ 27.45$$

## A003

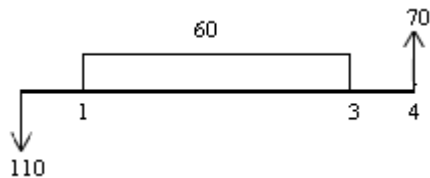
$$P_W = -160 + (P/A10,4) = \$93.59$$

$$A_W = 93.59(A/P10,4) = \$29.52$$

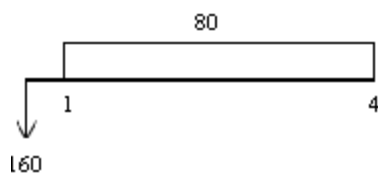
Select A003 since it has the highest  $P_W$  and  $A_W$

## 2. Incremental approaches

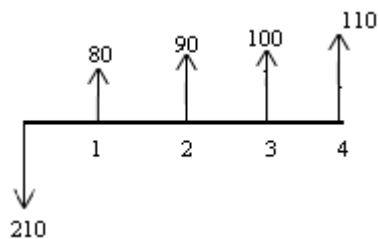
### B



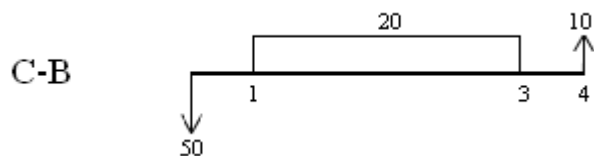
### C



### A



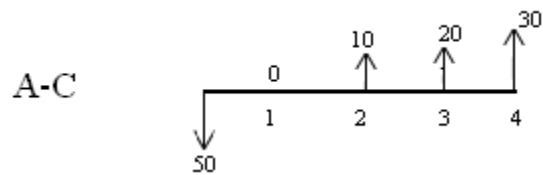
## Incremental (C-B)



$$PW = -50 + 20(P/A10,3) + 10(P/F10,4) = \$ 6.5671 > 0$$

Select C

## Incremental (A-C)

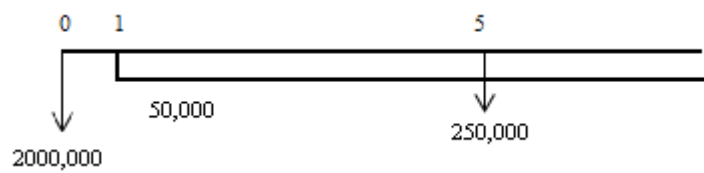


$$PW = -50 + 10(P/F10,2) + 20(P/F10,3) + 30(P/F10,4) = -6.21 < 0$$

**Select C**

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## Ex.2 (74/275)



**Solution**

$$P_w = C_w$$

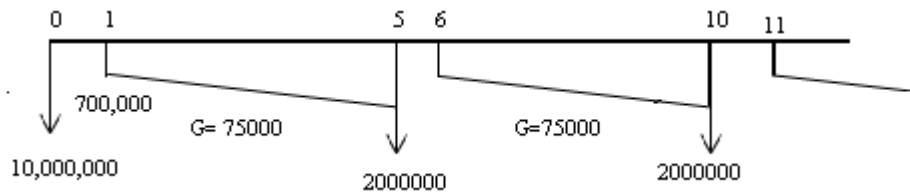
$$C_w = A/i$$

$$C_w = 50,000/0.10 = \$ 500,000$$

$$C_w = 250,000(A/F10,5)/0.10 = \$ 409,493.70$$

$$\text{Total } C_w = 2,000,000 + 500,000 + 409,493.70 = \$ 2,909,493.70$$

## Ex.3 (72/275)



Determine the capitalized worth if  $i = 4\%$ .

### Solution

$$C_w = [700,000 + 75000(A/G, 4, 5)] / 0.04 = \$ 21,103,018$$

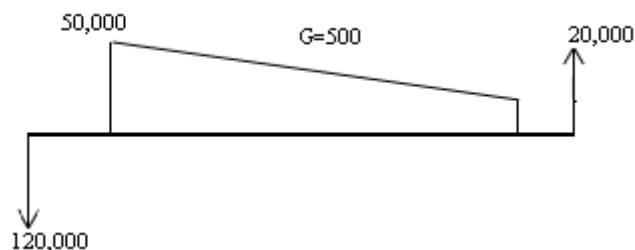
$$C_w = [2000,000(A/F, 4, 5)] / 0.04 = \$ 9,231,500$$

$$\text{Total } C_w = 10,000,000 + 21,103,018 + 9,231,500 = \$ 40,334,376$$

## Ex.4

An investment of SR 120,000 for a new traffic count devices is being considering. Estimated salvage value of these is SR 20,000 at the end 8 year life. The initial income at the end first year is SR 50,000 and decreases by SR 500/ year over the first 7 year life of devices. If the money is worth 10% compounded annually, determine the external rate of return (EER)

### Solution



$$(+ ) F_w(\text{MARR}) = (- ) F_w(\text{ERR})$$

$$(+ ) F_w(10\%) = [50,000(P/A, 10, 7) - 500(P/G, 10, 7)](F/P, 10, 8) + 20,000 = \$ 528,115.37$$

$$(- ) F_w(i) = 120,000(1+i)^8$$

## Economic Analysis

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$$\frac{528115.37}{120,000} = (1 + i)^8$$

$$i = 0.203 \times 100 = 20.34\% > \text{MARR}$$

**Attractive**

### Ex.5 (prob.54/390)

Consider the following cash flow profiles and assumed MARR a 10 percent/year

EOY	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NCF	-\$100	\$25	\$200	-\$100	\$250	-\$200	-\$100

- Determine the ERR for this project.
- In this project economically attractive?

### Solution

$$(+) Fw(\text{MARR}) = (-) Fw(\text{ERR})$$

$$(+) Fw = 25(F/P 10,5) + 200(F/P 10,4) + 250(F/P 10,2) = \$5.33$$

$$(-) Fw = -100(1+i)^6 + 100(1+i)^3 + 200(1+i) + 100$$

$$5.33 = 100x^6 + 100x^3 + 200x + 100$$

$$i = 10.34\% > 10\%$$

**Attractive**

## Economic Analysis

### Ex.6

A crane is purchased for SR 510,100. The crane is expected to be of use the company for 6 year, after which it will be sold for SR 75000. Calculate the depreciation deduction and the resulting unrecovered investment during rach year of the assets life:

- a. Use double declining balance depreciation.
- b. Use sum of the year's digits depreciation.

### Solution

$$P=510,000 \quad n=6 \text{ years} \quad F=75,000$$

- a. double declining balance

$$\rho = \frac{2}{n} = 0.33$$

$$dt = \rho P(1 - \rho)^{t-1}$$

EOY	Dt	Bt
0	-	510,000
1	169983	340017
2	113327.7	226689.3
3	75555.56	151133.778
4	50372.89	100760.28
5	<del>33583.6</del> 25760.89	<del>67177.28</del> 75000
6	<del>22390.19</del> 0	<del>44787</del> 75000

- b. sum of the year's digits

EOY	Dt	Bt
0	-	510,000
1	124285.7	385714.3
2	103571.4	282142.9
3	82857.14	199285.76
4	62142.85	137142.91
5	41428.57	95714.34
6	20714.285	75000

## Homework

**Chapter 5:** 12, 10

**Chapter 6:** 7, 9, 31

**Chapter 7:** 4, 5, 28

**Chapter 8:** 51, 52, 69, 71

**Chapter 9:** 9, 10