

PROBLEMA 1

Una persona decide de comprar un terreno de 100 metros cuadrados de superficie y un terreno de 200 metros cuadrados de superficie. El precio del terreno de 100 metros cuadrados es de 100.000 euros y el precio del terreno de 200 metros cuadrados es de 200.000 euros.

El terreno de 100 metros cuadrados se vende por 100.000 euros y el terreno de 200 metros cuadrados se vende por 200.000 euros. El precio del terreno de 100 metros cuadrados es de 100.000 euros y el precio del terreno de 200 metros cuadrados es de 200.000 euros. El precio del terreno de 100 metros cuadrados es de 100.000 euros y el precio del terreno de 200 metros cuadrados es de 200.000 euros. El precio del terreno de 100 metros cuadrados es de 100.000 euros y el precio del terreno de 200 metros cuadrados es de 200.000 euros.

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PROBLEMA 2

Una persona decide de comprar un terreno de 100 metros cuadrados de superficie y un terreno de 200 metros cuadrados de superficie. El precio del terreno de 100 metros cuadrados es de 100.000 euros y el precio del terreno de 200 metros cuadrados es de 200.000 euros.

PROBLEMA 3

Una persona decide de comprar un terreno de 100 metros cuadrados de superficie y un terreno de 200 metros cuadrados de superficie. El precio del terreno de 100 metros cuadrados es de 100.000 euros y el precio del terreno de 200 metros cuadrados es de 200.000 euros.

PROBLEMA 4

Una persona decide de comprar un terreno de 100 metros cuadrados de superficie y un terreno de 200 metros cuadrados de superficie. El precio del terreno de 100 metros cuadrados es de 100.000 euros y el precio del terreno de 200 metros cuadrados es de 200.000 euros.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

1. A company has a fixed cost of \$100,000 and a variable cost of \$5 per unit. The selling price is \$15 per unit. How many units must be sold to break even?

2. A company has a fixed cost of \$200,000 and a variable cost of \$10 per unit. The selling price is \$25 per unit. How many units must be sold to break even?

3. A company has a fixed cost of \$150,000 and a variable cost of \$8 per unit. The selling price is \$18 per unit. How many units must be sold to break even?

4. A company has a fixed cost of \$120,000 and a variable cost of \$6 per unit. The selling price is \$12 per unit. How many units must be sold to break even?

5. A company has a fixed cost of \$180,000 and a variable cost of \$9 per unit. The selling price is \$20 per unit. How many units must be sold to break even?

- a. Fixed cost
- b. Variable cost
- c. Selling price
- d. Break-even point
- e. Contribution margin

6. A company has a fixed cost of \$250,000 and a variable cost of \$12 per unit. The selling price is \$30 per unit. How many units must be sold to break even?

7. A company has a fixed cost of \$100,000 and a variable cost of \$4 per unit. The selling price is \$10 per unit. How many units must be sold to break even?

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

- a. Fixed cost
- b. Variable cost
- c. Selling price
- d. Break-even point

ANSWERS

1. 10,000 units

2. 16,000 units

3. 10,000 units

4. 20,000 units

QUESTION 1 (10 marks)

Consider the following two regression equations for the monthly consumption of electricity in a household:

(a) $Y = 10 + 0.0001X + e$

The regression equation is based on 100 observations. The mean of the dependent variable is 1000 and the mean of the independent variable is 100000. The variance of the dependent variable is 10000 and the variance of the independent variable is 100000000. The correlation coefficient between the dependent variable and the independent variable is 0.1. The error term e is normally distributed with a mean of 0 and a variance of 10000. The regression line is a straight line with a positive slope. The regression line is a straight line with a positive slope. The regression line is a straight line with a positive slope.

(b) $Y = 10 + 0.0001X + e$

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(c) $Y = 10 + 0.0001X + e$

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	Variable	Mean	Variance	Standard Deviation
(a)	Dependent Variable	1000	10000	100
(a)	Independent Variable	100000	100000000	10000
(b)	Dependent Variable	1000	10000	100
(b)	Independent Variable	100000	100000000	10000
(c)	Dependent Variable	1000	10000	100
(c)	Independent Variable	100000	100000000	10000

QUESTION 2 (10 marks)

The following table shows the monthly consumption of electricity in a household:

Month	Consumption (kWh)
1	1000
2	1000
3	1000
4	1000
5	1000
6	1000
7	1000
8	1000
9	1000
10	1000
11	1000
12	1000

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

1. A particle of mass m moves in a straight line with a constant acceleration a . The initial velocity is u and the final velocity is v . Show that the work done by the force is $\frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$.

2. A particle of mass m moves in a circle of radius r with a constant angular velocity ω . Show that the work done by the centripetal force is zero.

Problem No.	Problem Statement	Answer
1	A particle of mass m moves in a straight line with a constant acceleration a . The initial velocity is u and the final velocity is v . Show that the work done by the force is $\frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$.	$\frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$
2	A particle of mass m moves in a circle of radius r with a constant angular velocity ω . Show that the work done by the centripetal force is zero.	0

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

1. A particle of mass m moves in a straight line with a constant acceleration a . The initial velocity is u and the final velocity is v . Show that the work done by the force is $\frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$.

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- 7. A particle of mass m moves in a straight line with a constant acceleration a . The initial velocity is u and the final velocity is v . Show that the work done by the force is $\frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$.
- 8. A particle of mass m moves in a circle of radius r with a constant angular velocity ω . Show that the work done by the centripetal force is zero.
- 9. A particle of mass m moves in a straight line with a constant acceleration a . The initial velocity is u and the final velocity is v . Show that the work done by the force is $\frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$.
- 10. A particle of mass m moves in a circle of radius r with a constant angular velocity ω . Show that the work done by the centripetal force is zero.

INMOBILIARIA VALDICORD S.A.

Políticas contables y notas explicativas a los estados financieros por el periodo terminado el 31 de diciembre de 2013

- Sección 29 (*Impuesto a las ganancias*)
- Sección 35 (*Transición a la NIIF para PYMES*)



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