



FIN 470: Financial Analysis in Excel

Larry Schrenk

Group Excel Assignment 5, Break-Even and Leverage Analysis

Remember that for credit all Excel spreadsheets must conform to the [Excel Guidelines](#).

CAUTION: Capital IQ (as well as other web sites) automatically downloads data as a 1997-2003 (xls) format Excel file. Immediately save your file in the current (xlsx) format, since some recent Excel features are not available in the earlier format.

1. Open Assignment 2 (Financial Statements).
 - a. Delete the Balance Sheet
 - b. Change the worksheet name to “Break-Even”
 - c. Change the Income Statement so that:
 - i. Revenue/Sales is the product of a cell containing “Price per Unit” and a cell containing “Unit Sales”
 - ii. Variable Costs/COGS is the product of Revenue/Sales and a cell containing “Variable Costs/COGS as % of Sales”
 - d. Save the workbook as an xlsx file “FIN 470 A5 Group X (Fall22)”.
2. On “Break-Even”, calculate the following using the textbook formulae:
 - a. Oper/EBIT Break-Even Point (Units)
 - b. Oper/EBIT Break-Even Point (\$)
 - c. Cash Break-Even Point (Units)
 - d. Cash Break-Even Point (\$)
 - e. Total/EPS Break-Even Point (Units)
 - f. Total/EPS Break-Even Point (\$)
3. Copy “Break-Even” to a worksheet called, “Break-Even (GS)”
 - a. Using Goal Seek, find the Unit Sales that would make Net Income zero.
4. Copy “Break-Even” to a worksheet called, “Leverage”
 - a. Create a column for next quarter’s income statement in which Unit Sales has increased by 10%.
 - b. Calculate (using the percentage difference between the two quarters):
 - i. Degree of Operating Leverage (DOL)
 - ii. Degree of Financial Leverage (DFN)
 - iii. Degree of Combined Leverage (DCL)