

Terms related with Profit & Loss

- 1) Cost Price :- The amount of money which you pay to buy an article is called cost price. It is written as **C.P.**
- 2) Selling Price :- The amount which you receive from the customer by selling an article is called selling price. It is written as **S.P.**
- 3) Profit:- When the selling price of an article is greater than its cost price, then it is profit. **Profit = S.P – C.P**
- 4) Loss :- When the selling price of an article is less than its cost price, then it is loss. **Loss = C.P – S.P**



Self Practice 15D

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1. Find the profit or loss in each of the following cases.

- (a) C.P. = ₹ 175, S.P. = ₹ 275 (b) C.P. = ₹ 185.75, S.P. = ₹ 172.50
(c) C.P. = ₹ 200, S.P. = ₹ 315.50 (d) C.P. = ₹ 65.85, S.P. = ₹ 55.25

Solution 1:-

(a) C.P. = ₹ 175, S.P. = ₹ 275

S.P. > C.P.
∴ It is profit

Profit = S.P. - C.P.
= ₹ 275 - ₹ 175
= ₹ 100

Rough work

₹	275
-	₹ 175
<hr/>	
₹	100

(b) C.P. = ₹ 185.75, S.P. = ₹ 172.50

C.P. > S.P.
∴ It is loss

Loss = C.P. - S.P.
= ₹ 185.75 - ₹ 172.50
= ₹ 13.25

Rough work

₹	185.75
-	₹ 172.50
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₹	13.25

In Q1. (c) and (d) are homework.

2. Neha bought a microwave oven for ₹ 12,000 and sold it for ₹ 13,510. Find the profit or loss made by her.

Solution 2:-

C.P. of microwave oven = ₹ 12,000
S.P. of microwave oven = ₹ 13,510

Here, S.P > C.P
so it is profit.

Profit = S.P - C.P
= ₹ 13,510 - ₹ 12,000
= ₹ 1,510

∴ The profit earned by Neha is ₹ 1,510.

Rough work	
₹ 13,510	
- ₹ 12,000	
<u>₹ 1,510</u>	

3. Rachna bought a saree for ₹ 1150 and sold it to her friend for ₹ 1070. Find the profit or loss made by her.

Solution 3:-

C.P. of a saree = ₹ 1150
S.P. of a saree = ₹ 1070

Here, C.P > S.P
so it is loss

Loss = C.P - S.P
= ₹ 1150 - ₹ 1070
= ₹ 80

∴ Rachna earned a loss of ₹ 80.

Rough work	
₹ 1150	
- ₹ 1070	
<u>₹ 80</u>	

4. A shopkeeper buys a television set for ₹ 7200. He spends ₹ 120 on its transportation and sells it for ₹ 9600. Find the profit or loss made.

Solution 4:-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.P of a TV set} &= ₹ 7200 \\ \text{Cost of transportation} &= ₹ 120 \\ \therefore \text{Total C.P of a TV set} &= ₹ 7200 + ₹ 120 \\ &= ₹ 7320 \\ \text{S.P of a TV set} &= ₹ 9600 \end{aligned}$$

Here, $S.P > C.P$
So it is profit

₹ 9600
<u>₹ 7320</u>
₹ 2280

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit} &= S.P - C.P \\ &= ₹ 9600 - ₹ 7320 \\ &= ₹ 2280 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore A shopkeeper made a profit of ₹ 2280.

5. A fruit vendor bought 10 kg of mangoes for ₹ 350. He sold them at ₹ 42 per kg. How much profit did he make for 1 kg of mangoes?

Solution 5:-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.P of 10 Kg of mangoes} &= ₹ 350 \\ \text{S.P of 10 Kg of mangoes} &= 10 \times ₹ 42 = ₹ 420 \\ \text{Here, } S.P &> C.P \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit} &= S.P - C.P \\ &= ₹ 420 - ₹ 350 \\ &= ₹ 70 \end{aligned}$$

So, the profit of 10 Kg of mangoes = ₹ 70

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{The profit of 1 Kg of mangoes} &= \frac{₹ 70}{10} \\ &= ₹ 7 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore The fruit vendor got a profit of ₹ 7 on 1 Kg of mangoes.

6. Pens were purchased by a stationery shop owner at 100 pens for ₹ 350. He sold them at 8 pens for ₹ 40. Find the profit made on each pen.

Solution 6:-

C.P of 100 pens = ₹ 350
∴ C.P of 1 pen = $\frac{₹ 350}{100}$
= ₹ 3.50

S.P of 8 pens = ₹ 40
∴ S.P of 1 pen = $\frac{₹ 40}{8}$
= ₹ 5

Here S.P > C.P

	₹ 4.00
	₹ 3.50
	<hr/>
	₹ 1.50

Profit = S.P - C.P
= ₹ 5 - ₹ 3.50
= ₹ 1.50

∴ The profit made on each pen is ₹ 1.50.

**Q7, Q8, Q9, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14 and Q15
are omitted**

Ch-16 Average is omitted