



PROFIT AND LOSS

1. The marked price of a Timex sports watch was Rs. 720. A man bought the same for Rs. 550.80 after getting two successive discounts, the first being 10%. What was the second discount rate?
 (a) 12% (b) 14%
 (c) 15% (d) 18%
2. A Raymond Showroom keeper marked the price of his commodity so as to include a profit of 25%. He allowed discount of 16% on the marked price. His actual profit was:
 (a) 5% (b) 9%
 (c) 16% (d) 25%
3. The price of a Laughing Buddha Statue is raised by 30% and then two successive discounts of 10% each are allowed. Ultimately, the price of the article is:
 (a) decreased by 5.3% (b) increased by 3%
 (c) increased by 5.3% (d) increased by 10%
4. By selling an article at $\frac{2}{5}$ of the marked price, there, is a loss of 25%. The ratio of the marked price and the cost price of the article is:
 (a) 2:5 (b) 5:2
 (c) 8:15 (d) 15:8
5. A Clothes trader marked the selling price of an article at 10% above the cost price. At the time of selling, he allows certain discount and suffers a loss of 1%. He allowed a discount of:
 (a) 9% (b) 10%
 (c) 10.5% (d) 11%
6. A Timber trader marked his goods at 20% above the cost price. He sold half the stock at the marked price, one quarter at a discount of 20% on the marked price and the rest at a discount of 40% on the marked price. His total gain is:
 (a) 2% (b) 4.5%
 (c) 13.55 (d) 15%
7. A shopkeeper sells a Cosco badminton racket, whose marked price is Rs. 30, at a discount of 15% and gives a shuttle cock costing Rs. 1.50 free with each racket. Even then he makes a profit of 20%. His cost price per racket is:
 (a) Rs. 19.75 (b) Rs. 20
 (c) Rs. 21 (d) Rs. 21.25
8. A shopkeeper sold Banarasi sarees at Rs. 266 each after giving 5% discount on labeled price. Had he not given the discount, he would have earned a profit of 12% on the cost price. What was the cost price of each Banarasi saree?
 (a) Rs. 240 (b) Rs. 260
 (c) Rs. 280 (d) None of these
9. A Orient fan is listed at Rs. 1500 and a discount of 20% is offered on the list price. What additional discount must be offered to the customer to bring the net price to Rs. 1104?
 (a) 8% (b) 10%
 (c) 12% (d) 15%
10. List price of an article at a Reebok showroom is Rs. 2000 and it is being sold at successive discounts of 20% and 10%. Its net selling price will be:
 (a) Rs. 1400 (b) Rs. 1440
 (c) Rs. 1520 (d) Rs. 1700
11. The difference between a discount of 35% and two successive discounts of 20% on a certain Big bazar bill was Rs. 22. Find the amount of the Big bazar bill.
 (a) Rs. 200 (b) Rs. 1100
 (c) Rs. 2200 (d) Data inadequate
12. A cloth merchant sold half of his cloth at 20% profit, half of the remaining at 20% loss and the rest was sold at the cost price. In the total transaction, his gain or loss will be:
 (a) Neither loss nor gain (b) 5% loss
 (c) 5% gain (d) 10% gain
13. Randeep purchased 120 tables at a price of Rs. 110 per table. He sold 30 tables at a profit of Rs. 12 per table and 75 tables at a profit of Rs. 14 per table. The remaining tables were sold at a loss of Rs. 7 per table. What is the average profit per table?
 (a) Rs. 10.04 (b) Rs. 10.875
 (c) Rs. 12.80 (d) Rs. 12.875
14. Hemant sold 10 sarees for a total profit of Rs. 460 and 12 sarees for a total profit of Rs. 144. At what profit per saree should he sell the remaining 20 sarees so that he gets an average profit of Rs. 18 per saree?
 (a) Rs. 7.40 (b) Rs. 7.60
 (c) Rs. 7.80 (d) Rs. 8


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15. By selling an article for Rs. 102, there is a loss of 15%. When the article is sold for Rs. 134.40, the net result in the transaction is:
 (a) 12% gain (b) 12% loss
 (c) 10% loss (d) 15% gain
16. A shopkeeper sold his goods at half the list price and thus lost 20%. If he had sold on the listed price, his gain percentage would be
 (a) 20% (b) 35%
 (c) 60% (d) 72%
17. A Flat builder purchase 25 windows at 25% off the total price of Rs. 120000. If the builder receives an additional discount of Rs. 7500 for the purchase, then the cost of each window is-
 (a) Rs. 3100 (b) Rs. 3200
 (c) Rs. 3300 (d) Rs. 3400
18. The price of a Baleno car rises by 30% while the sales of the car comes down by 20%. What is the percentage change in the total revenue?
 (a) -4% (b) -2%
 (c) +4% (d) +2%
19. A person who has a certain amount with him goes to market. He can buy 40 oranges or 50 mangoes. He retains 10% of the amount for taxi fares and buys 20 mangoes and of the balance, he purchases oranges. Number of oranges he can purchase is
 (a) 36 (b) 40
 (c) 15 (d) 20
20. A person invested Rs 4400 in two parts one at 6% and the other at 10% rate of interest. If his overall gain is 9%, find the money invested at 10% interest.
 (a) 4400 (b) 3300
 (c) 5500 (d) 3500
21. By selling 88 meters of chicken cloth of Lucknow, a man loses the selling price of 22 meters. Find the loss per cent.
 (a) 20% (b) 25%
 (c) 30% (d) 35%
22. A sells a tube to B at a profit of 25% and B sells it to C at profit of 20%. If C pays Rs 450 for it, what did A pay for it?
 (a) Rs 240 (b) Rs 247.5
 (c) Rs 300 (d) Rs 500
23. A trader buys a Flexible chair for Rs. 600 and sells it for Rs. 765 at a credit of 4 months Reckoning money worth 6% p.a. his gain percent is:
 (a) 20% (b) $22\frac{1}{2}\%$
 (c) 25% (d) $27\frac{1}{2}\%$
24. A property dealer sells a house for Rs. 6,30,000 and in the bargain, makes a profit of 5%. Had he sold it for Rs. 5,00,000, then what percentage of loss or gain he would have made?
 (a) $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ loss (b) 10% loss
 (c) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ loss (d) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ loss
25. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit percent.
 (a) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ (b) 100
 (c) $105\frac{1}{3}\%$ (d) 120

SOLUTIONS

1. (c); Let the second discount rate be $x\%$. Then,
 $(100 - x)\%$ of 90% of 720 = 550.80
 $\Rightarrow \frac{(100 - x)}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times 720 = 550.80 \Rightarrow (100 - x) = \left(\frac{55080}{9 \times 72}\right)$
 $\Rightarrow (100 - x) = 85$
 $\Rightarrow x = 15$.
 \therefore Second discount rate = 15%.
2. (a); Let C.P. be Rs. 100. Then, marked price = Rs. 125.
 S.P. = 84% of Rs. 125 = Rs. $\left(\frac{84}{100} \times 125\right)$ = Rs. 105.
 \therefore Profit% = $(105 - 100)\%$ = 5%.
3. (c); Let the original price be Rs. 100. Then, market price = Rs. 130.
 Final price = 90% of 90% of Rs. 130 = Rs. $\left(\frac{90}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times 130\right)$
 = Rs. 105.30.
 \therefore Increase in price = $(105.30 - 100)\%$ = 5.3%.
4. (d); Let cost price = Rs. 100. Then,
 $\frac{2}{5}$ of (Marked price) = 75 \Rightarrow Marked Price = Rs. $\left(\frac{75 \times 5}{2}\right)$
 = Rs. $\frac{375}{2}$.
 \therefore Required ratio = $\frac{375}{2} : 100 = 375 : 200 = 15 : 8$.
5. (b); Let C.P. = Rs. 100. Then, Marked Price = Rs. 110, S.P. = Rs. 99.
 \therefore Discount % = $\left(\frac{11}{110} \times 100\right)\%$ = 10%
6. (a); Let C.P. of whole stock = Rs. 100. Then, Marked Price of whole stock = Rs. 120.
 M.P. of $\frac{1}{2}$ stock = Rs. 60, M.P. of $\frac{1}{4}$ stock = Rs. 30.
 \therefore Total S.P. = Rs. $[60 + (80\% \text{ of } 30) + (60\% \text{ of } 30)]$
 = Rs. $(60 + 24 + 18)$ = Rs. 102.
 Hence, gain% = $(102 - 100)\%$ = 2%.
7. (b); Marked price = Rs. 30. S.P. = Rs. $\left[\left(\frac{85}{100} \times 30\right) - 1.50\right]$
 = Rs. $(25.50 - 1.50)$ = Rs. 24.
 Let C.P. be Rs. x . Then, 120% of $x = 24 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{24 \times 100}{120}\right)$
 = Rs. 20.
8. (d); S.P. of 1 saree = Rs. 266. Let the labelled price of each saree be Rs. x .
 Then, $\frac{95}{100}x = 266 \Rightarrow x = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{266 \times 100}{95}\right)$ = Rs. 280.
 Now, S.P. = Rs. 280, Profit = 12%.
 \therefore C.P. of 1 saree = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{112} \times 280\right)$ = Rs. 250.



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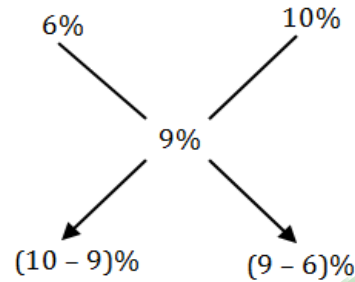
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9. (a); S.P. after 1st discount = Rs. $\left(\frac{80}{100} \times 1500\right)$ = Rs. 1200.
 Net S.P. = Rs. 1104. Discount = Rs. 96.
 \therefore Required discount = $\left(\frac{96}{1200} \times 100\right)\%$ = 8%.
10. (b); S.P. = 90% of 80% of Rs. 2000 = Rs. $\left(\frac{90}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times 2000\right)$
 = Rs. 1440.
11. (c); Let the amount of the bill be Rs. x. Then,
 $(65\% \text{ of } x) - (80\% \text{ of } 80\% \text{ of } x) = 22$
 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{65}{100} \times x\right) - \left(\frac{80}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times x\right) = 22$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{65}{100}x - \frac{64}{100}x = 22 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{100} = 22 \Rightarrow x = 2200.$
12. (c); Let C.P. of whole be Rs. x. C.P. of $\frac{1}{2}$ stock = Rs. $\frac{x}{2}$. C.P. of $\frac{1}{4}$ stock = Rs. $\frac{x}{4}$.
 Total S.P. = Rs. $\left[\left(120\% \text{ of } \frac{x}{2}\right) + \left(80\% \text{ of } \frac{x}{4}\right) + \frac{x}{4}\right]$
 = Rs. $\left(\frac{3x}{5} + \frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{4}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{21x}{20}$.
 Gain = Rs. $\left(\frac{21x}{20} - x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{x}{20}$.
 \therefore Gain % = $\left(\frac{x}{20} \times \frac{1}{x} \times 100\right)\%$ = 5%.
13. (b); Total C.P. = Rs. (120×110) = Rs. 13200.
 Total S.P. = Rs. $[(30 \times 110 + 30 \times 12) + (75 \times 110 + 75 \times 14) + (15 \times 110 - 15 \times 7)]$
 = Rs. 14505.
 Average profit = Rs. $\left(\frac{14505 - 13200}{120}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{1305}{120}$ = Rs. 10.875.
14. (b); Total profit required = Rs. (42×18) = Rs. 756.
 Profit on 22 sarees = Rs. $(460 + 144)$ = Rs. 604.
 Profit on 20 sarees = Rs. $(756 - 604)$ = Rs. 152.
 Average profit on these sarees = Rs. $\left(\frac{152}{20}\right)$ = Rs. 7.60.
15. (a); C.P. of article
 = $\frac{100}{100 - \text{loss percent}} \times \text{S.P.}$
 = $\frac{100}{100 - 15} \times 102$ = Rs. 120
 On selling at Rs. 134.40, we have,
 Gain = Rs. $(134.4 - 120)$ = Rs. 14.4
 \therefore Gain percent
 = $\frac{14.4}{120} \times 100$ = 12%
16. (c); Let the CP of goods = Rs. x
 And list price = Rs. P
 As there is 20% loss, therefore SP = 80% of x = 0.8x
 As per the question,
 $0.8x = \frac{P}{2} \Rightarrow P = \text{Rs. } 1.6x$
 Now, gain percent by selling the goods in on listed price
 = $\frac{1.6x - x}{x} \times 100\%$ = 60%
17. (c); $120000 \times \frac{75}{100}$
 = $\frac{90000 - 7500}{25}$
 = $\frac{82500}{25}$ = 3300
18. (c); Let the original price and sale be 10 unit each.
 Then, Original revenue collection = $10 \times 10 = 100$
 New price = $10 \times 1.3 = 13$, new sale = $10 \times .8 = 8$
 New revenue collection = 104.
 Hence, revenue is increased by 4%

19. (d); Suppose the person has Rs 100 with him
 \therefore Price per orange is Rs 2.5 and that of a mango is Rs 2
 After keeping Rs 10 for taxi, he is left with Rs 90
 Price of 20 mangoes = Rs 40
 Remaining money = $(90 - 40)$ = Rs. 50
 So, he can buy $\frac{50}{2.5} = 20$ oranges for this amount
20. (b); The graphical representation of the problem is:



Thus, ratio of the money invested at 6% and 10% interest is 1:3, hence money invested at 10% interest = $\frac{3}{4} \times 4400$
 = 3300.

21. (a); We know C.P - loss = S.P. Hence we get the relation as,
 C.P of 88m - S.P. of 22m = S.P of 88m. Hence S.P of 110m
 = C.P of 88m. Therefore ratio of S.P : C.P :: 4 : 5. Therefore
 there will be loss and given by loss % = $\frac{5-4}{5} \times 100 = 20\%$.
22. (c); Let A paid = Rs x
 $120\% \text{ of } 125\% \text{ of } x = 450 \Rightarrow \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{125}{100} \times x = 450$
 $\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs } 300$
23. (c); C.P. = Rs. $\left(600 + \frac{600 \times 6 \times 4}{100 \times 12}\right)$ = Rs. 612.
 Gain = Rs. $(765 - 612)$ = Rs. 153.
 \therefore Gain% = $\left(\frac{153}{612} \times 100\right)\%$ = 25%.
24. (d); C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{105} \times 630000\right)$ = Rs. 600000.
 \therefore Required loss% = $\left(\frac{100000}{600000} \times 100\right)\%$ = $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
25. (b); Let C.P. be x and S.P. be y.
 Then $3(y - x) = (2y - x) \Rightarrow y = 2x$
 Profit = Rs. $(y - x)$ = Rs. $(2x - x)$ = Rs. x
 \therefore Profit% = $\left(\frac{x}{x} \times 100\right)\%$ = 100%





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