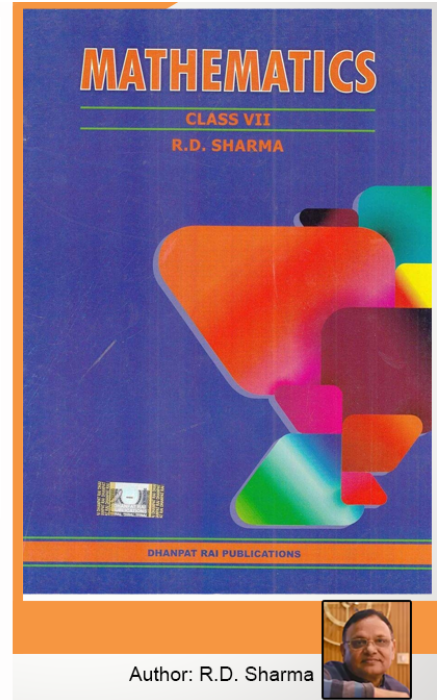


Class 7 - Chapter 12 Profit And Loss



RD Sharma Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 12–Profit And Loss

Class 7: Maths Chapter 12 solutions. Complete Class 7 Maths Chapter 12 Notes.

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 12–Profit And Loss

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Exercise 12.1 Page No: 12.8

1. Given the following values, find the unknown values:

(i) C.P. = Rs 1200, S.P. = Rs 1350 Profit/Loss?

(ii) C.P. = Rs 980, S.P. = Rs 940 Profit/Loss =?

(iii) C.P. = Rs 720, S.P. =?, Profit = Rs 55.50

(iv) C.P. =? S.P. = Rs 1254, Loss = Rs 32

Solution:

(i) Given CP = Rs. 1200, SP = Rs. 1350

Clearly $CP < SP$. So, profit.

$$\text{Profit} = SP - CP$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (1350 - 1200)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 150$$

(ii) Given CP = Rs. 980, SP = Rs. 940

Clearly $CP > SP$. So, loss.

$$\text{Loss} = CP - SP$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (980 - 940)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 40$$

(iii) CP = Rs. 720, SP =?, profit = Rs. 55.50

$$\text{Profit} = SP - CP$$

$$55.50 = SP - 720$$

$$SP = (55.50 + 720)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 775.50$$

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(iv) CP = ?, SP = Rs. 1254, loss = Rs. 32

$$\text{Loss} = \text{CP} - \text{SP}$$

$$32 = \text{CP} - 1254$$

$$\text{CP} = (1254 + 32)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1286$$

2. Fill in the blanks in each of the following:

(i) C.P. = Rs 1265, S.P. = Rs 1253, Loss = Rs

(ii) C.P. = Rs....., S.P. = Rs 450, Profit = Rs 150

(iii) C.P. = Rs 3355, S.P. = Rs 7355,..... = Rs.....

(iv) C.P. = Rs....., S.P. = Rs 2390, Loss = Rs 5.50

Solution:

(i) Loss = Rs 12

Explanation:

Given CP = Rs. 1265, SP = Rs. 1253

$$\text{Loss} = \text{CP} - \text{SP}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (1265 - 1253)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 12$$

(ii) C.P. = Rs 300

Explanation:

Given CP = ?, SP = Rs. 450, profit = Rs. 150

$$\text{Profit} = \text{SP} - \text{CP}$$

$$150 = 450 - \text{CP}$$

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$$\text{CP} = \text{Rs. } (450 - 150)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 300$$

$$\text{(iii) Profit} = \text{Rs } 4000$$

Explanation:

$$\text{Given CP} = \text{Rs. } 3355, \text{ SP} = \text{Rs. } 7355,$$

Here $\text{SP} > \text{CP}$, so profit.

$$\text{Profit} = \text{SP} - \text{CP}$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Rs. } (7355 - 3355)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4000$$

$$\text{(iv) C. P.} = \text{Rs } 2395.50$$

Explanation:

$$\text{Given CP} = ?, \text{ SP} = \text{Rs. } 2390, \text{ loss} = \text{Rs. } 5.50$$

$$\text{Loss} = \text{CP} - \text{SP}$$

$$5.50 = \text{CP} - 2390$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (5.50 + 2390)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2395.50$$

3. Calculate the profit or loss and profit or loss percent in each of the following cases:

$$\text{(i) C.P.} = \text{Rs } 4560, \text{ S.P.} = \text{Rs } 5000$$

$$\text{(ii) C.P.} = \text{Rs } 2600, \text{ S.P.} = \text{Rs } 2470$$

$$\text{(iii) C.P.} = \text{Rs } 332, \text{ S.P.} = \text{Rs } 350$$

$$\text{(iv) C.P.} = \text{Rs } 1500, \text{ S.P.} = \text{Rs } 1500$$

Solution:

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(i) Given CP = Rs. 4560, SP = Rs. 5000

Here, clearly $SP > CP$. So, profit.

$$\text{Profit} = SP - CP$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (5000 - 4560)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 440$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \left\{ \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100 \right\} \%$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{440}{4560} \times 100 \right\} \%$$

$$= \{0.0965 \times 100\} \%$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = 9.65\%$$

(ii) Given CP = Rs. 2600, SP = Rs. 2470.

Here, clearly $CP > SP$. So, loss.

$$\text{Loss} = CP - SP$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (2600 - 2470)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 130$$

$$\text{Loss \%} = \left\{ \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{CP}} \times 100 \right\} \%$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{130}{2600} \times 100 \right\} \%$$

$$= \{0.05 \times 100\} \%$$

$$\text{Loss \%} = 5\%$$

(iii) Given CP = Rs. 332, SP = Rs. 350.

Here, clearly $SP > CP$. So, profit.

$$\text{Profit} = SP - CP$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (350 - 332)$$

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= Rs. 18

Profit% = $\{(Profit/CP) \times 100\} \%$

= $\{(18/332) \times 100\} \%$

= $\{0.054 \times 100\} \%$

Profit % = 5.4%

(iv) Given CP = Rs. 1500, SP = Rs. 1500

Here clearly SP = CP.

So, neither profit nor loss.

4. Find the gain or loss percent, when:

(i) C.P. = Rs 4000 and gain = Rs 40.

(ii) S.P. = Rs 1272 and loss = Rs 328

(iii) S.P. = Rs 1820 and gain = Rs 420.

Solution:

(i) Given CP = Rs. 4000, gain = Rs. 40

Gain % = $\{(Gain/CP) \times 100\} \%$

= $\{(40/4000) \times 100\} \%$

= $(0.01 \times 100) \%$

Gain % = 1%

(ii) Given SP = Rs. 1272, loss = Rs. 328

Loss = CP – SP

Hence, CP = Loss+ SP

= Rs. 328 + Rs. 1272

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= Rs. 1600

Loss % = $\{(Loss/CP) \times 100\}$ %

= $\{(328/1600) \times 100\}$ %

Loss % = 20.5%

(iii) Given SP = Rs. 1820, gain = Rs. 420

Gain = SP – CP

CP = 1820 – 420

= Rs. 1400

Gain % = $\{(Gain/CP) \times 100\}$ %

= $\{(420/1400) \times 100\}$ %

Gain % = 30%

5. Find the gain or loss percent, when:

(i) C.P. = Rs 2300, Overhead expenses = Rs 300 and gain = Rs 260.

(ii) C.P. = Rs 3500, Overhead expenses = Rs 150 and loss = Rs 146

Solution:

(i) Given CP = Rs. 2300, overhead expenses = Rs. 300 and gain = Rs. 260

We know that Gain % = $\{(Gain/ (CP + overhead expenses)) \times 100\}$

= $\{260/ (2300 + 300)\} \times 100$

= $\{260/2600\} \times 100$

Gain = 10%

(ii) Given CP = Rs. 3500, overhead expenses = Rs. 150 and loss = Rs. 146

We know that Loss % = $\{(Loss/ (CP + overhead expenses)) \times 100\}$

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$$= \{146 / (3500 + 150)\} \times 100$$

$$= \{146 / 3650\} \times 100$$

$$= 14600 / 3650$$

$$\text{Loss} = 4\%$$

6. A grain merchant sold 600 quintals of rice at a profit of 7%. If a quintal of rice cost him Rs 250 and his total overhead charges for transportation, etc. were Rs 1000 find his total profit and the selling price of 600 quintals of rice.

Solution:

Given Cost of 1 quintal of rice = Rs. 250

Cost of 600 quintals of rice = $600 \times 250 = \text{Rs. } 150000$

Overhead expenses = Rs. 1000

CP = Rs. $(150000 + 1000) = \text{Rs. } 151000$

Profit % = $(\text{Profit} / \text{CP}) \times 100$

$$7 = (\text{Profit} / 151000) \times 100$$

$$\text{Profit} = 1510 \times 7$$

Profit = Rs. 10570

Now SP = CP + profit

$$= \text{Rs. } (151000 + 10570)$$

SP = Rs. 161570

7. Naresh bought 4 dozen pencils at Rs 10.80 a dozen and sold them for 80 paise each. Find his gain or loss percent.

Solution:

Given Cost of 1 dozen pencils = Rs. 10.80

Therefore cost of 4 dozen pencils = 4×10.80

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$$= \text{Rs. } 43.2$$

Also given that selling price of each pencil = 80 paise

$$\text{Total number of pencils} = 12 \times 4 = 48$$

$$\text{SP of 48 pencils} = 48 \times 80 \text{ paise}$$

$$= 3840 \text{ paise}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 38.40$$

Here, clearly $\text{SP} < \text{CP}$.

$$\text{Loss} = \text{CP} - \text{SP}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (43.2 - 38.4)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4.8$$

$$\text{Loss \%} = (\text{Loss}/\text{CP}) \times 100$$

$$= (4.8/43.2) \times 100$$

$$= 480/43.2$$

$$\text{Loss} = 11.11\%$$

8. A vendor buys oranges at Rs 26 per dozen and sells them at 5 for Rs 13. Find his gain percent.

Solution:

$$\text{Given CP of 1 dozen oranges} = \text{Rs. } 26$$

$$\text{CP of 1 orange} = 26/12$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2.16$$

$$\text{CP of 5 oranges} = 2.16 \times 5$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 10.8$$

$$\text{Now, SP of 5 oranges} = \text{Rs. } 13$$

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$$\text{Gain} = \text{SP} - \text{CP}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (13 - 10.8)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2.2$$

$$\text{Gain \%} = (\text{Gain}/\text{CP}) \times 100$$

$$= (2.2/10.8) \times 100$$

$$\text{Gain} = 20.3\%$$

9. Mr Virmani purchased a house for Rs 365000 and spent Rs 135000 on its repairs. If he sold it for Rs 550000, find his gain percent.

Solution:

Given Mr. Virmani spent to purchase the house = Rs. 365000

Amount he spent on repair = Rs. 135000

Total amount he spent on the house (CP) = Rs. (365000 + 135000)

$$= \text{Rs. } 500000$$

Given SP of the house = Rs. 550000

$$\text{Gain} = \text{SP} - \text{CP}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (550000 - 500000)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 50000$$

$$\text{Gain \%} = (\text{Gain}/\text{CP}) \times 100$$

$$= (50000/500000) \times 100$$

$$= 5000000/500000$$

$$\text{Gain} = 10\%$$

10. Shikha purchased a wrist watch for Rs 840 and sold it to her friend Vidhi for Rs 910. Find her gain percent.

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Solution:

Given CP of the wristwatch that Shikha purchased, CP = Rs. 840

The price at which she sold it, SP = Rs. 910

$$\text{Gain} = \text{SP} - \text{CP}$$

$$= (910 - 840)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 70$$

$$\text{Now Gain \%} = (\text{Gain}/\text{CP}) \times 100$$

$$= (70/840) \times 100$$

$$= 7000/840$$

$$\text{Gain} = 8.3\%$$

11. A business man makes a 10% profit by selling a toy costing him Rs 120. What is the selling price?

Solution:

$$\text{CP} = \text{Rs. } 120$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = 10$$

We now that

$$\text{SP} = \{(100 + \text{profit \%}) / 100\} \times \text{CP} = \{(100 + 10) / 100\} \times 120$$

$$= \{(110 / 100)\} \times 120 = 1.1 \times 120$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 132$$

12. Harish purchased 50 dozen bananas for Rs 135. Five dozen bananas could not be sold because they were rotten. At what price per dozen should Harish sell the remaining bananas so that he makes a profit of 20%?

Solution:

Given cost price of 50 dozens bananas that Harish purchased, CP = Rs. 135

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Bananas left after removing 5 dozen rotten bananas = 45 dozens

Effective CP of one dozen bananas = Rs. $135/45 = \text{Rs. } 3$

Calculating the price at which Harish should sell each dozen bananas to make a profit of 20% (or $1/5$), we get

Profit % = $(\text{Gain}/\text{CP}) \times 100$

To get a gain of 20% we give profit % = 20

And substitute 20 = $(\text{gain}/135) \times 100$

Gain = $270/10 = 27$

We know; $\text{SP} = \text{CP} + \text{Gain}$

$\text{SP} = 27 + 135$

$\text{SP} = 162$

Now that SP is for 45 Dozens of bananas

Calculating for one dozen

= $162/45$

= Rs. 3.6

Harish should sell the bananas at Rs. 3.60 a dozen in order to make a profit of 20%.

13. A woman bought 50 dozen eggs at Rs 6.40 a dozen. Out of these 20 eggs were found to be broken. She sold the remaining eggs at 55 paise per egg. Find her gain or loss percent.

Solution:

Given cost of one dozen eggs = Rs. 6.40

Cost of 50 dozen eggs = $50 \times 6.40 = \text{Rs. } 320$

Total number of eggs = $50 \times 12 = 600$

Number of eggs left after removing the broken ones = $600 - 20 = 580$

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SP of 1 egg = 55 paise

So, SP of 580 eggs = $580 \times 55 = 31900$ paise

= Rs. $31900/100$

= Rs. 319

Loss = CP – SP

= Rs. $(320 - 319) =$ Rs. 1

Loss % = $(\text{Loss}/\text{CP}) \times 100$

= $(1/320) \times 100$

Loss = 0.31%

14. Jyotsana bought 400 eggs at Rs 8.40 a dozen. At what price per hundred must she sell them so as to earn a profit of 15%?

Solution:

Given cost of eggs per dozen = Rs. 8.40

Cost of 1 egg = $8.40/12$

= Rs. 0.7

Cost of 400 eggs = $400 \times 0.7 =$ Rs. 280

Calculating the price at which Jyotsana should sell the eggs to earn a profit of 15%,

We get 15% of 280 + 280

= $\{(15/100) \times 280\} + 280$

= $\{4200/100\} + 280$

= 42 + 280

= Rs. 322

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So, Jyotsana must sell the 400 eggs for Rs. 322 in order to earn a profit of 15%. Therefore, the SP per one hundred eggs = Rs. $322/4 = \text{Rs. } 80.50$.

15. A shopkeeper makes a profit of 15% by selling a book for Rs 230. What is the C.P. and the actual profit?

Solution:

Given that the SP of a book = Rs. 230

Profit % = 15

Since

$$CP = (SP \times 100) / (100 + \text{profit } \%)$$

$$CP = (230 \times 100) / (100 + 15)$$

$$CP = 23000 / 115 = \text{Rs. } 200$$

$$\text{Also, Profit} = SP - CP = \text{Rs. } (230 - 200) = \text{Rs. } 30$$

Actual profit = Rs. 30

16. A bookseller sells all his books at a profit of 10%. If he buys a book from the distributor at Rs 200, how much does he sell it for?

Solution:

Given profit % = 10% CP = Rs. 200

$$\text{Since } SP = \{(100 + \text{profit } \%) / 100\} \times CP$$

$$= \{(100 + 10) / 100\} \times 200$$

$$= \{110 / 100\} \times 200 = \text{Rs. } 220$$

The bookseller sells the book for Rs. 220.

17. A floweriest buys 100 dozen roses at Rs 2 a dozen. By the time the flowers are delivered, 20 dozen roses are mutilated and are thrown away. At what price should he sell the rest if he needs to make a 20% profit on his purchase?

Solution:

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Given cost of 1 dozen roses = Rs. 2

Number of roses bought by the floweriest = 100 dozens

Thus, cost price of 100 dozen roses = $2 \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 200$

Roses left after discarding the mutilated ones = 80 dozens

Calculating the price at which the floweriest should sell the 80 dozen roses in order to make a profit of 20%, we have

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{(\text{SP}-\text{CP})}{\text{CP}} \times 100 = \frac{(\text{SP}-200)}{200} \times 100$$

$$40 = \text{SP} - 200$$

$$\text{SP} = \text{Rs. } 240$$

Therefore, the SP of the roses should be $\text{Rs. } 240/80 = \text{Rs. } 3$ per dozen.

18. By selling an article for Rs 240, a man makes a profit of 20%.What is his C.P.? What would his profit percent be if he sold the article for Rs 275?

Solution:

Let CP = Rs. x SP = Rs. 240

Let profit be Rs. P .

Now, profit % = 20%

Since Profit % = $\frac{(\text{Profit}/\text{CP}) \times 100}$

$$20 = \frac{P}{x} \times 100$$

$$P = \frac{20x}{100} = \frac{x}{5}$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{SP} - \text{CP} = 240 - x$$

$$P = 240 - x$$

$$\frac{x}{5} = 240 - x$$

$$240 = x + \frac{x}{5}$$

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$$240 = 6x/5$$

$$x = 1200/6$$

$$x = 200$$

So, CP = Rs. 200

New SP = Rs. 275 and CP = Rs. 200

$$\text{Profit \%} = \{(SP - CP)/CP\} \times 100$$

$$\{(275 - 200)/200\} \times 100 = (75/200) \times 100$$

$$= 7500/200$$

$$= 37.5\%$$



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- Chapter 25–Data Handling -
IV (Probability)

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About RD Sharma

RD Sharma isn't the kind of author you'd bump into at lit fests. But his bestselling books have helped many CBSE students lose their dread of maths. Sunday Times profiles the tutor turned internet star

He dreams of algorithms that would give most people nightmares. And, spends every waking hour thinking of ways to explain concepts like 'series solution of linear differential equations'. Meet Dr Ravi Dutt Sharma — mathematics teacher and author of 25 reference books — whose name evokes as much awe as the subject he teaches. And though students have used his thick tomes for the last 31 years to ace the dreaded maths exam, it's only recently that a spoof video turned the tutor into a YouTube star.

R D Sharma had a good laugh but said he shared little with his on-screen persona except for the love for maths. "I like to spend all my time thinking and writing about maths problems. I find it relaxing," he says. When he is not writing books explaining mathematical concepts for classes 6 to 12 and engineering students, Sharma is busy dispensing his duty as vice-principal and head of department of science and humanities at Delhi government's Guru Nanak Dev Institute of Technology.

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