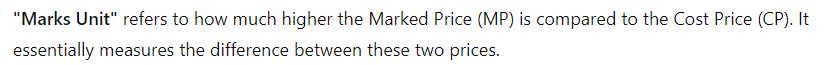
**Note**

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**Discount => SP / MP**

**Marks Unit => MP / CP**

**Profit => SP/CP**

**Profit % => profit / CP \* 100**

To convert a percentage to a fraction, you need to divide by 100.

To convert fraction to a percentage you need to multiply by 100.

**A trader marks price of his goods 45% above the cost price and gives a discount of 20% on the marked price. What percentage of profit will the trader have?**

**14% 15% 19% 16% => 14%**

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**The marked price of an article is 40% more than the cost price and a discount of 14 2/7 % is given on the market price. In this kind of sale the seller gains:**

**63 1/3 % 20% 25% 28 2/7% => 20%**

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To gain 8% after allowing a discount of 10%, by what per cent cost price should be hiked in the list price?

9% 11% 18% 20% => 20

The question is: How much higher should I set the marked price above my cost price so that, even after giving the 10% discount, I still end up making an 8% profit?

higher should I set the marked price => I want to sell it for a higher price to make some profit. My aim to make 8% profit more than what I paid.

The cost of manufacture of a tape recorder is 1,500. The manufacturer fixes the marked price 20% above the cost of manufacture and allows a discount in such a way as to get a profit of 8%. The rate of discount is

12 8 20 10 => 10

You make a tape recorder, and it costs you $1,500 to manufacture it.

Marked Price (MP): You want to set a selling price that is 20% higher than the cost price.

You also want to give a discount to customers but still end up making an 8% profit.

The question is asking: What percentage discount should you offer on the marked price so that you still make an 8% profit after the discount?

A shop keeper sold an article at four-fifth of the marked price and suffered a loss of 3 1/3%. Find the profit, if he sold the article at the marked price. (correct to nearest integer)

(a)20 (b) 22 (c) 18 (d) 21 => 21

A shopkeeper sells an item at 80% of the marked price and ends up losing 3 1/3%. If instead, the shopkeeper sold the item at the full marked price, what would the profit be, rounded to the nearest whole number?

In this context, "full marked price" means the original price that the shopkeeper had set for the item before offering any discounts.

The shopkeeper sells an item at 80% of its original price (marked price) and ends up losing 3 1/3%. The question is asking: If the shopkeeper had sold the item at the full original price instead of at the discounted price, what would the profit be, rounded to the nearest whole number?

A shopkeeper makes a net profit of 44% on selling an article at successive discounts of 10% and 20%. Find the net profit percentage, if the shopkeeper sells the same article at a discount of 15%.

50% 70% 30% 40% =>

A shopkeeper makes a net profit of 44% on selling an article when applying two successive discounts: first, a 10% discount, and then a 20% discount on the already discounted price. The question asks: If the shopkeeper were to sell the same article with a single discount of 15% instead, what would be the net profit percentage?

"Successive discounts" means the shopkeeper applies the discounts in sequence. So, first, a 10% discount is applied to the original price, and then a 20% discount is applied to the new price (after the first discount).

A shopkeeper offers two successive discounts of 15% and 20% on an article and is still able to earn 70% profit. If he offers only 30% discount, what will be the profit percentage?

70% 75% 65% 50% => 75

A shopkeeper gives two discounts in sequence—15% followed by 20%—on an article and still makes a profit of 70%. The question is asking: If the shopkeeper instead offers a single discount of 30% on the article, how much profit will he make?

By selling 120 mangoes, a shopkeeper gains the selling price of 20 mangoes. Find his profit percentage.

20% 25% 10% 12% => 20

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On selling 18 pens at (Ru 660) there is a profit equal to the cost price of 4 Pens. What is the cost price of one pen (in Ru)?

33 45 30 22 => 30

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Kamal purchases 80 articles for Rs 11, 180 and sells them at a loss equal to the selling price of 6 articles. What will be the selling price of 1 article ?

130 125 120 135 => 130

Kamal buys 80 articles for R 11,180.

After selling the 80 articles, Kamal ends up losing an amount that is the same as the selling price of 6 articles.

The question is asking: What is the selling price of each article?

On selling 15 balls for \*450, there is a loss equal to the cost price of 5 balls. The cost rice of a ball is:

23 54 45 32 => nearest value of 37 is 45

You sell 15 balls for 450.

After selling the 15 balls, you end up losing an amount that is the same as the cost price of 5 balls.

The question is asking: What is the cost price of each ball?

Sulekha bought 36 kg of sugar for 1,040. She sold it at a profit equal to the selling price of 10 kg of it. What is the selling rice for 5k of sugar?

Sulekha bought 36 kg of sugar for 1,040.

She sold the sugar at a profit that is equal to the amount she received from selling 10 kg of sugar.

The question is asking: What is the selling price for 5 kg of sugar?

235 215 220 200 => 200

By selling two articles for Rs 800, a person gains the cost price of three articles. The profit percent is:

A person sells two articles for Rs 800.

The profit from selling these two articles is equal to the cost price of three articles.

The question is asking: What is the profit percent?

125 140 120 150 => 150

The cost price of 36 books is equal to the selling price of 30 books. The gain per cent is:

20 16 4/6 18 82 2/6 => 20

If a person sells 80% of the number of toys for an amount with which he purchased all the toys, then what is his profit percentage?

20 22.5 25 40 => 25

**80% of the toys** are sold for the same amount as the total **cost price (CP)** of all the toys.

If a shopkeeper purchases a certain number of items for a certain sum and sells a fraction of the said number for the same amount, then his profit is 300% what is the fraction?

¼ 1/3 1/6 ½ => 1/4

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Description automatically generated

A shopkeeper allows 16% discount on every item. Even after giving the discount, he makes a profit of 8%. If he gives 8% discount instead of 16% on an item marked for \*1800, then what will be his profit percent? (correct to 2 decimal places)

18 19 18.29 18.31 =>

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