1.	Ans: b
	Solution: p%=(p/cp)*100
	P=sp-cp
	=392-350=42
	So p%=(42/350)*100=12%
2.	Ans: [a]
	Solution: cp = 2500 sp=2400 so there is loss....
	.
	loss% = [(cp-sp)/cp]*100 = (100/2500)*100 = 4%
3.	Ans: [b]
	Solution: resultant net %=a+b+ab/100
	a=+20%
	b=-5%
	substituting
	20-5-20*5/100
	=+14%
	profit
4	Ans: [a]
	Solution: CP=(SP*100)/(100+G%)
	=3500/100+40
	=25
	NOW TO GET 60% PROFIT
	25=(SP*100)/(100+60)
	SP=40
5	Ans: [d]
	Solution: from 30000 , 10% on taxes
	10% of 30000 = 3000
	so remaining 27000 from that one-third is rent
	27000* (1/3) = 9000
	remaining 18000 = half on petrol
	so balance is 9000 from that one-third for electricity
	9000*(1/3) = 3000
	so remaining 6000 is there as saving
6	Ans: [c]
	Solution:
	Each copy is being sold at a LOSS of Rs. 0.20 (i.e. from 0.70 - 0.50).

	But still a profit of Rs. 8000 must be made. Now they got Rs15000 already in pocket and they need to make sure after producing all the copies they can still keep Rs 8000 in their pocket. If the number of copies sold is N, then (Producing cost) + Profit = Total cost (N * (0.70 - 0.50)) + 8000 = 15000 (N * 0.20) + 8000 = 15000 N * 0.20 = 15000 - 8000 N * 0.20 = 7000 N = 7000 / 0.20 N = 35000 Therefore you can sell 35000 copies to make a profit of Rs 8000.
7	Ans: [b] Solution: QUE NEEDS TO BE CHANGED TO CALCULATE THE GAIN % Let the CP be x ATQ 1.25X*0.9*0.9=810 X=800 %GAIN=1000/800= 1 ¼%
8	Ans: [b] Solution: ans:=150% number of apples bought, L.C.M of 15,12 is 60 c.p of 60 apples= 10/15*60=40 s.p of 60 apples= 12/12*60=60 profit=60-40=20 profit%=(gain*100/c.p) (20*100/40)=50 so total profit gained=150%
9	Ans: [d] Solution: Let the cost price be 100. Then SP = 120. Let the marked price be x. So, 80% of x = 120 → x = 150 Therefore, he marked his goods 50% above the cost price.
10	Ans: [] Solution: 8%************>50,000

	108%**********>? (50,000*108)/8=6,75,000 ans is 6,75,000
11	Ans: [] Solution: CP of 1 item=1/5 Sp of 1 item=1/4 P%=(p/cp)*100=25%
12	Ans: [] Solution: CP=750 SP=102%*750=765 Let MP be X 85%X=765 X=900
13	Ans: [] Solution: 1000 gms tea CP=49.5 1gms=49.5/1000 But he sells only 990 gms so actual cost= (49.5/1000)*990=49.005
14	Ans: [] Solution:
15	Ans: [] Solution: Without the knowledge of at least one of the prices the ratio of CP's can't be determined
16	Ans: [] Solution: (108x/100)-75=98x/100; 108x/100)-(98x/100)=75; x/10=75; x=750
17	Ans: [] Solution: gain= (goods left/goods sold)*100 so gain= (120/880)*100
18	Ans: [] Solution: CP per product=20/6=10/3 Sp of good=16/4=4 Profit=2/3 P%=2/3/10/3*100 =20%
19	Ans: [] Solution: 100 = 10% = 110 =20%=132 =(-20%) = 105.6 = 25% = 132 =50% =198. Change in price = 98%.

20	Ans: []
	Solution: let MP be x
	After discount SP=70x/100
	CP=(SP*100)/100-L%
	CP=70X/84
	Now if the discouynt is 10%
	Sp=90x/100
	Cp=90/(100+g%)
	70/84=90/(100+g%)
	G=8%
21	**Ans: 8**
	Solution: 150 pens for Rs.1000 => total CP = 1000. 1 pen free for every 9 pens => he can sell 135 pens (for least possible profit) SP of each pen = 10 and discount = 20% => SP = 8. Total SP = 135 X 8 = 1080 => SP/CP = 1080/1000 = 1.08 => 8%.
22	**Ans: 875**
	Solution: CP = 100, SP (with tax) =120
	New SP = 100 - 5 = 95
	$\therefore$ Effective discount = 120 - 95 = 25
	So, at SP of 95 ----> discount = 25
	and at SP of 3325 -----> discount = $\frac{25}{95} \times 3325 = 875$
23	**Ans: 31**
	Solution: Primary Cost:
	35% of 12600 = 4410
	Miscellaneous costs:
	2% of 12600 = 252
	Gross Profit = 12600 - 4410 - 1400 - 650 - 252 = 5888
	Trading Cost = 0.25 * 5888 = 1472
	Hence, Net Profit = 4416
	Percentage Profit = 4416/14000 = 31
24	**Ans: None of these**
	Solution: let tea cost Rs. X and sugar cost Rs. Y
	According to questions
	X+4Y = 6.28…….(1)
	And
	(X+ 50% of X) +4(Y+10%ofY) =7.42
	That is 15X+44Y=74.2…..(2)
	Solving equation 1 and 2
	We will get values of x and y
	1.28 and 1,25
25	**Ans:25%**

	Solution:LET INITIAL DISCOUNT BE X Therefor he sells itfor 1500 Now two discount that he get is the x and 20%
26	**Ans: 33.6%** **Solution:** The right answer is33.6% gain. Number of copies produced = 5500 Free copies given away = 500 Number of copies left for sale = 5000 But he gives one copy free with every 49 copies. This means, for every 50 copies sold, he gets the price of only 49 copies. ∴For 5000 copies, he gets the price of×49 = 4900 copies only.Market price of a copy = Rs. 200Discount = 25% ∴Selling price of a copy = 200×75/100 = Rs. 150∴Selling price of 4900 copies = 4900×150 = Rs. 735000Cost price = Rs. 550000∴Gain = Rs. 185000 =33.6% of 550000
27	**Ans:** 11.11 10% profit neans 1/10 Now 1 will be the profit and 10 will be the S.P Therefore CP will be 10-1 =9 Hence it will be 1/9 That is 11.11%
28	Ans: Q Solution: For P, SP=1080 and loss=10% => CP = 1080/0.9 =1200 => loss = 1200-1080 = 120. For Q, SP=1800 and loss=10% => CP = 1800/0.9 = 2000 => loss = 2000-1800 = 200
29	**Ans: 750** **Solution:** 750. Cp of 1 bedsheet is x Acc to question 15000 - 15x = 5x X = 750
30	**Ans: 50** **Solution:** regular price = $100 discounted price = $100 - 20% = $80 c + .2c = 1.2c = 80 c = 66.6 if sold at regular price, profit is 100-66.66 = 33.33 33.33/66.66 = 50%
31	**Ans: 48** **Solution:** Let there be n number of balls in each packet. ∴ 6n x 8 = CP + 96 ⇒48n = CP + 96 ------------ (i) Also, 6 (n - 1) x 9 = CP + 90 ⇒54n - 54 = CP + 90

	54n = CP + 144 ------------(ii) Solving equations (i) and (ii), we get, n = 8 ∴ CP = 48 x 8 96 = 384 - 96 = Rs.288 Each packet cost = Rs.48.
32	**Ans: 29.85** **Solution:** 10% lost, 5% rejected, 5% decay and 5% stolen, so only 75% will be sold. The 28% profit must be realised on this 75%. 28% profit per item = 17.5*1.28 Call the unit price x 0.75x = 17.5*1.28 x = (17.5*1.28)/.75 x = 29.86 So the correct answer is A. Rs 29.86
33	**Ans: 0.90 , 1** **Solution:** Total money = Rs. 225 Saving of the person = 10% of 225 = 22.5/- With 22.5/- person bought 25 kg sugar => each kg costs Rs. 0.90
34	**Ans:11** Net equivalent discount is 1% now calculating 1% 0f 99 that is 0.99 Then 99-o.99 =97.01 Calculating 1% of 97.01 ans so on So total number of time will be 11
35	**Ans:** None of these
36	**Ans: Gain Rs. 1.60** right question is loses rs 2.40.If he sells 12 candies for rs 16,how much does he loss or gain? sol:- CP-SP=2.40; Sp=12 so CP=Rs 14.40 New SP=rs 16 so he gained rs 1.60(16-14.40)
37	**Ans: 30** **Solution:** Assume the price of rice to be x Assume the consumption of rice to be y So as per your questions, if x= x + 30, then what should be the value of y so to equalize the value of y, the value of y will be treated as y-30 means the consumption of rice should also decrease by 30 per cent so the overall equation doesn't get affected
38	**Ans:450** Rs. 450 Cost price= 540*(100/120)=450
39	**Ans: 20** **Solution:** from 6000 is what percentage of 30000 = (6000/30000)*100 = 20%
40	**Ans: []49.67**

	Solution:c.p = 1,50,000rs
	  s.p= 75,500
	  loss = c.p – s.p
	    = 1,50,000 – 75,500
	    = 74,500
	Loss% = (loss/c.p)*100
	    = (74,500/1,50,000)*100
	    = 49.67%

41.	**Ans: b** **Solution:** Gain = 30 – 20 – 20 x 30 /100 = 4 % (a+ b +/- a x b /100)
42.	**Ans: a** **Solution:** s.p = Rs 640, discount = 20% so m.p = 640 x 100/80 = 800 So if m.p = s.p = 800 and profit is 20%, then , c.p = 800 x 100/120 = Rs 667
43.	**Ans: b** **Solution:** as per statement , let c.p be Rs . X, with loss of 4 %, X = 20 x 100/96 To gain 20 % , S.P = 20 x 100/96 x 120 /100 = Rs 25
44	**Ans: a** **Solution:** To gain 40 % , S.P = 16000 x 140/100 = 22400 More charge = 22400 – 18500 = Rs 3900
45	**Ans: c** **Solution:** c.p should be exactly between 56 and 42
46	**Ans: a** **Solution:** Let CP = Rs. 100, then SP will be 120. He gives cloth worth Rs. 80 instead of Rs. 100. Hence, % Profit = [(120 - 80) /80] *100 = 50%
47	**Ans: c** **Solution:** x = y + 500 So, .16x + .7y = 1000 Putting x = y + 500 in above equation We get y = 4000 So x = 4500
48	**Ans:c** **Solution:** 3:2 is the ratio given for Percentage of m.p over c.p is 3 parts Percentage of discount over c.p is 2 parts , inverse of ratio 3:2 = ½ :1/3 It denotes ½ ⬆then 1/3 ⬇ So , ½ = 50 % and 1/3 will be = 33.33 % and this is the original discount since s.p = c.p
49	**Ans: a**

	Solution: Suppose all pens are bought in bulk, then number of free pens = 15 So s.p of remaining 135 pens = 135 x 8 (20% discount) = 1080 ⇨ **Profit % = 1080- 1000 /1000 x 100 = 8 %**
50	**Ans: D** **Solution:**Data is not given so Can't be determined