Profit and Loss

IMPORTANT FACTS

Cost Price:

The price, at which an article is purchased, is called its *cost price*, abbreviated as *C.P.*

Selling Price:

The price, at which an article is sold, is called its *selling prices*, abbreviated as *S.P.*

Profit or Gain:

If S.P. is greater than C.P., the seller is said to have a *profit* or *gain*.

Loss:

If S.P. is less than C.P., the seller is said to have incurred a loss.

IMPORTANT FORMULAE

- 1. Gain = (S.P.) (C.P.)
- 2. Loss = (C.P.) (S.P.)
- 3. Loss or gain is always reckoned on C.P.
- 4. Gain Percentage: (Gain %)

5. Loss Percentage: (Loss %)

Loss
$$\% = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Loss x } 100 \\ \text{C.P.} \end{pmatrix}$$

6. Selling Price: (S.P.)

$$SP = \begin{bmatrix} (100 + Gain \%) \\ 100 \end{bmatrix} \times C.P$$

7. Selling Price: (S.P.)

$$SP = \begin{bmatrix} (100 - Loss \%) \\ 100 \end{bmatrix} \times C.P.$$

8. Cost Price: (C.P.)

C.P. =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ (100 + Gain \%)^{X} \text{ S.P.} \end{bmatrix}$$

9. Cost Price: (C.P.)

C.P. =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ (100 - Loss \%)^{x} \text{ S.P.} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 10. If an article is sold at a gain of say 35%, then S.P. = 135% of C.P.
- 11. If an article is sold at a loss of say, 35% then S.P. = 65% of C.P.
- 12. When a person sells two similar items, one at a gain of say x%, and the other at a loss of x%, then the seller always incurs a loss given by:

Loss % =
$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Common Loss and Gain \%} \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} 2 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} 2.$$

13. If a trader professes to sell his goods at cost price, but uses false weights, then

Gain
$$\% = \left[\frac{\text{Error}}{(\text{True Value}) - (\text{Error})^{X}} 100 \right]_{\%}$$
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