Profit, Loss, Discount, Value Added Tax (VAT) Ex 13.3 Q18

Answer :

Marked price *of the car* = Rs. $2,10,000$
*D*iscount *allowed* = 5%
Therefore, *discount* = 5% of Rs. $2,10,000 = \frac{5}{100} \times 2,10,000$ = Rs. $10,500$
So, *S*hikha get*s a discount of* Rs. $10,500$.
Therefore, cost of *the* car will be = Marked price $-$ *D*iscount
Rs. $\left(2,10,000 - 10,500\right)$
= Rs. $1,99,500$
VA*T* = 10% of $1,99,500$
$= \frac{10}{100} \times 199500$
= Rs. $19,950$
Thus, *the a*mount paid by Shikha to purchase the car = Rs. $(1,99,500 + 19,950)$
= Rs. $2,19,450$

Profit, Loss, Discount, Value Added Tax (VAT) Ex 13.3 Q19

Answer :

Let the price of *the* cosmetic items be Rs. x and *the p*rice of *the* purse be Rs. y.
VAT = 15% of $x = \frac{15x}{100} = Rs.\ \frac{3x}{20}$
VAT = 10% of $y = \frac{10y}{100} = Rs.\ \frac{y}{10}$
So, SP of cosmetic items $= x + \frac{3x}{20} = Rs.\ \frac{23x}{20}$
SP of purse $= \left(y + \frac{y}{10}\right) = Rs.\ \frac{11y}{10}$
But *the* selling price of *the* cosmetic *items* and *the* purse *is* Rs. 345 and Rs. 110 *respectively.*
So, $\frac{23x}{20} = 345$
$x = Rs.\ 300$
and
$\frac{11y}{10} = 110$
$11y = 1100$
$y = Rs.\ 100$
Total price = Rs. $\left(300 + 100\right)$ = Rs. 400
Now,
Let the VAT on the whole transaction be r%.
$r\%$ of $400 = \frac{r}{100} \times 400 = 4r$
*T*otal transaction = *Rs.* $345 + 110 = Rs.\ 455$

So,
$4r + 400 = 455$
$4r = 55$
$r = \frac{55}{4}$
$= 13.75$
Thus, VAT *charged* on *the* whole transaction is 13.75%.

********** END **********