



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

Answer :

Marked price of the car = Rs. 2,10,000

Discount allowed = 5%

Therefore, discount = 5% of Rs. 2,10,000 = $\frac{5}{100} \times 2,10,000 = \text{Rs. } 10,500$

So, Shikha gets a discount of Rs. 10,500.

Therefore, cost of the car will be = Marked price - Discount

Rs. $(2,10,000 - 10,500)$

= Rs. 1,99,500

VAT = 10% of 1,99,500

= $\frac{10}{100} \times 199500$

= Rs. 19,950

Thus, the amount 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 price of the purse be Rs. y .

VAT = 15% of $x = \frac{15x}{100} = \text{Rs. } \frac{3x}{20}$

VAT = 10% of $y = \frac{10y}{100} = \text{Rs. } \frac{y}{10}$

So, SP of cosmetic items = $x + \frac{3x}{20} = \text{Rs. } \frac{23x}{20}$

SP of purse = $(y + \frac{y}{10}) = \text{Rs. } \frac{11y}{10}$

But the selling price of the cosmetic items and the purse is Rs. 345 and Rs. 110 respectively.

So, $\frac{23x}{20} = 345$

$x = \text{Rs. } 300$

and

$\frac{11y}{10} = 110$

$11y = 1100$

$y = \text{Rs. } 100$

Total price = Rs. $(300 + 100) = \text{Rs. } 400$

Now,

Let the VAT on the whole transaction be $r\%$.

$r\%$ of 400 = $\frac{r}{100} \times 400 = 4r$

Total transaction = Rs. $345 + 110 = \text{Rs. } 455$

So,

$4r + 400 = 455$

$4r = 55$

$r = \frac{55}{4}$

= 13.75

Thus, VAT charged on the whole transaction is 13.75%.

***** END *****