

Profit, Loss and Discount

Chapter 8: Profit, Loss and Discount · Topic 1

Key Concept

Profit occurs when selling price exceeds cost price, calculated as $\text{Profit} = \text{Selling Price} - \text{Cost Price}$, with $\text{Profit}\% = (\text{Profit} \div \text{Cost Price}) \times 100$.

Loss occurs when cost price exceeds selling price, calculated as $\text{Loss} = \text{Cost Price} - \text{Selling Price}$, with $\text{Loss}\% = (\text{Loss} \div \text{Cost Price}) \times 100$.

A discount is a reduction from the marked price, with the selling price calculated as $\text{Selling Price} = \text{Marked Price} - \text{Discount}$.

Understanding these calculations helps us make informed decisions when buying, selling, or evaluating business transactions.

Quick Revision Notes

- $\text{Profit} = \text{Selling Price} - \text{Cost Price}$.
- $\text{Profit}\% = (\text{Profit} \div \text{Cost Price}) \times 100$.
- $\text{Loss} = \text{Cost Price} - \text{Selling Price}$.
- $\text{Loss}\% = (\text{Loss} \div \text{Cost Price}) \times 100$.
- Discount reduces the marked price.
- $\text{Selling Price} = \text{Marked Price} - \text{Discount}$.
- These calculations aid business decisions.
- They help evaluate transactions.

Practice Questions

- 1 Calculate profit if cost is ₹300 and selling price is ₹360.
- 2 Calculate loss percentage if cost is ₹400 and selling price is ₹350.
- 3 Calculate the selling price after a 10% discount on ₹1000.
- 4 Solve a word problem involving profit and discount.
- 5 Discuss why businesses track profit percentage.
- 6 Create your own profit/loss problem.