6) SP = ₹3600

i) Profit = $\frac{1}{6}$ of ₹3600

$= \frac{1}{6_1} \times \overset{600}{\cancel{3600}}$

= ₹600 (i)

ii) CP = SP − Profit

= ₹3600 − ₹600

= ₹3,000 (ii)

~~SP > CP~~

Profit = SP − CP

= ~~₹3,600~~ − ~~₹3,000~~

= ₹600

iii) Profit % $= \frac{\overset{20}{\cancel{600}}}{\underset{1}{\cancel{3000}}} \times 100$

= 20% (iii)

15) Let CP = x

$SP = \frac{9x + x}{9} = \frac{10x}{9}$

$SP = 250$

$\frac{10x}{9} = 250$

$\Rightarrow x = 250 \times \frac{9}{10}$

$\Rightarrow x = 25 \times 9 = 225$

$CP = ₹225$

ii) Profit $= ₹\frac{x}{9}$

$= ₹\frac{225}{9} = ₹25$

$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{P}{CP} \times 100$

$\Rightarrow \frac{25}{225} \times 100 \Rightarrow \frac{100}{9}\% = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$

(21-BB)

Rahim

11) Ram paid ₹ 14,490 to Rahim

Then SP = ₹ 14,490

Profit = 5%.

$$CP = \frac{100}{100+P\%} \times SP$$

$$= \frac{100}{105} \times 14,490$$

$$= ₹ 13800$$

CP of Rahim = SP of Rajesh

ii) SP = ₹ 13800

Loss = 8%.

$$CP = \frac{100}{100-8\%} \times SP$$

$$= \frac{100}{92} \times 13800$$

$$= ₹ 1500$$

1st Case

12) Mohan paid ₹ 912 to Peter

Then SP of Peter = ₹ 912

Loss = 5%.

$$CP = \frac{100}{100-L\%} \times SP$$

$$= \frac{100}{95} \times 912$$

$$= ₹ 960$$