44 The buying price of old bicycle = ₹162

Money spent on repairs = ₹18

Real CP of the bicycle = 162 + 18 = ₹180

SP of the bicycle = ₹207

Profit = S.P − C.P = 207 − 162 = ₹45

Gain % = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100 = \frac{45}{180} \times 100 = 25\%$.

Exercise 8 A

5) Cost price of an article = ₹ 4800
S.P of an article = ₹ 5820
Amount spent on transportation = ₹ 1200
Total C.P = ₹ 4800 + ₹ 1200 = ₹ 6000
Loss = ₹ 6000 − ₹ 5820 = ₹ 180
Loss % = $\frac{180}{6000} \times 100 = 3\%$

6) S.P of T.V = ₹ 3,600
Gain = $\frac{1}{6}$ of ₹ 3,600 = $\frac{1}{6} \times 3600 = ₹ 600$

(i) Gain = ₹ 600
(ii) C.P price of T.V = S.P − Gain
= ₹ 3600 − ₹ 600 = ₹ 3000
(iii) Gain % = $\frac{600}{3000} \times 100 = 20\%$

7) S.P of goods = ₹ 5,500
Loss = $\frac{1}{10}$ of ₹ 5,500 = $\frac{1}{10} \times 5500 = ₹ 550$

(i) Loss incurred = ₹ 550
(ii) C.P of goods = S.P + Loss = ₹ 5500 + ₹ 550 = ₹ 6050
(iii) Loss % = $\frac{550}{6050} \times 100 = \frac{100}{11} = 9\frac{1}{11}\%$

8) S.P of sofa = $\frac{4}{5}$

8) Let the C.P = Re 1
S.P = $1 \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore$ Loss = C.P − S.P = ₹ $1 - \frac{4}{5}$ = ₹ $\frac{1}{5}$

Loss % = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{CP} \times 100 = \frac{1}{5} \div 1 \times 100 = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \overset{20}{\cancel{100}}$

= 20%.