

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 6-Maths

(Practice Set 34): Chapter 13- Profit-Loss



For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 6-Maths

(Practice Set 34): Chapter 13- Profit-Loss

Class 6: Maths Chapter 13 solutions. Complete Class 6 Maths Chapter 13 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 6-Maths (Practice Set 34): Chapter 13- Profit-Loss

Maharashtra Board 6th Maths Chapter 13, Class 6 Maths Chapter 13 solutions

Question 1.

Cost price Rs 1600, selling price Rs 2800.

Solution:

Sanju bought goods worth Rs 1600 and sold them for Rs 2800. What was his profit in percentage?

Cost price = Rs 1600, Selling price = Rs 2800

Profit = Selling price – Cost price

= 2800 – 1600

= Rs 1200

Let Sanju make profit of x%.

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$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} = \frac{1200}{1600}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} \times 100 = \frac{1200}{1600} \times 100 \quad \dots(\text{Multiplying both sides by } 100)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1200 \times 100}{1600} = \frac{120000}{1600} = \frac{120000 \div 100}{1600 \div 100} = \frac{1200}{16}$$

$$\therefore x = 75\%$$

$\therefore$ Sanju made a profit of 75%.

Question 2.

Cost price Rs 2000, selling price Rs 1900.

Solution:

Rakhi bought books worth Rs 2000 and sold them for Rs 1900. What was her loss in percentage?

Cost price = Rs 2000, Selling price = Rs 1900

Loss = Cost price – Selling price .

$$= 2000 - 1900$$

$$= \text{Rs } 100$$

Let Rakhi incur a loss of $x\%$.

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} = \frac{100}{2000}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} \times 100 = \frac{100}{2000} \times 100 \quad \dots(\text{Multiplying both sides by } 100)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{100 \times 100}{2000} = \frac{10000}{2000} = \frac{10000 \div 1000}{2000 \div 1000} = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 5\%$$

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∴ Rakhi suffered a loss of 5%.

Question 3.

Cost price of 8 articles is Rs 1200 each, selling price Rs 1400 each.

Solution:

Pallavi bought 8 tables for Rs 1200 each and sold them for Rs 1400 each. What was the percentage of her profit or loss?

Cost price of 1 table = Rs 1200

∴ Cost price of 8 tables = $1200 \times 8 = \text{Rs } 9600$

Selling price of 1 table = Rs 1400

∴ Selling price of 8 tables = $1400 \times 8 = \text{Rs } 11200$

Selling price is greater than the cost price.

∴ Pallavi made a profit.

∴ Profit = Selling price – Cost price

= $11200 - 9600$

= Rs 1600

Let Pallavi make a profit of $x\%$.

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} = \frac{1600}{9600}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} \times 100 = \frac{1600}{9600} \times 100 \quad \dots(\text{Multiplying both sides by } 100)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1600 \times 100}{9600} = \frac{160000}{9600} = \frac{160000 \div 100}{9600 \div 100} = \frac{1600}{96} = \frac{1600 \div 32}{96 \div 32} = \frac{50}{3}$$

$$\therefore x = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$$

∴ Pallavi made a profit of $16\frac{2}{3}\%$.

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Question 4.

Cost price of 50 kg grain Rs 2000, Selling price Rs 43 per kg.

Solution:

Ramesh bought 50 kg grains for Rs 2000 and sold it at the rate of Rs 43 per kg. Find the percentage of profit or loss.

Cost price of 50 kg grains = Rs 2000

Selling price of 1 kg grains = Rs 43

∴ Selling price of 50 kg grains = 43×50

= Rs 2150

Selling price is greater than the cost price.

∴ Ramesh made a profit.

∴ Profit = Selling price – Cost price

= 2150 – 2000

= Rs 150

Let Ramesh make profit of $x\%$.

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} = \frac{150}{2000}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} \times 100 = \frac{150}{2000} \times 100 \quad \dots(\text{Multiplying both sides by } 100)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{150 \times 100}{2000} = \frac{15000}{2000} = \frac{15000 \div 1000}{2000 \div 1000} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$x = 7\frac{1}{2}\%$$

∴ Ramesh made a profit of 7½ %.

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Question 5.

Cost price Rs 8600, Transport charges Rs 250, Portage Rs 150, Selling price Rs 10000.

Solution:

Faruk bought a fridge for Rs 8600. He spent Rs 250 on transport and Rs 150 on portage.

If he sold the fridge for Rs 10,000, what was his percent profit or loss?

Total cost price of a fridge = Cost of fridge + Transportation cost + Portage

$$= 8600 + 250 + 150$$

$$= \text{Rs } 9000$$

$$\therefore \text{Selling price} = \text{Rs } 10,000$$

Selling price is greater than the total cost price.

$\therefore$ Faruk made a profit.

Profit = Selling price – Total cost price

$$= 10000 - 9000$$

$$= \text{Rs } 1000$$

Let Faruk make a profit of $x\%$ on cost price.

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} = \frac{1000}{9000}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} \times 100 = \frac{1000}{9000} \times 100 \quad \dots(\text{Multiplying both sides by } 100)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1000 \times 100}{9000} = \frac{100000}{9000} = \frac{100000 \div 1000}{9000 \div 1000} = \frac{100}{9} = 11\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore x = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$$

$\therefore$ Faruk made a profit of $11\frac{1}{9}\%$.

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Question 6.

Seeds worth Rs 20500, Labour Rs 9700, Chemicals and fertilizers Rs 5600, selling price Rs 28640.

Solution:

Ramchandra bought sunflower seeds worth Rs 20500. He spent Rs 9700 on labour and Rs 5600 on chemicals and fertilizers. He sold it for Rs 28640. What is the percentage of profit or loss?

Total cost price = Cost of seeds + Labour cost + Cost of chemicals and Fertilizers

$$= 20500 + 9700 + 5600$$

$$= \text{Rs } 35800$$

$$\text{Selling price} = \text{Rs } 28,640$$

The total cost price is greater than selling price.

∴ Ramchandra suffered a loss.

$$\text{Loss} = \text{Total cost price} - \text{Selling price}$$

$$= 35800 - 28640$$

$$= \text{Rs } 7160$$

Let Ramchandra incur a loss of x%.

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} = \frac{7160}{35800}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{100} \times 100 = \frac{7160}{35800} \times 100 \quad \dots(\text{Multiplying both sides by } 100)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{7160 \times 100}{35800} = \frac{716000}{35800} = \frac{716000 \div 100}{35800 \div 100} = \frac{7160}{358} = 20$$

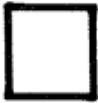
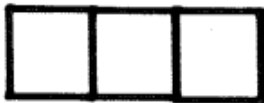
$$\therefore x = 20\%$$

∴ Ramchandra incurred a loss of 20%.

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Questions and Activities**Question 1.**

Maths is fun! (Textbook pg. no. 72)

Number of squares			
Number of sticks	4	7	10

Arpita used 4 matchsticks to make a square. Then she took 3 more sticks and arranged them to make 2 squares. Another 3 sticks helped her to make 3 squares. How many sticks are needed to make 7 such squares in the same way? How many sticks are needed to make 50 squares?

Solution:

Matchsticks needed to make 7 squares = $4 + (6 \times 3)$

= 22

Matchsticks needed to make 50 squares = $4 + (49 \times 3)$

= 151

Question 2.

Project (Textbook pg. no. 72)

- Relate instances of profit and loss that you have experienced. Express them as problems and solve the problems.
- Organize a fair. Gain the experience of selling things/trading. What was the expenditure on preparing or obtaining the good to be sold? How much were the sales worth? Write a composition about it or enact this entire transaction.

Solution:

(Students should attempt the activities on their own.)

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- Chapter 4- Operations on Fractions (Practice Set 12)
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- Chapter 9- HCF-LCM (Practice Set 23)
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- Chapter 9- HCF-LCM (Practice Set 25)
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- Chapter 11- Ratio-Proportion (Practice Set 28)
- Chapter 11- Ratio-Proportion (Practice Set 29)
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- Chapter 13- Profit-Loss (Practice Set 34)
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- Chapter 16- Quadrilaterals (Practice Set 38)
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About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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Who developed the Maharashtra State board books?

As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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