RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2: RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2 help students learn about profit and loss in an easy-to-understand way.

This exercise covers different problems involving profit, loss, and discounts. Each solution is broken down into simple steps making it easier for students to follow and understand. By practicing these solutions, students can improve their skills in handling real-life financial situations and get ready for their exams with more confidence.

CBSE Compartment Result 2024

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2 Overview

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2 provide a detailed overview of profit and loss problems with practical applications. This exercise focuses on various types of problems, including calculating profit percentages, loss percentages, and discount amounts.

It guides students through the process of determining profit or loss based on given cost price and selling price, as well as applying discounts to marked prices.

Each problem is explained with step-by-step solutions, ensuring students understand how to apply the concepts correctly. This exercise helps build a strong foundation in financial mathematics, making it easier for students to tackle similar problems in their exams.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2 PDF

The PDF for RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2 is available below. This resource provides detailed solutions and explanations for various profit and loss problems, helping students understand key concepts and solve related exercises with confidence.

By referring to this PDF students can access step-by-step solutions and gain a clearer grasp of how to handle questions involving profit percentages, loss percentages, and discounts. For easy access, download the PDF through the provided link to enhance your preparation and understanding of the chapter.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2 PDF

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2 (Exercise 10B)

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2 are available below. This resource provide detailed solutions and explanations for problems related to operations on profit and loss.

(1) The marked price of a water cooler is Rs 4650. The shopkeeper offers an off-season discount of 18% on it. Find its selling price.

Solution: Market price = Rs 4650 and discount = 18%

Discount = (18% of Rs 4650) = Rs $\left(4650 \times \frac{18}{100}\right) = Rs\ 837$

Selling price = Rs (4650 – 837) = Rs 3813

(2) The price of a sweater was slashed from Rs 960 to Rs 816 by a shopkeeper in the winter season. Find the rate of discount given by him.

Solution: Marked Price = Rs 960

Selling Price = Rs 816

Discount = Rs (960 – 816) = Rs 144

Rate of discount = $\left(144 \times \frac{100}{960}\right) = 15\%$

(3) Find the rate of discount being given on a shirt whose selling price is Rs 1092 after deducting a discount of Rs 208 on its marked price.

Solution: Selling Price = Rs 1092

Discount = Rs 208

Marked Price = Rs (1092 + 208) = Rs 1300

Rate of discount = $\left(208 \times \frac{100}{1300}\right) = 16\%$

(4) After allowing a discount of 8% on a toy, it is sold for Rs 216.20. Find the marked price of the toy.

Solution: Selling price = Rs 216.20

Rate of discount = 8%

Let the market price be Rs x.

$\therefore x - \frac{8}{100} \times x = 216.20$

$\Rightarrow \frac{100x - 8x}{100} = \frac{21620}{100}$

$\Rightarrow 92x = 21620$

$\Rightarrow x = 235$

Hence, the market price is Rs 235.

(5) A tea set bought for Rs 528 after getting a discount of 12% on its marked price. Find the marked price of tea set.

Solution: Let the market price be Rs x.

$$\therefore x - \frac{12x}{100} = 528$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{100x - 12x}{100} = 528$$

$$\Rightarrow 88x = 52800$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 600$$

Hence, the market price is Rs 600.

(6) A dealer marks his goods at 35% above the cost price and allows a discount of 20% on the marked price. Find his gain or loss per cent.

Solution: Let the cost price be Rs 100.

Then, the market price = Rs (100 + 35) = Rs 135

$$\text{Discount} = \left(\frac{20}{100} \times 135\right)\% = 27\%$$

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{Rs}\,(135 - 27) = \text{Rs}\,108$$

$$\text{Gain} = \text{Rs}\,(108 - 100) = \text{Rs}\,8.$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain percentage} = \left(\frac{8}{100} \times 100\right)\% = 8\%$$

(7) A cellphone was marked at 40% above the cost price and discount of 30% was given on its marked price. Find the gain or loss per cent made by the shopkeeper.

Solution: Let the Cost price be Rs 100.

Market price = Rs (100 + 40) = Rs 140

$$\text{Discount} = \left(\frac{30}{100} \times 140\right)\% = 42\%$$

$$\text{Selling price} = \text{Rs}\ (140 - 42) = \text{Rs}\ 98$$

$$\text{Loss} = \text{Rs}\ (100 - 98) = \text{Rs}\ 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Loss percentage} = \left(\frac{2}{100} \times 100\right)\% = 2\%$$

(8) A dealer purchased a fan for Rs 1080. After allowing a discount of 25% on its marked price, he gains 25%. Find the marked price of fan.

$$\text{Solution: Selling price} = Rs\ \left[\left(\frac{100+25}{100}\right) \times 1080\right]$$

$$= \text{Rs}\left(\frac{125}{100} \times 1080\right) = Rs\ 1350$$

Let the market price be Rs x.

$$\text{Discount} = \left(\frac{25}{100} \times x\right)\%$$

$$\text{Selling price} = \text{Mp} - \text{Discount}$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{25x}{100} = 1350$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{100x - 25x}{100} = 1350$$

⇒ 75x = 135000

⇒ x = 1800

Hence, the market price is Rs 1800.

(9) A dealer bought a refrigerator for Rs 11515. After allowing a discount of 16% on its marked price, he gains 20%. Find the marked price of the refrigerator.

$$\text{Solution: Selling price} = Rs\ \left[\left(\frac{100+20}{100}\right) \times 11515\right]$$

$$= \text{Rs}\left(\frac{120}{100} \times 11515\right) = Rs\ 13818$$

Let the market price be Rs x.

$$\text{Discount} = \frac{16x}{100}$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{16x}{100} = 13818$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{100x - 16x}{100} = 13818$$

⇒ 84x = 1381800

⇒ x = 16450

Hence, the market price is Rs 16450.

(10) A jeweller allows a discount of 16% to his customers and still gains 20%. Find the marked price of a ring which costs the jeweller Rs 1190.

Solution: $\therefore$ Selling price $= \text{Rs}\left[\left(\frac{100+20}{100}\right) \times 1190\right]$

$= \text{Rs}\left(\frac{120}{100} \times 1190\right) = Rs\ 1428$

Let the market price be Rs x.

$\text{Discount} = \frac{16x}{100}$

$\therefore x - \frac{16x}{100} = 1428$

$\Rightarrow \frac{100x-16x}{100} = 1428$

⇒ 84x = 142800

⇒ x = 1700

Hence, the market price is Rs 1700.

(11) After allowing a discount of 10% on the marked price, a trader still makes a gain of 17%. By what per cent is the marked price above the cost price?

Solution: Let the cost price be Rs 100.

Selling price = Rs (100 + 17) = Rs 117

Let the market price be Rs x.

$$\text{Discount} = \frac{10x}{100} = \frac{x}{10}$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{x}{10} = 117$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10x - x}{10} = 117$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 1170$$

⇒ x = 130

Hence, the market price is (130 – 100) = 30% above the cost price.

(12) How much per cent above the cost price should a shopkeeper mark his goods so that after allowing a discount of 10% on the marked price, he gains 8%?

Solution: Let the cost price be Rs x.

Selling price = Rs (100 + 8) = Rs 108

Let the market price be Rs x.

$$\text{Discount} = \frac{10x}{100} = \frac{x}{10}$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{x}{10} = 108$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 1080$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 120$$

Hence, the market price is (120 – 100) = 20% above the cost price.

(13) The marked price of TV is Rs 18500. A dealer allows two successive discounts of 20% and 5%. For how much is the TV available?

Solution: First discount $= Rs\left(\frac{20}{100} \times 18500\right) = Rs\ 3700$

Price after the first discount = Rs (18500 – 37000 = Rs 14800

Second discount $= Rs\left(\frac{5}{100} \times 14800\right) = Rs\ 740$

Price after second discount = Rs (14800 – 740) = Rs 14060

Hence, the TV is available for Rs 14060.

(14) Find the single discount which is equivalent to two successive discounts of 20% and 5%.

Solution: Let the market price be Rs 100.

First discount = Rs (100 – 20) = Rs 80.

Second discount $= Rs\ \left(\frac{5}{100} \times 80\right) = Rs\ 4$

Price after second discount = Rs (80 – 4) = Rs 76

∴ Single discount equivalent to given successive discount = (100 – 76)% = 24%

Benefits of RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 10 Exercise 10.2

- **Clear Understanding**: The solutions provide detailed, step-by-step explanations, helping students grasp the concepts of profit and loss more effectively.
- **Practice and Application**: By working through these solutions students gain hands-on practice with different types of profit and loss problems, reinforcing their understanding and application of the concepts.
- **Enhanced Problem-Solving Skills**: The exercise covers various scenarios and problem types, allowing students to develop and refine their problem-solving skills in financial mathematics.

- **Exam Preparation**: The structured approach of the solutions helps students prepare better for exams by familiarizing them with the types of questions that may appear and how to approach them.
- **Confidence Building**: With detailed explanations and solutions, students can build confidence in their ability to tackle profit and loss problems, reducing exam-related stress.
- **Time Efficiency**: The clear solutions save time by providing direct and effective methods to solve problems, helping students complete their practice more efficiently.
- **Concept Reinforcement**: The exercise helps reinforce key concepts related to profit, loss, and discounts, ensuring that students have a solid understanding before moving on to more complex topics.