



Discount

Understanding Notes:

- Discount is a reduction given on the marked price of an article.
- Shops offer discounts to attract customers.
- The price after discount is called the Selling Price (SP).
- Discount is usually given as a percentage of the Marked Price (MP).
- Discount percentage helps to easily calculate how much price is reduced.

Important Points:

- Discount = Marked Price (MP) – Selling Price (SP)
- Discount % = $\left(\frac{\text{Discount Price}}{\text{Marked}}\right) \times 100$
- Selling Price = Marked Price – Discount
- Discount is always calculated on the Marked Price unless stated otherwise.
- A higher discount means a lower selling price.

Different Types of Examples with Solutions:

Example Easy (Find Discount)

- The marked price of a shirt is ₹500. It is sold for ₹400. Find the discount.

Solution: Discount = MP – SP = 500 – 400 = ₹100

Example (Easy – Find Discount Percent):

- The marked price of a bag is ₹600. It is sold for ₹480. Find the discount percent.

Solution: Discount = 600 – 480 = ₹120

$$\text{Discount \%} = \left(\frac{120}{600}\right) \times 100 = 20\%$$

Example Moderate (Find Selling Price when Discount % is given)

- The marked price of a cycle is ₹8000 and the discount offered is 15%. Find the selling price.

Solution: Discount = $\left(\frac{15}{100}\right) \times 8000 = ₹1200$

Selling Price = 8000 – 1200 = ₹6800



Example Moderate (Find Marked Price when Discount and SP are given)

- After allowing a discount of ₹250 on a television, it is sold for ₹4750. Find the marked price.

Solution: Marked Price = Selling Price + Discount

$$\text{Marked Price} = 4750 + 250 = ₹5000$$

Example Moderate (Find Discount and SP when two successive discounts are given)

- A washing machine is marked at ₹20000. Successive discounts of 10% and 5% are given. Find the final selling price.

Solution: First Discount = $\left(\frac{10}{100}\right) \times 20000 = ₹2000$

$$\text{Price after first discount} = 20000 - 2000 = ₹18000$$

$$\text{Second Discount} = \left(\frac{5}{100}\right) \times 18000 = ₹900$$

$$\text{Final Selling Price} = 18000 - 900 = ₹17100$$

Summary Points:

- Discount = Marked Price – Selling Price.
- Discount is usually a percentage of the Marked Price.
- Selling Price = Marked Price – Discount.
- Successive discounts are applied one after another, not added together.
- Discount makes the article cheaper and more attractive to customers.