You have the responsibility of calculating the net worth of purchases that have been made for your computer store by one of your sales managers.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
Item	Wholesale Price	Markup Percent	Retail price	Number Ordered	Total Cost of Purchase (minus)	Number Sold	Total revenue from Sales (plus)	GST and PST (10% 0r 0.10)	Profit or Loss
Monitor Widescreen	$110.00	43%	$157.30	10	$1110.00	7	$1101.10	$110.11	1.01
Widow Gaming System	$650.00	38%		10		6			
Acer Aspire Notebook PC	$310.00	48%		15		7			
Iomega Select 1TB External Desktop HD	$60.00	25%		10		4			
Centon 512MB DDR 333MHz Memory	$27.00	15%		20		14			
Kingston 4GB USB Flash Drive	$5.60	85%		40		32			
Transcend Compact Flash - 2GB	$12.25	65%		30		26			
EVGA X58 Motherboard	$380.00	18%		8		3			
APC Battery Backup	$72.00	37%		5		4			
CybertronPC Tower Server	$1430.00	74%		2		2			

Totals

Required Formula: (Example provided from monitor item from above)

a) Retail Price = (Wholesale Price) x (Markup Percent – as a decimal) + (Wholesale Price) =
110.00 x 0.43 + 110.00 = 47.30 + 110.10 = 157.30

b) or Retail Price = (Wholesale Price) x (100% + Markup Percent) = (Wholesale Price) x (new percent – as a decimal) =
110.00 + (100% + 43%) = 110.00 x (143%) = 110.00 x 1.43 = 157.30

c) Total Cost of Purchase = (Wholesale Price) x (Number ordered) = 110.00 x 10 = 1100.00

d) Total Revenue from Sales =(Retail Price) x (Number Sold) = 157.30 x 7 = 1101.10

e) GST/PST = (Total Revenue from Sales) x 0.01 = 1101.10 x 0.10 = 110.11

f) Profit or Loss = (Total Revenue from Sales) – (Total Cost of Purchase) = 1101.10 – 1100.00 = 1.01

When calculating Retail Price using the second method, the part which requires at addition of percents (100% + Markup Percent) is an activity that basically requires mental math and then moving the decimal two places to the left and removing the percent sign.
(100% + 65%) = 165% = 1.65   (100% + 18%) = 118% = 1.18

Based on purchases and sales a conclusion can be reached on whether the items sales are starting to generate a profit or because of lack of sales still represent an expense (loss).
a) If the difference between Total Revenue from Sales and Total Cost of Purchase is a positive value sales are generating a profit.
b) If the difference between Total Revenue from Sales and Total Cost of Purchase is a negative value sales have not started generating a profit; therefore, the item is generating a loss.

GST/PST collected is not considered a profit or a loss because the retail seller must collect this money from sales and then submit the collected amount to the government.