GENERAL APTITUDE

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Mixtures & Alligation

- **Alligation** : It is the rule which enables us to find the ratio in which two or more ingredients at given prices must be mixed to produce a mixture of a desired price.(mixing / linking)
- **Mean Price** : The cost price of a unit quantity of mixture is called the mean price.
- **Dearer** : The more expensive ingredient

- Note :

Always maintain the order in which problem is given else answer gets changed

Mixtures & Alligation

Type 1 oranges at Rs.60 per kg and Type 2 oranges at Rs.120 per kg and when mixed cost is Rs.75 per kg. Find the ratio in which Type 1 and Type 2 oranges are mixed.

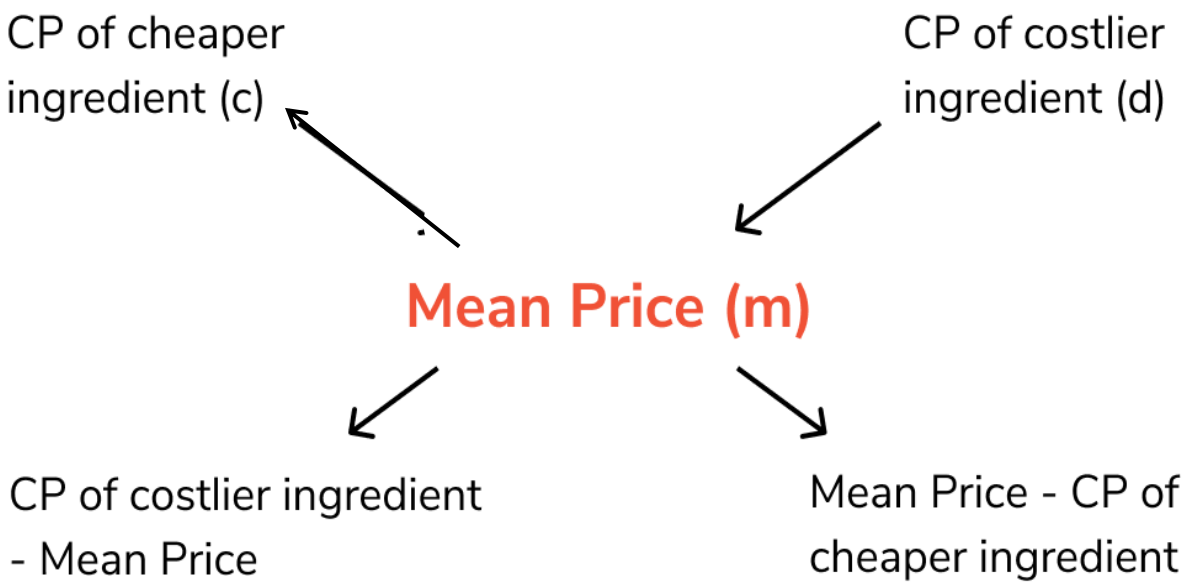
Soln:

Type 1 60 Type 2 120

75

x = d-m y =m-c

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{d-m}{m-c} = \frac{120-75}{75-60} = \frac{45}{15} = \frac{3}{1} = 3:1$$



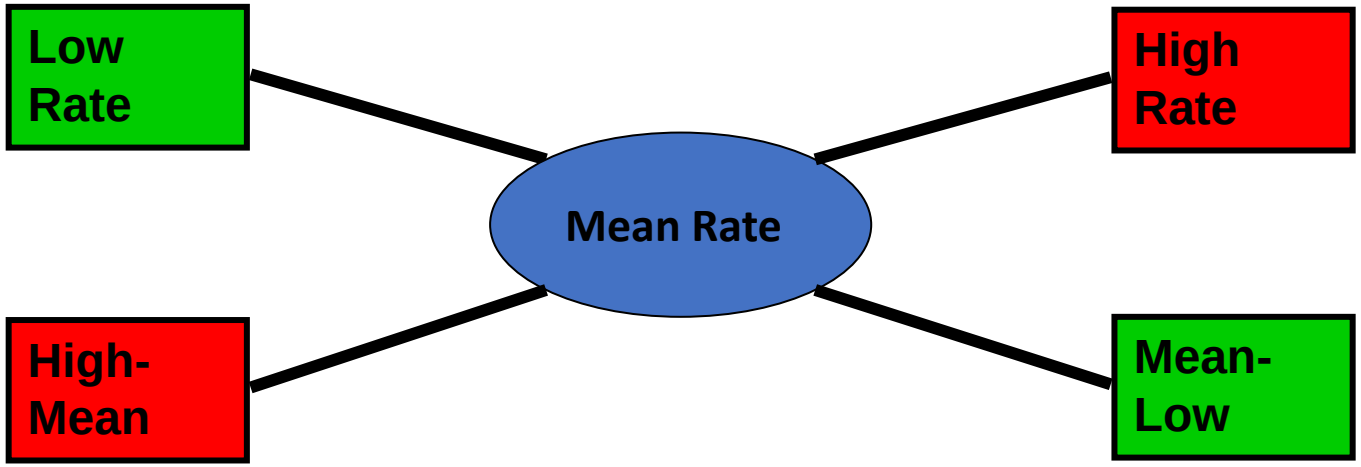
$$\frac{\text{Quantity of cheaper ingredient}}{\text{Quantity of costlier ingredient}} = \frac{d - m}{m - c}$$

Mixtures & Alligation

$$\frac{\text{Quantity of Lower}}{\text{Quantity of Higher}} = \frac{\text{(C.P. of Higher) – (Mean Price)}}{\text{(Mean Price) – (C.P. of Lower)}}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{Q}l}{\mathbf{Q}h} = \frac{\mathbf{CP}h - \mathbf{CP}m}{\mathbf{CP}m - \mathbf{CP}l}$$

(**Qty** Low) : (**Qty** High) = (**CP**h-**CP**m) : (**CP**m-**CP**l)

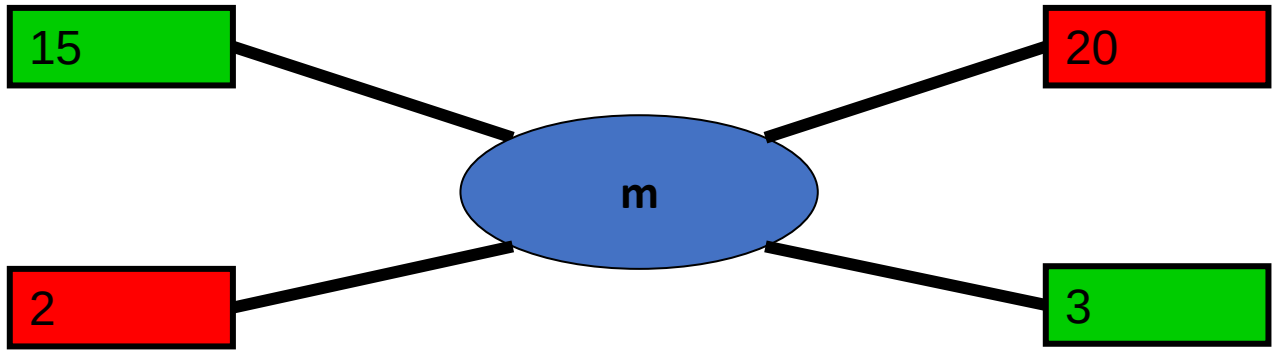


Mixtures & Alligation

Q. CP of rice A is Rs. 15/kg and CP of rice B is Rs.20/kg. If both A and B are mixed in the ratio 2:3. Then find the price per kg of the mixed rice.

A. Rs. 28 B. Rs. 17 C. Rs. 18 D. Rs. 48

Soln:



$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{d-m}{m-c}$

$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{20-m}{m-15}$

$m = \frac{90}{5}$ = Rs.18

Ans: C

Mixtures & Alligation

Q. In what ratio must a grocer mix two varieties of dal worth Rs. 60/kg & Rs. 65/kg, so that selling the mixture at 68.20/kg, he may gain 10%.

Soln:

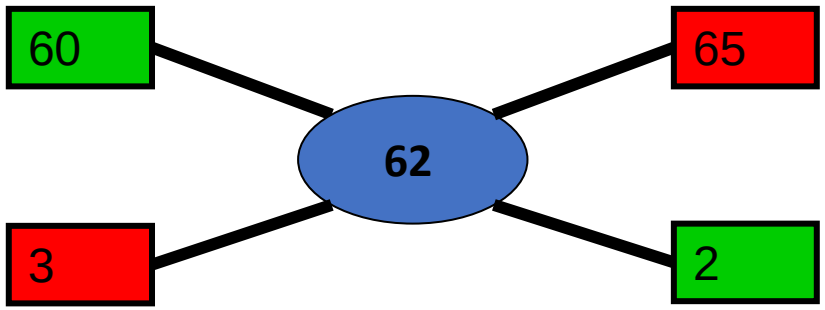
- Mean price is always CP
- Steps-
- 1. m=?
- 2. m = cost price(CP)
- 3. SP = given
- 4. find x/y=?

Mixtures & Alligation

In what ratio must a grocer mix two varieties of dal worth Rs. 60/kg & Rs. 65/kg, so that selling the mixture at 68.20/kg, he may gain 10%.

A. 3:2 B. 2:3 C. 3:4 D. 4:3

- SP of 1 kg of mixture = Rs. 68.20
- Gain =10%
- In case of profit, SP = $\frac{\text{C.P. x (100 +\%gain)}}{100}$
- CP of 1kg of mixture = Rs ($\frac{100}{100+10}$ x 68.2)
- $= \frac{682}{11}$
- Mean price =Rs. 62
- By the rule of alligation, we have :
- C.P. of 1kg dal of 1st kind C.P. of 1kg dal of 2nd kind



x/y = 3/2= 3:2

Ans: A

Mixtures & Alligation

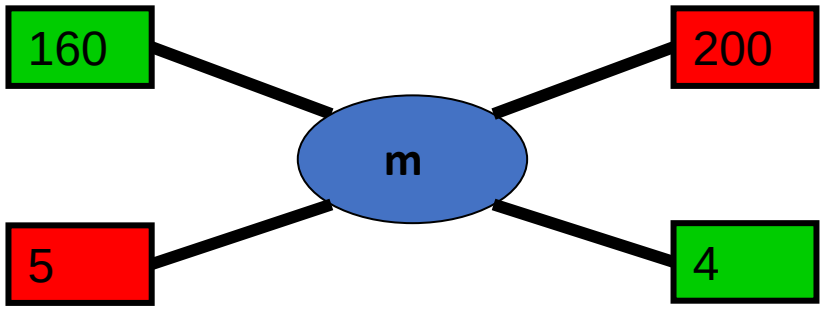
Q. A person blends two varieties of tea, one cost Rs. 160/kg and other cost Rs. 200/kg in the ratio 5 : 4. He sells the blended variety at Rs.192/kg. Find the profit %.

A. 6% B. 8% C. 7% D. 9%

Soln :

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{d-m}{m-c}$

cheaper price dearer price



$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{200-m}{m-160}$

5m -800 = 800 -4m

9m = 1600

m = $\frac{1600}{9}$

SP=Rs.192(given) , CP =mean price

Profit% = $\frac{SP-CP}{CP}$ x 100

$= \frac{192 - \frac{1600}{9}}{\frac{1600}{9}} = \frac{1728 - 1600}{1600} = \frac{128}{16} = 8\%$ **Ans: B**

Mixtures & Alligation

Q. Two jars A and B contain milk and water in the ratio 7:5 and 17:7 respectively. In what ratio mixtures from two vessels should be mixed to get a new mixture containing milk and water in the ratio 5:3?

A. 2:1 B. 1:2 C. 2:3 D. 3:4

Soln:

For these type of questions consider 1 ingredient out of the two ingredients and represent as fraction of one.

A
m:w
7:5

B
m:w
17:7

C
m:w
5:3

We consider milk here, so fraction of milk,

A
$\frac{7}{7+5} = \frac{7}{12}$

B
$\frac{17}{17+7} = \frac{17}{24}$

C
$\frac{5}{5+3} = \frac{5}{8}$

Ans: A

To make calculations easier, convert all denominator into common one

So, find LCM(12,24,8) = 24

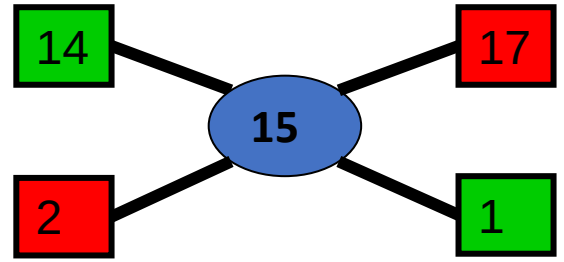
A
$\frac{7}{12} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{14}{24}$

B
$\frac{17}{24}$

C
$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{15}{24}$

forget denominators,

By rule of Alligation,



2:1

Mixtures & Alligation

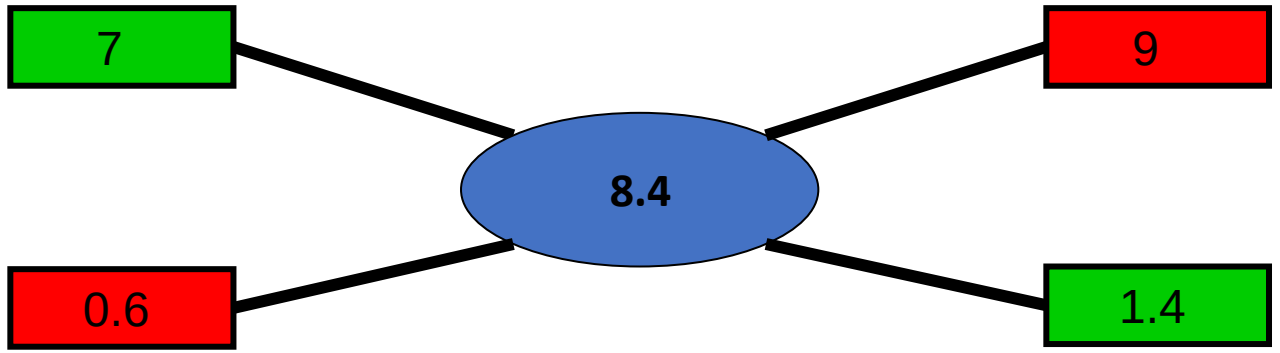
Q. How many kg of sugar costing Rs. 9 per kg must be mixed with 27kg of sugar costing Rs. 7 per kg, so that there maybe a gain of 10% by selling the mix at 9.24 per kg ?

A. 62kg B. 63kg C. 53kg D. 59kg

Soln:

$$SP = \frac{C.P. \times (100 + \%gain)}{100}$$

CP (Mean) = 9.24 x 100/110 = 8.4



- Qty of Low : Qty of High = 0.6/1.4 = 6/14 = 3/7
- 27 / Q_H = 3/7
- Q_H = 27 x 7/3 = 63 kg

Ans: B

Mixtures & Alligation

Q. The ratio of milk to water in 80 litres of a mixture is 7 : 3. The water (in litres) to be added to it to make the ratio 2 : 1 is ?

A. 4 litres B. 5 litres C. 6 litres D. 8 litres

Soln:

Mixture = 80 litres

Milk : Water

7 : 3 = 7+3 = 10(total parts of mixture)

Quantity of Milk = $\frac{7}{10}$ x 80 = 56 litres

Quantity of Water = $\frac{3}{10}$ x 80 = 24 litres

Let quantity of water added be 'x' litres

$\frac{56}{24+x} = \frac{2}{1}$ 56 = 48 + 2x

x = 4 litres of water is to be added.

OR

Let, Milk = 7x and Water = 3x

7x + 3x = 80 litres
10x = 80
x = 8litres

Milk = 7x = 7x8 = 56 litres
Water = 3x =3x 8 = 24 litres

$\frac{56}{24+x} = \frac{2}{1}$ 56 = 48 + 2x

x = 4 litres of water is to be added.

Ans : A

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. What quantity of sugar costing Rs 21.20 per kg must be mixed with 144 kg of sugar priced at Rs 26.20 per kg so that 10% may be gained by selling mix at Rs 25.30/kg ?

A. 256 kg B. 265 kg C. 244 kg D. 144 kg

Ans: A

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. Find the ratio in which the contains of 2 jars A & B containing spirit & water in the ratio 1:3 & 3:2 respectively must be mixed so that resulting mixture contains 45% spirit?

A. 2:3 B. 3:5 C. 3:2 D. 3:4

Ans D

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. Two solutions have milk : water ratio of 2:3 and 4:5. In what ratio must they be mixed such that the resultant solution has milk : water ratio of 3:4?

A. 8:3 B. 3:8 C. 5:9 D. 9:5

Ans : C

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. In what ratio rice at Rs. 9.30/kg be mixed with rice at Rs. 10.80/kg. So that the mixture be worth Rs. 10/kg.

A. 6:5 B. 8:7 C. 3:7 D. 6:1

Ans : B

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. The ratio, in which tea costing Rs. 192 per kg is to be mixed with tea costing Rs. 150 per kg so that the mixed tea when sold for Rs. 194.40 per kg, gives a profit of 20%.

A. 2 : 5 B. 3 : 5 C. 5 : 3 D. 5 : 2

Ans : A

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. In what ratio must a mixture of 30% alcohol strength be mixed with that of 50% alcohol strength so as to get a mixture of 45% alcohol strength?

A. 1 : 2 B. 1 : 3 C. 2 : 1 D. 3 : 1

Ans : B

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. A mixture of 70 litres of alcohol and water contains 10% of water. How much water must be added to the above mixture to make the water 12.5% of the resulting mixture?

A. 1 litre B. 1.5 litres C. 2 litres D. 2.5 litres

Ans: C

- Water=10% of 70 lit=7 lit,
- alcohol=90% of 70 lit=63 lit.
- Let, x lit water must be added.
  $\frac{(7+x)}{63} = \frac{12.5\%}{87.5\%}$
- 7 +x = 787.5/87.5
  7 + x = 9
- x=2 litres

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. In what ratio should two qualities of coffee powder having the rates of ₹47 per kg and ₹32 per kg be mixed in order to get a mixture that would have a rate of ₹37 per kg?

A. 1 : 2 B. 4 : 1 C. 1 : 3 D. 3 : 1 E. 1 : 4

Ans: A

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. How many kilograms of tea worth Rs. 3. 60 per kg. must be mixed with 8 kg. of tea worth Rs. 4.20 per kg. so that by selling the mixture at Rs. 4.40 per kg. There may be a of 10%.

A) 4 kg B) 3 kg. C) 6 kg. D) 8 kg.

Ans: A

Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. The ratio of milk to water in 20 litres of a mixture is 3 :1. The Milk (in litres) to be added to the mixture so as to have milk and water in the ratio 4 : 1 is ?

A. 7 litres B. 4 litres C. 5 litres D. 6 litres

Ans: C

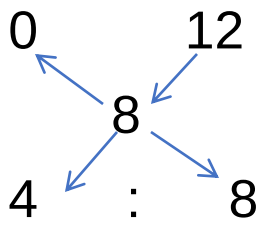
Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. In what ratio must water be mixed with milk costing Rs. 12 per litre to obtain a mixture worth of Rs. 8 per litre?

A. 1 : 2 B. 2 : 1 C. 2 : 3 D. 3 : 2

Ans: A

By the rule of alligation :



Ratio of water to milk

= 4 : 8

= 1 : 2

Percentage

- Percentage is a fraction whose denominator is 100(per 100)

Fraction x100	% ÷100	Fraction	%
3/4	75%	5/4	125%
4/5	80%	3/2	150%
2/3	66.66 %	1/16	6.25%
5/6	83.33 %		
6/5	120%		

Fraction	%	Fraction	%	Fraction	%
1/1	100%	1/6	16.66 %	1/11	9.09 %
1/2	50%	1/7	14.28 %	1/12	8.33 %
1/3	33.33 %	1/8	12.5 %	1/13	7.69 %
1/4	25%	1/9	11.11 %	1/14	7.14 %
1/5	20%	1/10	10%	1/15	6.66 %

Percentage

Q. x is 83.33% of y. So y is ____% of x

Solution:

$x = 83.33y$

$x = \frac{5}{6} y$

So, $y = \frac{6}{5} x$

y = 120% (from chart)

Fraction x100	% 100	Fraction	%
3/4	75%	5/4	125%
4/5	80%	3/2	150%
2/3	66.66 %	1/16	6.25%
5/6	83.33 %		
6/5	120%		

Percentage

Q. x is 80% of y. So y is ____% of x

Solution:

$x = 80y$

$x = \frac{4}{5} y$

So, $y = \frac{5}{4} x$

y = 125%

Percentage

Q. A number x is increased by 20% then the number is decreased by 20%. Find the net % change.

- **Soln** :
- If a number is increased / decreased by x% then there is always a loss of $-(x/10)^2$
- Net % Change = $-(20/10)^2$ = -(400/100) = - 4% (loss)
- **OR**
- Let the number be 100
- 100 ↑ by 20% =120
- So 20% ↓ of 120 = 96

- 100 120 96

-4% = net change

Percentage

Q. A number x is increased by 50% then the number is increased by 20% and again by 10%. Find the net % change

Soln:

- Let the number be 100
- 100↑ by 50% =150
- Again, 150↑ by 20% =30, So 150 + 30 = 180
- 10%↑of 180 = 18, So, 180 + 18 = 198

- 100 150 180 198

98% = net change

Percentage

- **Two Step change of Percentage**

  In first step if number is changed by a% and the result is again changed by b% the net percentage change of original number is given by

  Net % Change in Number = a + b + ab/100 (+ve or –ve)

Percentage

Q. If a number is increased by 12 % & then decreased by 18% then the net % change in number is

Soln:

Net % Change in Number = a + b + ab/100 (+ve or –ve)

% Change = 12 – 18 + (12 x -18)/100

= -6 – 2.16

= - 8.16%

Percentage

- **Percentage Change & effect on Product**

  If A x B = Product

  If A is changed by a% & also B is changed by b% then

  Net % Change in Product = a + b + ab/100 (+ve or –ve)

Percentage

Q. Find % Change of area of rectangle if length increases by 30% & breadth decreases by 12%

Soln :

Net % Change in Product = a + b + ab/100 (+ve or –ve)

% Change of Area = +30 – 12 + (30 x -12)/100

= 18 – 3.6 = + 14.4%

Percentage

Q. If the radius of a circle is decreased by 50%, find the percentage decrease in its area.

- A. 55% B. 65% C. 75% D. 85%
- **Soln**:
- Area of a circle = πr^2 where r is the radius
  => Area is directly proportional to r^2
- Assume the old radius is = r1=100
- $A_1 = \pi \times 100^2 = 10000\pi$

  Assume the new radius is = r2=50

  $A_2 = \pi \times 50^2 = 2500\pi$

  Decrease in area = $10000\pi - 2500\pi = 7500\pi$

  Percentage decrease in area = $\frac{difference}{old}$ x100 = $\frac{7500\pi}{10000\pi}$ x 100 = 75%
- **Ans : C**

Percentage

- Expenditure = Price x Consumption
- $P \propto \frac{1}{\text{Consumption}}$
- So, for expenditure to remain constant, when one quantity increases the other quantity should decrease proportionally.
- Eg: If the price of a commodity is decreased by 20% and its consumption is increased by 20%, what will be the increase or decrease in expenditure on the commodity?
- Soln:

Net % Change = a + b + ab/100 (+ve or –ve)

% Change = -20 + 20 + (-20 x 20)/100

= 0 -4 = -4%

OR

100 === 20%↓(Decrease in Price) ===> 80 === 20%↑(Increase in Consumption) ===> 96.

Thus, there is a decrement of 4%

Percentage

Q. Two numbers are respectively 40% and 60% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

A. 7:8 B. 3 : 5 C. 4 : 5 D. 6 : 7

Soln:-

- Let the third number be 100
- First number = 40% more than 100 = 100 + 40%of 100 = 100+40 = 140
- Second number = 60% more than 100 = 100 + 60%of 100 = 100 + 60 = 160
- Ratio = $\frac{\text{first number}}{\text{second number}} = \frac{140}{160} = \frac{7}{8} = 7 : 8$

Ans: A

Percentage using x

Q. Two numbers are respectively 40% and 60% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

A. 7:8 B. 3 : 5 C. 4 : 5 D. 6 : 7

Soln:-

- Let the third number be x.
- First number = 40% more than x = x + 40%of x $= x + \frac{40}{100}x = \frac{100x+40x}{100} = \frac{140x}{100}$
- Second number = 60% more than x = x + 60%of x $= x + \frac{60}{100}x = \frac{100x+60x}{100} = \frac{160x}{100}$
- Ratio = $\frac{\text{first number}}{\text{second number}} = \frac{\frac{7x}{5}}{\frac{8x}{5}} = \frac{7}{8} = 7 : 8$

Ans: A

Percentage(Assignment)

Q. If the price of sugar increases by 25%, by what percent will a housewife have to reduce her consumption to leave total expenditure on sugar unchanged?

A. 25% B. 35% C. 20% D. 15%

Ans: C

Percentage(Assignment)

Q. 1.14 expressed as a per cent of 1.9 is:

A. 6% B. 10% C. 60% D. 90%

Ans: C

Percentage(Assignment)

Q. A number x is increased by 20% then the number is increased by 10% and again by 50%. Find the net % change.

A. 77% B. 75% C. 88% D. 98% E. 99%

Ans : D

Percentage(Assignment)

Q. If the altitude of a triangle increases by 5% and the base of the triangle increases by 7%, by what percent will the area of the triangle increase?

A. 12.25% B. 12.35% C. 6.00% D. 5.25%

Ans B

Percentage(Assignment)

Q. The length and breadth of a room are increased by 25% and 40% respectively. While the height is decreased by 20%.Find % change.

A. 16% B. 40% C. 60% D. 30%

Ans B

Percentage(Assignment)

Q. If the length of a rectangle is increased by 37.5% and its breadth is decreased by 20%, find the change in its area.

A. 15% increase B. 13% decrease C. 10% increase D. 10% decrease

Ans: C

Percentage(Assignment)

Q. The ratio 5 : 4 expressed as a percent equals :

A. 125% B. 80% C. 40% D. 12.5%

Ans: A

Required % = 5/4 × 100 = 125%

Percentage(Assignment)

Q. 12% of 5000 = ?

A. 600 B. 620 C. 680 D. 720

Ans: A

Profit & Loss

- **Basics**

Profit (Gain) = (S.P – C.P)

Loss =(C.P – S.P)

% gain = (Gain / C.P) x 100

% loss = (Loss / C.P) x 100

- **Multipliers to find S.P**

In Case of Profit : S.P. = C.P. x **(100 +%gain)/100**

In Case of Loss : S.P. = C.P. x **(100 - %loss)/100**

i.e For sale at 25% profit S.P. = 125 % of C.P.

For sale at 25% loss S.P. = 75% of C.P.

Profit & Loss

Q. A man bought certain no of oranges at the rate of 5 for Rs 4 and sold them at the rate of 4 for Rs 5. Find his overall profit/loss percentage?

A. 25.5% Pr B. 36.5% Pr C. 56.2% Pr D. 64.5% Pr

Soln

Cost Price			Selling Price		
Oranges→		Rs	Oranges→		Rs
5	→	4	4	→	5
20	→	16	20	→	25

SP>CP, so profit

P% = (SP –CP)/CP x 100

= (25-16)/16 x 100

= 225/4 = 56.20%

Ans: C

Cost Price			Selling Price		
Oranges→		Rs	Oranges→		Rs
5	→	4	4	→	5
1	→	$\frac{4}{5}$	1	→	$\frac{5}{4}$

SP>CP, so profit

P% = (SP –CP)/CP x 100

$= \frac{(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{4}{5})}{\frac{4}{5}} \times 100 = \frac{(\frac{9}{20})}{\frac{4}{5}} \times 100$

= 225/4 = 56.20%

Profit & Loss

Q. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit %.

A. $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ B. 100% C. $105\frac{1}{3}\%$ D. 120%

Soln:

Let, CP = C , SP=S

As they ask profit % , we know profit = SP – CP

As per given,

3(S-C) = 2S-C

3S -3C = 2S-C

S = 2C

But, Profit = S –C = 2C – C = C

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100 = \frac{C}{C} \times 100 = 100\%$$

Ans : B

Profit & Loss

Q. A shopkeeper sells his goods at 20% profit and to make an extra profit he gives only 800 gm per kg. Find his profit %

A. 25% Pr B. 33.33% Pr C. 50% Pr D. 25% Ls

Soln

CP	SP	Profit
100	120	20
80	120	40

% Profit = 40/80 x 100

= 1/2 x 100

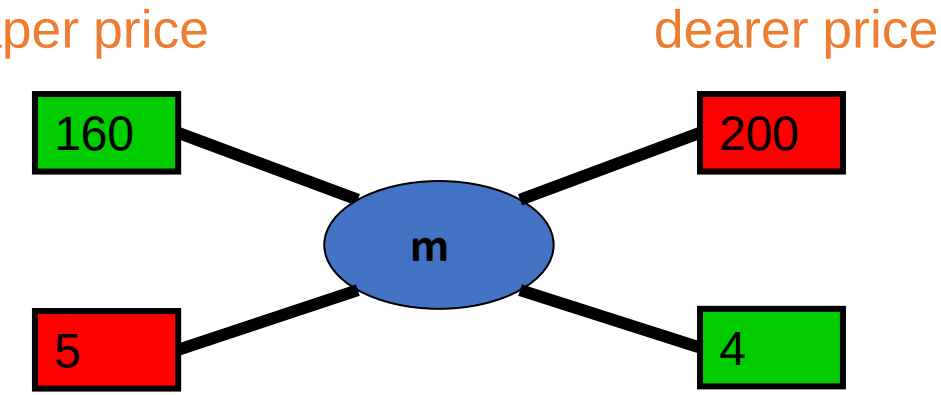
= 50%

Ans: C

Alligation

Q. A person blends two varieties of tea , one cost Rs. 160/kg and other cost Rs. 200/kg in the ratio 5 : 4. He sells the blended variety at Rs.192/kg. Find the profit %.

Soln :



$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{d-m}{m-c}$

$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{200-m}{m-160}$

5m -800 = 800 -4m

9m = 1600

m = $\frac{1600}{9}$

SP=Rs.192(given) , CP =mean price

Profit% = $\frac{SP-CP}{CP}$ x 100

$= \frac{192 - \frac{1600}{9}}{\frac{1600}{9}} = \frac{1728 - 1600}{1600} = \frac{128}{16} = 8\%$

Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A bookseller sells 84 books at the cost of 72 books. Find his profit or loss%

A. 14.28% B. 28.24% C. 20.4% D. 12.86%

Ans : A

Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A man bought a horse & carriage together for Rs 15600 & sold them together, the horse at 36% profit & the carriage at 15% loss. If selling price of both is equal. Find the cost of the carriage?

A.Rs.6000 B. Rs.7600 C. Rs.3600 D. Rs.9600

- **Soln**
- Let CP of horse be H & Carriage be C → H+C= 15600
- SP of both is equal
- So, comparing the CPs
- 136H/100 = 85C/100
- H = 5C/8
- 5C/8 + C = 15600
- 13C/8 = 15600
- C = 1200 x 8
- C = 9600

Ans: D

Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A vendor bought 6 oranges for Re 10 and sold them at 4 for Re 6. Find his loss or gain percent.

A. 8% gain **B. 10% gain** **C. 8% loss** **D. 10% loss**

Ans: D

Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A shopkeeper sells his goods at 10% loss but uses a weight of 750gms instead of 1kg. Find profit %

A. 20% Pr B. 14.28% Pr C. 30% Pr D. 25% Ls

Ans: A

Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A fruit seller buys oranges at 4 for Rs. 3 and sells them at 3 for Rs. 4. Find its profit percent.

A. 43.75% Pr **B. 77.7% Pr** **C. 75% Pr** **D. 65.7% Ls**

Ans: B

Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A man buys a cycle for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the cycle?

A. Rs. 1090 B. Rs. 1160 C. Rs. 1190 D. Rs. 1202

Ans: C

Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. 100 oranges are bought at the rate of Rs. 350 and sold at the rate of Rs. 48 per dozen. The percentage of profit or loss is:

A. 14 2/7% gain B. 15% gain C. 14 2/7% loss D. 15 % loss

Ans: A

Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A shopkeeper sold an article for 2090.42 without any loss or profit. Approximately, what will be the profit percent, if he sold that article for 2602.58?

A. 15% B. 20% C. 25% D. 30%.

Ans : C

$$\text{profit\%} = \frac{\text{sp} - \text{cp}}{\text{cp}} \times 100 \ .$$

$$\text{profit\%} = \frac{2602.58 - 2090.42}{2090.42} \times 100.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{profit\%} = \frac{512.16}{2090.42} \times 100.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{profit\%} = 0.245 \times 100.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{profit\%} = 24.5\% \approx 25\%.\text{(approximately)}$$

Interest

If P = Principal, R = Rate of interest, N = Time in years, I = Interest, A = Amount

Then **A = P + I**

Simple Interest

S.I. = (P x R x N) / 100

Basic principal remains constant.

S.I. is good example of AP(Arithmetic Progression)

Compound Interest

$A = P (1+ R/100)^T$

T = periods of compounding,

C.I. = A – P

R = rate for compounding period

Basic principal keeps on increasing as we get interest on interest.

C.I. is good example of GP(Geometric Progression)

Interest

Q. What is the difference between the simple interest on a principal of Rs. 500 being calculated at 5% per annum for 3 years and 4% per annum for 4 years?

A.Rs. 5 B.Rs. 10 C.Rs. 20 D.Rs. 40 E. None of these

$SI_1 = P\ N_1R_1/100$

$= \frac{500x\ 3\ x\ 5}{100} =$ Rs. 75

$SI_2 = P\ N_2R_2/100$

$= \frac{500x\ 4\ x\ 4}{100} =$ Rs. 80

Difference = 80 – 75 = Rs. 5

OR

500 == 15% ↑ ⇒ 575 (1st case)
500 == 16% ↑ ⇒ 580 (2nd case)
difference = 580 -575 = Rs. 5

Ans : A

Interest

Q. A man borrowed total Rs 2500 at Simple interest from two money lenders. He paid interest at 12% p.a. to one and 14% p.a. to the other. The total interest paid for the year was Rs.326. How much did he borrow at 14%?

A. Rs 1000 B. Rs 1200 C. Rs 1300 D. Rs 1500

Soln:

Let, x = Principal at 12% & 2500-x = Principal at 14%

SI at Rs.x = $\frac{x \times 1 \times 12}{100} = \frac{12x}{100} = \frac{3x}{25}$

SI at Rs.2500 -x = $\frac{2500-x \times 1 \times 14}{100} = \frac{(2500-x) \times 7}{50} = \frac{17500x - 7x}{50}$

SI at x + SI at 2500-x = 326

Substitute and solving the equation gives x =Rs. 1200

We need Principal at 2500-x = 2500 – 1200 =Rs. 1300

Ans: C

Interest

Q. P =Rs. 2000, R =10%, N =2yrs , Find A and CI

Soln:

$A = 2000(1 + \frac{10}{100})^2$

$= 2000(\frac{110}{100})^2$

$= 2000(\frac{121}{100})$

= Rs. 2420

CI = 2420 – 2000 = Rs. 420

2000 → 10% =200

10% 10%

2000 ⟶ 2200 ⟶ 2420

CI = 2420 – 2000 = 420

Interest

Q. Simple interest on a certain sum of money for 3 years at 8% per annum is half the compound interest on Rs. 4000 for 2 years at 10% per annum. The sum placed on simple interest is:

A. Rs. 1550 B. Rs. 1650 C. Rs. 1750 D. Rs. 2000

Soln:

$A = P(1+R/100)^N = 4000(1+\frac{10}{100})^2 = 4000 \times (\frac{11}{10})^2 = 4000 \times \frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} = Rs.\ 4840$

OR

$4000 \xrightarrow[1^{st}\ yr]{10\%} 4400 \xrightarrow[2^{nd}\ yr]{10\%} 4840$

CI = A – I

CI = 4840 – 4000 = Rs. 840

Ans: C

$SI = \frac{1}{2} CI$

$\frac{PNR}{100} = \frac{1}{2} \times 840$

$\frac{P \times 3 \times 8}{100} = 420$

$P(sum) = \frac{420 \times 100}{3x8}$

$= Rs.\ 840$

Interest

Q. Difference between Compound interest & simple interest on a sum placed at 8% p.a. compounded annually for 2 years is Rs 128. Find the Principal

- A.20000 B. 24000 C. 26000 D. 15000
- **Soln**:
- Let the principal be P = Rs. 100.
- time N = 2 years, rate of interest R = 8% per annum
- simple interest = PNR/100=$\frac{100*8*2}{100}$ =Rs. 16
- CI (for 2 years)
- 8% 8%
- 100 → 108 → 116.64
- 16.64

P	SI	CI	Diff
100	16	16.64	0.64

- 0.64 - > 100
- 128 -> ?
- $\frac{12800}{0.64}$ = Rs. 20000

Interest

Q. Difference between Compound interest & simple interest on a sum placed at 8% p.a. compounded annually for 2 years is Rs 128. Find the principal

- A.20000 B. 24000 C. 26000 D. 15000
- **Soln**:
- Let the principal be P = Rs. 100.
- time N = 2 years, rate of interest R = 8% per annum
- simple interest = PNR/100=$\frac{100*8*2}{100}$ =Rs. 16
- compound amount= P(1+R/ 100)^N
- = 100*(1+$\frac{8}{100}$) ^2 = 100 * ($\frac{108}{100}$)^2 = 100($\frac{11664}{10000}$)=$\frac{11664}{100}$ = 116.64
- compound interest = compound amount – principal
- C.I = A - P
  =116.64-100=Rs. 16.64
- the difference between the compound interest and simple interest = 16.64-16.00 = Rs. 0.64
- 0.64 - > 100
- 128 -> ?
- = $\frac{128*100}{0.64}$ = 20000
- Thus, the principal is Rs. 20000.

Ans : A

Interest

- If the difference between compound and simple interest is of **two years** than,
  Difference = $P(R)^2/(100)^2$
  Where P = principal amount, R = rate of interest

- If the difference between compound and simple interest is of **three years** than,
  Difference = $3 \times P(R)^2/(100)^2 + P(R/100)^3$.
  Here also, P = principal amount, R = rate of interest

Interest

Q.A started business with Rs. 45,000 and B joined afterwards with 30,000. If the profit at the end of a year was divided in the ratio 2 : 1 respectively, then B would have joined A for business after.

A. 1 month B. 2 months C. 3 months D. 4 months

Soln:

- Capital of A = Rs. 45,000 Capital of B = Rs. 30,000
- Ratio of P1:P2=2:1
- using formula,
- $\frac{C1T1}{C2T2} = \frac{P1}{P2}$
- In this type , the time period is 12 months i.e. one year
- $\frac{45000 \times 12}{30000 \times T2} = \frac{2}{1}$
- T2=9
- B would join business after (12 - 9) = 3 months
- **Ans: C**

Partnership

Q. A, B & C enter into a partnership with total of Rs 8,200. A's capital is Rs 1000 more than B's & Rs 2000 less than C's. What is B's share of annual profit of Rs 2,460?

A. Rs 1320 B. Rs 720 C. Rs 420 D. Rs 520

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. A started a business by investing Rs. 32000. After 2 months B joined him with some investments. At the end of the year the total profit was divided in the ratio 8:5. How much capital was invested by B?

A. Rs. 30,000 B. Rs. 28000 C. Rs. 24000 D.Rs. 19000

- Soln:
- using formula,
- $\frac{C1T1}{C2T2} = \frac{P1}{P2}$
- $\frac{32000 \times 12}{C2 \times 10} = \frac{8}{5}$
- C2 = Rs. 24000

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. When annual compounding is done, a sum amounts to Rs 5000 in 6 years and 7200 in 8 years. What is the int rate?

A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 25%

Soln

Let P be the principal & R the int rate

→ 5000 = P(1+R/100)^6……(1)

→ 7200 = P(1+R/100)^8……(2)

→ 36/25 = (1+R/100)^2

→ Taking square roots of both sides

→ 1+R/100 = 6/5

→ R/100 =1/5

→ R = 20%

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

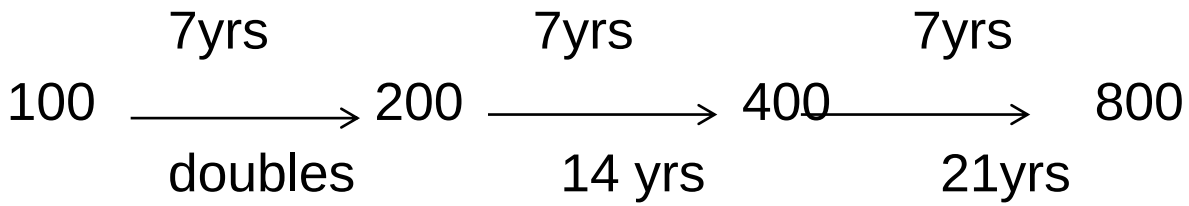
Q. A sum of money placed at compound interest doubles in 7 years. In how many years the principal becomes-

a. 4 times of itself

b. 8 times of itself

Soln:

Let initial value be 100



a. In 14yrs

b. In 21 yrs

OR

100------->200 in 7 years
200------->400 in again 7 years then,
400------->800 in 7 years again, thus
the time becomes= 7+7+7= 21 years.

Interest(Assignment)

Q. A sum fetched a total simple interest of Rs.7056 at the rate of 8 percent per year in 7 years. What is the sum?

A. Rs 12600 B) Rs 15120 C) Rs 10080 D) Rs 7560

Ans : A

Interest(Assignment)

Q. A sum of money placed at compound interest doubles itself in 4 years. In how many years will it amount to 8 times?

A. 9 years B. 8 years C. 27 years D. 12 years

Ans: D

Interest(Assignment)

Q. Difference between Compound interest & simple interest on a sum placed at 20% per annum compounded annually for 2 years is Rs. 72. Find the sum.

A. Rs. 2400 B.Rs. 8400 C. Rs.1800 D.Rs. 900

Ans : C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. What is the simple interest on a sum of Rs. 700 if the rate of interest for the first 3 years is 8% per annum and for the last 2 years is 7.5% per annum?

A.Rs. 269.5 B.Rs. 283 C.Rs. 273 D.Rs. 280 E. None of these

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. Rs.2100 is lent at compound interest of 5% per annum for 2 years. Find the amount after two years.

- A.Rs. 2300 B.Rs. 2315.25 C.Rs. 2310 D.Rs. 2320 E. None of these
- **Soln:**
- $A = P (1+ R/100)^T$
- $A = 2100(1+5/100)^2$
- $A=2100\times[105/100]2$
- $A= \frac{2100 \text{ x } 11025}{10000}$
- Amount, A=Rs.2315.25
- **Ans : B**

Interest(Assignment)

Q.A certain sum of money amounts to Rs. 704 in two years and Rs 800 in 5 years. Find the Principal.

- A. Rs. 640 B. Rs. 600 C. Rs. 550 D. Rs.450
- **Ans: A**

Interest(Assignment)

Q. A started a business by investing Rs. 32000. After 4 months B joined him with some investments. At the end of the year the total profit was divided in the ratio 6:5. How much capital was invested by B?

A. Rs. 30,000 B. Rs. 28000 C. Rs. 40000 D. Rs. 19000

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. Three persons stared a placement business with a capital of Rs. 3000. B invests Rs. 600 less than A and C invests Rs. 300 less than B. What is B's share in a profit of Rs. 886 ?

A. Rs. 443

B. Rs. 354.40

C. Rs. 265.80

D. Rs. 177.20

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. What should be the simple interest obtained on an amount of Rs 5,760 at the rate of 6% p.a. after 3 years?

A. Rs 1036.80

B. Rs 1666.80

C. Rs 1336.80

D. Rs 1063.80

E. None of these

Ans : A

Interest(Assignment)

Q. Anand and Deepak started a business investing Rs.22,500 and Rs.35,000 respectively. Out of a total profit of Rs. 13,800. Deepak's share is

A. Rs 9600 B. Rs 8500 C. Rs 8450 D. Rs 8400

Ans: D

Ratio of their shares-

= 22500 : 35000

= 9 : 14

Deepak's share = Rs.(13800×14/23)

= Rs. 8400


THANK
YOU!