

Simple Interest Concepts and Formulas

Points to remember:

- 1. Interest:** It is the money paid by the borrower to the lender for using the borrowed money.
- 2. Principal:** The total amount of money borrowed by the borrower is called principal.
- 3. Amount:** It is the sum of the interest and principal i.e. the total money paid back to the lender which includes principal and interest.
- 4. Simple Interest:** It is the interest which is payable only on the principal e.g. Simple interest on Rs. 100 at the rate of 5% per annum will be Rs. 5 each year; after one year the amount will be 105, and after two year the amount will be Rs. 110 and so on.

Simple Interest is given by:

$$I = \frac{P * r * t}{100}$$

Where, I = simple interest

P = principal

R = rate of interest

T = number of years

$$5. \text{ Therefore, Principal} = \frac{I * 100}{r * t}$$

$$6. \text{ Similarly, Rate of Interest} = \frac{I * 100}{P * t}$$

$$7. \text{ And, Number of years or time} = \frac{I * 100}{P * r}$$

8. Amount = Principal + Simple Interest

$$= \text{Principal} + \frac{\text{Principal} * \text{rate} * \text{time}}{100}$$

$$= \text{Principal} \left(1 + \frac{\text{rate} * \text{time}}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{Or, } A = P \left(1 + \frac{r * t}{100}\right)$$

Some Quicker Methods:

1.) The payment that can clear a debt of Rs. A for t years at the rate of interest r% per annum is given by:

$$= \frac{100A}{100t + \frac{rt(t-1)}{2}}$$

2) If a sum of money becomes X times in t years at simple rate of interest then the rate of interest is given by:

$$R = \frac{100(X-1)}{t}$$

When different amounts of money mature to the same amount at simple rate of interest, then the ratio of the amounts invested is given by:

$$\frac{1}{100+rt_1} : \frac{1}{100+rt_2} : \frac{1}{100+rt_3} : \dots : \frac{1}{100+rt_n}$$

3) There are two equal amounts of money for t₁ and t₂ years at r₁% and r₂% respectively. If the difference between their interests is Id then the sum is given by:

$$\frac{Id \times 100}{r_1 t_1 - r_2 t_2}$$

Similarly, if the difference between interests on certain sum for t₁ years at the rate of interest r₁ and for t₂ years at the rate of interest r₂% is X then, the sum is given by:

$$\frac{X \times 100}{r_1 t_1 - r_2 t_2}$$

4) If a sum amounts to Rs. P₁ in T₁ years and Rs. P₂ in T₂ years at simple rate of interest, then the rate of interest is given by:

$$\text{Rate of interest per annum} = \frac{100(P_2 - P_1)}{(P_1 t_2 - P_2 t_1)}$$

Simple Interest Aptitude Problems

1) If Suresh borrows Rs. 36000 from Mahesh at rate of interest 6% S.I, at the end of four years how much interest Suresh has to pay along with principal amount?

- A. Rs. 12560
- B. Rs. 12960
- C. Rs. 13500
- D. Rs. 14500

The Correct answer is (B)

Answer with explanation:

Principal amount = Rs. 36000

Rate of interest = 6

Number of years or time = 6 years

Apply formula: $S.I = \frac{P \times r \times t}{100}$

$$\text{Simple interest} = \frac{36000 \times 6 \times 6}{100} = 12960$$

2) If A lends Rs. 4500 to B at 8% per annum and B lends the same sum to C at 10% per annum, find the gain of B in a period of 3 years.

- A. Rs. 220
- B. Rs.240
- C. Rs. 250
- D. Rs.270

The Correct answer is (D)

Answer with explanation:

The gain of B will be equal to the difference between the interest which C pays to D and the interest which B pays to A for the amount borrowed.

Therefore, **apply formula**; $S.I = \frac{P * r * t}{100}$

B's gain = $\frac{P * r * t}{100} - \frac{P * r * t}{100}$ (only r is different, P and t is same in both the cases)

$$= \frac{4500 * 10 * 3}{100} - \frac{4500 * 8 * 3}{100}$$
$$= \frac{135000}{100} - \frac{108000}{100}$$

$$= 1350 - 1080 = \text{Rs. } 270$$

3) In how many years the simple interest on Rs. 6000 at 10% rate of interest S.I will become Rs. 1800?

- A. 3 months
- B. 3.5 months
- C. 4 months
- D. 4.5 months

The Correct answer is (A)

Answer with explanation:

Principal = Rs. 6000

Simple Interest = Rs. 1800

Rate of interest = 10%

Number of years or time = ?

Apply formula: Number of years = $\frac{I * 100}{P * r}$

$$= \frac{1800 * 100}{6000 * 10}$$
$$= \frac{180000}{60000} = \frac{180}{60} = 3 \text{ months}$$

4) Sohan has borrowed Rs. 5000 at the rate of 6% S.I. what amount he needs to pay after 3 years to clear the debt?

- A. Rs. 5500
- B. Rs. 5900
- C. Rs. 6100
- D. Rs. 6300

The Correct answer is (B)

Answer with explanation:

Principal = Rs. 5000

Rate of interest = 6%

Time period = 3 years

Apply formula: $\text{Amount} = P \left(1 + \frac{r * t}{100}\right)$

Therefore, Required Amount = $5000 \left(1 + \frac{6 * 3}{100}\right)$

$= 5000 \left(1 + \frac{18}{100}\right)$

$= 5000 * \frac{118}{100} = \text{Rs. } 5900$

5) In what time Rs. 6000 will give interest of Rs. 720 at the rate of 6% p.a. S.I.?

- A. 1.5 years
- B. 2 years
- C. 2.5 years
- D. 3 years

The Correct answer is (B)

Answer with explanation:

Principal = Rs. 6000

Interest = Rs. 720

Rate of interest = 6%

Time or number of years = ?

Apply formula: Number of years = $\frac{I * 100}{P * r}$

$$= \frac{720 * 100}{6000 * 6}$$

$$= \frac{72000}{36000}$$

$$= \frac{72}{36} = 2 \text{ years}$$