Good evening .....

CAMPUS RECRUITMENT APTITUDE (QUANTS + DI + LR) : (29 Topics 78 Hours)

Topic :

1) Percentage

2) Profit and Loss

QUANTS (17 Topics, 45 Hours) :

1) Basic -- Speed Maths (2 hours)
2) Arithmetic -- Percentage (2 hours)
3) Arithmetic -- Profit & Loss (2 hours)
4) Arithmetic -- Ratio, Proportion & Variation (3 hours)
5) Arithmetic -- Average (1 hour)
6) Arithmetic -- Alligation & Mixture (2 hours)
7) Arithmetic -- Time Speed & Distance (3 hours)
8) Arithmetic -- Time & Work (3 hours)
9) Algebra -- 1st Degree Simple Equations (2 hours)
10) Algebra -- Quadratic Equations (1 hour)
11) Geometry -- Mensuration (3 hours)
12) Modern Math -- Indices and Surds (3 hours)
13) Modern Math -- Numbers & HCF/LCM (6 hours)
14) Modern Math -- Permutation & Combination (3 hours)
15) Modern Math -- Probability (3 hours)
16) Modern Math -- Arithmetic, Geometric & Harmonic Mean and Progressions (3 hours)
17) Data Sufficiency (3 hours)

DATA INTERPRETATION (4 Topics, 12 Hours):

1) Tables (3 hours)
2) Graphs (3 hours)
3) Bar Charts (3 hours)
4) Pie Charts (3 hours)

LOGICAL REASONING (8 Topics, 15 Hours):

1) Linear Arrangements (2 hours)
2) Circular Arrangements (2 hours)
3) Venn Diagrams (3 hours)
4) Syllogisms & Deductions (2 hours)
5) Clocks & Calendars (2 hours)
6) Directions (1 hour)
7) Blood Relations (2 hours)
8) Odd man out (1 hour)

- Find the value of
  (a) 62.5% of 960
  (A) 600 (B) 700 (C) 540 (D) 720

  (b) 44.44% of 2790
  (A) 1420 (B) 1240 (C) 1560 (D) 1260

- Bobby spends 25% of his monthly income on rent, 30% on food and 20% on others. If he saves ₹15000 per month, what is his monthly income?
  (A) ₹65000 (B) ₹50000 (C) ₹60000 (D) ₹40000

- Ajay spends 25% of his income on rent, 60% of the remaining on food, 16.66% of the remaining on education. If he saves ₹4500 per month, find his income.
  (A) ₹15000 (B) ₹22000 (C) ₹20000 (D) ₹18000

- Marks scored by A is 50 and marks scored by B is 40. Then A is what percentage more than B? Also find A is what percentage of B?
  (A) 25%,125% (B) 20%,120%
  (C) 30%,110% (D) 15%,160%

- **(a)** If salary of A is 20% greater than that of B, then by what percentage is B's salary less than that of A?
  (A) 15.57% (B) 16.67% (C) 13.47% (D) 17.68%

(b) If A's salary is 10% less than B's salary, then by what percentage is B's salary greater than that of A?

(A) 9.9% (B) 13.14% (C) 11.11% (D) 12.12%

- **(a)** If the price of an item is increased by 25%, by what percentage should it be reduced to bring it back to the original level?

(A) 20% (B) 25% (C) 30% (D) 35%

(b) If the price of an item is decreased by 25% by what percentage should it be raised to bring it back to the original level?

(A) 35% (B) 30% (C) 25% (D) 33.33%

- **(a)** When the price of an article is increased by 30%, its sales decreased by 20%. What is the effect on the revenue on the article?

(A) 4% less than orginal
(B) 4% more than orginal
(C) 6% more than orginal
(D) 6% less than orginal

(b) Price of an article is increased by 20% and gain it is increased by 30%. The overall percentage change in the price = _____.

(A) 52% (B) 38% (C) 56% (D) 46%

- A student secures 38% of the total marks in an exam and gets 18 marks more than the pass mark. A second student secures 27% of the total marks in the same exam and fails by 37 marks. What is the pass mark as a percentage of the total marks?

(A) 28%
(B) 32.2%
(C) 34.4%
(D) 35%

- In a town, the population of males decreased by 25% from 2001 to 2002. The population of females increased by 20% in this period. If females formed $44\frac{4}{9}\%$ of the population in 2002, what percentage of the population in 2001 were males?

(A) 50%
(B) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
(C) 80%
(D) 75%

- The production of rice in the year 2001 was 1000 tonnes which was 25% of the total food grain production in that year. In the next year if the production of rice decreased by 4% and production of rice as a percentage of total food grain production increased by 5 percentage points, what is the total food grain production in 2002?

(A) 4020 tonnes
(B) 3200 tonnes
(C) 3800 tonnes
(D) 3540 tonnes

FCS

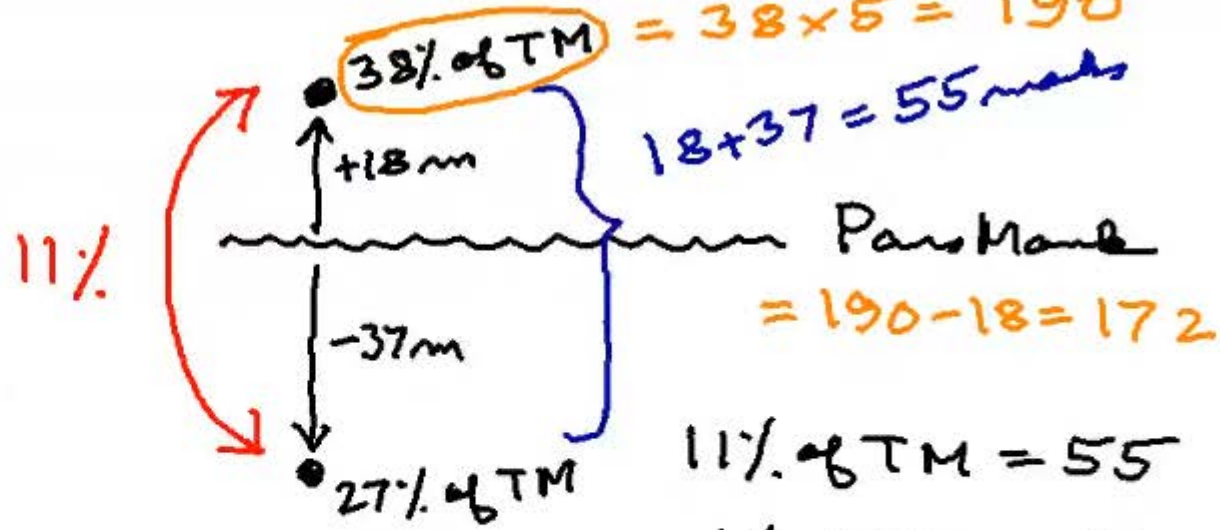
- A student secures 38% of the total marks in an exam and gets 18 marks more than the pass mark. A second student secures 27% of the total marks in the same exam and fails by 37 marks. What is the pass mark as a percentage of the total marks?
  (A) 28% (B) 32.2%
  (C) 34.4% (D) 35%

- In a town, the population of males decreased by 25% from 2001 to 2002. The population of females increased by 20% in this period. If females formed $44\frac{4}{9}\%$ of the population in 2002, what percentage of the population in 2001 were males?
  (A) 50% (B) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
  (C) 80% (D) 75%

DELLOITE

- The production of rice in the year 2001 was 1000 tonnes which was 25% of the total food grain production in that year. In the next year if the production of rice decreased by 4% and production of rice as a percentage of total food grain production increased by 5 percentage points, what is the total food grain production in 2002?
  (A) 4020 tonnes (B) 3200 tonnes
  (C) 3800 tonnes (D) 3540 tonnes

INFOSYS



11% of TM = 55

1% of TM = 5

100% of TM = 500

$\frac{172}{500_5} \times 100$

$= 34.4\%$

TCS

- A student secures 38% of the total marks in an exam and gets 18 marks more than the pass mark. A second student secures 27% of the total marks in the same exam and fails by 37 marks. What is the pass mark as a percentage of the total marks?
  (A) 28% (B) 32.2%
  (C) 34.4% (D) 35%

- In a town, the population of males decreased by 25% from 2001 to 2002. The population of females increased by 20% in this period. If females formed $44\frac{4}{9}\%$ of the population in 2002, what percentage of the population in 2001 were males?
  (A) 50% (B) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
  (C) 60% (D) 75%

DELLOITE

- The production of rice in the year 2001 was 1000 tonnes which was 25% of the total food grain production in that year. In the next year if the production of rice decreased by 4% and production of rice as a percentage of total food grain production increased by 5 percentage points, what is the total food grain production in 2002?
  (A) 4020 tonnes (B) 3200 tonnes
  (C) 3800 tonnes (D) 3540 tonnes

INFOSYS

	2001	2002
Males →	100m	75m
Females →	100f	120f

$\frac{150m}{300m} \quad 18f = 5m + 8f$

$5m = 10f$

$m = 2f$

$44\frac{4}{9}\% \quad 44.44\%$

$4 \times 11.11\% = 4 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$

66.67%

$120f = \frac{4}{9}(125m + 120f)$

- The success rate at one stage, of the Indian cricket team in Australia was 25% from 60 matches. If India lost the next 12 matches, what was the minimum number of total matches that were played if the overall success rate of India was 50%?
(A) 42 (B) 104 (C) 118 (D) 114

- **(a)** The cost price of an item is ₹400. At what price it should to be sold to gain 20%?
(A) ₹480 (B) ₹560 (C) ₹440 (D) ₹540

(b) By selling an article for ₹600, a trader gained 25%. What is the cost price of the article?
(A) ₹500 (B) ₹480 (C) ₹540 (D) ₹440

- By selling 40 apples a man gains the selling price of 10 apples. What is the profit percentage?
(A) 25% (B) 33.33%
(C) 30% (D) 40%

- A man bought 100 mangoes at a certain price, with the intention of selling each at a profit of 25%. But 20 mangoes got spoilt. If he sold the rest at the intended price, what was his profit or loss percentage?
(A) 0% (B) 6.66% profit
(C) 6.25% loss (D) 12.5% profit

- The success rate at one stage, of the Indian cricket team in Australia was 25% from 60 matches. If India lost the next 12 matches, what was the minimum number of total matches that were played if the overall success rate of India was 50%?
(A) 42 (B) 104 (C) 118 (D) 114

- **(a)** The cost price of an item is ₹400. At what price it should to be sold to gain 20%?
(A) ₹480 (B) ₹560 (C) ₹440 (D) ₹540

  (b) By selling an article for ₹600, a trader gained 25%. What is the cost price of the article?
(A) ₹500 (B) ₹480 (C) ₹540 (D) ₹440

- By selling 40 apples a man gains the selling price of 10 apples. What is the profit percentage?
(A) 25% (B) 33.33%
(C) 30% (D) 40%

- A man bought 100 mangoes at a certain price, with the intention of selling each at a profit of 25%. But 20 mangoes got spoilt. If he sold the rest at the intended price, what was his profit or loss percentage?
(A) 0% (B) 6.66% profit
(C) 6.25% loss (D) 12.5% profit

CP of 1 mango → 100x

SP of 1 mango → 125x

100m × 100x = 10^4x

80m × 125x = 10000x

= 10^4x

0%

- Govind marked an article 25% above its cost price and allowed a discount of 30%. Find his loss percentage.
  (A) 10% (B) 15%
  (C) 7.5% (D) 12.5%

- Two articles were sold at the same price. On one article there is a loss of 10% and on the other, profit of 10%. What is profit or loss percentage on the whole?
  (A) 2% profit (B) 2% loss
  (C) 1% profit (D) 1% loss

- Two articles which were bought at same price were sold making 20% profit on one and 10% loss on other. What is the profit or loss percentage on the whole?
  (A) 5% profit (B) 8% profit
  (C) 5% loss (D) 8% loss

- A merchant sold a cycle at a loss of 20%. Instead, if he had sold it for ₹450 more, he would have made a 10% profit. What is his cost price?
  (A) ₹2000 (B) ₹1500
  (C) ₹2500 (D) ₹3000

$$25 - 30 + \frac{25(-30)}{100} \quad (15, A_2)$$

$$= -12.5\%$$

$$= 12.5\% \downarrow$$

- Govind marked an article 25% above its cost price and allowed a discount of 30%. Find his loss percentage.
  (A) 10% (B) 15%
  (C) 7.5% (D) 12.5%

- Two articles were sold at the same price. On one article there is a loss of 10% and on the other, profit of 10%. What is profit or loss percentage on the whole?
  (A) 2% profit (B) 2% loss
  (C) 1% profit (D) 1% loss

- Two articles which were bought at same price were sold making 20% profit on one and 10% loss on other. What is the profit or loss percentage on the whole?
  (A) 5% profit (B) 8% profit
  (C) 5% loss (D) 8% loss

- A merchant sold a cycle at a loss of 20%. Instead, if he had sold it for ₹450 more, he would have made a 10% profit. What is his cost price?
  (A) ₹2000 (B) ₹1500
  (C) ₹2500 (D) ₹3000

$\left(\frac{10}{10}\right)^2$ % Loss

= 1% Loss

SP is same

A

10% ↓

x% ↓

B

10% ↑

x% ↑

Overall % change → Loss

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{x}{10}\right)^2$ %

- Govind marked an article 25% above its cost price and allowed a discount of 30%. Find his loss percentage.
  (A) 10% (B) 15%
  (C) 7.5% (D) 12.5%

- Two articles were sold at the same price. On one article there is a loss of 10% and on the other, profit of 10%. What is profit or loss percentage on the whole?
  (A) 2% profit (B) 2% loss
  (C) 1% profit (D) 1% loss

- Two articles which were bought at same price were sold making 20% profit on one and 10% loss on other. What is the profit or loss percentage on the whole?
  (A) 5% profit (B) 8% profit
  (C) 5% loss (D) 8% loss

- A merchant sold a cycle at a loss of 20%. Instead, if he had sold it for ₹450 more, he would have made a 10% profit. What is his cost price?
  (A) ₹2000 (B) ₹1500
  (C) ₹2500 (D) ₹3000

CP is same

A

20% ↑

B

10% ↓

−10% ↑

A.Mean

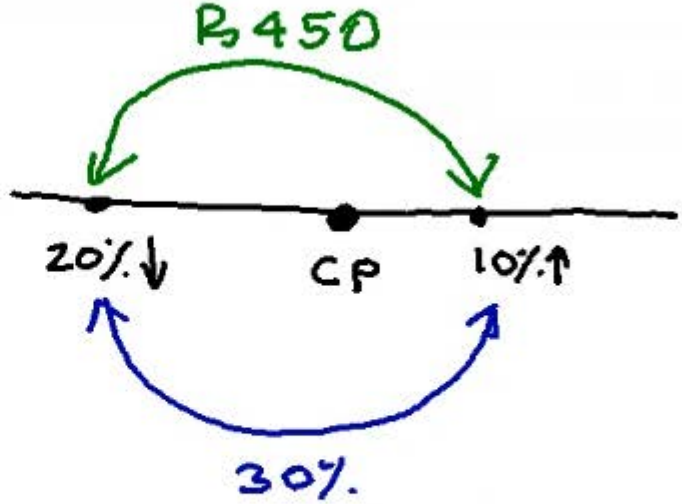
$$\frac{20+(-10)}{2} = 5\% \uparrow$$

- Govind marked an article 25% above its cost price and allowed a discount of 30%. Find his loss percentage.
  (A) 10% (B) 15%
  (C) 7.5% (D) 12.5%

- Two articles were sold at the same price. On one article there is a loss of 10% and on the other, profit of 10%. What is profit or loss percentage on the whole?
  (A) 2% profit (B) 2% loss
  (C) 1% profit (D) 1% loss

- Two articles which were bought at same price were sold making 20% profit on one and 10% loss on other. What is the profit or loss percentage on the whole?
  (A) 5% profit (B) 8% profit
  (C) 5% loss (D) 8% loss

- A merchant sold a cycle at a loss of 20%. Instead, if he had sold it for ₹450 more, he would have made a 10% profit. What is his cost price?
  (A) ₹2000 (B) ₹1500
  (C) ₹2500 (D) ₹3000



30% of CP = ₹450

100% of CP = $\frac{450}{30} \times 100 = ₹1500$

CTS

- Arvind sells a pen at a certain selling price. Had he sold the pen at 2/3 of actual selling price he would have incurred a loss of 10%. What was the amount Arvind actually made?
  (A) 30% (B) 50% (C) 35% (D) 40%

- The selling price of 12 oranges is equal to cost price of 15 oranges. Find profit or loss percentage
  (A) 25% loss (B) 30% profit
  (C) 30% loss (D) 25% profit

TCS

- A shopkeeper bought an article for ₹360. The profit made by the shopkeeper after selling it after a $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ discount is ₹40. Find the marked price (in ₹) of the article.
  (A) ₹400 (B) ₹440 (C) ₹450 (D) ₹480

- Two successive discounts of 30% and 10% are equal to a single discount of
  (A) 33% (B) 35%
  (C) 37% (D) 36%

$CP = 100x$

$SP_2 = 90x$

$SP_1 = \frac{3}{2} \times 90x = 135x$

35% ↑

CTS

- Arvind sells a pen at a certain selling price. Had he sold the pen at 2/3 of actual selling price he would have incurred a loss of 10%. What was the amount Arvind actually made?
  (A) 30% (B) 50% (C) 35% (D) 40%

- The selling price of 12 oranges is equal to cost price of 15 oranges. Find profit or loss percentage
  (A) 25% loss (B) 30% profit
  (C) 30% loss (D) 25% profit

TSS

- A shopkeeper bought an article for ₹360. The profit made by the shopkeeper after selling it after a $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ discount is ₹40. Find the marked price (in ₹) of the article.
  (A) ₹400 (B) ₹448 (C) ₹450 (D) ₹480

- Two successive discounts of 30% and 10% are equal to a single discount of
  (A) 33% (B) 35%
  (C) 37% (D) 36%

150 CP

120 SP

30 Pr

$\frac{30\,SP}{120\,SP} \times 100$

$= 25\%$

CTS

- Arvind sells a pen at a certain selling price. Had he sold the pen at 2/3 of actual selling price he would have incurred a loss of 10%. What was the amount Arvind actually made?
  (A) 30% (B) 50% (C) 35% (D) 40%

- The selling price of 12 oranges is equal to cost price of 15 oranges. Find profit or loss percentage
  (A) 25% loss (B) 30% profit
  (C) 30% loss (D) 25% profit

TSS

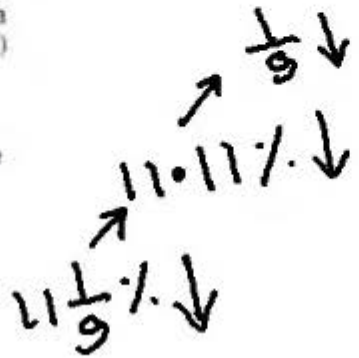
- A shopkeeper bought an article for ₹360. The profit made by the shopkeeper after selling it after a $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ discount is ₹40. Find the marked price (in ₹) of the article.
  (A) ₹400 (B) ₹440 (C) ₹450 (D) ₹480

- Two successive discounts of 30% and 10% are equal to a single discount of
  (A) 33% (B) 35%
  (C) 37% (D) 36%

$CP = 360$

$SP = \frac{8}{9} MP$

$Disc = \frac{1}{9} MP$



$\frac{8}{9} MP - 360 = 40$

$\frac{8}{9} MP = 400$

$MP = 450/-$

CTS

- Arvind sells a pen at a certain selling price. Had he sold the pen at 2/3 of actual selling price he would have incurred a loss of 10%. What was the amount Arvind actually made?
  (A) 30% (B) 50% (C) 35% (D) 40%

- The selling price of 12 oranges is equal to cost price of 15 oranges. Find profit or loss percentage
  (A) 25% loss (B) 30% profit
  (C) 30% loss (D) 25% profit

TSS

- A shopkeeper bought an article for ₹360. The profit made by the shopkeeper after selling it after a $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ discount is ₹40. Find the marked price (in ₹) of the article.
  (A) ₹400 (B) ₹440 (C) ₹450 (D) ₹480

- Two successive discounts of 30% and 10% are equal to a single discount of
  (A) 33% (B) 35%
  (C) 37% (D) 36%

$$-30 - 10 + \frac{(-30)(-10)}{100}$$

$$-40 + 3$$

$$= -37\%.$$

$$\sim 37\%. \downarrow$$

1) Value of a machine depreciates @ 10 % per year. A computer I purchased 2 years ago costs Rs 8,100/- as on date. Find the price at which
   a) I had purchased the computer ?
   b) I will be able to sell the computer 2 years later ?

2) The length of a rectangle increased by 20 %, while he breadth decreased by 10 %. What is the %age change in the area of the rectangle ?

3) Price of rice increased by 20 %. By what %age should my consumption of rice change so as to keep the expense behind rice the same ?

4) If all the sides of a cuboid increased by 4 %, what would be the %age change in the volume of the cuboid ?

5) The numerator of a fraction increased by 20 %, and the denominator decreased by 10 %. If the value of the fraction changes to 16/21, what is the original fraction ?

6) When the price of eggs dropped by 20 %, 5 more eggs could be bought for Rs 100. What is the price of an egg now ?

7) Grapes contain 80 % water, and raisins which are formed by drying grapes contain 20 % water. How many kg of raisins can be obtained from 80 kg of grapes ?

1) Value of a machine depreciates @ 10 % per year. A computer I purchased 2 years ago costs Rs 8,100/- as on date. Find the price at which
   a) I had purchased the computer ?
   b) I will be able to sell the computer 2 years later ?

2) The length of a rectangle increased by 20 %, while he breadth decreased by 10 %. What is the %age change in the area of the rectangle ?

3) Price of rice increased by 20 %. By what %age should my consumption of rice change so as to keep the expense behind rice the same ?

4) If all the sides of a cuboid increased by 4 %, what would be the %age change in the volume of the cuboid ?

5) The numerator of a fraction increased by 20 %, and the denominator decreased by 10 %. If the value of the fraction changes to 16/21, what is the original fraction ?

6) When the price of eggs dropped by 20 %, 5 more eggs could be bought for Rs 100. What is the price of an egg now ?

7) Grapes contain 80 % water, and raisins which are formed by drying grapes contain 20 % water. How many kg of raisins can be obtained from 80 kg of grapes ?

0% ↑ 20% ↑ x% ↑

E = Price × Cons

$0 = 20 + x + \frac{20x}{100}$

$\frac{6x}{5} = -20$

$x = -\frac{100}{6}$

$= -16.67\%$

$\sim 16.67\% \downarrow$

1) Value of a machine depreciates @ 10 % per year. A computer I purchased 2 years ago costs Rs 8,100/- as on date. Find the price at which
   a) I had purchased the computer ?
   b) I will be able to sell the computer 2 years later ?

2) The length of a rectangle increased by 20 %, while he breadth decreased by 10 %. What is the %age change in the area of the rectangle ?

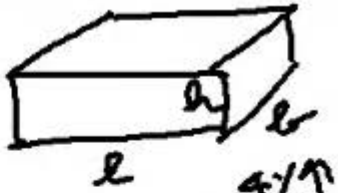
3) Price of rice increased by 20 %. By what %age should my consumption of rice change so as to keep the expense behind rice the same ?

4) If all the sides of a cuboid increased by 4 %, what would be the %age change in the volume of the cuboid ?

5) The numerator of a fraction increased by 20 %, and the denominator decreased by 10 %. If the value of the fraction changes to 16/21, what is the original fraction ?

6) When the price of eggs dropped by 20 %, 5 more eggs could be bought for Rs 100. What is the price of an egg now ?

7) Grapes contain 80 % water, and raisins which are formed by drying grapes contain 20 % water. How many kg of raisins can be obtained from 80 kg of grapes ?



$V = l \times b \times h$ (4% ↑)

$4 + 4 + \frac{4 \times 4}{100} = 8.16\% \uparrow$

$8.16 + 4 + \frac{8.16 \times 4}{100}$

$12.16 + 0.33$

$12.49\% \uparrow$

1) Value of a machine depreciates @ 10 % per year. A computer I purchased 2 years ago costs Rs 8,100/- as on date. Find the price at which
   a) I had purchased the computer ?
   b) I will be able to sell the computer 2 years later ?

2) The length of a rectangle increased by 20 %, while he breadth decreased by 10 %. What is the %age change in the area of the rectangle ?

3) Price of rice increased by 20 %. By what %age should my consumption of rice change so as to keep the expense behind rice the same ?

4) If all the sides of a cuboid increased by 4 %, what would be the %age change in the volume of the cuboid ?

5) The numerator of a fraction increased by 20 %, and the denominator decreased by 10 %. If the value of the fraction changes to 16/21, what is the original fraction ?

6) When the price of eggs dropped by 20 %, 5 more eggs could be bought for Rs 100. What is the price of an egg now ?

7) Grapes contain 80 % water, and raisins which are formed by drying grapes contain 20 % water. How many kg of raisins can be obtained from 80 kg of grapes ?

80kg G

FP

↓

20% of wt = 16kg

R

FP → 16kg = 80% of wt of Rain

100% of wt of Rain = $\frac{16}{80} \times 100 = 20$kg

8) A shopkeeper buys two Rolex watches at Rs 76,000 each. He sells both. On one he gains 15 % and on the other he loses 15 %. Find the net gain or loss % and the amount of gain or loss.

9) A second-hand car dealer sells two cars at Rs 4,79,375 each. On one he made a profit of 12 %, and on the other a loss of 12 %. Find his overall profit or loss %, and the amount of profit or loss.

10) I gain 10 % by selling an article at a price. If I now sell at double the price, what is my profit % ?

11) A shopkeeper makes a profit of 40 % by selling potatoes at a certain price. If he charges Re 1 more per kg potato, he would gain 60 %. What is original SP per kg at which he sold the potatoes ?

12) An article was sold at Rs 60 for a loss. Had it been sold for Rs 81, the gain amount would have been 3/4 th of the former loss amount. What is the CP of the article ?

13) I sold my cycle at 9 % loss. Had I sold it at for Rs 250 more, I would have made a profit of 16 %. What was the CP of my cycle ?

14) A person sold a pen at Rs 65.25 and got a percentage of profit equal to the cost price in Rs. Find the CP of the pen.

15) By selling 99 pens, a hawker gains the cost price of 33 pens. Find his profit %.

16) By selling 80 pens, the hawker gains the selling price of 20 pens. Find his profit %.

17) I bought 15 kg of rice at 450/-, but was forced to sell it at a loss equal to the SP of 3 kg of rice. What was my SP per kg ?

18) A milkman buys 10 lit of pure milk. How many lit of water has to be added so that he makes a 150 % profit by selling at the CP ?

19) I purchase 3 kg of cake from Sugar & Spice at Rs 900. I sell 1/3 rd of it at a profit of 30 %, and the rest at a loss of 12 %. What was my overall profit or loss % ?

20) SP of 15 oranges is equal to CP of 12 oranges. Find the profit or loss %.

21) SP of 15 oranges is equal to CP of 18 oranges. Find the profit or loss %.

22) A man loses 20 % by selling 12 apples for Re 1. How many apples for a rupee should he sell to gain 20 % ?

23) I mark an article at 20 % more than the CP, after which I give 20 % discount. What is my profit or loss % ?

24) 20 % profit is made when an article is sold after 20 % discount. If the profit amount is Rs 6 less than the discount, what is the SP of the article ?

25) A dishonest trader sells his goods at CP, but still makes a profit of 25 %. What weight does he actually use for a kg ?

26) A TV set marked at Rs 3,200 is sold to a retailer at successive discounts of 25 % and 15 %. The retailer marks the price so that he makes a 20 % profit after providing a discount of 10% to a customer. What is the marked price of the TV ?

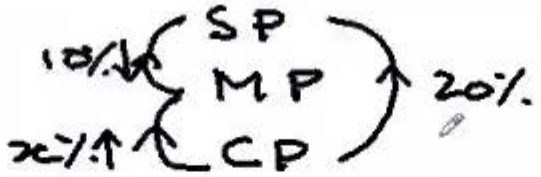
27) A shopkeeper goes to the wholesale market to buy goods. The wholeseller's balance is faulty, and reads 1 kg for 1100 grams of goods. The shopkeeper sells the entire purchase to a customer after first marking up his CP by 10%, but providing a discount of 5% later. Find the net profit or loss % of the shopkeeper ?

$$\text{Disc} = -25-15+\frac{(-25)(-15)}{100} = -36.75\%.$$

$$= 36.75\%.\downarrow$$

$$\text{Ret CP} = 3200 \times \frac{63.25}{100}$$

$$= (32 \times 63.25)\text{Rs}$$



$$x - 10 + \frac{x(-10)}{100} = 20$$

$$\frac{9x}{10} = 30 \quad x = \frac{100}{3}\% = 33.33\%\uparrow$$

27) A shopkeeper goes to the wholesale market to buy goods. The wholeseller's balance is faulty, and reads 1 kg for 1100 grams of goods. The shopkeeper sells the entire purchase to a customer after first marking up his CP by 10%, but providing a discount of 5% later. Find the net profit or loss % of the shopkeeper ?

WS

$10 + 10 + \frac{10 \times 10}{100}$

$= 21\% \uparrow$

$21 - 5 + \frac{21(-5)}{100}$

20

$16 - 1.05 = 14.95\% \uparrow$

Shop

① $\left(\frac{100}{1000} \times 100\right) = 10\% \uparrow$

② $10\% \uparrow$ Price

③ $5\% \downarrow$ Disc

	Rea	DV	%V
1)	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	100%.
2)	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.50	50%.
3)	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.33	33.33%.
4)	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%.
5)	$\frac{1}{5}$	0.20	20%.
6)	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.17	16.67%.
7)	$\frac{1}{7}$	0.14	14.28%.
8)	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.12	12.50%.
9)	$\frac{1}{9}$	0.11	11.11%.
10)	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.10	10%.
11)	$\frac{1}{11}$	0.09	9.09%.
12)	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.08	8.33%.