(1)
$$\frac{25}{100} \times 200 \Rightarrow 50 \text{ (b)}$$
(2) $\frac{40}{100} \times 200 \Rightarrow 200 \text{ (c)}$

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75 x x = 150 => x = 200 (b)

10000-8000 x 100 s 1 x 100 s 20%. (c)

600-450 ×100 3 1 ×100 3 25% (C) 600 30% of 400 = 120 40% of 300 = 120 (c) Both are equal. (11) Savings = 40% = 8000 12 9000 = 40 xn 3 N = 20000 (C) let B = 100, so A = 120. 120-100 x100 3 1 x 100 3 16.67% (b) Assume that original price = initial consumption = 100

So, new price = 125, and to keep the consumption = 100,

125-100 x 100 3 1 x 100 3 2 50%. (a)

125

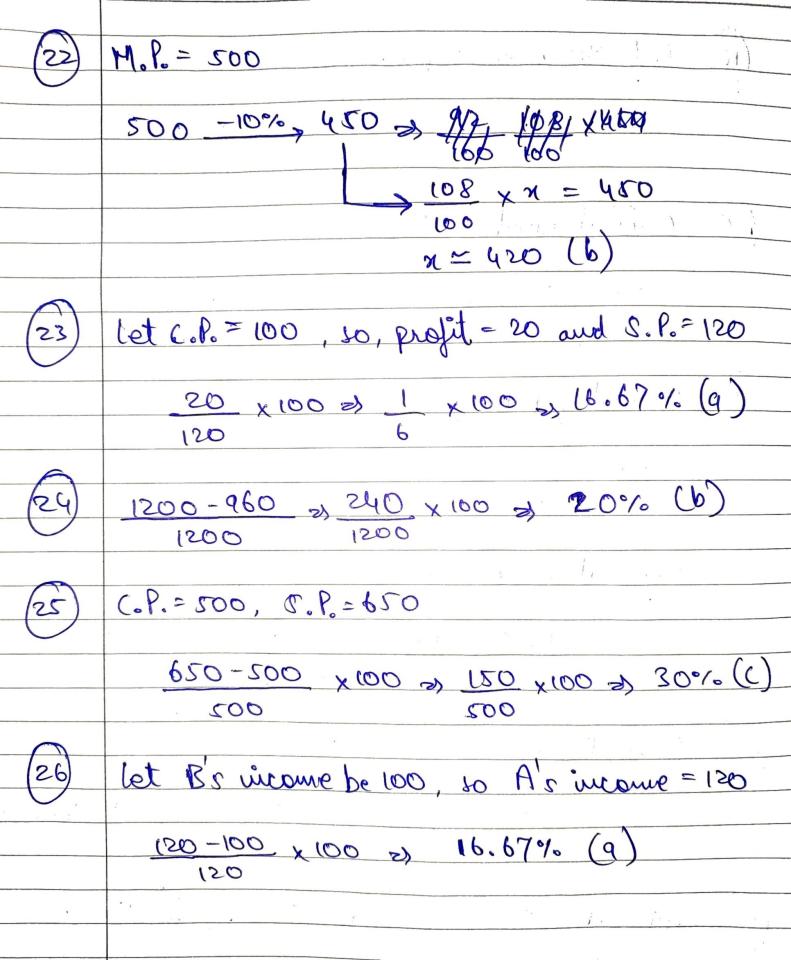
Let B's wrome = 100, so, A'r wrome = 140

140-100 x 100 3 2 x 100 3 28.57%. (a)

140

Let the original price be 100, +20 -12 108 (b) 8% werene Original number = (00 100 +30%, 130 -20%, 104 (a) 4% increase Original population = 100 100 +25%, 125 -20%, 100 (a) 0% Original price = 100 100 tho% 140 -30% 98 (d) 2º10 devrease Original salary = 100 100 +20%, 120 -10%, 108 (a) 8% increase let C.P.= 100, so, s.P.=125 3 (b) 125%

1) let C.P.= 100, so, s.P.= 125 3 (b) 125%.



250000 - 200000 x 100 2) 1 x 100 2) 25% (b) 28 200000 First landidate = 65%, so, 2nd landidate = 100-65 a) 35% > mon ey 3000 notes So, 65% -35% = 3000 (Vote difference) 30% = 3000 So, Total Ustes => 10000 Original live = 100 100 -30% 70 +20% 100 100-70 ×100 & 42.85% (b) Original number = 100 12 100 +50%, 150 -50%, 75 (b) 25% decrease

Let boys be 30, so girls = 20

30+20

30 x 100 >> 60%

	Date://
32	let B= 100 an, so, A= 120 an.
	120-100 × 100 s) 1 × 100 s) 16.67% (9)
33	30 xx = 90 3) x = 300,60% 180 (c)
	130°6 = 90 , 60°6 = 2×90 = 180 (C).
34	Savings = 100-75 % 25%
	$\frac{25 \times x}{100} = 50000 \text{ (c)}$
35	Let original price = initial expenditure = 100
	new price = 120, so to keep expenditure = 100,
	120-100 × 100 >> 1 × 100 >> 16.67%(a)
36	Original Price = 100
,	(a) 8 % increase
	#learnthesmarterway

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let CoP. = 100, 80, MoP. = 125 (20%) Discount S.P. = M.P. - Discount = 125 - 20% of 125 100 x 125 (0.0 = 0.0) $0.0 = 125 - 125 \Rightarrow 100$ C.P. = 500, Lass % = 20

500 × 20 = 100 = Loss

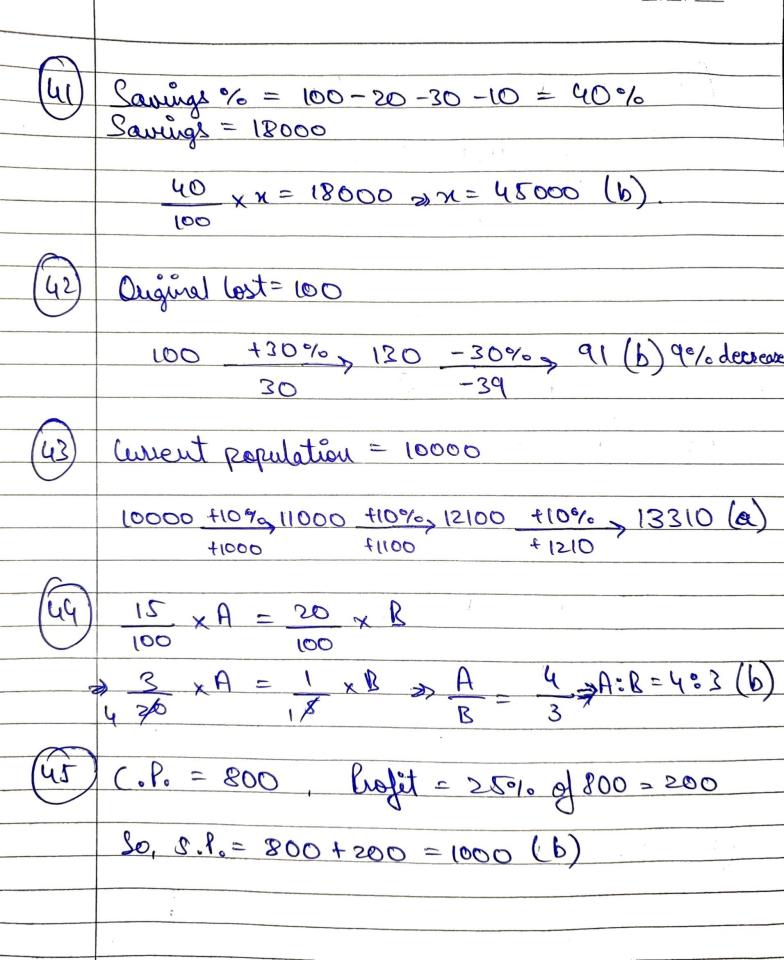
Solo = Colo - loss >> 500 -100 >> 400 (c)

Original salary = 100 100 +10%, 110 -10%, 99 (b) 1% decrease

Passing Marks = 200 +20 = 220;

(9) 055 = N (6 022 = N × = 220 (P)

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(16) (.l. = 200, S.l. = 250 250-200 × 100 × 25% (b)

S.P. = 720, Profit = 20%

120 ... 720 ... 126

120 xx = 720 sx x=600 (a)

(48) C.P.= 500 , Loss = 15% of 500 = 75

S.P.= (.P.- Lass => S.P.= 500-75

= 425 (b) C.P. = 1500 , loss = 10% of 1500 = 150

S.P. = C.P. - Loss >> S.P. = 1500 - 150 = 1350 (C)

Let the CoPo = 1000, so, MoPo = 130

Procount = 1000 of 130 = 13

S.P.= M.P. - Discount = 130-13

3 S.P. = 117 (a) 17%