

Compound Interest Ex 14.2 Q5

Answer:

Given:

P = Rs 50,000

R=10% p. a.

n = 2 years

We know that amount A at the end of n years at the rate R% per annum when the interest is

compounded annually is given by $A = P(1 + \frac{R}{100})$.

∴ A = Rs
$$50,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2$$

= Rs $50,000(1.1)^2$
= Rs $60,500$

Also,

$$CI = A - P$$

$$=$$
Rs $60,500 -$ Rs $50,000$

=Rs 10,500

We know that:

$$SI = \frac{PRT}{100} \\ = \frac{50,000 \times 10 \times 2}{100}$$

= Rs 10,000

.. Difference between CI and SI = Rs 10,500 - Rs 10,000 = Rs 500

Compound Interest Ex 14.2 Q6

Answer:

Amount to be paid by Amit:

$$SI = \frac{PRT}{100}$$
= $\frac{16000 \times 17.5 \times 2}{100}$
= $Rs \ 5,600$

Amount gained by Amit:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= \mathbf{P} \Big(1 + \frac{\mathbf{R}}{100} \Big)^{\mathbf{n}} \\ &= \mathbf{Rs} \ 16,000 \Big(1 + \frac{17.5}{100} \Big)^{2} \\ &= \mathbf{Rs} \ 16,000 \big(1.175 \big)^{2} \\ &= \mathbf{Rs} \ 22,090 \end{aligned}$$

We know that:

Amit's gain in the whole transaction = Rs 6,090 - Rs 5,600= Rs 490

Compound Interest Ex 14.2 Q7

Answer:

Given:

P = Rs 4,096

 $\mathbf{R}=12.5\%$ p. a.

n=18 months=1.5 years

We have:

$$A = P \Big(1 + \tfrac{R}{100} \Big)^n$$

When the interest is compounded semi-annually, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= \mathbf{P} \Big(1 + \frac{\mathbf{R}}{200} \Big)^{2\mathbf{n}} \\ &= \mathbf{Rs} \,\, 4,096 \Big(1 + \frac{12.5}{200} \Big)^{3} \end{aligned}$$

 $= \text{Rs } 4,096(1.0625)^3$

= Rs 4,913

Thus, the required amount is Rs 4,913.

