

Exercise 11B

Q10.

Answer:

Principal amount, P = Rs. 18000

Rate of interest for the first year, p=12% p. a.

Rate of interest for the second year, $q = 12\frac{1}{2}\%$ p. a.

Time, n = 2 years

The formula for the amount including the compound interest for the first year is given below:

below:
$$A = \left\{ P \times \left(1 + \frac{p}{100} \right) \times \left(1 + \frac{q}{100} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left\{ 18000 \times \left(1 + \frac{12}{100} \right) \times \left(1 + \frac{25}{100 \times 2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left\{ 18000 \times \left(\frac{100 + 12}{100} \right) \times \left(1 + \frac{25}{200} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left\{ 18000 \times \left(\frac{100 + 12}{100} \right) \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{8} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left\{ 18000 \times \left(\frac{100 + 12}{100} \right) \times \left(\frac{8 + 1}{8} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left\{ 18000 \times \left(\frac{112}{100} \right) \times \left(\frac{9}{8} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left\{ 18000 \times \left(1.12 \right) \times \left(1.125 \right) \right\}$$

= Rs. 22680 ∴ Shubhalaxmi has to pay Rs 22680 to the finance company after 2 years.

Q11.

Answer:

Principal amount, P = Rs. 24000

Rate of interest, R = 10% p.a.

Time, n = 2 years 3 months = $2\frac{1}{4}$ years

The formula for the amount including the compound interest is given below:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{A} &= P \times \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^n \times \left(1 + \frac{\frac{1}{4}R}{100}\right) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 24000 \times \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2 \times \left(1 + \frac{\frac{1}{4}\times10}{100}\right) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 24000 \times \left(\frac{100+10}{100}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{100+2.5}{100}\right) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 24000 \times \left(\frac{110}{100}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{100+2.5}{100}\right) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 24000 \times \left(1.1 \times 1.1 \times 1.025\right) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 24000 \times \left(1.250\right) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 29766 \end{split}$$

Therefore, Neha should pay Rs 29766 to the bank after 2 years 3 months.

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Q12.
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Answer:

Principal amount, P = Rs 16000

Rate of interest, $R = \frac{15}{2} \% p.a.$

Time, n = 2 years

Now, simple interest = Rs
$$\left(\frac{16000\times2\times15}{100\times2}\right)$$
 = Rs. 2400

Amount including the simple interest = Rs (16000 + 2400) = Rs 18400

The formula for the amount including the compound interest is given below:

$$\mathbf{A} = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^{\mathbf{n}}$$

= Rs.
$$16000 \left(1 + \frac{15}{100 \times 2}\right)^2$$

= Rs.
$$16000 \left(1 + \frac{15}{200}\right)^2$$

= Rs. 16000
$$\left(1 + \frac{3}{40}\right)^2$$

= Rs.
$$16000 \left(\frac{40+3}{40}\right)^2$$

= Rs.
$$16000 \left(\frac{43}{40}\right)^2$$

i.e., the amount including the compound interest is Rs 18490.

Now,
$$(CI - SI) = Rs. (18490 - 18400) = Rs. 90$$

Therefore, Abhay gains Rs. 90 as profit at the end of 2 years.

Q13.

Answer:

Simple interest
$$(SI)$$
 = Rs. 2400

Rate of interest, R = 8%

Time, n = 2 years

The principal can be calculated using the formula:

$$Sum = \left(\frac{100 \times SI}{R \times T}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Sum = Rs. $\left(\frac{100\times2400}{8\times2}\right)$ = Rs. 15000

i.e., the principal is Rs. 15000.

The amount including the compound interest is calculated using the formula $given\ below$:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{R}}{100} \right)^n$$

= Rs.
$$15000 \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

= **Rs.** 15000
$$\left(\frac{100+8}{100}\right)^3$$

= Rs.
$$15000 \left(\frac{108}{100}\right)^2$$

= Rs. 17496

i.e., the amount including the compound interest is Rs. 17496.

Q14.

Answer:

Let Rs P be the sum.

Then SI =
$$\left(\frac{P \times 2 \times 6}{100}\right)$$
 = Rs. $\frac{12P}{100}$ = Rs. $\frac{3P}{25}$

Also, CI =
$$\left\{P \times \left(1 + \frac{6}{100}\right)^2 - P\right\}$$

$$= \text{Rs.} \left\{ P \times \left(\frac{100+6}{100} \right)^2 - P \right\}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left\{ P \times \left(\frac{53}{50} \right)^2 - P \right\}$$

$$=$$
 Rs. $\left\{\left(\frac{2809P}{2500}\right) - P\right\}$

= Rs.
$$\left\{\frac{309P}{2500}\right\}$$
 = Rs. $\frac{309P}{2500}$
Now, (CI - SI) = Rs. $\left(\frac{309P}{2500} - \frac{3P}{25}\right)$
= Rs. $\left(\frac{309P-300P}{2500}\right)$
= Rs. $\frac{9P}{2500}$
Now, Rs. $90 = \frac{9P}{2500}$
 $\Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{90 \times 2500}{9}\right)$ = Rs. 25000
Hence, the required sum is Rs. 25000.

Q15.

Answer:

Let P be the sum.

Then SI = Rs
$$\left(\frac{P \times 3 \times 10}{100}\right)$$
 = Rs $\frac{30P}{100}$ = Rs $\frac{3P}{10}$
Also, CI = Rs. $\left\{P \times \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^3 - P\right\}$
= Rs. $\left\{P \times \left(\frac{100 + 10}{100}\right)^3 - P\right\}$
= Rs. $\left\{P \times \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^3 - P\right\}$
= Rs. $\left\{\left(\frac{1331P}{1000}\right) - P\right\}$
= Rs. $\left\{\frac{1331P - 1000P}{1000}\right\}$
= Rs. $\frac{331P}{1000}$
Now, (CI - SI) = Rs $\left(\frac{331P}{1000} - \frac{3P}{10}\right)$
= Rs $\left(\frac{331P - 300P}{1000}\right)$
= Rs $\frac{31P}{1000}$
Now, Rs. 93 = $\frac{31P}{1000}$
Now, Rs. 93 = Rs. 3000
Hence, the required sum is Rs. 3000.

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