



GENERAL APTITUDE

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Ages

Ram is at present some age(x) . Age 15 years ago or future age, then



'n' times of Ram's age means ,
= $n \times \text{age}$



Ages

Q. Karan's age after 15 years will be 5 times his age 5 years back. What is the present age of Karan?

A. 12 years

B. 10 years

C. 20 years

D. 25 years

Soln:

Present age = x

As given,

Future age = $x + 15$

Old age = $x - 5$ 5 times is that n times

So, $x + 15 = 5(x - 5)$

$$x + 15 = 5x - 25$$

$$x = 10 \text{ years (Karan's present age)}$$

Ans: B



Ages

Q. Present age of Sam & Ana are in the ratio 5:4 respectively. Three years hence ,their ratio will become 11:9 respectively. What is Ana's present age?

A. 6 years

B. 24 years

C. 28years

D. 32years

Soln:

Present age –

S -> 5x, A -> 4x

3 years hence means (+) as its future ratio given and so its fraction

$$\frac{5x+3}{4x+3} = \frac{11}{9}$$

$$45x+27 = 44x + 33$$

$$x = 6 \text{ years}$$

For A,

$$4x = 4 \times 6 = 24 \text{ years}$$

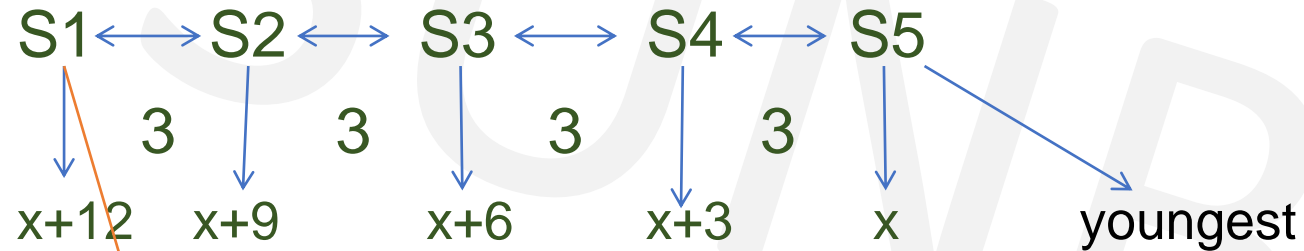
Ans: B



Ages

Q. Consider 5 siblings born apart by 3 years each. If the sum of the ages of all children is 50 years. What is the age of youngest child?

Soln :



Eldest

Given,

Sum of ages = 50 years

$$x+12+x+9+x+6+x+3+x = 50$$

$$5x + 30 = 50$$

$$x = 4 \text{ years (age of youngest child)}$$



Ages

Q. A mother said to her daughter “ I was as old as you are at the time of your birth”. If the mother’s age is 38 years now. What was the daughter’s age 5 years back?

A. 14years B. 19years C. 38years D. None of these

Soln:

	M	D
Present	38	x
At birth time	38-x	0

“I was as old as you are at the time of your birth” shows

M D

$$38 - x = x$$

$$38 = 2x$$

$$x = 19 \text{ years (present age of daughter)}$$

5 years back, $19 - 5 = 14$ years

$$\text{Mother's age at time of birth} = 38 - x$$

$$= 38 - 19$$

$$= 19 \text{ years}$$

Ans: A



Ages

Q. A is 2 years old than B who is twice as old as C. The total ages of A,B,C be 27. How old is B?

A. 5 years B. 12 years C. 10 years D. None of these

- **Soln:**

- So, we need to first find x here
- $A = 2 + B$
- $B = 2C$
- $C = x$
- So B becomes, $B = 2x$
- So A becomes,
- $A = 2 + B$
- $A = 2 + 2x$

Given, the total age = $A + B + C = 27$

Substitute the values here for A,B,C

$$2 + 2x + 2x + x = 27$$

$$5x = 25$$

$$x = 5 \text{ years}$$

$$\text{Age of B} = 2x = 2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ years}$$



Ages

Q. A man was asked to state his age in years. His reply was, "Take my age 3 years hence, multiply it by 3 and then subtract 3 times my age 3 years ago and you will know how old I am". What is the age of the man ?

A. 18 years

B. 20 years

C. 24 years

D. 32 years

Soln:

Let the present age of the man be x years

$$3(x+3)-3(x-3)=x$$

$$(3x+9)-(3x-9)=x$$

$$x=18$$

Ans: A



Ages(Assignment)

Q.A man who is 40 years old has three sons, ages 6, 3 and 1. In how many years will the combined age of his three sons equal 80% of his age?

A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20

Soln:

- Let the condition occur after y years.
- After y years
- Man's age = $(40+y)$
- Son's ages $(6+y)$, $(3+y)$, $(1+y)$
- Sum of sons' ages = $(10+3y)$
- $(10+3y) = 80/100(40+y)$
- $5(10+3y) = 4(40+y)$
- $50 + 15y = 160 + 4y$
- $11y = 110$
- $y = 10$

Ans : B



Ages(Assignment)

Q. The ratio of Present age of A and B is 6:7. A is 7 years younger than C. C's age after 8 years will be 51 years. Then what is the difference between the present ages of A and B?

A. 3 Years B. 4 Years C. 5 Years D. 6 Years E. Cannot be determined

Ans : D



Ages(Assignment)

Q. The average age of A, B, C, D and E is 40 years. The average age of A and B is 35 years and the average of C and D is 42 years. Age of E is :

A. 48 years

B. 46 years

C. 42 years

D. 45 years

Ans: B



Ages(Assignment)

Q. 10 years ago, age of father was thrice the age of his son. Ten years hence, father's age will be twice that of his son. The ratio of their present ages is:

- A. 5:2 B. 7:3 C. 9:2 D. 13:4

Ans : B



Ages(Assignment)

Q. The average age of A, B and C is 28 years, if average age of B and C is 29 years. What is the age of A in years?

A. 24 years

B. 26 years

C. 28 years

D. 30 years

Ans: B



Ages(Assignment)

Q. Sachin is younger than Rahul by 7 years. If their ages are in the respective ratio of 7 : 9, how old is Sachin?

A. 16 years B. 18 years C. 28 years D. 24.5 years E. None of these

Ans: D



Ages(Assignment)

Q. At present, the ratio between the ages of Arun and Deepak is 4 : 3. After 6 years, Arun's age will be 26 years. What is the age of Deepak at present ?

A. 12 years B. 15 years C. 19.5 years D. 21 years E. None of these

Ans: B



Ages(Assignment)

Q. The present ages of three persons in proportions 4 : 7 : 9. Eight years ago, the sum of their ages was 56. Find their present ages (in years).

- A. 8, 20, 28 years
- B. 16, 28, 36 years
- C. 20, 35, 45 years
- D. None of these

Ans: B



Ages(Assignment)

Q. The sum of the ages of two brothers 21 years hence will be twice the sum of their ages today. If the difference in their ages is 12 years, how old is the younger brother?

A. 27 years

B. 21 years

C. 17 years

D. 15 years

Ans : D

Soln-

Present age of elder brother = x

Present age of younger brother = y

After 21 years , elder brother = $x+21$ and younger brother = $y+21$

As per given condition,

$$x+21 + y+21 = 2(x + y) \quad \text{----- (1)}$$

$$x - y = 12 \quad \text{----- (2)}$$

Solving 1 and 2 , we get ,

$x = 27$ years and $y = 15$ years



Ratio & Proportion

- **Ratio** : Ratio is a comparison of two numbers (quantities) by division.
- The ratio of a to b is written as
- **$a : b = a/b = a \div b$.**

* Ratio is defined only for two values of same units
ratio between 20 kg & 50 kg is 2:5



Ratio & Proportion

- Some Useful Results

- If $a:b = c:d$ or $a/b = c/d$

1. $a \times d = b \times c$

2. $b/a = d/c$

(Invertendo)

3. $a/c = b/d$

(Alternendo)

4. $a+b/b = c+d/d$

(By Componendo)

5. $a-b/b = c-d/d$

(By Dividendo)

6. $(a+b)/(a-b) = (c+d)/(c-d)$

(By Componendo & Dividendo)



Ratio & Proportion

- **Proportion** : A proportion is an expression that states that two ratios are equal.

i.e. $a : b = c : d$ e.g $2 : 3 = 4 : 6$ or $2 : 3 :: 4 : 6$

a, b, c & d are called the 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th proportional.

1st & 4th proportionals are called extreme terms &

2nd & 3rd proportionals are called mean terms.

Product of means = Product of extremes. $bc = ad$

- **Continued Proportion**

Three quantities are said to be in continued proportion if

$$a : b = b : c \quad \text{or} \quad a/b = b/c$$

If $a : b :: b : c$ then $b^2 = ac$ (b is the mean proportion of a & c)

$$a : b = b : c = c : d \quad \text{or} \quad a/b = b/c = c/d$$



Ratio & Proportion

Q. If $A : B = 2 : 3$, $B : C = 4 : 5$ and $C : D = 5 : 9$ then $A : D$ is equal to:

A. $11 : 17$ B. $8 : 27$ C. $5 : 9$ D. $2 : 9$

Soln:

$$\frac{A}{D} = \frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B}{C} \times \frac{C}{D}$$

$$\frac{A}{D} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\frac{A}{D} = \frac{8}{27}$$

Ans : B



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. What is the value of $A+B / A-B$, if $A/B = 7$

A. $4/3$ B. $2/3$ C. $2/6$ D. $7/8$

Ans : A

$$A/B = 7/1$$

$$A+B/A-B = 7+1/7-1 = 8/6 = 4/3$$



Ratio & Proportion

If $X : Y = 3 : 4$ and $Y : Z = 8 : 9$ then $X : Z$ is

A. $3 : 4$

B. $5 : 4$

C. $2 : 3$

D. $8 : 9$

Soln:

$$X : Y = 3 : 4$$

$$Y : Z = 8 : 9 \quad (\text{Inverted N})$$

$$= 3 \times 8 : 8 \times 4 : 4 \times 9$$

$$= 24 : 32 : 36$$

$$= 6 : 8 : 9$$

Now, $X : Z$

$$6 : 9$$

$$2 : 3$$

Ans: C

$$\frac{X}{Z} = \frac{X}{Y} \times \frac{Y}{Z}$$

$$\frac{X}{Z} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{X}{Z} = \frac{2}{3}$$



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

If $A : B = 2 : 3$ and $B : C = 4 : 5$ then $A : B : C$ is

A. $2 : 3 : 5$

B. $5 : 4 : 6$

C. $8 : 12 : 15$

D. $6 : 4 : 5$

Ans : C

- $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{2}{3}$

- $\frac{B}{C} = \frac{4}{5}$

$A : B : C$

$2 : 3 : 4 : 5$



- $A : B : C = 2 \times 4 : 3 \times 4 : 3 \times 5$
 $= 8 : 12 : 15$



Ratio & Proportion

Q. A sum of Rs. 1240 is distributed among A, B and C such that the ratio of amount received by A and B is 6 : 5 and that of B and C is 10 : 9 respectively. Find the share of C ?

A.Rs. 480

B.Rs. 360

C.Rs. 400

D.Rs. 630

• **Soln:**

• Given, $A : B = 6 : 5$, $B : C = 10 : 9$

• $A : B : C$

• $6 : 5$

$10 : 9$

$60 : 50 : 45$

$12 : 10 : 9$

Ans : B

$$A : B : C = 12 : 10 : 9$$

$$12x + 10x + 9x = 1240$$

$$x = 40$$

$$C's \text{ share} = 9 \times 40 = \text{Rs. } 360$$



Ratio & Proportion

If $A : B = 2 : 3$, $B : C = 4 : 5$ and $C : D = 6 : 7$. Find $A:B:C:D$

A. $2 : 3 : 4 : 5$

B. $2 : 12 : 30 : 7$

C. $16 : 24 : 30 : 35$ D. $4 : 5 : 6 : 7$

Soln:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} A : B & = & 2 : 3 \\ B : C & = & 4 : 5 \\ C : D & = & 6 : 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lclcl} A & : & B & : & C & : & D \\ = & ABC & : & BBC & : & BCC & : & BCD \\ = & 2 \times 4 \times 6 & : & 3 \times 4 \times 6 & : & 3 \times 5 \times 6 & : & 3 \times 5 \times 7 \\ = & 48 & : & 72 & : & 90 & : & 105 \\ = & 16 & : & 24 & : & 30 & : & 35 \end{array}$$

Ans: C



Ratio & Proportion

Dividing a given number in the given Ratio :

Let A be the given number. Let the given ratio be a:b:c

This means A is divided into three parts such that

$$\text{First Part} = A \times a/(a+b+c)$$

$$\text{Second Part} = A \times b/(a+b+c)$$

$$\text{Third Part} = A \times c/(a+b+c)$$

$$\text{And First Part} + \text{Second Part} + \text{Third Part} = A$$

$$\text{Any Part} = \text{Total Amount} \times (\text{Its related ratio term} / \text{Sum of Ratio Terms})$$



Ratio & Proportion

Q. Find B's share in Rs 6,300 if $A:B = 2:3$, $B:C = 4:5$, $C:D = 3:7$

A. Rs 1080

B. Rs 1800

C. Rs 810

D. Rs 1200

Soln:

A/B
 $2/3$

B/C
 $4/5$

C/D
 $3/7$

$$A : B = 2 : 3$$

$$B : C = 4 : 5$$

$$C : D = 3 : 7$$

$$A : B : C : D$$

$$8 : 12 : 15 : 35$$

$$\text{So B's share} = 6300 \times \frac{12}{70} = 1080$$

Ans : A



Ratio & Proportion

Q. A bag contains total 1200 coins of 25 ps, 50 ps and 1 Re coins. If the number of coins are in the ratio 6:5:4 find the total amount in the bag.

A. Rs 200 B. Rs 120 C. Rs 320 D. Rs 640

Soln:

<u>25 ps</u>	<u>50 ps</u>	<u>1 Re</u>
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6	5	4
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$$6x + 5x + 4x = 1200$$

$$15x = 1200 \rightarrow x = 80$$

$$6x = 480 \text{ coins} \times \frac{1}{4} = \text{Rs } 120$$

$$5x = 400 \text{ coins} \times \frac{1}{2} = \text{Rs } 200$$

$$4x = 320 \text{ coins} \times 1 = \text{Rs } 320$$

$$\text{Total} = \text{Rs } 640$$

Ans : D



Ratio & Proportion

Q. Divide Rs. 18200 amongst 3 persons such that A gets $\frac{5}{9}$ th of what B & C together get & B gets $\frac{6}{7}$ th of what A & C together get. What does C get?

A. Rs. 6500 B. Rs. 3300 C. Rs. 8400 D. Rs. 1400

Soln:

A : (B+C)

5 : 9

$$A+B+C = 5x+9x = 14x$$

$$14x = 18200 \rightarrow x = 1300 \rightarrow A = 5x = 6500$$

B : (C+A)

6 : 7

$$A+B+C = 6y + 7y = 13y$$

$$13y = 18200 \rightarrow y = 1400 \rightarrow B = 6y = 8400$$

$$C = 18200 - 8400 - 6500 = 3300$$

Ans : B



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. If $A:B = 2:3$, $B:C = 4:5$ and $C:D = 6:7$ Find $A:D$ is equal to:

A. $16 : 35$ B. $8 : 25$ C. $4 : 15$ D. $2 : 10$

Ans : A



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. The difference between two positive numbers is 10 and the ratio between them is 5 : 3. Find the product of the two numbers.

A.375

B.175

C.275

D.125

E.250

Ans : A



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. Two numbers are in ratio 4 : 5 and their LCM is 180. The smaller number is

A.9 B.15 C.36 D.45

Ans : C



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. A bag contains total of Rs 2400 in the form of 25 ps, 50 ps and 1 Re coins. If the total amounts of each type of coins are in the ratio 3:4:5 find the total no of coins in the bag.

- A. 2000coins B. 4000 coins C. 5500 coins D. 5000 coins

Ans : D



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. The average income of all employees is Rs. 20000. The average salary of male employees is Rs. 22000. The average salary of female employees is Rs. 15000. What is the ratio of male employees to female employees?

A. 2 : 5

B. 3 : 4

C. 5 : 2

D. 3 : 5

Ans: C



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. The sum of 3 numbers is 98. If ratio between first and second numbers be 2 : 3 and between second and third be 5 : 8, then the second number is?

- A. 30 B. 40 C. 50 D. 60

Ans: A



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Two numbers are in ratio 7 : 11. If 7 is added to each of the numbers, the ratio becomes 2 : 3. The smaller number is?

- A. 39 B. 49 C. 66 D. 77

Ans: B

Let the numbers be $7x$ and $11x$.

$$(7x+7)/(11x+7)=2/3$$

$$22x+14=21x+21$$

$$x=7$$

$$\text{Smaller number} = 7x = 7 \times 7 = 49$$



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. What must be added to each of the numbers 7, 11 and 19, so that the resulting numbers may be in continued proportion?

- A. -3 B. -4 C. 3 D. 4

Ans: A



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. The incomes of A & B are in the ratio 3:2. Their respective expenditures are in the ratio 5:3. If each of them saves Rs. 2000, what is the income of B?

A. Rs 12,000 B. Rs 8,000 C. Rs 16,000 D. Rs 6,000

Ans : B



Ratio & Proportion(Assignment)

Q. When a particular number is subtracted from each of 7, 9, 11 and 15, the resulting numbers are in proportion. The number to be subtracted is -

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

Ans: C

Sol:

- Let the required number be x
- $\frac{7-x}{9-x} = \frac{11-x}{15-x}$
- $(7 - x)(15 - x) = (11 - x)(9 - x)$
- $105 - 22x + x^2 = 99 - 20x + x^2$
- $2x = 6$
- $x = 3$



Mixtures & Alligation

- **Alligation** : It is the rule which enables us to find the ratio in which two or more ingredients at given prices must be mixed to produce a mixture of a desired price.(mixing / linking)
- **Mean Price** : The cost price of a unit quantity of mixture is called the mean price.
- **Dearer** : The more expensive ingredient

- Note :

Always maintain the order in which problem is given else answer gets changed



Mixtures & Alligation

Type 1 oranges at Rs.60 per kg and Type 2 oranges at Rs.120 per kg and when mixed cost is Rs.75 per kg. Find the ratio in which Type 1 and Type 2 oranges are mixed.

Soln:

Type 1
60

Type 2
120

75

$$x = d - m$$

$$y = m - c$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{d - m}{m - c} = \frac{120 - 75}{75 - 60} = \frac{45}{15} = \frac{3}{1} = 3:1$$

CP of cheaper
ingredient (c)

CP of costlier
ingredient (d)

Mean Price (m)

CP of costlier ingredient
- Mean Price

Mean Price - CP of
cheaper ingredient

$$\frac{\text{Quantity of cheaper ingredient}}{\text{Quantity of costlier ingredient}} = \frac{d - m}{m - c}$$

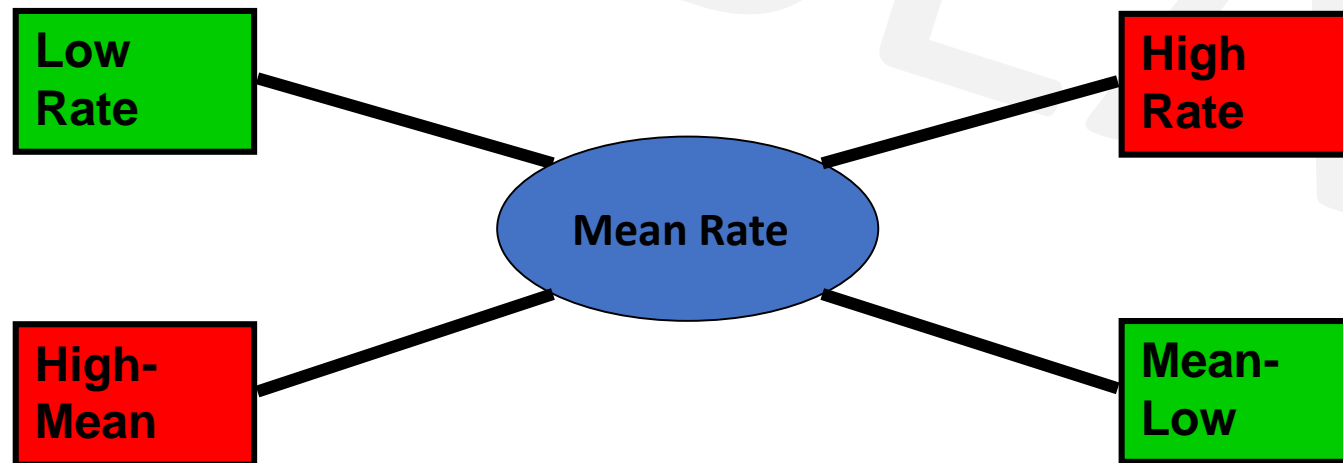


Mixtures & Alligation

$$\frac{\text{Quantity of Lower}}{\text{Quantity of Higher}} = \frac{(\text{C.P. of Higher}) - (\text{Mean Price})}{(\text{Mean Price}) - (\text{C.P. of Lower})}$$

$$\frac{Q_l}{Q_h} = \frac{CP_h - CP_m}{CP_m - CP_l}$$

$$(\text{Qty Low}) : (\text{Qty High}) = (CP_h - CP_m) : (CP_m - CP_l)$$



Mixtures & Alligation

Q. CP of rice A is Rs. 15/kg and CP of rice B is Rs.20/kg. If both A and B are mixed in the ratio 2:3. Then find the price per kg of the mixed rice.

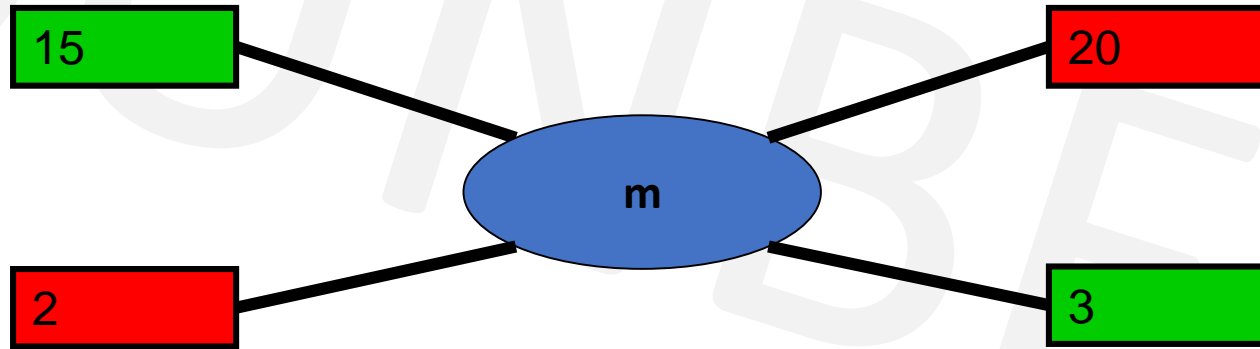
A. Rs. 28

B. Rs. 17

C. Rs. 18

D. Rs. 48

Soln:



$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{d-m}{m-c}$$
$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{20-m}{m-15}$$
$$m = \frac{90}{5} = \text{Rs.18}$$

Ans: C



Mixtures & Alligation

Q. In what ratio must a grocer mix two varieties of dal worth Rs. 60/kg & Rs. 65/kg, so that selling the mixture at 68.20/kg, he may gain 10%.

Soln:

- Mean price is always CP
- Steps-
 1. $m=?$
 2. $m = \text{cost price (CP)}$
 3. $SP = \text{given}$
 4. find $x/y=?$



Mixtures & Alligation

In what ratio must a grocer mix two varieties of dal worth Rs. 60/kg & Rs. 65/kg, so that selling the mixture at 68.20/kg, he may gain 10%.

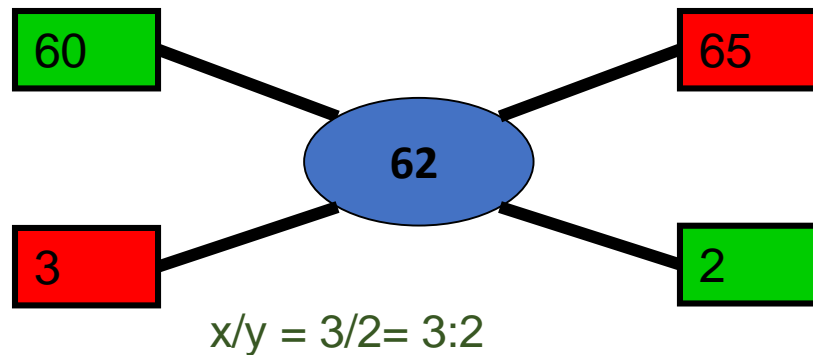
A. 3:2

B. 2:3

C. 3:4

D. 4:3

- SP of 1 kg of mixture = Rs. 68.20
- Gain = 10%
- In case of profit, $SP = \frac{C.P. \times (100 + \%gain)}{100}$
- CP of 1kg of mixture = Rs $(\frac{100}{100+10} \times 68.2)$
 $= \frac{682}{11}$
- Mean price = Rs. 62
- By the rule of alligation, we have :
- C.P. of 1kg dal of 1st kind
- C.P. of 1kg dal of 2nd kind



Ans: A



Mixtures & Alligation

Q. A person blends two varieties of tea, one cost Rs. 160/kg and other cost Rs. 200/kg in the ratio 5 : 4. He sells the blended variety at Rs.192/kg. Find the profit %.

- A. 6% B. 8% C. 7% D. 9%

Soln :

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{d-m}{m-c}$$
$$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{200-m}{m-160}$$

$$5m - 800 = 800 - 4m$$

$$9m = 1600$$

$$m = \frac{1600}{9}$$

SP=Rs.192(given) , CP =mean price

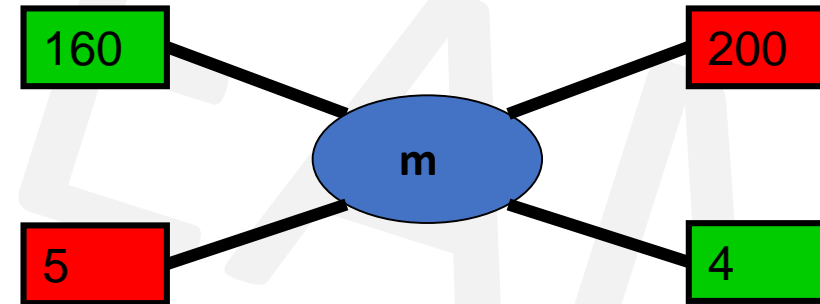
$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{\text{SP}-\text{CP}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{192 - \frac{1600}{9}}{\frac{1600}{9}} = \frac{1728 - 1600}{1600} = \frac{128}{16} = 8\%$$

Ans: B

cheaper price

dearer price



Mixtures & Alligation

Q. Two jars A and B contain milk and water in the ratio 7:5 and 17:7 respectively. In what ratio mixtures from two vessels should be mixed to get a new mixture containing milk and water in the ratio 5:3?

A. 2:1

B. 1:2

C. 2:3

D. 3:4

Soln:

For these type of questions consider 1 ingredient out of the two ingredients and represent as fraction of one.

A

m:w

7:5

B

m:w

17:7

C

m:w

5:3

To make calculations easier, convert all denominator into common one

So, find $\text{LCM}(12, 24, 8) = 24$

A

$$\frac{7}{12} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{14}{24}$$

B

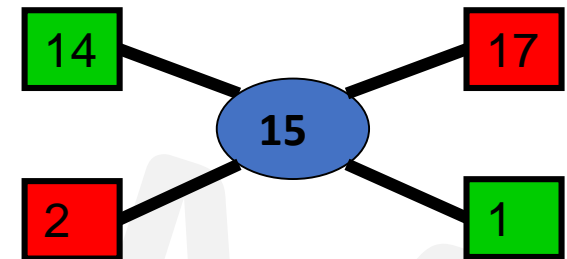
$$\frac{17}{24}$$

C

$$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{15}{24}$$

forget denominators,

By rule of Alligation,



We consider milk here, so fraction of milk,

A

$$\frac{7}{7+5} = \frac{7}{12}$$

B

$$\frac{17}{17+7} = \frac{17}{24}$$

C

$$\frac{5}{5+3} = \frac{5}{8}$$

Ans: A



Mixtures & Alligation

Q. How many kg of sugar costing Rs. 9 per kg must be mixed with 27kg of sugar costing Rs. 7 per kg, so that there maybe a gain of 10% by selling the mix at 9.24 per kg ?

A. 62kg

B. 63kg

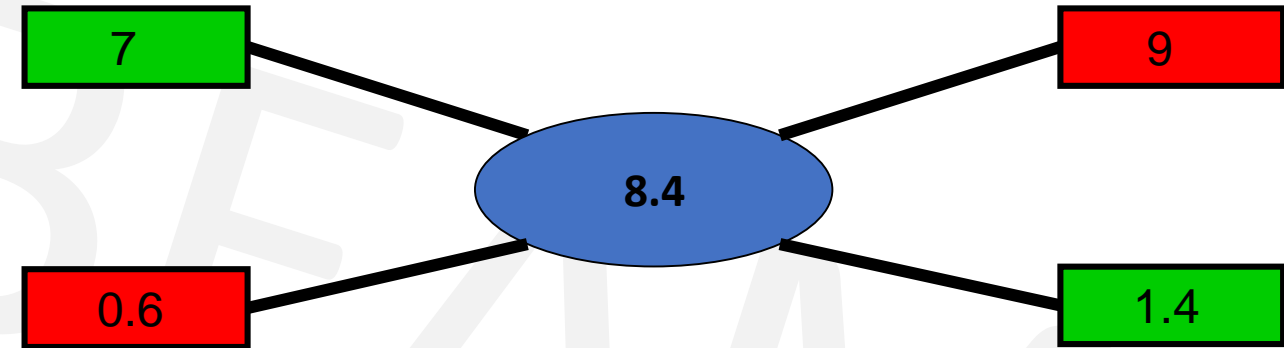
C. 53kg

D. 59kg

Soln:

$$SP = \frac{C.P. \times (100 + \%gain)}{100}$$

$$CP \text{ (Mean)} = 9.24 \times 100/110 = 8.4$$



- Qty of Low : Qty of High = $0.6/1.4 = 6/14 = 3/7$
- $27 / Q_H = 3/7$
- $Q_H = 27 \times 7/3 = 63 \text{ kg}$

Ans: B



Mixtures & Alligation

- **Final concentration = Initial $(1 - \frac{R}{\text{Initial}})^n$**
- where,
- Final concentration is the amount of concentration remaining after the process
- n is the number of times the process is done and
- R is the replaced quantity.
- Initial is the initial concentration



Mixtures & Alligation

Q. A container contains 40 litres of milk. From this container 4 litres of milk was taken out and replaced by water. This process was repeated further two times. How much milk is now contained by the container?

A. 26.34 litres

B. 27.36 litres

C. 28 litres

D. 29.16 litres

Ans: D

- The volume of milk remaining after the three processes is,

- $V = N \left(1 - \frac{R}{N}\right)^n$

where,

N is the original amount of milk,
n is the number of processes and
R is the replaced quantity.

- $= 40 \left(1 - \frac{4}{40}\right)^3$

- $= 40 \left(1 - \frac{1}{10}\right)^3$
 $= 40(0.729)$
 $= 29.16$



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. A container contains 100 L of milk. From this container 10 L of milk was taken out and replaced by water. This process was further repeated three times. How much milk does the container have now?

A. 72.9 litres

B. 65.61 litres

C. 34.39 litres

D. 81 litres

Ans: B

Final concentration = Initial concentration $(1 - \text{Replaced}/\text{Initial})^n$



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. The ratio of milk to water in 80 litres of a mixture is 7 : 3. The water (in litres) to be added to it to make the ratio 2 : 1 is ?

A. 4 litres

B. 5 litres

C. 6 litres

D. 8 litres

Soln:

Mixture = 80 litres

Milk : Water

7 : 3 = 7+3 = 10(total parts of mixture)

Quantity of Milk = $\frac{7}{10} \times 80 = 56$ litres

Quantity of Water = $\frac{3}{10} \times 80 = 24$ litres

Let quantity of water added be 'x' litres

$$\frac{56}{24+x} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$56 = 48 + 2x$$

x = 4 litres of water is to be added.

Let, Milk = 7x and Water = 3x

$$7x + 3x = 80 \text{ litres}$$

$$10x = 80$$

$$x = 8 \text{ litres}$$

OR

$$\text{Milk} = 7x = 7 \times 8 = 56 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{Water} = 3x = 3 \times 8 = 24 \text{ litres}$$

$$\frac{56}{24+x} = \frac{2}{1} \quad 56 = 48 + 2x$$

x = 4 litres of water is to be added.

Ans : A



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. What quantity of sugar costing Rs 21.20 per kg must be mixed with 144 kg of sugar priced at Rs 26.20 per kg so that 10% may be gained by selling mix at Rs 25.30/kg ?

A. 256 kg

B. 265 kg

C. 244 kg

D. 144 kg

Ans: A



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. Find the ratio in which the contains of 2 jars A & B containing spirit & water in the ratio 1:3 & 3:2 respectively must be mixed so that resulting mixture contains 45% spirit?

A. 2:3

B. 3:5

C. 3:2

D. 3:4

Ans D



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. Two solutions have milk : water ratio of 2:3 and 4:5. In what ratio must they be mixed such that the resultant solution has milk : water ratio of 3:4?

A. 8:3 B. 3:8 C. 5:9 D. 9:5

Ans : C



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. In what ratio rice at Rs. 9.30/kg be mixed with rice at Rs. 10.80/kg. So that the mixture be worth Rs. 10/kg.

A. 6:5

B. 8:7

C. 3:7

D. 6:1

Ans : B



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. The ratio, in which tea costing Rs. 192 per kg is to be mixed with tea costing Rs. 150 per kg so that the mixed tea when sold for Rs. 194.40 per kg, gives a profit of 20%.

A. 2 : 5

B. 3 : 5

C. 5 : 3

D. 5 : 2

Ans : A



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. In what ratio must a mixture of 30% alcohol strength be mixed with that of 50% alcohol strength so as to get a mixture of 45% alcohol strength?

A. 1 : 2

B. 1 : 3

C. 2 : 1

D. 3 : 1

Ans : B



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. A mixture of 70 litres of alcohol and water contains 10% of water. How much water must be added to the above mixture to make the water 12.5% of the resulting mixture?

- A. 1 litre B. 1.5 litres C. 2 litres D. 2.5 litres

Ans: C

- Water=10% of 70 lit=7 lit,
- alcohol=90% of 70 lit=63 lit.
- Let, x lit water must be added.
$$\frac{(7+x)}{63} = \frac{12.5\%}{87.5\%}$$
- $7 + x = 787.5/87.5$
 $7 + x = 9$
- $x=2$ litres



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. In what ratio should two qualities of coffee powder having the rates of ₹47 per kg and ₹32 per kg be mixed in order to get a mixture that would have a rate of ₹37 per kg?

A. 1 : 2

B. 4 : 1

C. 1 : 3

D. 3 : 1

E. 1 : 4

Ans: A



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. How many kilograms of tea worth Rs. 3.60 per kg. must be mixed with 8 kg. of tea worth Rs. 4.20 per kg. so that by selling the mixture at Rs. 4.40 per kg. There may be a profit of 10%.

A) 4 kg

B) 3 kg.

C) 6 kg.

D) 8 kg.

Ans: A



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. The ratio of milk to water in 20 litres of a mixture is 3 :1. The Milk (in litres) to be added to the mixture so as to have milk and water in the ratio 4 : 1 is ?

A. 7 litres

B. 4 litres

C. 5 litres

D. 6 litres

Ans: C



Mixtures & Alligation(Assignment)

Q. In what ratio must water be mixed with milk costing Rs. 12 per litre to obtain a mixture worth of Rs. 8 per litre?

A. 1 : 2

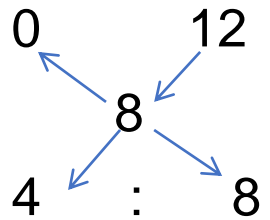
B. 2 : 1

C. 2 : 3

D. 3 : 2

Ans: A

By the rule of alligation :



Ratio of water to milk

= 4 : 8

= 1 : 2



Percentage

- Percentage is a fraction whose denominator is 100(per 100)

Fract ion x100	% ÷100	Fracti on	%	Fracti on	%	Fracti on	%	Fracti on	%
3/4	75%	5/4	125%	1/1	100%	1/6	16.66 %	1/11	9.09 %
4/5	80%	3/2	150%	1/2	50%	1/7	14.28 %	1/12	8.33 %
2/3	66.66 %	1/16	6.25%	1/3	33.33 %	1/8	12.5 %	1/13	7.69 %
5/6	83.33 %			1/4	25%	1/9	11.11 %	1/14	7.14 %
6/5	120%			1/5	20%	1/10	10%	1/15	6.66 %



Percentage

Q. x is 83.33% of y. So y is ____% of x

Solution:

$$x = 83.33y$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} y$$

$$\text{So, } y = \frac{6}{5} x$$

y = 120% (from chart)

Fraction x100	%	Fraction	%
	100		
3/4	75%	5/4	125%
4/5	80%	3/2	150%
2/3	66.66 %	1/16	6.25%
5/6	83.33 %		
6/5	120%		



Percentage

Q. x is 80% of y. So y is ____% of x

Solution:

$$x = 80y$$

$$x = \frac{4}{5} y$$

$$\text{So, } y = \frac{5}{4} x$$

$$y = 125\%$$



Percentage

Q. A number x is increased by 20% then the number is decreased by 20%. Find the net % change.

• **Soln** :

• If a number is increased / decreased by x% then there is always a loss of $-(x/10)^2$

• Net % Change = $-(20/10)^2 = -(400/100) = -4\%$ (loss)

• **OR**

• Let the number be 100

• $100 \uparrow$ by 20% = 120

• So 20% \downarrow of 120 = 96

• 100 120 96

-4% = net change




Percentage

Q. A number x is increased by 50% then the number is increased by 20% and again by 10%. Find the net % change

Soln:

- Let the number be 100
- $100 \uparrow$ by 50% = 150
- Again, $150 \uparrow$ by 20% = 30, So $150 + 30 = 180$
- 10% \uparrow of 180 = 18, So, $180 + 18 = 198$

• 100 150 180 198



98% = net change



Percentage

- **Two Step change of Percentage**

In first step if number is changed by a% and the result is again changed by b% the net percentage change of original number is given by

$$\text{Net \% Change in Number} = a + b + \frac{ab}{100} \quad (+ve \text{ or } -ve)$$



Percentage

Q. If a number is increased by 12 % & then decreased by 18% then the net % change in number is

Soln:

Net % Change in Number = $a + b + \frac{ab}{100}$ (+ve or -ve)

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Change} &= 12 - 18 + (12 \times -18)/100 \\ &= -6 - 2.16 \\ &= -8.16\%\end{aligned}$$



Percentage

- Percentage Change & effect on Product

If $A \times B = \text{Product}$

If A is changed by $a\%$ & also B is changed by $b\%$ then

Net % Change in Product = $a + b + \frac{ab}{100}$ (+ve or -ve)



Percentage

Q. Find % Change of area of rectangle if length increases by 30% & breadth decreases by 12%

Soln :

Net % Change in Product = $a + b + \frac{ab}{100}$ (+ve or -ve)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{\% Change of Area} &= +30 - 12 + (30 \times -12)/100 \\ &= 18 - 3.6 = + 14.4\%\end{aligned}$$



Percentage

Q. If the radius of a circle is decreased by 50%, find the percentage decrease in its area.

- A. 55%
- B. 65%
- C. 75%
- D. 85%

• **Soln:**

- Area of a circle = πr^2 where r is the radius
 \Rightarrow Area is directly proportional to r^2

- Assume the old radius is $= r_1 = 100$

- $A_1 = \pi \times 100^2 = 10000\pi$

Assume the new radius is $= r_2 = 50$

$$A_2 = \pi \times 50^2 = 2500\pi$$

$$\text{Decrease in area} = 10000\pi - 2500\pi = 7500\pi$$

$$\text{Percentage decrease in area} = \frac{\text{difference}}{\text{old}} \times 100 = \frac{7500\pi}{10000\pi} \times 100 = 75\%$$

- **Ans : C**



Percentage

- Expenditure = Price x Consumption
- $P \propto \frac{1}{\text{Consumption}}$
- So, for expenditure to remain constant, when one quantity increases the other quantity should decrease proportionally.
- **Eg:** If the price of a commodity is decreased by 20% and its consumption is increased by 20%, what will be the increase or decrease in expenditure on the commodity?
- Soln:

Net % Change = $a + b + ab/100$ (+ve or -ve)

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Change} &= -20 + 20 + (-20 \times 20)/100 \\ &= 0 - 4 = -4\%\end{aligned}$$

OR

100 \implies 20% \downarrow (Decrease in Price) \implies 80 \implies 20% \uparrow (Increase in Consumption) \implies 96.

| Thus, there is a decrement of 4%



Percentage

Q. Two numbers are respectively 40% and 60% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

A. 7:8

B. 3 : 5

C. 4 : 5

D. 6 : 7

Soln:-

- Let the third number be 100
- First number = 40% more than 100 = $100 + 40\% \text{ of } 100 = 100 + 40 = 140$
- Second number = 60% more than 100 = $100 + 60\% \text{ of } 100 = 100 + 60 = 160$
- Ratio = $\frac{\text{first number}}{\text{second number}} = \frac{140}{160} = \frac{7}{8} = 7 : 8$

Ans: A



Percentage using x

Q. Two numbers are respectively 40% and 60% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

A. 7:8

B. 3 : 5

C. 4 : 5

D. 6 : 7

Soln:-

- Let the third number be x.

- First number = 40% more than x = $x + 40\% \text{ of } x = x + \frac{40}{100}x = \frac{100x+40x}{100} = \frac{140x}{100}$

- Second number = 60% more than x = $x + 60\% \text{ of } x = x + \frac{60}{100}x = \frac{100x+60x}{100} = \frac{160x}{100}$

- Ratio = $\frac{\text{first number}}{\text{second number}} = \frac{\frac{140x}{100}}{\frac{160x}{100}} = \frac{140x}{160x} = \frac{7}{8} = 7 : 8$

Ans: A



Percentage(Assignment)

Q. If the price of sugar increases by 25%, by what percent will a housewife have to reduce her consumption to leave total expenditure on sugar unchanged?

- A. 25% B. 35% C. 20% D. 15%

Ans: C



Percentage(Assignment)

Q. 1.14 expressed as a per cent of 1.9 is:

A. 6%

B. 10%

C. 60%

D. 90%

Ans: C



Percentage(Assignment)

Q. A number x is increased by 20% then the number is increased by 10% and again by 50%. Find the net % change.

A. 77% B. 75% C. 88% D. 98% E. 99%

Ans : D



Percentage(Assignment)

Q. If the altitude of a triangle increases by 5% and the base of the triangle increases by 7%, by what percent will the area of the triangle increase?

- A. 12.25% B. 12.35% C. 6.00% D. 5.25%

Ans B



Percentage(Assignment)

Q. The length and breadth of a room are increased by 25% and 40% respectively. While the height is decreased by 20%. Find % change.

A. 16%

B. 40%

C. 60%

D. 30%

Ans B



Percentage(Assignment)

Q. If the length of a rectangle is increased by 37.5% and its breadth is decreased by 20%, find the change in its area.

A. 15% increase B. 13% decrease C. 10% increase D. 10% decrease

Ans: C



Percentage(Assignment)

Q. The ratio 5 : 4 expressed as a percent equals :

A. 125%

B. 80%

C. 40%

D. 12.5%

Ans: A

Required % = $5/4 \times 100 = 125\%$



Percentage(Assignment)

Q. 12% of 5000 = ?

A. 600

B. 620

C. 680

D. 720

Ans: A



Profit & Loss

- **Basics**

Profit (Gain) = (S.P – C.P)

Loss =(C.P – S.P)

% gain = (Gain / C.P) x 100

% loss = (Loss / C.P) x 100

- **Multipliers to find S.P**

In Case of Profit : S.P. = C.P. x **(100 +%gain)/100**

In Case of Loss : S.P. = C.P. x **(100 - %loss)/100**

i.e For sale at 25% profit S.P. = 125 % of C.P.

For sale at 25% loss S.P. = 75% of C.P.



Profit & Loss

Q. A man bought certain no of oranges at the rate of 5 for Rs 4 and sold them at the rate of 4 for Rs 5. Find his overall profit/loss percentage?

A. 25.5% Pr

B. 36.5% Pr

C. 56.2% Pr

D. 64.5% Pr

Soln

Cost Price

Oranges →	Rs	Oranges →	Rs
5 →	4	4 →	5
20 →	16	20 →	25

SP > CP, so profit

$$\begin{aligned} P\% &= (SP - CP)/CP \times 100 \\ &= (25 - 16)/16 \times 100 \\ &= 225/4 = 56.20\% \end{aligned}$$

Ans: C

Cost Price

Oranges →	Rs
5 →	4
1 →	$\frac{4}{5}$

Selling Price

Oranges →	Rs
4 →	5
1 →	$\frac{5}{4}$

SP > CP, so profit

$$\begin{aligned} P\% &= (SP - CP)/CP \times 100 \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{4}{5}\right)}{\frac{4}{5}} \times 100 = \frac{\left(\frac{9}{20}\right)}{\frac{4}{5}} \times 100 \\ &= 225/4 = 56.20\% \end{aligned}$$



Profit & Loss

Q. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit %.

A. $66\frac{2}{3}\%$

B. 100%

C. $105\frac{1}{3}\%$

D. 120%

Soln:

Let, CP = C , SP=S

As they ask profit % , we know profit = SP – CP

As per given,

$$3(S-C) = 2S-C$$

$$3S - 3C = 2S - C$$

$$S = 2C$$

$$\text{But, Profit} = S - C = 2C - C = C$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100 = \frac{C}{C} \times 100 = 100\%$$

Ans : B



Profit & Loss

Q. A shopkeeper sells his goods at 20% profit and to make an extra profit he gives only 800 gm per kg. Find his profit %

A. 25% Pr B. 33.33% Pr C. 50% Pr D. 25% Ls

Soln

CP	SP	Profit
100	120	20
80	120	40
% Profit	$= 40/80 \times 100$ $= 1/2 \times 100$ $= 50\%$	

Ans: C



Profit & Loss

Q. If the cost price of 6 pencils is equal to the selling price of 5 pencils, then the gain per cent is

- A. 10% B. 20% C. 15% D. 25%

Soln:

Let the cost price of one pencil be Rs.1.

CP of 5 pencils =Rs. 5

CP of 6 pencils =Rs. 6

as, SP of 5 pencils = CP of 6 pencils

SP of 5 pencils = Rs.6

if, $SP > CP$ so it's a profit

profit = $SP - CP$

= $6 - 5$

= 1

Profit % = $\text{profit}/\text{cp} \times 100$

= $1/5 \times 100$

= 20%

Ans: B



Alligation

Q. A person blends two varieties of tea , one cost Rs. 160/kg and other cost Rs. 200/kg in the ratio 5 : 4. He sells the blended variety at Rs.192/kg. Find the profit %.

Soln :

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{d-m}{m-c}$$
$$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{200-m}{m-160}$$

$$5m - 800 = 800 - 4m$$

$$9m = 1600$$

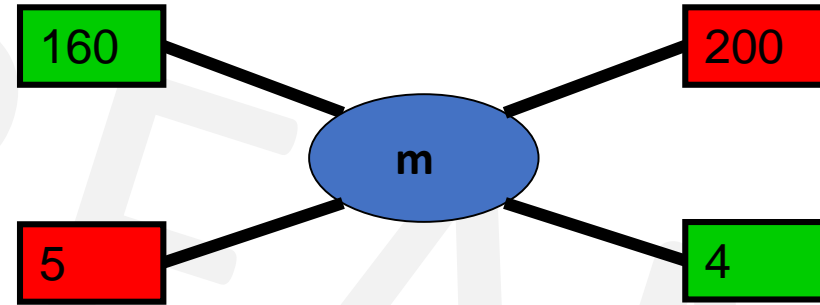
$$m = \frac{1600}{9}$$

SP=Rs.192(given) , CP =mean price

$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{\text{SP}-\text{CP}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$$
$$= \frac{192 - \frac{1600}{9}}{\frac{1600}{9}} = \frac{1728 - 1600}{1600} = \frac{128}{16} = 8\%$$

cheaper price

dearer price



Profit & Loss(Assignment)

If gain is half of SP, the gain percentage is ____?

A. 50%

B. 33.33%

C. 25%

D. 100%

Soln:

we know profit = SP – CP

As per given,

$$1/2SP = 2SP - CP$$

$$CP = SP - 1/2SP$$

$$SP = 2CP$$

$$\text{But, Profit} = SP - CP = 2CP - CP = CP$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{profit}}{CP} \times 100 = \frac{CP}{CP} \times 100 = 100\%$$

Ans : D



Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A bookseller sells 84 books at the cost of 72 books. Find his profit or loss%

A. 14.28% B. 28.24% C. 20.4% D. 12.86%

Ans : A



Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. By selling 100 pencils, a shopkeeper gains the selling price of 20 pencils. His gain per cent is

A) 25

B) 20

C) 15

D) 12

Ans: A

SP – CP = gain here gain = SP of 20 pencils

S.P. of 100 pencils – C.P. of 100 pencils = S.P. of 20 pencils

S.P. of 80 pencils = C.P. of 100 pencils

Let C.P. of 1 pencil = Rs. 1

S.P. of 80 pencils = Rs. 100

C.P. of 80 pencils = Rs. 80

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{100-80}{80} \times 100 = 25\%$$



Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A man bought a horse & carriage together for Rs 15600 & sold them together, the horse at 36% profit & the carriage at 15% loss. If selling price of both is equal. Find the cost of the carriage?

A.Rs.6000

B. Rs.7600

C. Rs.3600

D. Rs.9600

- **Soln**

- Let CP of horse be H & Carriage be C $\rightarrow H+C= 15600$

- SP of both is equal

- So, comparing the CPs

- $136H/100 = 85C/100$

- $H = 5C/8$

- $5C/8 + C = 15600$

- $13C/8 = 15600$

- $C = 1200 \times 8$

- $C = 9600$

Ans: D



Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A vendor bought 6 oranges for Re 10 and sold them at 4 for Re 6. Find his loss or gain percent.

A. 8% gain

B. 10% gain

C. 8% loss

D. 10% loss

Ans: D



Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A shopkeeper sells his goods at 10% loss but uses a weight of 750gms instead of 1kg. Find profit %

A. 20% Pr

B. 14.28% Pr

C. 30% Pr

D. 25% Ls

Ans: A



Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A fruit seller buys oranges at 4 for Rs. 3 and sells them at 3 for Rs. 4. Find its profit percent.

A. 43.75% Pr

B. 77.7% Pr

C. 75% Pr

D. 65.7% Ls

Ans: B



Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. A man buys a cycle for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the cycle?

A. Rs. 1090

B. Rs. 1160

C. Rs. 1190

D. Rs. 1202

Ans: C



Profit & Loss(Assignment)

Q. 100 oranges are bought at the rate of Rs. 350 and sold at the rate of Rs. 48 per dozen. The percentage of profit or loss is:

- A. $14 \frac{2}{7}\%$ gain B. 15% gain C. $14 \frac{2}{7}\%$ loss D. 15 % loss

Ans: A



Interest

If P = Principal, R = Rate of interest, N = Time in years, I = Interest, A = Amount

Then **$A = P + I$**

Simple Interest

$$\text{S.I.} = (P \times R \times N) / 100$$

Basic principal remains constant.

S.I. is good example of AP(Arithmetic Progression)

Compound Interest

$$A = P (1 + R/100)^T$$

T = periods of compounding,

$$\text{C.I.} = A - P$$

R = rate for compounding period

Basic principal keeps on increasing as we get interest on interest.

C.I. is good example of GP(Geometric Progression)



Interest

Q. What is the difference between the simple interest on a principal of Rs. 500 being calculated at 5% per annum for 3 years and 4% per annum for 4 years?

A.Rs. 5 B.Rs. 10 C.Rs. 20 D.Rs. 40 E. None of these

$$\begin{aligned} SI_1 &= P N_1 R_1 / 100 \\ &= \frac{500 \times 3 \times 5}{100} = \text{Rs. } 75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SI_2 &= P N_2 R_2 / 100 \\ &= \frac{500 \times 4 \times 4}{100} = \text{Rs. } 80 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Difference} = 80 - 75 = \text{Rs. } 5$$

OR

$$500 \Rightarrow 15\% \uparrow \Rightarrow 575 \text{ (1st case)}$$

$$500 \Rightarrow 16\% \uparrow \Rightarrow 580 \text{ (2nd case)}$$

$$\text{difference} = 580 - 575 = \text{Rs. } 5$$

Ans : A



Interest

Q. A sum of money at simple interest amounts to Rs. 815 in 3 years and to Rs. 854 in 4 years. The sum is:

A. Rs. 650

B. Rs. 690

C. Rs. 698

D. Rs. 700

Soln:-

amount after 4 years = amount after 3 years + simple interest in one year

S.I. in one year = Rs. $(854 - 815) = \text{Rs. } 39$.

S.I. for 3 years = Rs. $(39 \times 3) = \text{Rs. } 117$.

Principal = amount - interest

Principal = $815 - 117$
= Rs. 698.

Ans: C



Interest

Q. P =Rs. 2000, R =10%, N =2yrs , Find A and CI

Soln:

$$\begin{aligned}A &= 2000\left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2 \\&= 2000\left(\frac{110}{100}\right)^2 \\&= 2000\left(\frac{121}{100}\right) \\&= \text{Rs. } 2420\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{CI} = 2420 - 2000 = \text{Rs. } 420$$

$$2000 \rightarrow 10\% = 200$$

$$10\% \quad 10\%$$

$$2000 \longrightarrow 2200 \longrightarrow 2420$$

$$\text{CI} = 2420 - 2000 = 420$$



Interest

Q. Simple interest on a certain sum of money for 3 years at 8% per annum is half the compound interest on Rs. 4000 for 2 years at 10% per annum. The sum placed on simple interest is:

A. Rs. 1550

B. Rs. 1650

C. Rs. 1750

D. Rs. 2000

Soln:

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^N = 4000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 = 4000 \times \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^2 = 4000 \times \frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} = \text{Rs. } 4840$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 4000 & \xrightarrow[1^{\text{st}} \text{ yr}]{10\%} & 4400 & \xrightarrow[2^{\text{nd}} \text{ yr}]{10\%} & 4840 \end{array}$$

$$CI = A - I$$

$$CI = 4840 - 4000 = \text{Rs. } 840$$

Ans: C

$$SI = \frac{1}{2} CI$$

$$\frac{PNR}{100} = \frac{1}{2} \times 840$$

$$\frac{P \times 3 \times 8}{100} = 420$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{sum}) &= \frac{420 \times 100}{3 \times 8} \\ &= \text{Rs. } 840 \end{aligned}$$



Interest

Q. P = Rs. 4000, R = 20% per annum, N = 6 months. Find CI computed quarterly for given period.

Soln:

N = 6 months (2 quarterly)

rate(R) = 20 % per annum = 5 % quarterly

After every 3 months CI will be calculated.

	by <u>5%=200</u>		by <u>5%=210</u>	
4000		4200		4410

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 4410 - 4000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 410 \end{aligned}$$



Interest

Q. A sum of money placed at compound interest doubles in 7 years. In how many years the principal becomes-

- a. 4 times of itself
- b. 8 times of itself

Soln:

Let initial value be 100



- a. In 14yrs
- b. In 21 yrs

OR

100----->200 in 7 years
200----->400 in again 7 years then,
400----->800 in 7 years again, thus
the time becomes= $7+7+7= 21$ years.



Interest

Q. Difference between Compound interest & simple interest on a sum placed at 8% p.a. compounded annually for 2 years is Rs 128. Find the Principal

- A. 20000
- B. 24000
- C. 26000
- D. 15000

- **Soln:**

- Let the principal be $P = \text{Rs. } 100$.
- time $N = 2$ years, rate of interest $R = 8\%$ per annum
- simple interest = $\frac{PNR}{100} = \frac{100 \times 8 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 16$

- CI (for 2 years)

- 8% 8%
- 100 $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ 108 $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ 116.64

	16.64		
P	SI	CI	Diff
100	16	16.64	0.64

- $0.64 \rightarrow 100$
- $128 \rightarrow ?$
- $\frac{12800}{0.64} = \text{Rs. } 20000$



Interest

Q. Difference between Compound interest & simple interest on a sum placed at 8% p.a. compounded annually for 2 years is Rs 128. Find the principal

- A. 20000
- B. 24000
- C. 26000
- D. 15000

• **Soln:**

- Let the principal be $P = \text{Rs. } 100$.
- time $N = 2$ years, rate of interest $R = 8\%$ per annum
- simple interest = $\frac{PNR}{100} = \frac{100 \times 8 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 16$
- compound amount = $P(1 + \frac{R}{100})^N$
- $= 100 \times (1 + \frac{8}{100})^2 = 100 \times (\frac{108}{100})^2 = 100 \times (\frac{11664}{10000}) = \frac{11664}{100} = 116.64$
- compound interest = compound amount – principal
- $C.I = A - P$
 $= 116.64 - 100 = \text{Rs. } 16.64$
- the difference between the compound interest and simple interest = $16.64 - 16.00 = \text{Rs. } 0.64$
- $0.64 \rightarrow 100$
- $128 \rightarrow ?$
- $= \frac{128 \times 100}{0.64} = 20000$
- Thus, the principal is Rs. 20000.

Interest

- If the difference between compound and simple interest is of **two years** than,
Difference = $P(R)^2/(100)^2$
Where P = principal amount, R = rate of interest
- If the difference between compound and simple interest is of **three years** than,
Difference = $3 \times P(R)^2/(100)^2 + P (R/100)^3$.
Here also, P = principal amount, R = rate of interest



Interest

Q.A started business with Rs. 45,000 and B joined afterwards with 30,000. If the profit at the end of a year was divided in the ratio 2 : 1 respectively, then B would have joined A for business after.

A. 1 month

B. 2 months

C. 3 months

D. 4 months

Soln:

- Capital of A = Rs. 45,000 Capital of B = Rs. 30,000
- Ratio of P1:P2=2:1
- using formula,
- $\frac{C_1T_1}{C_2T_2} = \frac{P_1}{P_2}$
- In this type , the time period is 12 months i.e. one year
- $\frac{45000 \times 12}{30000 \times T_2} = \frac{2}{1}$
- $T_2=9$
- B would join business after $(12 - 9) = 3$ months
- **Ans: C**



Partnership

Q. A, B & C enter into a partnership with total of Rs 8,200. A's capital is Rs 1000 more than B's & Rs 2000 less than C's. What is B's share of annual profit of Rs 2,460?

A. Rs 1320

B. Rs 720

C. Rs 420

D. Rs 520

Ans: C



Interest(Assignment)

Q. A started a business by investing Rs. 32000. After 2 months B joined him with some investments. At the end of the year the total profit was divided in the ratio 8:5. How much capital was invested by B?

A. Rs. 30,000 B. Rs. 28000 C. Rs. 24000 D. Rs. 19000

- Soln:
- using formula,
- $\frac{C_1 T_1}{C_2 T_2} = \frac{P_1}{P_2}$
- $\frac{32000 \times 12}{C_2 \times 10} = \frac{8}{5}$
- $C_2 = \text{Rs. } 24000$

Ans: C



Interest(Assignment)

Q. When annual compounding is done, a sum amounts to Rs 5000 in 6 years and 7200 in 8 years.
What is the int rate?

A. 10%

B. 15%

C. 20%

D. 25%

Soln

Let P be the principal & R the int rate

$$\rightarrow 5000 = P(1+R/100)^6 \dots\dots(1)$$

$$\rightarrow 7200 = P(1+R/100)^8 \dots\dots(2)$$

$$\rightarrow 36/25 = (1+R/100)^2$$

\rightarrow Taking square roots of both sides

$$\rightarrow 1+R/100 = 6/5$$

$$\rightarrow R/100 = 1/5$$

$$\rightarrow R = 20\%$$

Ans: C



Interest(Assignment)

Q. A sum fetched a total simple interest of Rs.7056 at the rate of 8 percent per year in 7 years. What is the sum?

A. Rs 12600

B) Rs 15120

C) Rs 10080

D) Rs 7560

Ans : A



Interest(Assignment)

Q. Find the compound interest on Rs. 15,625 for 9 months at 16% per annum compounded quarterly.

A. Rs. 1851

B. Rs. 1941

C. Rs. 1951

D. Rs. 1961

Ans: C



Interest(Assignment)

Q. A sum of money placed at compound interest doubles itself in 4 years. In how many years will it amount to 8 times?

A. 9 years

B. 8 years

C. 27 years

D. 12 years

Ans: D



Interest(Assignment)

Q. Difference between Compound interest & simple interest on a sum placed at 20% per annum compounded annually for 2 years is Rs. 72. Find the sum.

A. Rs. 2400

B. Rs. 8400

C. Rs. 1800

D. Rs. 900

Ans : C



Interest(Assignment)

Q. What is the simple interest on a sum of Rs. 700 if the rate of interest for the first 3 years is 8% per annum and for the last 2 years is 7.5% per annum?

A.Rs. 269.5 B.Rs. 283 C.Rs. 273 D.Rs. 280 E. None of these

Ans: C



Interest(Assignment)

Q. Rs.2100 is lent at compound interest of 5% per annum for 2 years. Find the amount after two years.

- A.Rs. 2300 B.Rs. 2315.25 C.Rs. 2310 D.Rs. 2320 E. None of these

• **Soln:**

• $A = P (1 + R/100)^T$

• $A = 2100(1+5/100)^2$

• $A = 2100 \times [105/100]^2$

• $A = \frac{2100 \times 11025}{10000}$

• Amount, A=Rs.2315.25

• **Ans : B**



Interest(Assignment)

Q. A man borrowed total Rs 2500 at Simple interest from two money lenders. He paid interest at 12% p.a. to one and 14% p.a. to the other. The total interest paid for the year was Rs.326. How much did he borrow at 14%?

A. Rs 1000

B. Rs 1200

C. Rs 1300

D. Rs 1500

Soln:

Let, x = Principal at 12%

&

$2500 - x$ = Principal at 14%

$$\text{SI at Rs. } x = \frac{x \times 1 \times 12}{100} = \frac{12x}{100} = \frac{3x}{25}$$

$$\text{SI at Rs. } 2500 - x = \frac{2500 - x \times 1 \times 14}{100} = \frac{(2500 - x) \times 7}{50} = \frac{17500 - 7x}{50}$$

$$\text{SI at } x + \text{SI at } 2500 - x = 326$$

Substitute and solving the equation gives $x = \text{Rs. } 1200$

We need Principal at $2500 - x = 2500 - 1200 = \text{Rs. } 1300$

Ans: C



Interest(Assignment)

Q.A certain sum of money amounts to Rs. 704 in two years and Rs 800 in 5 years. Find the Principal.

- A. Rs. 640 B. Rs. 600 C. Rs. 550 D. Rs.450
- **Ans: A**



Interest(Assignment)

Q. A started a business by investing Rs. 32000. After 4 months B joined him with some investments. At the end of the year the total profit was divided in the ratio 6:5. How much capital was invested by B?

A. Rs. 30,000

B. Rs. 28000

C. Rs. 40000

D. Rs. 19000

Ans: C



Interest(Assignment)

Q. Three persons started a placement business with a capital of Rs. 3000. B invests Rs. 600 less than A and C invests Rs. 300 less than B. What is B's share in a profit of Rs. 886 ?

- A. Rs. 443
- B. Rs. 354.40
- C. Rs. 265.80
- D. Rs. 177.20

Ans: C



Interest(Assignment)

Q. What should be the simple interest obtained on an amount of Rs 5,760 at the rate of 6% p.a. after 3 years?

- A. Rs 1036.80
- B. Rs 1666.80
- C. Rs 1336.80
- D. Rs 1063.80
- E. None of these

Ans : A



Interest(Assignment)

Q. Anand and Deepak started a business investing Rs.22,500 and Rs.35,000 respectively. Out of a total profit of Rs. 13,800. Deepak's share is

A. Rs 9600

B. Rs 8500

C. Rs 8450

D. Rs 8400

Ans: D

Ratio of their shares-

= 22500 : 35000

= 9 : 14

Deepak's share = Rs.(13800×14/23)

= Rs. 8400



Interest(Assignment)

Q. A started a business with Rs. 21,000 and is joined afterwards by B with Rs. 36,000. After how many months did B join if the profits at the end of the year are divided equally?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

Ans: B

- Capital of A = Rs. 21000
- Capital of B = Rs. 36000
- Ratio of P1:P2=1:1
- using formula,
- $\frac{C_1T_1}{C_2T_2} = \frac{P_1}{P_2}$
- In this type , the time period is 12 months i.e. one year
- $\frac{21000 \times 12}{36000 \times T_2} = \frac{1}{1}$
- $T_2 = 7$
- B would join business after $(12 - 7) = 5$ months



