

# AVERAGES

①

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## 5.1: Averages Introduction Part - 1

What is an average?

Ex

Let take the data of toys sold by sales person for 5 days

Days	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	Total	Avg
	45	25	30	70	80	250	$\frac{250}{5} = 50$

$$1) \text{ Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all quantities}}{\text{No. of quantities}} = \frac{2x}{n}$$

Ex

Dhoni's batting average is 70 and played 150 matches.

$$\text{Total runs} = 70 \times 150 = 10,500.$$

$$2) \text{ Total} = \text{Average} \times \text{No. of quantities.}$$

Ex 45, 25, 30, 70, 80  $\xrightarrow{\text{Avg}} 50.$

Average always lie between lowest and highest value.

Average is also called as central value of the given data.

### Properties

↳ If certain data has an average 'x'

a) if each quantity is increased by 'n', then new average is ' $x+n$ '.

Ex

$$20 \quad 25 \quad 10 \quad 5 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Avg}} \quad \frac{60}{4} = 15$$

$$+3 \quad +3 \quad +3 \quad +3 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{New Avg}} \quad 15 + 3 = 18$$

$$23 \quad 28 \quad 13 \quad 8 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Avg}} \quad \frac{72}{4} = 18$$

Similarly, if each quantity is decreased or multiplied or divided by ' $n$ ',  
 then new average is ' $x-n$ ' or ' $n \times x$ ' or ' $x \div n$ ' respectively.

Ex

$$20 \quad 25 \quad 10 \quad 5 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Avg}} \quad \frac{60}{4} = 15$$

$$-2 \quad -2 \quad -2 \quad -2 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{New Avg}} \quad 15 - 2 = 13$$

$$\times 5 \quad \times 5 \quad \times 5 \quad \times 5 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{New Avg}} \quad 15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$\div 5 \quad \div 5 \quad \div 5 \quad \div 5 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{New Avg}} \quad \frac{15}{5} = 3$$

Ex In a flower shop there were 6 flowers in each bouquet. If the seller has doubled the number of flowers in each bouquet then the new average of flowers in each bouquet is:

$$\text{Old Average} = 6$$

$$\text{New Average} = 6 \times 2 = 12$$

Ex The average number of shirts purchased by A, B and C is 60. If all of them reached a mall and purchased 3 shirts each of them then the average number of shirts each of them now has:

$$\text{Old Average} = 60$$

$$\text{New Average} = 60 + 3 = 63.$$

Q4 If the average age of a group of persons is  $x$  years today then after  $n$  years their average age will be  $(x+n)$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{A} & \text{B} & \text{C} \\ 20 & 35 & 5 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{Avg}} \frac{60}{3} = 20$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{After } n \text{ years} & +5 & +5 & +5 \\ 25 & 40 & 10 & \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{New Avg}} 20 + 5 = 25.$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Avg}} \frac{75}{3} = 25.$$

Similarly,  $n$  years ago their average age would have been  $(x-n)$  years.

(4)

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Ex The average age of 7 members of Patel's family is 25 years. The average age of the same family 3 years ago is:

$$\text{Old Avg} = 25 \text{ years}$$

$$3 \text{ years ago} \Rightarrow \text{New Avg} = 25 - 3 = 22 \text{ years}$$

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## 5.2: Averages Introduction Part 2

### 3) Average Speed

Average Speed

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

Case - 1

If distance travelled  
not  
is equal.

$$\text{Avg Speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total Time}}$$

Case - 2

If distance travelled  
is equal.

(a) If two speeds are given say  $s_1, s_2$

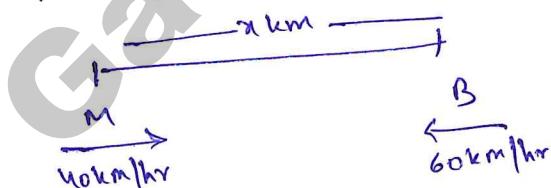
$$\text{Avg. speed} = \frac{2 \cdot s_1 \cdot s_2}{s_1 + s_2}$$

(b) If 3 speeds are given say  $s_1, s_2, s_3$

$$\text{Avg. Speed} = \frac{3 \cdot s_1 \cdot s_2}{s_1 + s_2 + s_2 \cdot s_3 + s_3 \cdot s_1}$$

Ex

A man goes from Mysore to Bangalore at a uniform speed of  $40 \text{ km/hr}$  and comes back to Mysore at a uniform speed of  $60 \text{ km/hr}$ . His average speed for the whole journey is



$$\text{Avg Speed} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Total Time}} = \frac{2x}{\frac{x}{40} + \frac{x}{60}} = 48 \text{ km/hr.}$$

$$\text{Total distance} = 2x$$

$$\text{Total Time} = \frac{x}{40} + \frac{x}{60} = \frac{x}{24}$$

2nd Method

Distance is equal.

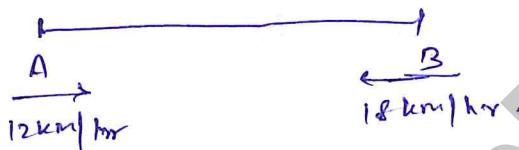
$$\text{Speeds} = \text{2 speeds}$$

$$\text{Avg Speed} = \frac{2 \cdot S_1 \cdot S_2}{S_1 + S_2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 40 \times 60}{40 + 60}$$

$$= 48 \text{ km/hr.}$$

Ex A man goes from place A to B at a speed of 12 km/hr and returns B to A at a speed of 18 km/hr. The average speed for the whole journey is



Distance travelled is same.

2 speeds

$$\text{Avg speed} = \frac{2 \cdot S_1 \cdot S_2}{S_1 + S_2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 12 \times 18}{12 + 18}$$

$$= \frac{72}{5}$$

$$= 14 \frac{2}{5} \text{ km/hr.}$$

Ex

A man completes 30 km of a journey at a speed of 6 km/hr and remaining 40 km of the journey in 5 hours. His average speed for the whole journey is

$$\text{Avg Speed} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Total Time}}$$

$$\text{Total Distance} = 30 + 40 = 70 \text{ kms.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Time} &= \frac{30}{6} + 5 \\ &\approx 5 + 5 = 10 \text{ hours}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Avg. Speed} = \frac{70}{10} = 7 \text{ km/hr.}$$

#### 4) Weighted Average

When the average of groups, instead of individuals having different number of elements is being calculated, then it is called weighted average.

Ex

Let's take class 3

	3A	3B
Avg Marks	30	70
No. of Students	60	40

$$\text{Avg. Marks} = \frac{30 \times 60 + 70 \times 40}{60 + 40} = \frac{1800 + 2800}{100} = 46$$

$$W_A = \frac{x_1 n_1 + x_2 n_2 + x_3 n_3 + \dots + x_n n_n}{n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_n}$$

If 2 quantities are given

$$W_A = \frac{x_1 n_1 + x_2 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

If 3 quantities are given

$$W_A = \frac{x_1 n_1 + x_2 n_2 + x_3 n_3}{n_1 + n_2 + n_3}$$

Ex The average height of 30 boys, out of a class of 50 is 160 cm. If the average height of the remaining boys is 165 cm, the average height of the whole class is?

Avg. height of 30 boys = 160 cm

Avg. height of 20 boys = 165 cm.

$$\begin{aligned} W_A &= \frac{x_1 n_1 + x_2 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\ &= \frac{30 \times 160 + 20 \times 165}{30 + 20} \end{aligned}$$

Avg height of 50 boys. = 162 cm.

### 5.3 : Averages Introduction Part 3

5) Average of first 'n' numbers

a) Sum of first 'n' natural numbers =  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$\text{Average of first } n \text{ natural numbers} = \frac{\text{Sum}}{n} = \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2n}$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{2}$$

b) Sum of first 'n' even natural numbers =  $n(n+1)$

Average of first 'n' even natural numbers =  $\frac{(n+1)}{2}$

c) Sum of first 'n' odd numbers =  $n^2$

Average of first 'n' odd numbers =  $n$ .

d) Sum of squares of first 'n' natural numbers =  $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$   
 $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2$

Average of squares of first 'n' natural numbers =  $\frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

e) Sum of cubes of first 'n' natural numbers =  $\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$   
 $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3$

Average of cubes of first 'n' natural numbers =  $n \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2$

f) Sum of 'n' terms of series having common difference same =  $\frac{n}{2} [ \text{first term} + \text{last term} ]$   
 $2 + 4 + 6 + \dots$

Average of 'n' terms of series having common difference same =  $\frac{\text{first term} + \text{last term}}{2}$

Ex The average of first 100 positive integers is.

$$\text{Avg of first } n \text{ natural numbers} = \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{100+1}{2} = 50.5$$

Ex The average of the squares of first ten natural numbers is

$$\text{Avg for } 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 10^2$$

$$\frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \frac{11 \times 21}{6} = 38.5$$

Ex The mean of first 10 whole numbers is

$$0+1+2+3+\dots+9$$

$$= 1+2+3+\dots+9$$

= Sum of first 9 natural numbers

$$= \frac{9(9+1)}{2} = \frac{9 \times 10}{2} = 45.$$

Here we cannot use Avg of first 10 natural numbers, because

$n \neq 10$ .

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{\text{Sum}}{n} = \frac{45}{10} = 4.5.$$

Trick

$$0+1+2+\dots+9$$

common difference = 1

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{1^{\text{st term}} + \text{last term}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{0+9}{2} = 4.5.$$

## 6} Averages on Consecutive Numbers

## (a) Consecutive Natural Numbers

$$\begin{array}{c} 21, 22, \textcircled{23}, 24, 25 \rightarrow \text{odd places} \\ \downarrow \text{Avg in middle number} \\ 34, 35, 36, \underline{37}, 38, 39 \rightarrow \text{even places} \\ \downarrow \\ \frac{36+37}{2} = 36.5 \text{ (Avg.)} \end{array}$$

How to assume numbers?

3 consecutive numbers

one way! -  $n, n+1, n+2$

## (b) Consecutive Even numbers

$$\begin{array}{c} 12, 14, \textcircled{16}, 18, 20, 22, 24 \rightarrow \text{odd places} \\ \downarrow \text{Middle number (Avg.)} \end{array}$$

$14, 16, \underbrace{18, 20, 22, 24} \rightarrow \text{even places}$

$\frac{18+20}{2} = 19 \text{ (Avg.)}$

How to assume the numbers

3 consecutive even numbers

one way! -  $n, n+2, n+4$

2<sup>nd</sup> way =  $n+2, n, n-2$

Same rule will  
be applicable to  
consecutive odd numbers

Consecutive even numbers

$n+4, n+2, n, n-2, n-4$

Q. The average of 7 consecutive numbers is 20. The largest of these numbers is?

7 consecutive natural numbers

$$n, n+1, n+2, n+3, n+4, n+5, n+6$$

$$\text{Avg of 7 numbers} = 20$$

$$\text{Total} = \text{Avg} \times \text{No. of observations}$$

$$= 7 \times 20$$

$$= 140$$

$$n+n+1+n+2+n+3+n+4+n+5+n+6 = 140$$

$$7n + 21 = 140 \Rightarrow n = 17.$$

$$\therefore n+6 = 17+6 = 23.$$

2nd way

Average will be the middle number

Let the numbers be

$$n+3, n+2, n+1, n, n-1, n-2, n-3$$

$$\text{Avg} = 20$$

$$\therefore n = 20$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Largest number} &= n+3 \\ &= 20+3 \\ &= 23. \end{aligned}$$

Ex The sum of the middle number of 3 consecutive odd numbers and the middle number of 3 consecutive even numbers is 8. What will be the sum of the total of these odd numbers and total of those three even numbers?

$$\text{3 consecutive odd numbers} = n+2, n, n-2 \quad = \frac{\text{Total}}{3n}$$

$$\text{3 consecutive even numbers} = y+2, y, y-2 \quad = 3y$$

$$\therefore x+y = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x+3y &= 3(x+y) \\ &= 3 \times 8 \\ &= 24. \end{aligned}$$

## 5.5 Solved Problems

Q.1) Find the average of first 9 prime numbers.

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{\text{Sum}}{n}$$

Primenumbers = 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sum} &= 2+3+5+7+11+13+17+19 \\ &= 77\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{77}{9} = 8.5$$

Q.2) The avg. of 6 numbers is 8. What is the 7th number so that average becomes 10.

$$\text{Avg. of 6 numbers} = 8$$

$$\text{Avg} = 8, n=6$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total} &= \text{Avg} \times n \\ &= 8 \times 6 \\ &= 48.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Avg of 7 numbers} = 10$$

$$\text{Total} = 10 \times 7 = 70$$

$$\text{Sum of 6 numbers} = 48$$

$$\text{Sum of 7 numbers} = 70.$$

$$\text{Difference} = 70 - 48 = 22$$

$\downarrow$   
7th number.

2nd way

$$\text{Sum of 6 numbers} = 48$$

$$7^{\text{th}} \text{ number} = n$$

$$\text{Avg of 7 numbers} = \frac{48+n}{7} = 10$$

Q3) A man bought 13 pens for ₹ 50 each, 15 markers of ₹ 60 each and 12 books at ₹ 65 each. Find the average expenditure?

$$\begin{aligned}
 13 \text{ pens @ } ₹ 50 \text{ each} &= 13 \times 50 = 650 \\
 15 \text{ markers @ } ₹ 60 \text{ each} &= 15 \times 60 = 900 \\
 12 \text{ books @ } ₹ 65 \text{ each} &= 12 \times 65 = \frac{780}{2330} \\
 \hline
 & 40
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_A &= \frac{x_1 n_1 + x_2 n_2 + x_3 n_3}{n_1 + n_2 + n_3} \\
 &= \frac{2330}{40} \\
 &= ₹ 58.25
 \end{aligned}$$

Q4) The average of 11 numbers is 21. If 3 is added to each given number, what will be the new average?

$$\text{Avg of 11 numbers} = 21$$

$$\text{New Avg} : 21 + 3 = 24.$$

Q5) If the mean of 5 observations is 20 and when a constant c is added to each observation, the mean becomes 22, the value of c is?

$$\text{Avg. of 5 observations} = 20$$

$$\text{New Avg} = 22.$$

$$\therefore 20 + c = 22$$

$$c = 2.$$

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Q.6 The average age of 34 boys in a class is 14 years. If the teacher's age is included, the average age of the boys and the teacher becomes 15 years. What is the teacher's age?

$$\text{Avg. age of 34 boys} = 14 \text{ years}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sum of 34 boys age} &= \text{Avg} \times n \\ &= 14 \times 34 = 476\end{aligned}$$

Let teacher's age be  $n$ .

$$476 + n = \text{Total age of 35 people.}$$

$$\text{Avg age of 35 people} \Rightarrow \frac{476 + n}{35} = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 476 + n = 15 \times 35$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow n &= 525 - 476 \\ &= 49 \text{ years.}\end{aligned}$$

2nd way

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{difference} \\ \text{in teacher} \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{l} 34 \text{ boys} \\ 35 \text{ people} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{avg}} 14 \text{ years} \rightarrow \text{Total } 476 \quad (34 \times 14) \\ \xrightarrow{\text{avg}} 15 \text{ years} \rightarrow \text{Total } 525 \quad (35 \times 15) \\ \hline = 49 \\ \Rightarrow \text{teacher age.} \end{array}$$

Trick

$$\text{Old avg} + \text{New People Strength} \times \text{difference in average.} = \text{Teacher's age}$$

$$14 + 35 \times 1 = 49 \text{ years.}$$

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Q.7) The average age of 24 students and the class teacher is 16 years. If the class teacher's age is excluded, the average reduces by 1 year. What is the age of the class teacher?

$$\text{Avg. age of 25 people} = 16 \text{ years}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sum of 25 people ages} &= 16 \times 25 \\ &= 400\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Avg. age of 24 people} = 16 - 1 = 15 \text{ years.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sum of 24 people ages} &= 15 \times 24 \\ &= 360\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Teacher's age} = 400 - 360 = 40 \text{ years.}$$

Trick

$$16 + 24 \times 1 = 40 \text{ years.}$$

Q.8) There are 20 students with an average height of 105 cms in a class. Then 10 students with an average height of 120 cms join the class. What will be the average height of the class now?

(a) 100 cms

(b) 110 cms

(c) 120 cms

(d) 130 cms

New average ↑ between 105 ↔ 120

option (a) and (d) can be eliminated.

option (c) can also be eliminated.

Average height of 20 students = 105 cms

$$\text{Total height} = 105 \times 20 = 2100 \text{ cms}$$

$$\begin{aligned}W_A &= \frac{x_1 n_1 + x_2 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\ &= \frac{20 \times 105 + 10 \times 120}{20 + 10} \\ &= \frac{2100 + 1200}{30} = \frac{3300}{30} \\ &= 110 \text{ cms}\end{aligned}$$

(OR)

$$\begin{array}{rcl}20 & - & 105 \\ 10 & - & 120 \end{array} \quad ) \quad 15 \text{ more per person}$$

$$10 \times 15 = 150 \rightarrow \text{shared by 30 people}$$

$$\text{each person} = \frac{150}{30} = 5$$

$$\therefore 105 + 5 = 110 \text{ cms.}$$

Q.8) There are 20 students with an average height of 105 cms in a class. Then 10 students with an average height of 120 cms join the class. What will be the average height of the class now?

(a) 100 cms

(b) 110 cms

(c) 120 cms

(d) 130 cms

Avg. height of class is 105 cms  
+ 10 joined Avg 120 cms

1. New Avg ↑  
will be between 105 - 120

## 5.6. Solved Problems Part-2

Q.9) A student on her first 3 tests received an average score of  $N$  points if she exceeds her previous average score by 20 points on her fourth test, then what is the average score for the first 4 tests?

- (a)  $N+20$       (b)  $N+10$       (c)  $N+4$       (d)  $N+5$

$$\text{Average of 3 tests} = N$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total of 3 tests} &= \text{Avg.} \times N \\ &= N \times 3 = 3N\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Fourth test marks} = N+20$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Avg. of 4 tests} &= \frac{3N + N+20}{4} \\ &= \frac{4N+20}{4} = N+5\end{aligned}$$

Q.10) The average weight of 8 persons increases by 1.5 kg, if a person weighing 65 kg is replaced by a new person. What could be the weight of the new person?

- (a) 75kg      (b) 65kg      (c) 77kg      (d) 82kg

$$\text{Avg. weight of 8 persons} = x.$$

$$\text{Total weight of 8 person} = 8x.$$

$$\text{Total New weight} = 8x - 65 + y$$

$$\text{New Avg} = \frac{8x - 65 + y}{8}$$

$$\text{Let new person weight} = y$$

$$x + 1.5 = \frac{8x - 65 + y}{8} \Rightarrow 8x + 12 = 8x - 65 + y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 77\text{kg.}$$

(19)

2nd Method

65kg.

 Avg ↑  $\frac{1.5\text{kg}}{\text{shared by } 8 \text{ people}}$ 

$$\begin{aligned}\text{New Person weight} &= 65 + 1.5 \times 8 \\ &= 65 + 12 \\ &= 77\text{kg}.\end{aligned}$$

**Replaced Weight  $\pm$  Increased/Decreased Average  $\times$  No. of persons**

Q.11) The average of 17 numbers is 45. The average of first 9 of these numbers is 51 and the last 9 of these numbers is 36. What is the ninth number?

$$\begin{aligned}9^{\text{th}} \text{ number} &= \text{Total of first nine} + \text{Total of last nine} - \frac{\text{Total of 17 numbers}}{17} \\ &= (9 \times 51) + (9 \times 36) - (17 \times 45) \\ &= 9(51 + 36) - (17 \times 45) \\ &= (9 \times 87) - (17 \times 45) \\ &= 783 - 765 \\ &= 18\end{aligned}$$

Q.12) The average of 11 results is 30, that of first five is 25 and that of last five is 28. Find the value of the 6th number?

first 5      Total = 11 numbers  
 last 5       $\frac{10}{10}$       1 number is missing

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore 6^{\text{th}} \text{ number} &= \text{Total of 11 numbers} - \left[ \frac{\text{Total of first 5}}{5} + \frac{\text{Total of last 5}}{5} \right] \\ &= (30 \times 11) - [(5 \times 25) + (5 \times 28)] \\ &= 330 - (125 + 140) \\ &= 330 - 265 \\ &= 65\end{aligned}$$

Q.13) The average of the first and the second of three numbers is 15 more than the average of the second and the third of these numbers. What is the difference between the first and the third of these three numbers?

Let the numbers be  $N_1, N_2$  and  $N_3$

$$\frac{N_1+N_2}{2} = 15 + \frac{N_2+N_3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1+N_2 = 30 + N_2+N_3$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 - N_3 = 30$$

Q.14) The average weight of a group of 20 boys was calculated to be 89.4 kg and it was discovered that one weight was misread as 78 kg instead of the correct one of 87 kg. The correct average weight is?

(a) 88.95 kg

(b) 89.25 kg

(c) 89.55 kg

(d) 89.85 kg

Avg. weight of 20 boys = 89.4 kg

Wrong one = 78 kg. ↓ decreased by 9 kg.

Correct one = 87 kg

Average was also decreased.

Decrease in Avg. =  $\frac{9}{20} = 0.45$ .

$$\text{Actual Avg.} = 89.4 + 0.45 \\ = 89.85 \text{ kg.}$$

2nd way

$$\text{Total weight} = 89.4 \times 20$$

$$\text{New Total weight} = 89.4 \times 20 - 78 + 87 = 1797$$

$$\text{New Avg.} = \frac{1797}{20} = 89.85 \text{ kg.}$$

Q.15) The average of any 5 consecutive odd natural numbers is K. If two more such numbers, just next to the previous 5 numbers are added, the new average becomes:

- (A)  $\frac{2}{7}(K+1)$     (B)  $2K - 3$     (C)  $2K+1$     (D)  $K+2$

Let 5 consecutive odd numbers be 3, 5, 7, 9, 11

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{3+5+7+9+11}{5} = \frac{35}{5} = 7.$$

3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{35+28}{7} = \frac{63}{7} = 9$$

$$\therefore 7+2 \Rightarrow K+2$$

Q18 In the summer of 2012 in Delhi, the mean temperature of Monday to Wednesday was  $41^{\circ}\text{C}$  and of Tuesday to Thursday was  $43^{\circ}\text{C}$ . If the temperature on Thursday was 15% higher than that of Monday, then the temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  on Thursday was? (GATE 2013)

$$\text{Avg. temperature Mon to Wed} = 41^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Total Temperature} = 41 \times 3 = 123^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Avg. temperature Tue to Thur} = 43^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Total Temperature} = 43 \times 3 = 129^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Mon : Thur} = 100 : 115$$

$$= 20 : 23$$

$$\text{Mon} + \text{Tue} + \text{Wed} = 123 \quad \dots \quad ①$$

$$\text{Tue} + \text{Wed} + \text{Thur} = 129 \quad \dots \quad ②$$

$$① - ② \Rightarrow \text{Mon} - \text{Thur} = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Thur} - \text{Mon} = 6$$

$$\text{Mon : Thur}$$

$$20 : 23$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{0}}_3$

$$\therefore 3 \rightarrow 6$$

$$23 \rightarrow \frac{6}{3} \times 23 = 46^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Q.2) What is the average of all multiples of 10 from 2 to 198?  
(GATE 2014)

Multiples of 10 = 10, 20, 30, ..., 190

Common difference = 10

$$\therefore \text{Avg} = \frac{\text{First term} + \text{Last term}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{10 + 190}{2} = 100.$$

Q.3) The sum of eight consecutive odd numbers is 656. The average of four consecutive even numbers is 87. The sum of the smallest odd number and second largest even number is!  
(GATE 2014)

The numbers are  $n-6 \quad n-4 \quad n-2 \quad n \quad n+2 \quad n+4 \quad n+6 \quad n+8$

$$\therefore 8n + 8 = 656$$

$$\Rightarrow 8n = 648$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 81.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Smallest odd number} &= n-6 \\ &= 81-6 \\ &= 75\end{aligned}$$

4 consecutive even numbers =  $y-4 \quad y-2 \quad y \quad y+2$

$$y-4 = 87 \times 4$$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 87 + 1 \\ &= 88\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Second largest even number} = y = 88$$

$$\therefore \text{Sum} = 75 + 88 = 163.$$