# Simple & Compound Interest

⟹ Simple Interest (साधा व्याज) = (S.I.)

→ Principal (मुद्दल) = (P)

→ Rate of Interest (व्याजाचा दर) = (R %)

→ Time (years) = (T)

→ Amount = (P + S.I) = (A)

$P = 10000$

$T = 2$

$R = 10\%$

$SI = 2000$

$$SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$SI = \frac{10000 \times 10 \times 2}{100} = 2000$$

$$SI = \frac{(R \times T) \times P}{100}$$

$SI = (R \times T)\% \text{ of } P$

$$SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$P = \frac{SI \times 100}{R \times T}$$

$$R = \frac{SI \times 100}{P \times T}$$

$$T = \frac{SI \times 100}{R \times P}$$

→ Interest हा जेवढी Principal वर काढला जातो $P = 100$

→ SI हजारचे $(R \times T)\%$ of Principal

1) $P = 12000$

$R = 4\%$

$T = 5$

$SI = ?$

$(4 \times 5)\% \text{ of } 12000$

$SI = 2400$

2) $R = 8\%$

$T = 5$

$SI = 3200$

$P = ? = 100$

$40\% \xrightarrow{\times 80} 3200$

$100 \longrightarrow 8000$

$P = 8000$

3) $P = 12500$

$R = 8\%$

$SI = 4000$

$T = ? = 4$

$8\% \text{ of } 12500 = 1000$

$1 \longrightarrow 1000$

$4 \longrightarrow 4000$

$R = 4 = T$

4) $P = 1600$

$T = 5$

$SI = 400/5 = 80$

$R\% = ?$

$\frac{80}{1600} \times 100 = 5\%$

$R = 5\%$

$5\% \text{ of } 1600 = 80$

| P | R% | T | SI | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 10% | 4 | 40 | 140 |
| 100 | 20% | 5 | 100 | 200 |
| 100 | 50% | 5 | 250 | 350 |
| 100 | 5% | 10 | 50 | 150 |
| 100 | CND_ | | 240 | 340 |
| 100 | x (5%) × x (5) | = | 25 | 125 |