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QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

– R.S. AGARWAL

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SECTION II

DATA INTERPRETATION

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1. NUMBERS

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FORMULAE

I. **Numeral :** In Hindu Arabic system, we use ten symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 called *digits* to represent any number.

A group of digits, denoting a number is called a *numeral*.

We represent a number, say 689745132 as shown below :

Ten Crores (10^8)	Crores (10^7)	Ten Lacs (Millions) (10^6)	Lacs (10^5)	Ten Thousands (10^4)	Thousands (10^3)	Hundreds (10^2)	Tens (10^1)	Units (10^0)
6	8	9	7	4	5	1	3	2

We read it as : 'Sixty-eight crores, ninety-seven lacs, forty-five thousand, one hundred and thirty-two'.

II. **Place Value or Local Value of a Digit in a Numeral :**

In the above numeral :

Place value of 2 is $(2 \times 1) = 2$; Place value of 3 is $(3 \times 10) = 30$;

Place value of 1 is $(1 \times 100) = 100$ and so on.

Place value of 6 is $6 \times 10^8 = 600000000$.

III. **Face Value :** The *face value* of a digit in a numeral is the value of the digit itself at whatever place it may be. In the above numeral, the face value of 2 is 2; the face value of 3 is 3 and so on.

IV. **TYPES OF NUMBERS**

1. **Natural Numbers :** Counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... are called *natural numbers*.
2. **Whole Numbers :** All counting numbers together with zero form the set of *whole numbers*. Thus,
   (i) 0 is the only whole number which is not a natural number.
   (ii) Every natural number is a whole number.
3. **Integers :** All natural numbers, 0 and negatives of counting numbers i.e., {....– 3, – 2, – 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, ...} together form the set of integers.
   (i) **Positive Integers :** {1, 2, 3, 4, ...} is the set of all positive integers.
   (ii) **Negative Integers :** {– 1, – 2, – 3, ...} is the set of all negative integers.
   (iii) **Non-Positive and Non-Negative Integers :** 0 is neither positive nor negative. So, {0, 1, 2, 3, ...} represents the set of non-negative integers, while {0, – 1, – 2, – 3, ...} represents the set of non-positive integers.

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4. **Even Numbers :** A number divisible by 2 is called an even number. e.g., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.

5. **Odd Numbers :** A number not divisible by 2 is called an odd number. e.g., 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc.

6. **Prime Numbers :** A number greater than 1 is called a prime number, if it has exactly two factors, namely 1 and the number itself.

   Prime numbers upto 100 are : 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97.

   Prime numbers Greater than 100 : Let p be a given number greater than 100. To find out whether it is prime or not, we use the following method :

   Find a whole number nearly greater than the square root of p. Let $k > \sqrt{p}$. Test whether p is divisible by any prime number less than k. If yes, then p is not prime. Otherwise, p is prime.

   e.g., We have to find whether 191 is a prime number or not. Now, $14 > \sqrt{191}$.

   Prime numbers less than 14 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13.

   191 is not divisible by any of them. So, 191 is a prime number.

7. **Composite Numbers :** Numbers greater than 1 which are not prime, are known as composite numbers. e.g., 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12.

   Note : (i) 1 is neither prime nor composite.

   (ii) 2 is the only even number which is prime.

   (iii) There are 25 prime numbers between 1 and 100.

8. **Co-primes :** Two numbers a and b are said to be co-primes, if their H.C.F. is 1. e.g., (2, 3), (4, 5), (7, 9), (8, 11), etc. are co-primes.

V. TESTS OF DIVISIBILITY

1. **Divisibility By 2 :** A number is divisible by 2, if its unit's digit is any of 0, 2, 4, 6, 8.

   Ex. 84062 is divisible by 2, while 65935 is not.

2. **Divisibility By 3 :** A number is divisible by 3, if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3.

   Ex. 592482 is divisible by 3, since sum of its digits = (5 + 9 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 2) = 30, which is divisible by 3.

   But, 864329 is not divisible by 3, since sum of its digits = (8 + 6 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 9) = 32, which is not divisible by 3.

3. **Divisibility By 4 :** A number is divisible by 4, if the number formed by the last two digits is divisible by 4.

   Ex. 892348 is divisible by 4, since the number formed by the last two digits is 48, which is divisible by 4.

   But, 749282 is not divisible by 4, since the number formed by the last two digits is 82, which is not divisible by 4.

4. **Divisibility By 5 :** A number is divisible by 5, if its unit's digit is either 0 or 5.

   Thus, 20820 and 50315 are divisible by 5, while 30934 and 40946 are not.

5. **Divisibility By 6 :** A number is divisible by 6, if it is divisible by both 2 and 3.

   Ex. The number 35256 is clearly divisible by 2.

   Sum of its digits = (3 + 5 + 2 + 5 + 6) = 21, which is divisible by 3.

   Thus, 35256 is divisible by 2 as well as 3. Hence, 35256 is divisible by 6.

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6. **Divisibility By 8 :** A number is divisible by 8, if the number formed by the last three digits of the given number is divisible by 8.

   Ex. 953360 is divisible by 8, since the number formed by last three digits is 360, which is divisible by 8.

   But, 529418 is not divisible by 8, since the number formed by last three digits is 418, which is not divisible by 8.

7. **Divisibility By 9 :** A number is divisible by 9, if the sum of its digits is divisible by 9.

   Ex. 80732 is divisible by 9, since sum of digits = (0 + 0 + 7 + 3 + 2) = 18, which is divisible by 9.

   But, 68956 is not divisible by 9, since sum of digits = (0 + 8 + 9 + 5 + 6) = 34, which is not divisible by 9.

8. **Divisibility By 10 :** A number is divisible by 10, if it ends with 0.

   Ex. 96410, 10480 are divisible by 10, while 96875 is not.

9. **Divisibility By 11 :** A number is divisible by 11, if the difference of the sum of its digits at odd places and the sum of its digits at even places, is either 0 or a number divisible by 11.

   Ex. The number 4832718 is divisible by 11, since :

   (sum of digits at odd places) − (sum of digits at even places)

   = (8 + 7 + 3 + 4) − (1 + 2 + 8) = 11, which is divisible by 11.

10. **Divisibility By 12 :** A number is divisible by 12, if it is divisible by both 4 and 3.

    Ex. Consider the number 84682.

    (i) The number formed by last two digits is 82, which is divisible by 4.

    (ii) Sum of digits = (8 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 2) = 18, which is divisible by 3.

    Thus, 84682 is divisible by 4 as well as 3. Hence, 84682 is divisible by 12.

11. **Divisibility By 14 :** A number is divisible by 14, if it is divisible by 2 as well as 7.

12. **Divisibility By 15 :** A number is divisible by 15, if it is divisible by both 3 and 5.

13. **Divisibility By 16 :** A number is divisible by 16, if the number formed by the last 4 digits is divisible by 16.

    Ex. 7957536 is divisible by 16, since the number formed by the last four digits is 7536, which is divisible by 16.

14. **Divisibility By 24 :** A given number is divisible by 24, if it is divisible by both 3 and 8.

15. **Divisibility By 40 :** A given number is divisible by 40, if it is divisible by both 5 and 8.

16. **Divisibility By 80 :** A given number is divisible by 80, if it is divisible by both 5 and 16.

    Note : If a number is divisible by p as well as q, where p and q are co-primes, then the given number is divisible by pq.

    If p and q are not co-primes, then the given number need not be divisible by pq, even when it is divisible by both p and q.

    Ex. 36 is divisible by both 4 and 6, but it is not divisible by $(4 \times 6) = 24$, since 4 and 6 are not co-primes.

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VI. MULTIPLICATION BY SHORT CUT METHODS

1. **Multiplication By Distributive Law :**

(i) $a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$ (ii) $a \times (b - c) = a \times b - a \times c$.

Ex. (i) $567968 \times 99999 = 567968 \times (100000 - 1)$

$= 567968 \times 100000 - 567968 \times 1$

$= (56796800000 - 567968) = 56796232032$.

(ii) $978 \times 184 + 978 \times 816 = 978 \times (184 + 816) = 978 \times 1000 = 978000$.

2. **Multiplication of a Number By 5^n :** Put n zeros to the right of the multiplicand and divide the number so formed by 2^n.

Ex. $975436 \times 625 = 975436 \times 5^4 = \dfrac{9754360000}{16} = 609647500$.

VII. BASIC FORMULAE

1. $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$
2. $(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$
3. $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab$
4. $(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$
5. $(a^2 - b^2) = (a + b)(a - b)$
6. $(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca)$
7. $(a^3 + b^3) = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
8. $(a^3 - b^3) = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$
9. $(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc) = (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca)$
10. If $a + b + c = 0$, then $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$.

VIII. DIVISION ALGORITHM OR EUCLIDEAN ALGORITHM

If we divide a given number by another number, then :

Dividend = (Divisor × Quotient) + Remainder

IX. (i) $(x^n - a^n)$ is divisible by $(x - a)$ for all values of n.

(ii) $(x^n - a^n)$ is divisible by $(x + a)$ for all even values of n.

(iii) $(x^n + a^n)$ is divisible by $(x + a)$ for all odd values of n.

X. PROGRESSION

A succession of numbers formed and arranged in a definite order according to certain definite rule, is called a *progression*.

1. **Arithmetic Progression (A.P.) :** If each term of a progression differs from its preceding term by a constant, then such a progression is called an arithmetical progression. This constant difference is called the *common difference of the A.P.* An A.P. with first term a and common difference d is given by a, $(a + d)$, $(a + 2d)$, $(a + 3d)$, ...

The nth term of this A.P. is given by $T_n = a + (n - 1)d$.

The sum of n terms of this A.P.

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n - 1)d] = \frac{n}{2}(\text{first term} + \text{last term})$$

SOME IMPORTANT RESULTS :

(i) $(1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + n) = \dfrac{n(n+1)}{2}$.

(ii) $(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots + n^2) = \dfrac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$.

(iii) $(1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \ldots + n^3) = \dfrac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$.

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2. **Geometrical Progression (G.P.)** : A progression of numbers in which every term bears a constant ratio with its preceding term, is called a *geometrical progression*. The constant ratio is called the common ratio of the G.P.

A G.P. with first term a and common ratio r is :

$$a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, \ldots$$

In this G.P. $T_n = ar^{n-1}$.

Sum of the n terms, $S_n = \dfrac{a(1-r^n)}{(1-r)}$.

OBJECTIVE
GENERAL ENGLISH

FOR COMPETITIONS

— *R.S. Aggarwal*
Vikas Aggarwal

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SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. *Simplify :* (i) *8888 + 888 − 88 + 8* **(B.S.R.B. 1998)**
(ii) *11992 − 7823 − 456* **(Bank Exam. 2003)**

Sol. (i)

$$\begin{array}{r} 8888 \\ 888 \\ 88 \\ +\ \ 8 \\ \hline 9872 \end{array}$$

(ii) 11992 − 7823 − 456 = 11992 − (7823 − 456)
= 11992 − 8279 = 3713.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7823 \\ -\ 456 \\ \hline 8279 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 11992 \\ -\ 8279 \\ \hline 3713 \end{array}$$

Ex. 2. *What value will replace the question mark in each of the following equations ?*
(i) *? = 1936248 − 1635773* (ii) *8597 − ? = 7429 − 4358*
(Bank P.O. 2000)

Sol. (i) Let x = 1936248 − 1635773. Then, x = 1635773 + 1936248 = 3572021.
(ii) Let 8597 − x = 7429 − 4358.
Then, x = (8597 + 4358) − 7429 = 12955 − 7429 = 5526.

Ex. 3. *What could be the maximum value of Q in the following equation ?*
5P9 + 3R7 + 2Q8 = 1114 **(Bank P.O. 1999)**

Sol. We may analyse the given equation as shown :

①	②	
5	P	9
3	R	7
2	Q	8
11	1	4

Clearly, 2 + P + R + Q = 11.
So, the maximum value of Q can be
(11 − 2) i.e., 9 (when P = 0, R = 0).

Ex. 4. *Simplify :* (i) *5793405 × 9999* (ii) *839478 × 625*

Sol. (i) 5793405 × 9999 = 5793405 (10000 − 1) = 57934050000 − 5793405 = 57928256595.

(ii) $839478 \times 625 = 839478 \times 5^4 = \frac{8391780000}{16} = 524673750.$

Ex. 5. *Evaluate :* (i) *986 × 137 + 986 × 863* (ii) *983 × 207 − 983 × 107*

Sol. (i) 986 × 137 + 986 × 863 = 986 × (137 + 863) = 986 × 1000 = 986000.
(ii) 983 × 207 − 983 × 107 = 983 × (207 − 107) = 983 × 100 = 98300.

Ex. 6. *Simplify :* (i) *1605 × 1605* (ii) *1398 × 1398*

Sol. (i) $1605 \times 1605 = (1605)^2 = (1600 + 5)^2 = (1600)^2 + (5)^2 + 2 \times 1600 \times 5$
= 2560000 + 25 + 16000 = 2576025.
(ii) $1398 \times 1398 = (1398)^2 = (1400 - 2)^2 = (1400)^2 + (2)^2 - 2 \times 1400 \times 2$
= 1960000 + 4 − 5600 = 1954404.

Ex. 7. *Evaluate :* (*313 × 313 + 287 × 287*).

Sol. $(a^2 + b^2) = \frac{1}{2}[(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2]$

$\therefore \quad (313)^2 + (287)^2 = \frac{1}{2}[(313 + 287)^2 + (313 - 287)^2] = \frac{1}{2}[(600)^2 + (26)^2]$

$= \frac{1}{2}(360000 + 676) = 180338.$

Ex. 8. *Which of the following are prime numbers ?*
(i) *241* (ii) *337* (iii) *391* (iv) *571*

Sol. (i) Clearly, 16 > $\sqrt{241}$. Prime numbers less than 16 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13.
241 is not divisible by any one of them.
∴ 241 is a prime number.

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(ii) Clearly, $19 > \sqrt{337}$. Prime numbers less than 19 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17.
337 is not divisible by any one of them.
$\therefore$ 337 is a prime number.

(iii) Clearly, $20 > \sqrt{391}$. Prime numbers less than 20 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19.
We find that 391 is divisible by 17.
$\therefore$ 391 is not prime.

(iv) Clearly, $24 > \sqrt{571}$. Prime numbers less than 24 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23.
571 is not divisible by any one of them.
$\therefore$ 571 is a prime number.

Ex. 9. ***Find the unit's digit in the product*** $(2467)^{153} \times (341)^{72}$.

Sol. Clearly, unit's digit in the given product = unit's digit in $7^{153} \times 1^{72}$.
Now, 7^1 gives unit digit 1.
$\therefore$ 7^{152} gives unit digit 1.
$\therefore$ 7^{153} gives unit digit $(1 \times 7) = 7$. Also, 1^{72} gives unit digit 1.
Hence, unit's digit in the product $= (7 \times 1) = 7$.

Ex. 10. ***Find the unit's digit in*** $(264)^{102} + (264)^{103}$. (S.S.C. 1999)

Sol. Required unit's digit = unit's digit in $(4)^{102} + (4)^{103}$.
Now, 4^2 gives unit digit 6.
$\therefore$ $(4)^{102}$ gives unit digit 6.
$(4)^{103}$ gives unit digit of the product (6×4) i.e., 4.
Hence, unit's digit in $(264)^{102} + (264)^{103}$ = unit's digit in $(6 + 4) = 0$.

Ex. 11. ***Find the total number of prime factors in the expression*** $(4)^{11} \times (7)^5 \times (11)^2$.

Sol. $(4)^{11} \times (7)^5 \times (11)^2 = (2 \times 2)^{11} \times (7)^5 \times (11)^2 = 2^{11} \times 2^{11} \times 7^5 \times 11^2 = 2^{22} \times 7^5 \times 11^2$.
$\therefore$ Total number of prime factors $= (22 + 5 + 2) = 29$.

Ex. 12. ***Simplify :*** (i) $896 \times 896 - 204 \times 204$
(ii) $387 \times 387 + 114 \times 114 + 2 \times 387 \times 114$
(iii) $81 \times 81 + 68 \times 68 - 2 \times 81 \times 68$

Sol. (i) Given exp. $= (896)^2 - (204)^2 = (896 + 204)(896 - 204) = 1100 \times 692 = 761200$.

(ii) Given exp $= (387)^2 + (114)^2 + 2 \times 387 \times 114$
$= a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$, where $a = 387$, $b = 114$
$= (a + b)^2 = (387 + 114)^2 = (501)^2 = 251001$.

(iii) Given exp. $= (81)^2 + (68)^2 - 2 \times 81 \times 68 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$, where $a = 81$, $b = 68$
$= (a - b)^2 = (81 - 68)^2 = (13)^2 = 169$.

Ex. 13. ***Which of the following numbers is divisible by 3 ?***
(i) 541326 (ii) 5967013

Sol. (i) Sum of digits in $541326 = (5 + 4 + 1 + 3 + 2 + 6) = 21$, which is divisible by 3.
Hence, 541326 is divisible by 3.

(ii) Sum of digits in $5967013 = (5 + 9 + 6 + 7 + 0 + 1 + 3) = 31$, which is not divisible by 3.
Hence, 5967013 is not divisible by 3.

Ex. 14. ***What least value must be assigned to * so that the number 197*5462 is divisible by 9 ?***

Sol. Let the missing digit be x.
Sum of digits $= (1 + 9 + 7 + x + 5 + 4 + 6 + 2) = (34 + x)$.
For $(34 + x)$ to be divisible by 9, x must be replaced by 2.
Hence, the digit in place of * must be 2.

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Ex. 15. ***Which of the following numbers is divisible by 4 ?***

(i) 67920594 (ii) 818703572

Sol. (i) The number formed by the last two digits in the given number is 94, which is not divisible by 4.

Hence, 67920594 is not divisible by 4.

(ii) The number formed by the last two digits in the given number is 72, which is divisible by 4.

Hence, 818703572 is divisible by 4.

Ex. 16. ***Which digits should come in place of * and $ if the number 62684*8 is divisible by both 8 and 5 ?***

Sol. Since the given number is divisible by 5, so 0 or 5 must come in place of 8. But, a number ending with 5 is never divisible by 8. So, 0 will replace 8.

Now, the number formed by the last three digits is 4*0, which becomes divisible by 8, if * is replaced by 4.

Hence, digits in place of * and $ are 4 and 0 respectively.

Ex. 17. ***Show that 4832718 is divisible by 11.***

Sol. (Sum of digits at odd places) – (Sum of digits at even places)

$= (8 + 7 + 3 + 4) - (1 + 2 + 8) = 11$, which is divisible by 11.

Hence, 4832718 is divisible by 11.

Ex. 18. ***Is 52563744 divisible by 24 ?***

Sol. $24 = 3 \times 8$, where 3 and 8 are co-primes.

The sum of the digits in the given number is 36, which is divisible by 3. So, the given number is divisible by 3.

The number formed by the last 3 digits of the given number is 744, which is divisible by 8. So, the given number is divisible by 8.

Thus, the given number is divisible by both 3 and 8, where 3 and 8 are co-primes. So, it is divisible by 3×8, i.e., 24

Ex. 19. ***What least number must be added to 8000 to obtain a number exactly divisible by 19 ?***

Sol. On dividing 8000 by 19, we get 17 as remainder.

$\therefore$ Number to be added $= (19 - 17) = 2$.

Ex. 20. ***What least number must be subtracted from 2000 to get a number exactly divisible by 17 ?***

Sol. On dividing 2000 by 17, we get 11 as remainder.

$\therefore$ Required number to be subtracted $= 11$.

Ex. 21. ***Find the number which is nearest to 3105 and is exactly divisible by 21.***

Sol. On dividing 3105 by 21, we get 18 as remainder.

$\therefore$ Number to be added to $3105 = (21 - 18) = 3$.

Hence, required number $= 3105 + 3 = 3108$.

Ex. 22. ***Find the smallest number of 6 digits which is exactly divisible by 111.***

Sol. Smallest number of 6 digits is 100000.

On dividing 100000 by 111, we get 100 as remainder.

$\therefore$ Number to be added $= (111 - 100) = 11$.

Hence, required number $= 100011$.

Ex. 23. ***On dividing 15968 by a certain number, the quotient is 89 and the remainder is 37. Find the divisor.***

Sol. $\text{Divisor} = \dfrac{\text{Dividend} - \text{Remainder}}{\text{Quotient}} = \dfrac{15968 - 37}{89} = 179.$

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Ex. 24. ***A number when divided by 342 gives a remainder 47. When the same number is divided by 19, what would be the remainder ?***

Sol. On dividing the given number by 342, let k be the quotient and 47 as remainder.

Then, number $= 342k + 47 = (19 \times 18k + 19 \times 3 + 8) = 19\,(18k + 2) + 9$.

$\therefore$ The given number when divided by 19, gives $(18k + 2)$ as quotient and 9 as remainder.

Ex. 25. ***A number being successively divided by 3, 5 and 8 leaves remainders 1, 4 and 7 respectively. Find the respective remainders if the order of divisors be reversed.***

Sol.

3	x
5	y 1
8	z 4
	1 7

$\therefore$ $z = (8 \times 1 + 7) = 15$; $y = (5z + 4) = (5 \times 15 + 4) = 79$; $x = (3y + 1) = (3 \times 79 + 1) = 238$.

Now,

3	238
5	29 6
3	5 4
	1 2

$\therefore$ Respective remainders are 6, 4, 2.

Ex. 26. ***Find the remainder when 2^{81} is divided by 5.***

Sol. $2^{10} = 1024$. Unit digit of $2^{10} \times 2^{10} \times 2^{10}$ is 4 [as $4 \times 4 \times 4$ gives unit digit 4].

$\therefore$ Unit digit of 2^{81} is 8.

Now, 8 when divided by 5, gives 3 as remainder.

Hence, 2^{81} when divided by 5, gives 3 as remainder.

Ex. 27. ***How many numbers between 11 and 90 are divisible by 7 ?***

Sol. The required numbers are 14, 21, 28, 35, ..., 77, 84.

This is an A.P. with $a = 14$ and $d = (21 - 14) = 7$.

Let it contain n terms.

Then, $T_n = 84 \Rightarrow a + (n - 1)\,d = 84$

$\Rightarrow 14 + (n - 1) \times 7 = 84$ or $n = 11$.

$\therefore$ Required number of terms $= 11$.

Ex. 28. ***Find the sum of all odd numbers upto 100.***

Sol. The given numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, ..., 99.

This is an A.P. with $a = 1$ and $d = 2$.

Let it contain n terms. Then,

$1 + (n - 1) \times 2 = 99$ or $n = 50$

$\therefore$ Required sum $= \frac{n}{2}$ (First term + last term)

$= \frac{50}{2} \times (1 + 99) = 2500$.

Ex. 29. ***Find the sum of all 2 digit numbers divisible by 3.***

Sol. All 2 digit numbers divisible by 3 are :

12, 15, 18, 21, ..., 99.

This is an A.P. with $a = 12$ and $d = 3$.

Let it contain n terms. Then,

$12 + (n - 1) \times 3 = 99$ or $n = 30$.

$\therefore$ Required sum $= \frac{30}{2} \times (12 + 99) = 1665$.

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Ex. 30. ***How many terms are there in 2, 4, 8, 16, ..., 1024 ?***

Sol. Clearly 2, 4, 8, 16, ..., 1024 form a G.P. with $a = 2$ and $r = \frac{4}{2} = 2$.

Let the number of terms be n. Then,

$2 \times 2^{n-1} = 1024$ or $2^{n-1} = 512 = 2^9$.

$\therefore$ $n - 1 = 9$ or $n = 10$.

Ex. 31. $2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + ... + 2^8 = ?$

Sol. Given series is a G.P. with $a = 2$, $r = 2$ and $n = 8$.

$\therefore$ Sum $= \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{(r-1)} = \frac{2 \times (2^8 - 1)}{(2 - 1)} = (2 \times 255) = 510.$

EXERCISE 1

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : ***Mark (✓) against the correct answer :***

1. The difference between the local value and face value of 7 in the numeral 657503 is :
   (a) 0 (b) 7895 (c) 6993 (d) 903
2. The difference between the place values of 7 and 8 in the number 527435 is :
   (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 45 (d) 6870
   (R.R.B. 2001)
3. The sum of the smallest six-digit number and the greatest five-digit number is :
   (a) 199999 (b) 201110 (c) 211119 (d) 1099999
4. If the largest three-digit number is subtracted from the smallest five-digit number, then the remainder is :
   (S.S.C. 1996)
   (a) 1 (b) 9000 (c) 9001 (d) 90001
5. 5978 + 6134 − 7014 = ?
   (Bank P.O. 1999)
   (a) 16226 (b) 19126 (c) 19216 (d) 19226
6. 18265 + 2735 + 41328 = ?
   (Bank P.O. 2000)
   (a) 61329 (b) 62339 (c) 62319 (d) 62329
7. 39798 + 3798 + 378 = ?
   (Bank P.O. 2002)
   (a) 43578 (b) 43974 (c) 43984 (d) 49532
8. 9358 − 6014 + 3127 = ?
   (SIDBI, 2000)
   (a) 6381 (b) 6471 (c) 6561 (d) 6741
9. 9572 − 4018 − 2164 = ?
   (a) 3390 (b) 3390 (c) 3670 (d) 7718
10. 7589 − ? = 3434
    (Bank P.O. 2003)
    (a) 721 (b) 3243 (c) 4155 (d) 11023
11. 9548 + 7314 = 8362 + ?
    (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)
    (a) 8230 (b) 8410 (c) 8600 (d) 8800
12. 7846 − ? = 8461 − 3615
    (a) 2593 (b) 2773 (c) 3569 (d) None of these
13. 3576 + 5739 − 2486 = 5821
    (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None of these
14. If 6x43 − 46y0 = 1801, which of the following should come in place of x ?
    (a) 4 (b) 0 (c) 9
    (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

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15. What should be the maximum value of D in the following equation ? **(Bank P.O. 2000)**
5A9 − 7B2 + 9C5 = 823
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 9

16. In the following sum, '?' stands for which digit ? **(M.B.A. 1998)**
? + 1? + 2? − ?3 − ?1 = 21?
(a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 9

17. 5368 × 51 = ?
(a) 278235 (b) 278265 (c) 278345 (d) 278358

18. 360 × 17 = ? **(R.B.I. 2003)**
(a) 5120 (b) 5320 (c) 6120 (d) 6130

19. 587 × 999 = ? **(M.B.A. 1998)**
(a) 586413 (b) 587523 (c) 614823 (d) 615173

20. 469157 × 9999 = ?
(a) 4568970843 (b) 4688970743 (c) 4691100843 (d) 584649125

21. 8756 × 98880 = ?
(a) 796491344 (b) 815491344 (c) 875591344 (d) None of these

22. The value of 113 × 6⁴ is : **(M.B.A. 2002)**
(a) 6700 (b) 70000 (c) 76500 (d) 77200

23. 935421 × 625 = ?
(a) 575645125 (b) 584635125 (c) 584649125 (d) 585628125

24. 12848 × 593 − 12848 × 407 = ?
(a) 12848000 (b) 14208736 (c) 24038806 (d) 24064000

25. 1014 × 986 = ?
(a) 998504 (b) 998814 (c) 998904 (d) 999804

26. 1307 × 1307 = ?
(a) 1501249 (b) 1607249 (c) 1701249 (d) 1708249

27. 1399 × 1399 = ?
(a) 1887401 (b) 1901641 (c) 1943211 (d) 1957201

28. 106 × 106 + 94 × 94 = ?
(a) 20032 (b) 20072 (c) 21082 (d) 23032

29. 217 × 217 + 183 × 183 = ? **(Hotel Management, 2002)**
(a) 79695 (b) 80578 (c) 80696 (d) 81268

30. 12345679 × 72 is equal to : **(S.S.C. 2000)**
(a) 888888888 (b) 888888888 (c) 888888888 (d) 999999998

31. What number should replace x in this multiplication problem ?

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x4 \\ 4 \\ \hline 1216 \end{array}$$

(Hotel Management, 2000)
(a) 0 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5

32. A positive integer, which when added to 1000, gives a sum which is greater than when it is multiplied by 1000. This positive integer is : **(M.A.T. 2003)**
(a) 1 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 7

33. Which of the following can be a product of two 3-digit numbers **3 and **5 ?
(a) 1010024 (b) 991014 (c) 9124 (d) None of these

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34. A boy multiplies 987 by a certain number and obtains 659951 as his answer. If in the answer, both 9's are wrong but the other digits are correct, then the correct answer will be : (C.B.I. 1997)
(a) 553681 (b) 555181 (c) 555681 (d) 556681

35. When a certain number is multiplied by 13, the product consists entirely of fives. The smallest such number is : (M.B.A. 2002)
(a) 41625 (b) 42135 (c) 42315 (d) 42735

36. The number of digits of the smallest number, which when multiplied by 7 gives the result consisting entirely of nines, is :
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8

37. $-95 \div 19 = ?$ (Hotel Management, 2000)
(a) -5 (b) -4 (c) 0 (d) 5

38. What should come in place of * mark in the following equation ? (B.S.R.B. 1998)
$1*6\frac{3}{4} \div 148 = 78$
(a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8 (e) None of these

39. The sum of all possible two-digit numbers formed from three different one-digit natural numbers when divided by the sum of the original three numbers is equal to :
(a) 18 (b) 22 (c) 36 (d) None of these
(C.B.I. 1997)

40. If n is a negative number, then which of the following is the least ? (M.B.A. 2002)
(a) 0 (b) $-n$ (c) $2n$ (d) n^2

41. If x and y are negative, then which of the following statements is / are always true ?
I. $x + y$ is positive II. xy is positive III. $x - y$ is positive. (M.A.T. 2001)
(a) I only (b) II only (c) III only (d) I and III only

42. If $-1 \le x \le 2$ and $1 \le y \le 3$, then least possible value of $(2y - 3x)$ is :
(a) 0 (b) -3 (c) -4 (d) -6

43. If a and b are both odd numbers, which of the following is an even number ?
(a) $a + b$ (b) $a + b - 1$ (c) ab (d) $ab - 2$

44. Which of the following is always odd ?
(a) Sum of two odd numbers (b) Difference of two odd numbers
(c) Product of two odd numbers (d) None of these

45. For the integer n, if n^3 is odd, then which of the following statements are true ?
I. n is odd. II. n^2 is odd. III. n^3 is even. (D.M.R.C. 2003)
(a) I only (b) II only (c) I and II only (d) I and III only

46. The least prime number is :
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

47. What is the total number of prime numbers less than 70 ?
(a) 17 (b) 18 (c) 19 (d) 20

48. The total number of even prime numbers is :
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) None of these

49. Find the sum of prime numbers lying between 60 and 75. (R.R.B. 2000)
(a) 199 (b) 201 (c) 211 (d) 272

50. The smallest three-digit prime number is : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 103 (b) 107 (c) 100 (d) None of these

51. Which one of the following is a prime number ?
(a) 161 (b) 221 (c) 373 (d) 437

52. The smallest value of n, for which $2n + 1$ is not a prime number, is
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) None of these
(Hotel Management, 1997)

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53. The sum of three prime numbers is 200. If one of them exceeds another by 36, then one of the numbers is :
(a) 7 (b) 29 (c) 41 (d) 67

54. There are four prime numbers written in ascending order. The product of the first three is 385 and that of the last three is 1001. The last number is : **(S.S.C. 2003)**
(a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 17 (d) 19

55. How many numbers between 400 and 600 begin with or end with a digit of 5 ?
(a) 40 (b) 100 (c) 110 (d) 120

56. If we write all the whole numbers from 200 to 400, then how many of these contain the digit 7 once and only once ? **(Hotel Management, 2003)**
(a) 32 (b) 34 (c) 35 (d) 36

57. The unit's digit in the product $274 \times 318 \times 577 \times 313$ is :
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

58. The digit in unit's place of the product $81 \times 82 \times \ldots \times 89$ is :
(a) 0 (b) 2 (c) 6 (d) 8
(Section Officers', 2003)

59. If the unit digit in the product $(459 \times 46 \times 28 \times 464)$ is 2, the digit in place of * is :
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) None of these

60. The unit's digit in the product $(3127)^{173}$ is :
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 7 (d) 9

61. The unit's digit in the product $(7^{71} \times 6^{63} \times 3^{60})$ is : **(L.I.C.A.A.O. 2003)**
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 6

62. The digit in the unit's place of the number represented by $(7^{96} - 3^{65})$ is :
(a) 0 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 7
(A.A.O. Exam, 2003)

63. If x is an even number, then x^n, where n is a positive integer, will always have :
(a) zero in the unit's place (b) 6 in the unit's place
(c) either 0 or 6 in the unit's place (d) None of these
(Hotel Management, 1997)

64. The number of prime factors of $(3 \times 5)^{12} (2 \times 7)^{10} (10)^{25}$ is :
(a) 47 (b) 60 (c) 72 (d) None of these

65. $397 \times 397 + 104 \times 104 + 2 \times 397 \times 104 = ?$
(a) 250001 (b) 251001 (c) 260101 (d) 261001

66. $186 \times 186 + 159 \times 159 - 2 \times 186 \times 159 = ?$
(a) 729 (b) 1089 (c) 2019 (d) 7029

67. $(475 + 425)^2 - 4 \times 475 \times 425$ is equal to :
(a) 3500 (b) 3160 (c) 3600 (d) 3600

68. If $(84)^2 - (36)^2 = 20z$, the value of z is :
(a) 70 (b) 120 (c) 180 (d) None of these

69. $(16)^2 - (?)^2 = 1398 - 3066$ **(R.S.R.B. 1998)**
(a) 16 (b) 28 (c) 36 (d) 42

70. $\dfrac{(856 + 167)^2 + (856 - 167)^2}{856 \times 856 + 167 \times 167}$ is equal to :
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 689 (d) 1023

71. $\dfrac{(469 - 174)^2 - (469 - 174)^2}{469 \times 174}$ is equal to :
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 295 (d) 643

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72. The sum of first 45 natural numbers is :
(a) 1035 (b) 1280 (c) 2070 (d) 2140

73. The sum of even numbers between 1 and 31 is :
(a) 16 (b) 128 (c) 240 (d) 512

74. (51 + 52 + 53 + ... + 100) is equal to :
(a) 2525 (b) 2975 (c) 3225 (d) 3775

75. How many numbers between 200 and 600 are divisible by 4, 5 and 6 ?
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

76. How many three digit numbers are divisible by 6 in all ?
(a) 149 (b) 150 (c) 151 (d) 166

77. If $(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + ... + 10^2) = 385$, then the value of $(2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + ... + 20^2)$ is :
(a) 770 (b) 1155 (c) 1540 (d) (385 × 385)

78. The value of $(11^2 + 12^2 + 13^2 + 14^2 + ... + 20^2)$ is :
(a) 855 (b) 2485 (c) 2870 (d) 3255

79. If 1*545 is divisible by 3, which of the following digits can replace * ?
(a) 0 (b) 2 (c) 7 (d) 9
(S.S.C. 1999)

80. If the number 357*25* is divisible by both 3 and 5, then the missing digits in the unit's place and the thousandth place respectively are : (Hotel Management, 1997)
(a) 0, 0 (b) 5, 5 (c) 5, 4 (d) None of these

81. 5*3 is a three-digit number with * as a missing digit. If the number is divisible by 6, the missing digit is
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 7

82. What least value must be assigned to * so that the number 53575*2 is divisible by 8 ?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

83. What least value must be given to * so that the number 431*608 is exactly divisible by 9 ?
(a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 8

84. How many of the following numbers are divisible by 3 but not by 9 ?
2133, 2343, 3474, 4131, 5283, 5340, 6336, 7347, 8115, 9270
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) None of these

85. Which one of the following numbers is exactly divisible by 11 ? (C.D.S. 2003)
(a) 295641 (b) 245642 (c) 315624 (d) 415524

86. What least value must be assigned to * so that the number 86325*6 is divisible by 11 ?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

87. A number 476**0 is divisible by both 3 and 11. The non-zero digits in the hundredth and tenth place respectively are :
(a) 7, 4 (b) 7, 6 (c) 8, 0 (d) None of these

88. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 8, 7, 9 and 11 ?
(a) 639 (b) 2079 (c) 3791 (d) 37911

89. The value of P, when 4851×91^2 is divisible by 12, is :
(a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) None of these

90. Which of the following numbers is exactly divisible by 24 ? (M.B.A. 1998)
(a) 35718 (b) 63810 (c) 537804 (d) 3125736

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91. If the number 12573* is completely divisible by 72, then which of the following numbers should replace the asterisk ?
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

92. Which of the following numbers is exactly divisible by 99 ?
(a) 114345 (b) 135792 (c) 913464 (d) 3572404

93. The digits indicated by * and $ in 3422313*$ so that this number is divisible by 90, are respectively :
(a) 1, 9 (b) 3, 7 (c) 4, 6 (d) 5, 5

94. If x and y are the two digits of the number 653y such that this number is divisible by 80, then $x + y$ is equal to :
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

95. How many of the following numbers are divisible by 132 ?
264, 396, 462, 792, 968, 2178, 5184, 6336 **(Hotel Management, 2002)**
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

96. 6897 is divisible by **(I.A.M. 2002)**
(a) 11 only (b) 19 only
(c) both 11 and 19 (d) neither 11 nor 19

97. Which of the following numbers is exactly divisible by all prime numbers between 1 and 17 ?
(a) 345345 (b) 440440 (c) 510510 (d) 616613

98. 825825 is a six-digit number. It is divisible by : **(S.S.C. 1998)**
(a) 7 only (b) 11 only (c) 13 only (d) all 7, 11 and 13

99. The number 311311311311311311311 is : **(C.D.S. 2003)**
(a) divisible by 3 but not by 11 (b) divisible by 11 but not by 3
(c) divisible by both 3 and 11 (d) neither divisible by 3 nor by 11

100. There is one number which is formed by writing one digit 6 times (e.g. 111111, 444444 etc.). Such a number is always divisible by :
(a) 7 only (b) 11 only (c) 13 only (d) All of these

101. A 4-digit number is formed by repeating a 2-digit number such as 2526, 3232 etc. Any number of this form is exactly divisible by : **(S.S.C. 2000)**
(a) 7 (b) 11
(c) 13 (d) smallest 3-digit prime number

102. A six-digit number is formed by repeating a three-digit number; for example, 256256 or 678678 etc. Any number of this form is always exactly divisible by :
(a) 7 only (b) 11 only (c) 13 only (d) 1001

103. The largest natural number which exactly divides the product of any four consecutive natural numbers is :
(a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 120

104. The largest natural number by which the product of three consecutive even natural numbers is always divisible, is :
(a) 16 (b) 24 (c) 48 (d) 96

105. The sum of three consecutive odd numbers is always divisible by :
I. 2 II. 3 III. 5 IV. 6
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only I and III (d) Only II and IV
(Hotel Management, 2003)

106. The difference between the squares of two consecutive odd integers is always divisible by **(M.B.A. 2003)**
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

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107. A number is multiplied by 11 and 11 is added to the product. If the resulting number is divisible by 18, the smallest original number is :
(a) 12 (b) 22 (c) 23 (d) 53

108. The sum of the digits of a 3-digit number is subtracted from the number. The resulting number is :
(a) divisible by 6 (b) divisible by 9
(c) divisible neither by 6 nor by 9 (d) divisible by both 6 and 9

109. If x and y are positive integers such that $(3x + 7y)$ is a multiple of 11, then which of the following will also be divisible by 11 ?
(a) $4x + 6y$ (b) $x + y + 4$ (c) $9x + 4y$ (d) $4x + 9y$

110. A 3-digit number $4a3$ is added to another 3-digit number 984 to give the four digit number $13b7$, which is divisible by 11. Then, $(a + b)$ is :
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 15

111. The largest number that exactly divides each number of the sequence $(1^3 - 1), (2^3 - 2), (3^3 - 3), \ldots, (n^3 - n), \ldots$ is :
(a) 1 (b) 15 (c) 30 (d) 120

112. The greatest number by which the product of three consecutive multiples of 3 is always divisible is : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 54 (b) 81 (c) 162 (d) 243

113. The smallest number to be added to 1000 so that 45 divides the sum exactly is :
(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 35 (d) 80

114. The smallest number that must be added to 803642 in order to obtain a multiple of 11 is : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 9

115. Which of the following numbers should be added to 11158 to make it exactly divisible by 77 ?
(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9

116. The least number which must be subtracted from 6709 to make it exactly divisible by 9 is : (C.B.I. 1998)
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

117. What least number must be subtracted from 127398 so that the remaining number is divisible by 15 ? (Bank P.O. 2000)
(a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 12 (d) 16

118. What least number must be subtracted from 13294 so that the remainder is exactly divisible by 97 ?
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

119. When the sum of two numbers is multiplied by 6, the product is divisible by 15. Which one of the following pairs of numbers satisfies the above condition ?
(a) 240, 335 (b) 250, 341 (c) 246, 342 (d) None of these
(Hotel Management, 1998)

120. The least number by which 72 must be multiplied in order to produce a multiple of 112, is :
(a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 18

121. The number of times 99 is subtracted from 1111 so that the remainder is less than 99, is : (S.C.R.A. 1996)
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13

122. Find the number which is nearest to 457 and is exactly divisible by 11.
(a) 450 (b) 451 (c) 460 (d) 462
(Hotel Management, 2003)

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123. The number nearest to 99347 which is exactly divisible by 687 is :
(a) 98928 (b) 98479 (c) 99613 (d) 100166

124. What largest number of five digits is divisible by 99 ?
(a) 99909 (b) 99951 (c) 99990 (d) 99999

125. The smallest number of five digits exactly divisible by 476 is : (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 10000 (b) 10472 (c) 10476 (d) 47600

126. On dividing a number by 999, the quotient is 366 and the remainder is 103. The number is :
(a) 364724 (b) 365387 (c) 365737 (d) 366757

127. On dividing 4150 by a certain number, the quotient is 55 and the remainder is 25. The divisor is :
(a) 65 (b) 70 (c) 75 (d) 80

128. A number when divided by the sum of 555 and 445 gives two times their difference as quotient and 30 as the remainder. The number is : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 1220 (b) 1250 (c) 22030 (d) 220030

129. A four-digit number divisible by 7 becomes divisible by 4, when 10 is added to it. The largest such number is :
(a) 9947 (b) 9987 (c) 9989 (d) 9990

130. A number when divided by 114 leaves the remainder 21. If the same number is divided by 19, then the remainder will be : (R.R.B. 2003)
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 7 (d) 21

131. A number when divided by 296 gives a remainder 75. When the same number is divided by 37, then the remainder will be : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 8 (d) 11

132. A number when divided by 119 leaves 19 as remainder. If the same number is divided by 17, the remainder obtained is : (Section Officers', 2001)
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 7 (d) 10

133. A number when divided by 899 gives a remainder 63. If the same number is divided by 29, the remainder will be :
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 10

134. When a number is divided by 81, the remainder is 29. When the same number is divided by 16, what will be the remainder ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) Data inadequate

135. When a number is divided by 13, the remainder is 11. When the same number is divided by 17, the remainder is 9. What is the number ? (S.B.I.P.O. 1997)
(a) 339 (b) 349 (c) 369 (d) Data inadequate

136. In a division sum, the divisor is 10 times the quotient and 5 times the remainder. If the remainder is 46, the dividend is :
(a) 4236 (b) 4306 (c) 4336 (d) 3446

137. The difference between two numbers is 1365. When the larger number is divided by the smaller one, the quotient is 6 and the remainder is 15. The smaller number is : (A.A.O. Exam, 2003)
(a) 240 (b) 270 (c) 295 (d) 360

138. In doing a division of a question with zero remainder, a candidate took 18 as divisor instead of 21. The quotient obtained by him was 35. The correct quotient is :
(a) 0 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 28
(S.S.C. 2003)

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139. When a is divided by 4, the remainder is 3. What is the remainder when $2a$ is divided by 4 ?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 6

140. A number when divided by 6 leaves a remainder 3. When the square of the same number is divided by 6, the remainder is : **(S.S.C. 2000)**

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

141. A number when divided successively by 4 and 5 leaves remainders 1 and 4 respectively. When it is successively divided by 5 and 4, then the respective remainders will be :

(a) 1, 2 (b) 2, 3 (c) 3, 2 (d) 4, 1

(S.S.C. 2003)

142. A number was divided successively in order by 4, 5 and 6. The remainders were respectively 2, 3 and 4. The number is : **(C.B.I. 1997)**

(a) 214 (b) 476 (c) 954 (d) 1908

143. In dividing a number by 585, a student employed the method of short division. He divided the number successively by 5, 9 and 13 (factors of 585) and got the remainders 4, 8 and 12. If he had divided the number by 585, the remainder would have been :

(a) 24 (b) 144 (c) 292 (d) 584

(N.I.F.T. 1997)

144. A number when divided by 3 leaves a remainder 1. When the quotient is divided by 2, it leaves a remainder 1. What will be the remainder when the number is divided by 6 ?

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

145. $4^{61} + 4^{62} + 4^{63} + 4^{64}$ is divisible by : **(C.B.I. 2003)**

(a) 3 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 13

146. If x is a whole number, then $x^2(x^2 - 1)$ is always divisible by : **(S.S.C. 1998)**

(a) 12 (b) 24 (c) $12 - x$ (d) multiple of 12

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (b)
9. (b)	10. (c)	11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (c)	15. (c)	16. (c)
17. (a)	18. (c)	19. (a)	20. (c)	21. (c)	22. (b)	23. (b)	24. (a)
25. (d)	26. (d)	27. (d)	28. (b)	29. (b)	30. (b)	31. (a)	32. (a)
33. (b)	34. (c)	35. (d)	36. (c)	37. (a)	38. (a)	39. (b)	40. (c)
41. (b)	42. (c)	43. (a)	44. (c)	45. (c)	46. (c)	47. (c)	48. (b)
49. (d)	50. (d)	51. (c)	52. (b)	53. (d)	54. (b)	55. (c)	56. (d)
57. (a)	58. (a)	59. (c)	60. (c)	61. (c)	62. (b)	63. (b)	64. (d)
65. (b)	66. (a)	67. (a)	68. (d)	69. (b)	70. (b)	71. (b)	72. (c)
73. (c)	74. (d)	75. (b)	76. (b)	77. (c)	78. (b)	79. (a)	80. (b)
81. (a)	82. (c)	83. (d)	84. (b)	85. (d)	86. (c)	87. (c)	88. (b)
89. (d)	90. (d)	91. (c)	92. (a)	93. (a)	94. (a)	95. (c)	96. (c)
97. (c)	98. (d)	99. (d)	100. (d)	101. (d)	102. (d)	103. (c)	104. (c)
105. (b)	106. (d)	107. (a)	108. (b)	109. (d)	110. (a)	111. (c)	112. (c)
113. (c)	114. (c)	115. (b)	116. (c)	117. (a)	118. (d)	119. (b)	120. (c)
121. (b)	122. (d)	123. (c)	124. (c)	125. (b)	126. (c)	127. (c)	128. (d)
129. (c)	130. (b)	131. (a)	132. (a)	133. (c)	134. (d)	135. (b)	136. (a)
137. (b)	138. (d)	139. (b)	140. (d)	141. (b)	142. (a)	143. (d)	144. (c)
145. (b)	146. (a)						

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SOLUTIONS

1. (Local Value) − (Face Value) = (7000 − 7) = 6993.
2. (Place Value of 7) − (Place Value of 3) = (7000 − 30) = 6970.
3. Required Sum = (100000 + 99999) = 199999.
4. Required Remainder = (10000 − 999) = 9001.
5. 5978 + 6134 + 7014 = 19126.
6. 18286 + 2736 + 41328 = 62329.
7. 39798 + 3798 + 376 = 43974.
8. 9356 − 6014 − 3127 = (9356 + 3127) − 6014 = (12485 − 6014) = 6471.
9. 9572 − 4018 − 2164 = 9572 − (4018 + 2164) = (9572 − 6182) = 3390.
10. Let 7589 − x = 3434. Then, x = (7589 − 3434) = 4155.
11. Let 9548 + 7314 = 8362 + x. Then, 16862 − 8362 = x ⇔ x = (16862 − 8362) = 8500.
12. Let 7845 − x = 8461 − 3553. Then, 7845 − x = 4908 ⇔ x = (7845 − 4908) = 2953.
13. Let 3578 + 5729 − x486 = 5821.
    Then, 9307 − x486 = 5821 ⇔ x486 = (9307 − 5821) ⇔ x486 = 3486 ⇔ x = 3.
14. 6x43 − 46y9 = 1904 ⇔ 6x43 = 1904 + 46y9 [1 + y = 4 ⇔ y = 3]
    ⇔ 6x43 = 1904 + 4639 = 6543 [∴ y = 3]
    ⇔ x = 5.
15. We may represent the given sum, as shown
    ∴ 1 + A + C − B = 12 ⇔ A + C − B = 11
    Giving maximum values to A and C, i.e.,
    A = 9 and C = 9, we get B = 7

1	1	
5	A	9
− 4	C	6
7	B	2
3	2	3

16. Let x + (10 + x) + (20 + x) + (10x − 3) + (10x + 1) = 200 + 10 + x
    Then, 22x = 176 ⇔ x = 8
17. 5358 × 51 = 5358 × (50 + 1) = (5358 × 50) + (5358 × 1) = (267900 + 5358) = 273258.
18. 360 × 17 = 360 × (20 − 3) = (360 × 20) − (360 × 3) = (7200 − 1080) = 6120.
19. 587 × 999 = 587 × (1000 − 1) = (587 × 1000) − (587 × 1) = (587000 − 587) = 586413.
20. 469157 × 9999 = 469157 × (10000 − 1) = (469157 × 10000) − (469157 × 1)
    = (4691570000 − 469157) = 4691100843.
21. 8756 × 99999 = 8756 × (100000 − 1) = (8756 × 100000) − (8756 × 1)
    = (875600000 − 8756) = 875591244.
22. $(112 \times 5^4) = \frac{1120000}{2^4}$ (see the rule) $= \frac{1120000}{16} = 70000.$
23. 935421 × 625 = 935421 × 5^4 = $\frac{935421000}{2^4}$ (see the rule)
    $= \frac{9354210000}{16} = 584638125.$
24. 12846 × 593 + 12846 × 407 = 12846 × (593 + 407) = 12846 × 1000 = 12846000.
25. (1014 × 986) = (1000 + 14) × (1000 − 14) = $(1000)^2 - (14)^2$ = 1000000 − 196 = 999804.
26. (1307 × 1307) = $(1307)^2$ = $(1300 + 7)^2$ = (1690000 + 49 + 18200) = 1708249.
27. (1399 × 1399) = $(1399)^2$ = $(1400 - 1)^2$ = $(1400)^2$ − 1^2 − 2 × 1400 × 1
    = 1960000 + 1 − 2800 = 1960001 − 2800 = 1957201.

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28. $(106 \times 106 + 94 \times 94) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2(a^2 + b^2) = \frac{1}{2}[(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2]$

$= \frac{1}{2}[(106+94)^2 + (106-94)^2] = \frac{1}{2}[(200)^2 + (12)^2]$

$= \frac{1}{2}(40000 + 144) = \frac{1}{2}(40144) = 20072$

29. $(217 \times 217 + 183 \times 183) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2(a^2 + b^2) = \frac{1}{2}[(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2]$

$= \frac{1}{2}[(217+183)^2 + (217-183)^2] = \frac{1}{2}[(400)^2 + (34)^2]$

$= \frac{1}{2}(160000 + 1156) = \frac{161156}{2} = 80578.$

30. $12345679 \times 72 = 12345679 \times (100 - 28) = 1234567900 - (12345679 \times 28)$

$= 1234567900 - [12345679 \times (30 - 2)]$

$= 1234567900 - 370370370 + 24691358 = 888888888$

31. $(300 + 10x + 4) \times 4 = 1200 + 40x + 16 = (12 \times 100) + (4x + 12 \times 10 + 6)$

$\therefore$ $4x + 1 = 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $4x = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $x = 0$.

32. $(1000 - N) > (1000N)$. Clearly, $N = 1$.

33. When two 3-digit numbers are multiplied, the product must contain 5 or 6 digits. So, the required number is 891014.

34. $987 = 3 \times 7 \times 47$.

So, required number must be divisible by each one of 3, 7, 47.

None of the numbers in (a) and (b) are divisible by 3, while (d) is not divisible by 7

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (c).

35. By hit and trial, we find that a number exactly divisible by 13 and consisting entirely of fives is 555555.

On dividing 555555 by 13, we get 42735 as quotient.

$\therefore$ Required number = 42735.

36. By hit and trial, we find that a number exactly divisible by 7 and consisting entirely of nines is 999999. Number of digits in it = 6.

37. $\frac{-96}{19} = -5$.

38. Let $\frac{x}{148} = 78$. Then, $x = (148 \times 78) = 11544$.

$\therefore$ Required digit = 1.

39. Let the one-digit numbers be x, y, z.

Sum of all possible 2-digit numbers

$= (10x + y) + (10x + z) + (10y + x) + (10y + z) + (10z + x) + (10z + y) = 22(x + y + z)$

$\therefore$ Sum of all possible 2-digit numbers when divided by sum of one-digit numbers gives 22.

40. $n < 0 \Rightarrow 2n < 0, -n > 0$ and $n^2 > 0$.

$\therefore$ Least of $2n$, 0, $-n$ and n^2 is $2n$.

41. $x < 0$, $y < 0 \Rightarrow (x + y) < 0$, $xy > 0$ and $x - y$ may be +ve or −ve.

$\therefore$ II is always true.

42. $\left.\begin{array}{l} y \geq 1 \Rightarrow 2y \geq 2 \\ x \leq 2 \Rightarrow -3x \geq -6 \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow (2y - 3x) \geq -4.$

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43. Sum of two odd numbers is always even.
44. Product of two odd numbers is always odd.
45. n^3 is odd $\Rightarrow$ n is odd and n^2 is odd.
46. The least prime number is 2.
47. Prime numbers less than 70 are :
    2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61 and 67.
    Their number is 18.
48. There is only one even prime number, namely 2.
49. Required sum = (61 + 67 + 71 + 73) = 272.
50. 100 is divisible by 2, so it is not prime.
    101 is not divisible by any of the numbers 2, 3, 5, 7. So, it is prime.
    Hence, the smallest 3-digit prime number is 101.
51. 161 is divisible by 7. So, it is not prime. 231 is divisible by 13. So, it is not prime.
    Now, $29 > \sqrt{873}$. Prime numbers less than 29 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19.
    And, 873 is not divisible by any of them. So, 873 is prime.
    Since 437 is divisible by 19, so it is not prime.
52. $(2 \times 1 + 1) = 3$, $(2 \times 2 + 1) = 5$, $(2 \times 3 + 1) = 7$, $(2 \times 4 + 1) = 9$, which is not prime
    $\therefore$ $n = 4$.
53. $x + (x + 36) + y = 100 \Leftrightarrow 2x + y = 64$.
    $\therefore$ y must be even prime, which is 2.
    $\therefore$ $2x + 2 = 64 \Rightarrow x = 31$.
    Third prime number = $(x + 36) = (31 + 36) = 67$.
54. Let the given prime numbers be a, b, c, d. Then, $abc = 385$ and $bcd = 1001$.
    $\therefore$ $\dfrac{abc}{bcd} = \dfrac{385}{1001} \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{a}{d} = \dfrac{5}{13}$. So, $a = 5$, $d = 13$.
55. Numbers satisfying the given conditions are 405, 415, 425, 435, 445, 455, 465, 475, 485, 495 and 500 to 599.
    Number of such numbers = (10 + 100) = 110.
56. Required numbers from 200 to 300 are 207, 217, 227, 237, 247, 257, 267, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 287, 297. Their number is 18.
    Similarly, such numbers between 300 and 400 are also 18 in number.
    $\therefore$ Total number of such numbers = 36.
57. Required digit = Unit digit in $(4 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8) = 2$
58. Required digit = Unit digit in $(1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8 \times 9) = 0$.
59. $(9 \times 6 \times 4) = 216$. In order to obtain 2 at the unit place, we must multiply 216 by 2 or 7.
    $\therefore$ Of the given numbers, we have 7.
60. Unit digit in $(3127)^{173}$ = Unit digit in $(7)^{173}$. Now, 7^4 gives unit digit 1.
    $\therefore$ $(7)^{173} = (7^4)^{43} \times 7^1$. Thus, $(7)^{173}$ gives unit digit 7.
61. Unit digit in 7^4 is 1.
    $\therefore$ Unit digit in 7^{68} is 1.
    Unit digit in 7^{74} is 3 [$1 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$ gives unit digit 3]
    Again, every power of 6 will give unit digit 6.
    $\therefore$ Unit digit in 6^{98} is 6.
    Unit digit in 3^4 is 1.
    $\therefore$ Unit digit in 3^{64} is 1. Unit digit in 3^{65} is 3.
    $\therefore$ Unit digit in $(7^{74} \times 6^{98} \times 3^{65})$ = Unit digit in $(3 \times 6 \times 3) = 4$.

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62. Unit digit in 7^4 is 1. So, unit digit in 7^{52} is 1.
∴ Unit digit in 7^{56} is 3. [∵ Unit digit in $1 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$ is 3]
Unit digit in 3^4 is 1.
∴ Unit digit in 3^{56} is 1
∴ Unit digit in 3^{55} is 3
∴ Unit digit in $(7^{56} - 3^{55}) = (3 - 3) = 0$.

63. $x^{4n} = (2^4)^n$ or $(4^4)^n$ or $(6^4)^n$ or $(8^4)^n$.
Clearly, the unit digit in each case is 6.

64. $(3 \times 5)^{12} \times (2 \times 7)^{10} \times (10)^{25} = (3 \times 5)^{12} \times (2 \times 7)^{10} \times (2 \times 5)^{25}$
$= 3^{12} \times 5^{12} \times 2^{10} \times 7^{10} \times 2^{25} \times 5^{25} = 2^{35} \times 3^{12} \times 5^{37} \times 7^{10}$.
Total number of prime factors $= (35 + 12 + 37 + 10) = 94$.

65. Given Exp. $= a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$, where $a = 397$ and $b = 104$
$= (a + b)^2 = (397 + 104)^2 = (501)^2 = (500 + 1)^2 = (500)^2 + 1^2 + 2 \times 500 \times 1$
$= 250000 + 1 + 1000 = 251001$.

66. Given Exp. $= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$, where $a = 186$ and $b = 159$
$= (a - b)^2 = (186 - 159)^2 = (27)^2$
$= (20 + 7)^2 = (20)^2 + 7^2 + 2 \times 20 \times 7 = 400 + 49 + 280 = 729$.

67. Given Exp. $= (a + b)^2 - 4ab$, where $a = 475$ and $b = 425$
$= (a - b)^2 = (475 - 425)^2 = (50)^2 = 2500$.

68. $20x = (64)^2 - (36)^2 \Leftrightarrow 20x = (64 + 36)(64 - 36)$
$\Leftrightarrow 20x = 100 \times 28 \Leftrightarrow x = \dfrac{100 \times 28}{20} = 140$.

69. Let $(46)^2 - x^2 = 4800 - 3066$.
Then, $(46)^2 - x^2 = 1332 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = (46)^2 - 1332 = (2116 - 1332)$
$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 784 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{784} = 28$.

70. Given Exp. $= \dfrac{(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2}{(a^2 + b^2)} = \dfrac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{(a^2 + b^2)} = 2$.

71. Given Exp. $= \dfrac{(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2}{ab} = \dfrac{4ab}{ab} = 4$.

72. We know that : $(1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + n) = \dfrac{n(n + 1)}{2}$.
∴ $(1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 45) = \left(\dfrac{45 \times 46}{2}\right) = 1035$.

73. Required numbers are 3, 4, 6, ..., 30.
This is an A.P. containing 15 terms.
∴ Required sum $= \dfrac{n}{2}$ (first term + last term) $= \dfrac{15}{2}(2 + 30) = 240$.

74. $(51 + 52 + 53 + \ldots + 100)$
$= (1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 100) - (1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 50)$
$= \left(\dfrac{100 \times 101}{2} - \dfrac{50 \times 51}{2}\right) = (5050 - 1275) = 3775$.

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75. Every such number must be divisible by L.C.M. of 4, 5, 6, i.e. 60.
Such numbers are 240, 300, 360, 420, 480, 540.
Clearly, there are 6 such numbers.

76. Required numbers are 102, 108, 114, ..., 996.
This is an A.P. with $a = 102$ and $d = 6$.
Let the number of its terms be n. Then,
$a + (n - 1)d = 996 \Leftrightarrow 102 + (n - 1) \times 6 = 996 \Leftrightarrow n = 150.$

77. $2^2 + 4^2 + ... + 20^2 = (1 \times 2)^2 + (2 \times 2)^2 + (2 \times 3)^2 + ... + (2 \times 10)^2$
$= 2^2 \times 1^2 + 2^2 \times 2^2 + 2^2 \times 3^2 + ... + 2^2 \times 10^2$
$= 2^2 [1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + ... + 10^2]$
$= 4 \times \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} = 4 \times 385 = 1540.$

78. $11^2 + 12^2 + 13^2 + ... + 20^2$
$= (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + ... + 20^2) - (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + ... + 10^2)$
$= \left[\frac{20(20+1)(40+1)}{6} - \frac{10(10+1)(20+1)}{6}\right] = 2485$

79. $1 + x + 5 + 4 + 3 = (13 + x)$. Clearly, when $x = 3$, then sum of digits is divisible by 3.

80. Let the required number be 357y25x.
Then, for divisibility by 5, we must have $x = 0$ or $x = 5$.
Case I. When $x = 0$.
Then, sum of digits $= (22 + y)$. For divisibility by 3, $(22 + y)$ must be divisible by 3
$\therefore$ $y = 2$ or 5 or 8.
$\therefore$ Numbers are (0, 2) or (0, 5) or (0, 8)
Case II. When $x = 5$.
Then, sum of digits $= (27 + y)$. For divisibility by 3, we must have $y = 0$ or 2 or 6 or 8.
$\therefore$ Numbers are (5, 0) or (5, 2) or (5, 6) or (5, 8).
So, correct answer is (b).

81. Let the number be 6x2. Clearly, it is divisible by 2.
Now, $6 + x + 2 = (7 + x)$ must be divisible by 3. So, $x = 2$.

82. The given number is divisible by 6, if the number 6x2 is divisible by 6.
Clearly, the least value of x is 3.

83. $(4 + 5 + 1 + x + 6 + 0 + 3) = 19 + x$. Clearly, $x = 8$

84. Taking the sum of the digits, we have :
$S_1 = 9$, $S_2 = 12$, $S_3 = 18$, $S_4 = 9$, $S_5 = 21$, $S_6 = 12$, $S_7 = 18$, $S_8 = 21$, $S_9 = 15$, $S_{10} = 24$.
Clearly, S_3, S_6, S_7, S_8, S_9, S_{10} are all divisible by 3 but not by 9
So, the number of required numbers = 6.

85. (a) $(1 + 6 + 2) - (2 + 5 + 4) = 1$ (No) (b) $(2 + 6 + 4) - (4 + 5 + 2) = 1$ (No)
(c) $(4 + 6 + 1) - (2 + 5 + 3) = 1$ (No) (d) $(4 + 6 + 1) - (2 + 5 + 4) = 0$ (Yes).

86. $(6 + 5 + 3 + 8) - (x + 2 + 6) = (14 - x)$. Now, $(14 - x)$ is divisible by 11, when $x = 3$.

87. $(4 + 7 + 6 + x + y + 6) = [17 + (x + y)]$. Also, $(6 + x + 7) - (y + 6 + 4) = (x - y - 3)$.
Now, $[17 + (x + y)]$ must be divisible by 3 and $(x - y - 3)$ is either 0 or divisible by 11.
Clearly, $x = 8$ and $y = 5$ satisfy both the conditions.

88. (a) 639 is not divisible by 7. (b) 2079 is divisible by 3, 7, 9 and 11.
(c) 3791 is not divisible by 3. (d) 37911 is not divisible by 9.
$\therefore$ Correct answer is (b).

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89. Since 48P4 is divisible by 4, so 9P2 must be divisible by 3.
∴ (11 + P) must be divisible by 3.
∴ Least value of P is 1.

90. The required number should be divisible by 3 and 8.
(a) 718 is not divisible by 8 (b) 810 is not divisible by 3
(c) 804 is not divisible by 8
(d) Sum of digits = 27, which is divisible by 3.
And, 733 is divisible by 8. So, given number is divisible by 3 and 8.

91. The given number should be divisible by both 9 and 8.
∴ $(4 + 2 + 5 + 7 + 3 + x) = (21 + x)$ is divisible by 9 and $(73x)$ is divisible by 8.
∴ $x = 6$.

92. The required number should be divisible by both 9 and 11.
Clearly, 114345 is divisible by both 9 and 11. So, it is divisible by 99.

93. The given number will be divisible by 99 if it is divisible by both 9 and 11.
Now, $(3 + 4 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 8 + x + y) = 17 + (x + y)$ must be divisible by 9.
Also, $(y + 8 + 2 + 2 + 3) - (x + 1 + 2 + 4) = (y - x + 3)$ must be 0 or divisible by 11.
∴ $x + y = 10$ and $y - x + 3 = 0$.
Clearly, $x = 1$, $y = 9$ satisfy both these equations.

94. Since 653xy is divisible by 5 as well as 2, so $y = 0$.
Now, 653x0 must be divisible by 8.
So, 3x0 must be divisible by 8. This happens when $x = 2$.
∴ $x + y = (2 + 0) = 2$.

95. A number is divisible by 132, if it is divisible by each one of 11, 3 and 4.
Clearly, 968 is not divisible by 3. None of 462 and 8178 is divisible by 4.
Also, 5134 is not divisible by 11.
Each one of remaining 4 is divisible by each one of 11, 3 and 4 and therefore, by 132.

96. Clearly, 6897 is divisible by both 11 and 19.

97. None of the numbers in (a) and (c) is divisible by 2.
Number in (b) is not divisible by 3.
Clearly, 510510 is divisible by each prime number between 1 and 17.

98. Clearly, 325325 is divisible by all 7, 11 and 13.

99. Sum of digits = 35 and so it is not divisible by 3.
(Sum of digits at odd places) − (Sum of digits at even places) = (19 − 16) = 3, not divisible by 11.
So, the given number is neither divisible by 3 nor by 11.

100. Since 111111 is divisible by each one of 7, 11 and 13, so each one of given type of numbers is divisible by each one of 7, 11, 13, as we may write, $222222 = 2 \times 111111$, $333333 = 3 \times 111111$, etc.

101. Smallest 3-digit prime number is 101. Clearly, $2525 = 25 \times 101$, $3232 = 32 \times 101$, etc.
∴ Each such number is divisible by 101.

102. $356356 = 356 \times 1001$, $678678 = 678 \times 1001$, etc.
So, any number of this form is divisible by 1001.

103. Required number $= 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$.

104. Required number $= (2 \times 4 \times 6) = 48$.

105. Let the three consecutive odd numbers be $(2x - 1)$, $(2x + 3)$ and $(2x + 5)$.
Their sum $= (6x + 9) = 3(2x + 3)$, which is always divisible by 3.

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106. Let the two consecutive odd integers be $(2x + 1)$ and $(2x + 3)$.
Then, $(2x + 3)^2 - (2x + 1)^2 = (2x + 3 + 2x + 1)(2x + 3 - 2x - 1) = (4x + 4) \times 2$
$= 8(x + 1)$, which is always divisible by 8.

107. Let the required number be x.
Then, $(11x + 11) = 11(x + 1)$ is divisible by 13. So, $x = 12$.

108. Let the 3-digit number be xyz. Then,
$(100x + 10y + z) - (x + y + z) = 99x + 9y = 9(11x + y)$, which is divisible by 9.

109. Putting $x = 5$ and $y = 1$, we get $(5x + 7y) = (2 \times 5 + 7 \times 1) = 22$, which is divisible by 11.
$\therefore$ $4x - 5y = (4 \times 5 + 5 \times 1) = 25$, which is not divisible by 11
$x + y + 1 = (5 + 1 + 4) = 9$, which is not divisible by 11.
$9x + 4y = (9 \times 5 + 4 \times 1) = 49$, which is not divisible by 11.
$4x - 9y = (4 \times 5 - 9 \times 1) = 11$, which is divisible by 11.

110. $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4\,a\,3 \\ 9\,5\,4 \\ \hline 13\,b\,7 \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow a + 5 = b \Rightarrow 5 - a = 8$

Also, 13b7 is divisible by 11
$\therefore$ $(7 + 3) - (b + 1) = (9 - b) \Rightarrow (9 - b) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 9$.
$\therefore$ $b = 9$ and $a = 1 \Rightarrow (a + b) = 10$

111. Required number $= (2^5 - 2) = (32 - 2) = 30$.

112. Required number = Product of first three multiples of $3 = (3 \times 6 \times 9) = 162$.

113. On dividing 1000 by 45, we get remainder = 10.
$\therefore$ Required number to be added $= (45 - 10) = 35$.

114. On dividing 803543 by 11, we get remainder = 4.
$\therefore$ Required number to be added $= (11 - 4) = 7$

115. On dividing 11158 by 77, we get remainder = 70.
$\therefore$ Required number to be added $= (77 - 70) = 7$

116. On dividing 6709 by 9, we get remainder = 4.
$\therefore$ Required number to be subtracted = 4

117. On dividing 427398 by 15, we get remainder = 3.
$\therefore$ Required number to be subtracted = 3.

118. On dividing 13294 by 97, we get remainder = 5
$\therefore$ Required number to be subtracted = 5.

119. Clearly, $9 \times$ (sum of numbers) is divisible by 18.
$\therefore$ Sum of numbers must be divisible by 2
Now, $(250 - 341) = 591$ is divisible by 3. So, required pair is 250, 341.

120. Required number is divisible by 72 as well as by 112, if it is divisible by their LCM, which is 1008.
Now, 1008 when divided by 72, gives quotient = 14.
$\therefore$ Required number = 14.

121. Let it be n times. Then, $(111 - 99n) < 99$
By hit and trial, we find that $n = 11$.

122. On dividing 457 by 11, remainder is 6.
$\therefore$ Required number is either 451 or 462. Nearest to 456 is 462.

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123. On dividing 99547 by 687, the remainder is 619, which is more than half of 687.
So, we must add (687 − 619) = 68 to the given number.
∴ Required number = (99547 + 68) = 99615.

124. Largest number of 5 digits = 99999. On dividing 99999 by 99, we get 9 as remainder.
∴ Required number = (99999 − 9) = 99990.

125. Smallest number of 5 digits = 10000.
On dividing 10000 by 476, we get remainder = 4.
∴ Required number = [10000 + (476 − 4)] = 10472.

126. Required number = $999 \times 366 + 103 = (1000 - 1) \times 366 + 103 = 366000 - 366 + 103$
$= 365737.$

127. $4150 = 55 \times x + 25 \Leftrightarrow 55x = 4125 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4125}{55} = 75.$

128. Required number = $(555 + 445) \times 2 \times 110 + 30 = 220000 + 30 = 220030.$

129. Largest number of 4 digits = 9999. On dividing 9999 by 7, we get remainder = 3.
Largest number of 4 digits divisible by 7 is (9999 − 3) = 9996.
Let (9996 − x − 10) be divisible by 3. By hit and trial, we find that x = 7.
∴ Required number = (9995 − 7) = 9989.

130. Number = $(114 \times Q) + 21 = 19 \times 6 \times Q + 19 + 2 = 19 \times (6Q + 1) + 2.$
∴ Required remainder = 2.

131. Number = $(296 \times Q) + 75 = (37 \times 8Q) + (37 \times 2) + 1 = 37 \times (8Q + 2) + 1.$
∴ Required remainder = 1.

132. Number = $(119 \times Q) + 19 = 17 \times (7Q) + (17 + 2) = 17 \times (7Q + 1) + 2.$
∴ Required remainder = 2.

133. Number = $(899 \times Q) + 68 = (29 \times 31 \times Q) + (29 \times 2) + 5 = 29 \times (31Q + 2) + 5.$
∴ Required remainder = 5.

134. Number = $(31 \times Q) + 29$. Given data is inadequate.

135. Given number = $13p + 11$. And, Given number = $17q + 9$.
∴ $13p + 11 = 17q + 9 \Leftrightarrow 17q - 13p = 2.$
By hit and trial, we find that $p = 26$ and $q = 20$
∴ Required number = $(13 \times 26 - 11) = 349$

136. Divisor = $(5 \times 46) = 230$. Also, $10 \times Q = 230 \Rightarrow Q = 23$. And, R = 46.
∴ Dividend = $(230 \times 23 + 46) = 5336$

137. Let the smaller number be x. Then, larger number = (1365 − x).
∴ $1365 + x = 6x + 15 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 1350 \Leftrightarrow x = 270$
Hence, the required number is 270.

138. Dividend = $(12 \times 35) = 420$. Now, dividend = 420 and divisor = 21.
∴ Correct quotient = $\frac{420}{21} = 20$

139. Let $n = 4q + 3 \Rightarrow 2n = 8q + 6 = (8q + 4) + 2 \Rightarrow 2n = 4(2q + 1) + 2.$
So, when 2n is divided by 4, remainder = 2

140. Let $x = 5q + 3$. Then, $x^2 = (5q + 3)^2 = 25q^2 + 30q + 9 = 5(5q^2 + 6q + 1) + 3.$
So, when x^2 is divided by 5, remainder = 3.

141.

4	x
5	y − 1
	1 − 4

∴ $y = (5 \times 1 + 4) = 9$
∴ $x = (4y + 1) = (4 \times 9 + 1) = 37.$

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Now, 37 when divided successively by 5 and 4, we get :

5	37
4	7 – 2
	1 – 3

$\therefore$ Respective remainders are 2, 3.

142.

4	x
5	$y - 2$
6	$z - 3$
	$1 - 4$

$\therefore$

143.

5	x
9	$y - 4$
13	$z - 8$
	$1 - 12$

$\therefore$

Now, 1169 when divided by 585 gives remainder = 584.

144. Let $n = 3q + 1$ and let $q = 2p + 1$. Then, $n = 3(2p + 1) + 1 = 6p + 4$

$\therefore$ The number when divided by 6, we get remainder = 4

145. $4^{61} + 4^{62} + 4^{63} + 4^{64} = 4^{61}(1 + 4 + 4^2 + 4^3) = 4^{61} \times 85 = 4^{60} \times 340$, which is clearly divisible by 10.

146. Putting $x = 2$, we get $2^2(2^2 - 1) = 12$. So, $x^2(x^2 - 1)$ is always divisible by 12.

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2. H.C.F. AND L.C.M. OF NUMBERS

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FORMULAE

I. **Factors and Multiples** : If a number a divides another number b exactly, we say that a is a **factor** of b. In this case, b is called a **multiple** of a.

II. **Highest Common Factor (H.C.F.) or Greatest Common Measure (G.C.M.) or Greatest Common Divisor (G.C.D.)** : The H.C.F. of two or more than two numbers is the greatest number that divides each of them exactly.

There are two methods of finding the H.C.F. of a given set of numbers :

1. ***Factorization Method*** : *Express each one of the given numbers as the product of prime factors. The product of least powers of common prime factors gives H.C.F.*

2. ***Division Method*** : *Suppose we have to find the H.C.F. of two given numbers. Divide the larger number by the smaller one. Now, divide the divisor by the remainder. Repeat the process of dividing the preceding number by the remainder last obtained till zero is obtained as remainder. The last divisor is the required H.C.F.*

Finding the H.C.F. of more than two numbers : Suppose we have to find the H.C.F. of three numbers. Then, H.C.F. of [H.C.F. of any two) and (the third number)] gives the H.C.F. of three given numbers.

Similarly, the H.C.F. of more than three numbers may be obtained.

III. **Least Common Multiple (L.C.M.)** : The least number which is exactly divisible by each one of the given numbers is called their L.C.M.

1. ***Factorization Method of Finding L.C.M.*** : *Resolve each one of the given numbers into a product of prime factors. Then, L.C.M. is the product of highest powers of all the factors.*

2. ***Common Division Method (Short-cut Method) of Finding L.C.M.*** : *Arrange the given numbers in a row in any order. Divide by a number which divides exactly at least two of the given numbers and carry forward the numbers which are not divisible. Repeat the above process till no two of the numbers are divisible by the same number except 1. The product of the divisors and the undivided numbers is the required L.C.M. of the given numbers.*

IV. **Product of two numbers** = Product of their H.C.F. and L.C.M.

V. **Co-primes** : Two numbers are said to be co-primes if their H.C.F. is 1.

VI. **H.C.F. and L.C.M. of Fractions** :

1. $\text{H.C.F.} = \dfrac{\text{H.C.F. of Numerators}}{\text{L.C.M. of Denominators}}$ 2. $\text{L.C.M.} = \dfrac{\text{L.C.M. of Numerators}}{\text{H.C.F. of Denominators}}$

VII. **H.C.F. and L.C.M. of Decimal Fractions** : *In given numbers, make the same number of decimal places by annexing zeros in some numbers, if necessary. Considering these numbers without decimal point, find H.C.F. or L.C.M. as the case may be. Now, in the result, mark off as many decimal places as are there in each of the given numbers.*

VIII. **Comparison of Fractions** : *Find the L.C.M. of the denominators of the given fractions. Convert each of the fractions into an equivalent fraction with L.C.M. as the denominator, by multiplying both the numerator and denominator by the same number. The resultant fraction with the greatest numerator is the greatest.*

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SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. *Find the H.C.F. of* $2^6 \times 3^2 \times 5 \times 7^4$, $2^3 \times 3^5 \times 5^2 \times 7^6$, $2^2 \times 5^3 \times 7^2$.

Sol. The prime numbers common to given numbers are 2, 5 and 7.

$\therefore$ H.C.F. $= 2^2 \times 5 \times 7^2 = 980$.

Ex. 2. *Find the H.C.F. of 108, 288 and 360.*

Sol. $108 = 2^2 \times 3^3$, $288 = 2^5 \times 3^2$ and $360 = 2^3 \times 5 \times 3^2$.

$\therefore$ H.C.F. $= 2^2 \times 3^2 = 36$.

Ex. 3. *Find the H.C.F. of 513, 1134 and 1215.*

Sol.

```
1134 ) 1215 ( 1
       1134
       ----
         81 ) 1134 ( 14
              81
              ---
              324
              324
              ---
                ×
```

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 1134 and 1215 is 81.

So, Required H.C.F. = H.C.F. of 513 and 81.

```
81 ) 513 ( 6
     486
     ---
      27 ) 81 ( 3
           81
           --
            ×
```

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of given numbers = 27.

Ex. 4. *Reduce* $\frac{391}{667}$ *to lowest terms.*

Sol. H.C.F. of 391 and 667 is 23.

On dividing the numerator and denominator by 23, we get :

$$\frac{391}{667} = \frac{391 \div 23}{667 \div 23} = \frac{17}{29}$$

Ex. 5. *Find the L.C.M. of* $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5 \times 7^2$, $2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^2 \times 7^4$, $2 \times 3 \times 5^3 \times 7 \times 11$.

Sol. L.C.M. = Product of highest powers of 2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 $= 2^3 \times 3^3 \times 5^3 \times 7^4 \times 11$.

Ex. 6. *Find the L.C.M. of 72, 108 and 2100.*

Sol. $72 = 2^3 \times 3^2$, $108 = 3^3 \times 2^2$, $2100 = 2^2 \times 5^2 \times 3 \times 7$.

$\therefore$ L.C.M. $= 2^3 \times 3^3 \times 5^2 \times 7 = 37800$.

Ex. 7. *Find the L.C.M. of 16, 24, 36 and 54.*

Sol.

2	16	24	36	54
2	8	12	18	27
2	4	6	9	27
3	2	3	9	27
3	2	1	3	9
	2	1	1	3

$\therefore$ L.C.M. $= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 = 432$

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Ex. 8. *Find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of* $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{16}{81}$ *and* $\frac{10}{27}$.

Sol. H.C.F. of given fractions $= \dfrac{\text{H.C.F. of } 2, 8, 16, 10}{\text{L.C.M. of } 3, 9, 81, 27} = \dfrac{2}{81}$

L.C.M. of given fractions $= \dfrac{\text{L.C.M. of } 2, 8, 16, 10}{\text{H.C.F. of } 3, 9, 81, 27} = \dfrac{80}{3}$.

Ex. 9. *Find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of 0.63, 1.05 and 2.1.*

Sol. Making the same number of decimal places, the given numbers are 0.63, 1.05 and 2.10.

Without decimal places, these numbers are 63, 105 and 210.

Now, H.C.F. of 63, 105 and 210 is 21.

∴ H.C.F. of 0.63, 1.05 and 2.1 is 0.21.

L.C.M. of 63, 105 and 210 is 630.

∴ L.C.M. of 0.63, 1.05 and 2.1 is 6.30.

Ex. 10. *Two numbers are in the ratio of 15 : 11. If their H.C.F. is 13, find the numbers.*

Sol. Let the required numbers be 15x and 11x.

Then, their H.C.F. is x. So, x = 13.

∴ The numbers are (15 × 13 and 11 × 13) i.e., 195 and 143.

Ex. 11. *The H.C.F. of two numbers is 11 and their L.C.M. is 693. If one of the numbers is 77, find the other.*

Sol. Other number $= \left(\dfrac{11 \times 693}{77}\right) = 99$.

Ex. 12. *Find the greatest possible length which can be used to measure exactly the lengths 4 m 95 cm, 9 m and 16 m 65 cm.*

Sol. Required length = H.C.F. of 495 cm, 900 cm and 1665 cm.

$495 = 3^2 \times 5 \times 11$, $900 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2$, $1665 = 3^2 \times 5 \times 37$.

∴ H.C.F. $= 3^2 \times 5 = 45$

Hence, required length = 45 cm.

Ex. 13. *Find the greatest number which on dividing 1657 and 2037 leaves remainders 6 and 5 respectively.*

Sol. Required number = H.C.F. of (1657 − 6) and (2037 − 5) = H.C.F. of 1651 and 2032

```
1651 ) 2032 ( 1
       1651
       ----
        381 ) 1651 ( 4
              1524
              ----
               127 ) 381 ( 3
                     381
                     ---
                      x
```

∴ Required number = 127.

Ex. 14. *Find the largest number which divides 62, 132 and 237 to leave the same remainder in each case.*

Sol. Required number = H.C.F. of (132 − 62), (237 − 132) and (237 − 62)

= H.C.F. of 70, 105 and 175 = 35.

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Ex. 15. ***Find the least number exactly divisible by 12, 15, 20 and 27.***

Sol. Required number = L.C.M. of 12, 15, 20, 27.

3	12	15	20	27
4	4	5	20	9
5	1	5	5	9
	1	1	1	9

∴ L.C.M. = 3 × 4 × 5 × 9 = 540.

Hence, required number = 540.

Ex. 16. ***Find the least number which when divided by 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 leaves the same remainder 1 in each case.***

Sol. Required number = (L.C.M. of 6, 7, 8, 9, 12) + 1

3	6	7	8	9	12
2	2	7	8	3	4
2	1	7	4	3	2
	1	7	2	3	1

∴ L.C.M. = 3 × 2 × 2 × 7 × 2 × 3 = 504.

Hence, required number = (504 + 1) = 505.

Ex. 17. ***Find the largest number of four digits exactly divisible by 12, 15, 18 and 27.***

Sol. The largest number of four digits is 9999.

Required number must be divisible by L.C.M. of 12, 15, 18, 27 *i.e.*, 540.

On dividing 9999 by 540, we get 279 as remainder.

∴ Required number = (9999 − 279) = 9720.

Ex. 18. ***Find the smallest number of five digits exactly divisible by 16, 24, 36 and 54.***

Sol. Smallest number of five digits is 10000.

Required number must be divisible by L.C.M. of 16, 24, 36, 54 *i.e.*, 432.

On dividing 10000 by 432, we get 64 as remainder.

∴ Required number = 10000 + (432 − 64) = 10368.

Ex. 19. ***Find the least number which when divided by 20, 25, 35 and 40 leaves remainders 14, 19, 29 and 34 respectively.***

Sol. Here, (20 − 14) = 6, (25 − 19) = 6, (35 − 29) = 6 and (40 − 34) = 6.

∴ Required number = (L.C.M. of 20, 25, 35, 40) − 6 = 1394.

Ex. 20. ***Find the least number which when divided by 5, 6, 7 and 8 leaves a remainder 3, but when divided by 9 leaves no remainder.***

Sol. L.C.M. of 5, 6, 7, 8 = 840.

∴ Required number is of the form 840k + 3.

Least value of k for which (840k + 3) is divisible by 9 is k = 2.

∴ Required number = (840 × 2 + 3) = 1683.

Ex. 21. ***The traffic lights at three different road crossings change after every 48 sec., 72 sec. and 108 sec. respectively. If they all change simultaneously at 8 : 20 : 00 hours, then at what time will they again change simultaneously?***

Sol. Interval of change = (L.C.M. of 48, 72, 108) sec. = 432 sec.

So, the lights will again change simultaneously after every 432 seconds *i.e.*, 7 min. 12 sec.

Hence, next simultaneous change will take place at 8 : 27 : 12 hrs.

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Ex. 22. *Arrange the fractions* $\frac{17}{18}, \frac{31}{36}, \frac{43}{45}, \frac{59}{60}$ *in the ascending order.*

Sol. L.C.M. of 18, 36, 45 and 60 = 180

Now, $\frac{17}{18} = \frac{17 \times 10}{18 \times 10} = \frac{170}{180}$; $\frac{31}{36} = \frac{31 \times 5}{36 \times 5} = \frac{155}{180}$;

$\frac{43}{45} = \frac{43 \times 4}{45 \times 4} = \frac{172}{180}$; $\frac{59}{60} = \frac{59 \times 3}{60 \times 3} = \frac{177}{180}$.

Since, 155 < 170 < 172 < 177, so $\frac{155}{180} < \frac{170}{180} < \frac{172}{180} < \frac{177}{180}$.

Hence, $\frac{31}{36} < \frac{17}{18} < \frac{43}{45} < \frac{59}{60}$.

EXERCISE 2

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : *Mark (✓) against the correct answer :*

1. 252 can be expressed as a product of primes as (IGNOU, 2002)
   (a) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$ (b) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$
   (c) $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$ (d) $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$
2. Which of the following has most number of divisors ? (M.B.A. 2002)
   (a) 99 (b) 101 (c) 176 (d) 182
3. A number n is said to be perfect if the sum of all its divisors (excluding n itself) is equal to n. An example of perfect number is :
   (a) 5 (b) 9 (c) 15 (d) 21
4. $\frac{1095}{1168}$ when expressed in simplest form is : (M.B.A. 1998)
   (a) $\frac{13}{16}$ (b) $\frac{15}{16}$ (c) $\frac{17}{26}$ (d) $\frac{25}{26}$
5. Reduce $\frac{128352}{238368}$ to its lowest terms (IGNOU, 2003)
   (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{5}{13}$ (c) $\frac{7}{13}$ (d) $\frac{9}{13}$
6. The H.C.F. of $2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^5$, $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 7$ and $2^4 \times 3^4 \times 5 \times 7^2 \times 11$ is :
   (a) $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5$ (b) $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11$
   (c) $2^4 \times 3^4 \times 5^5$ (d) $2^4 \times 3^4 \times 5^5 \times 7 \times 11$
7. The H.C.F. of $2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5^3 \times 7$, $2^3 \times 3^3 \times 5^2 \times 7^2$ and $2 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11$ is :
   (a) 105 (b) 1155 (c) 2310 (d) 27720
8. H.C.F. of $4 \times 27 \times 3125$, $8 \times 9 \times 25 \times 7$ & $16 \times 81 \times 5 \times 11 \times 49$ is : (C.B.I. 1997)
   (a) 100 (b) 360 (c) 540 (d) 1260
9. Find the highest common factor of 36 and 84. (R.R.B. 2003)
   (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 12 (d) 18
10. The H.C.F. of 374, 1190 and 1445 is :
    (a) 17 (b) 18 (c) 19 (d) 21
11. Which of the following is a pair of co-primes ?
    (a) (16, 62) (b) (18, 25) (c) (21, 35) (d) (28, 99)

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12. The H.C.F. of 2923 and 3239 is :
(a) 27 (b) 17 (c) 73 (d) 79

13. The H.C.F. of 3556 and 3444 is :
(a) 23 (b) 25 (c) 26 (d) 28

14. The L.C.M. of $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5 \times 11$, $2^4 \times 3^4 \times 5^2 \times 7$ and $2^5 \times 3^3 \times 5^3 \times 7^2 \times 11$ is :
(a) $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5$ (b) $2^5 \times 3^4 \times 5^3$
(c) $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11$ (d) $2^5 \times 3^4 \times 5^3 \times 7^2 \times 11$

15. Find the lowest common multiple of 24, 36 and 40. (R.R.B. 2003)
(a) 120 (b) 240 (c) 360 (d) 480

16. The L.C.M. of 22, 54, 108, 135 and 198 is : (M.B.A. 1998)
(a) 330 (b) 1080 (c) 5940 (d) 11880

17. The L.C.M. of 148 and 185 is
(a) 680 (b) 740 (c) 2960 (d) 3700

18. The H.C.F. of $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{64}{81}$ and $\frac{10}{27}$ is :
(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{81}$ (c) $\frac{160}{3}$ (d) $\frac{160}{81}$

19. The H.C.F. of $\frac{9}{10}, \frac{12}{25}, \frac{18}{35}$ and $\frac{21}{40}$ is :
(a) $\frac{3}{5}$ (b) $\frac{252}{5}$ (c) $\frac{3}{2800}$ (d) $\frac{63}{700}$

20. The L.C.M. of $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{27}$ is :
(a) $\frac{1}{54}$ (b) $\frac{10}{27}$ (c) $\frac{20}{3}$ (d) None of these

21. The L.C.M. of $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{9}{13}$ is :
(a) 36 (b) $\frac{1}{36}$ (c) $\frac{1}{1365}$ (d) $\frac{12}{455}$

22. The H.C.F. of 1.75, 5.6 and 7 is :
(a) 0.07 (b) 0.7 (c) 3.5 (d) 0.35

23. The G.C.D. of 1.08, 0.36 and 0.9 is : (Hotel Management, 2002)
(a) 0.03 (b) 0.9 (c) 0.18 (d) 0.108

24. The H.C.F. of 0.54, 1.8 and 7.2 is :
(a) 1.8 (b) 0.18 (c) 0.018 (d) 18

25. The L.C.M. of 3, 2.7 and 0.09 is :
(a) 2.7 (b) 0.27 (c) 0.027 (d) 27

26. H.C.F. of 8340, 3600 and a third number is 30 and their L.C.M. is $2^4 \times 3^3 \times 5^2 \times 7^2$. The third number is : (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) $2^2 \times 3^3 \times 7^2$ (b) $2^2 \times 5^3 \times 7^2$ (c) $2^3 \times 5^2 \times 7^2$ (d) $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 7^2$

27. Three numbers are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 and their H.C.F. is 12. The numbers are :
(a) 4, 8, 12 (b) 6, 12, 18 (c) 10, 20, 30 (d) 12, 24, 36
(Section Officers', 2001)

28. The ratio of two numbers is 2 : 4 and their H.C.F. is 4. Their L.C.M. is :
(a) 12 (b) 16 (c) 24 (d) 48
(S.S.C. 2002)

29. The sum of two numbers is 216 and their H.C.F. is 27. The numbers are :
(a) 27, 189 (b) 81, 189 (c) 108, 108 (d) 154, 1[illegible]

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30. The sum of two numbers is 528 and their H.C.F. is 33. The number of pairs of numbers satisfying the above conditions is : (C.B.I. 1997)
(a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 12

31. The number of number-pairs lying between 40 and 100 with their H.C.F. as 15 is :
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

32. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 12 and their difference is 12. The numbers are :
(a) 66, 75 (b) 70, 82 (c) 94, 106 (d) 84, 96

33. The product of two numbers is 4107. If the H.C.F. of these numbers is 37, then the greater number is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 101 (b) 107 (c) 111 (d) 185

34. The product of two numbers is 2028 and their H.C.F. is 13. The number of such pairs is : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

35. Three numbers which are co-prime to each other are such that the product of the first two is 551 and that of the last two is 1073. The sum of the three numbers is :
(a) 75 (b) 81 (c) 85 (d) 89
(S.S.C. 2003)

36. The L.C.M. of two numbers is 48. The numbers are in the ratio 2 : 3. The sum of the numbers is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 28 (b) 32 (c) 40 (d) 64

37. Three numbers are in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5 and their L.C.M. is 2400. Their H.C.F. is :
(a) 40 (b) 80 (c) 120 (d) 200
(M.B.A. 2003)

38. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 11 and their L.C.M. is 7700. If one of the numbers is 275, then the other is : (Section Officers', 2001)
(a) 279 (b) 283 (c) 308 (d) 318

39. The sum of two numbers is 2000 and their L.C.M. is 21679. The two numbers are :
(a) 1993, 7 (b) 1991, 9 (c) 1989, 11 (d) 1987, 13

40. The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers are 84 and 21 respectively. If the ratio of the two numbers is 1 : 4, then the larger of the two numbers is : (M.A.T. 1997)
(a) 12 (b) 48 (c) 84 (d) 108

41. The L.C.M. of two numbers is 495 and their H.C.F. is 5. If the sum of the numbers is 10, then their difference is : (S.S.C. 1996)
(a) 20 (b) 45 (c) 70 (d) 90

42. The product of the L.C.M. and H.C.F. of two numbers is 24. The difference of two numbers is 2. Find the numbers.
(a) 3 and 4 (b) 6 and 4 (c) 5 and 6 (d) 8 and 10

43. If the sum of two numbers is 55 and the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of these numbers are 5 and 120 respectively, then the sum of the reciprocals of the numbers is equal to
(a) $\frac{55}{601}$ (b) $\frac{601}{55}$ (c) $\frac{11}{120}$ (d) $\frac{125}{11}$
(C.D.S. 2003)

44. The L.C.M. of two numbers is 45 times their H.C.F. If one of the numbers is 125 and the sum of H.C.F. and L.C.M. is 1150, the other number is :
(a) 215 (b) 220 (c) 225 (d) 235

45. The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers are 50 and 250 respectively. If the first number is divided by 2, the quotient is 50. The second number is :
(a) 50 (b) 100 (c) 125 (d) 250

46. The product of two numbers is 1320 and their H.C.F. is 6. The L.C.M. of the numbers is :
(a) 220 (b) 1314 (c) 1335 (d) 7920

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47. Product of two co-prime numbers is 117. Their L.C.M. should be : (C.B.I. 1997)
(a) 1 (b) 117 (c) equal to their H.C.F. (d) cannot be calculated

48. The L.C.M. of three different numbers is 120. Which of the following cannot be their H.C.F. ?
(a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 36

49. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 8. Which one of the following can never be their L.C.M. ?
(a) 24 (b) 48 (c) 56 (d) 60
(S.S.C. 2000)

50. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 23 and the other two factors of their L.C.M. are 13 and 14. The larger of the two numbers is : (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 276 (b) 299 (c) 322 (d) 345

51. About the number of pairs which have 16 as their H.C.F. and 136 as their L.C.M., we can definitely say that :
(a) no such pair exists (b) only one such pair exists
(c) only two such pairs exist (d) many such pairs exist

52. The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers are 11 and 385 respectively. If one number lies between 75 and 125, then that number is : (C.B.I. 1998)
(a) 77 (b) 88 (c) 99 (d) 110

53. Two numbers, both greater than 29, have H.C.F. 29 and L.C.M. 4147. The sum of the numbers is : (S.S.C. 2002)
(a) 666 (b) 669 (c) 696 (d) 966

54. L.C.M. of two prime numbers x and y ($x > y$) is 161. The value of $3y - x$ is :
(a) -2 (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) 2
(S.S.C. 1999)

55. The greatest number that exactly divides 105, 1001 and 2436 is :
(a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 11 (d) 21

56. The greatest possible length which can be used to measure exactly the lengths 7 m, 3 m 85 cm, 12 m 95 cm is : (R.R.B. 2003)
(a) 15 cm (b) 25 cm (c) 35 cm (d) 42 cm

57. Three different containers contain 496 litres, 403 litres and 713 litres of mixtures of milk and water respectively. What biggest measure can measure all the different quantities exactly ?
(a) 1 litre (b) 7 litres (c) 31 litres (d) 41 litres

58. The maximum number of students among them 1001 pens and 910 pencils can be distributed in such a way that each student gets the same number of pens and same number of pencils is : (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) 91 (b) 910 (c) 1001 (d) 1911

59. A rectangular courtyard 3.78 metres long and 5.25 metres wide is to be paved exactly with square tiles, all of the same size. What is the largest size of the tile which could be used for the purpose ? (N.I.F.T. 2000)
(a) 14 cms (b) 21 cms (c) 42 cms (d) None of these

60. Find the greatest number that will divide 43, 91 and 183 so as to leave the same remainder in each case. (L.I.C. 2003)
(a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 13

61. Let N be the greatest number that will divide 1305, 4665 and 6905, leaving the same remainder in each case. Then sum of the digits in N is : (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8

62. The greatest number which can divide 1356, 1868 and 2764 leaving the same remainder 12 in each case, is
(a) 64 (b) 124 (c) 156 (d) 260

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63. The greatest number which on dividing 1557 and 2037 leaves remainders 5 and 5 respectively, is : (R.R.B. 2004)
(a) 123 (b) 127 (c) 235 (d) 305

64. Which of the following fractions is the largest ? (IGNOU, 2003)
(a) $\frac{7}{8}$ (b) $\frac{13}{16}$ (c) $\frac{31}{40}$ (d) $\frac{63}{80}$

65. What will be the least number which when doubled will be exactly divisible by 12, 18, 21 and 30 ? (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 196 (b) 630 (c) 1260 (d) 2520

66. The smallest fraction, which each of $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{5}{14}, \frac{10}{21}$ will divide exactly, is : (S.S.C. 1998)
(a) $\frac{30}{7}$ (b) $\frac{30}{98}$ (c) $\frac{60}{147}$ (d) $\frac{50}{294}$

67. The least number of five digits which is exactly divisible by 12, 15 and 18, is :
(a) 10010 (b) 10015 (c) 10020 (d) 10090

68. The greatest number of four digits which is divisible by 15, 25, 40 and 75 is :
(a) 9000 (b) 9400 (c) 9600 (d) 9900
(S.S.C. 2002)

69. The least number which should be added to 2497 so that the sum is exactly divisible by 5, 6, 4 and 3 is : (Hotel Management, 2003)
(a) 3 (b) 13 (c) 23 (d) 33

70. The least number which is a perfect square and is divisible by each of the numbers 16, 20 and 24, is :
(a) 1600 (b) 2400 (c) 8400 (d) 14400

71. The smallest number which when diminished by 7, is divisible by 12, 16, 18, 21 and 28 is : (L.I.C. 2003)
(a) 1008 (b) 1015 (c) 1022 (d) 1032

72. The least number which when increased by 5 is divisible by each one of 24, 32, 36 and 54, is :
(a) 427 (b) 859 (c) 869 (d) 4327

73. The least number, which when divided by 12, 15, 20 and 54 leaves in each case a remainder of 8, is : (R.R.B. 2003)
(a) 504 (b) 536 (c) 544 (d) 548

74. The largest four-digit number which when divided by 4, 7 or 13 leaves a remainder of 3 in each case, is :
(a) 8739 (b) 9631 (c) 9634 (d) 9893

75. Let the least number of six digits, which when divided by 4, 6, 10 and 15, leaves in each case the same remainder of 2, be N. The sum of the digits in N is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

76. The least multiple of 7, which leaves a remainder of 4, when divided by 6, 9, 15 and 18 is : (A.A.O. Exam, 2003)
(a) 74 (b) 94 (c) 184 (d) 364

77. The least number, which when divided by 48, 60, 72, 108 and 140 leaves 38, 50, 62, 98 and 130 as remainders respectively, is : (C.B.I. 1997)
(a) 15115 (b) 15110 (c) 15120 (d) 15210

78. Find the least multiple of 23, which when divided by 18, 21 and 24 leaves remainders 7, 10 and 13 respectively.
(a) 3009 (b) 3013 (c) 3024 (d) 3036

79. The least number which when divided by 5, 6, 7 and 8 leaves a remainder 3, but when divided by 9 leaves no remainder, is : (L.I.C.A.A.O. 2003)
(a) 1677 (b) 1683 (c) 2523 (d) 3363

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80. Find the least number which when divided by 16, 18, 20 and 25 leaves 4 as remainder in each case, but when divided by 7 leaves no remainder.
(a) 17004 (b) 18000 (c) 18002 (d) 18004

81. Six bells commence tolling together and toll at intervals of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 seconds respectively. In 30 minutes, how many times do they toll together ?
(a) 4 (b) 16 (c) 15 (d) 16

82. Four different electronic devices make a beep after every 30 minutes, 1 hour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour and 1 hour 45 minutes respectively. All the devices beeped together at 12 noon. They will again beep together at :
(a) 12 midnight (b) 3 a.m. (c) 6 a.m. (d) 9 a.m.

83. A, B and C start at the same time in the same direction to run around a circular stadium. A completes a round in 252 seconds, B in 308 seconds and C in 198 seconds, all starting at the same point. After what time will they meet again at the starting point ? (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 26 minutes 18 seconds (b) 42 minutes 36 seconds
(c) 45 minutes (d) 46 minutes 12 seconds

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (c)
10. (a)	11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (b)
19. (c)	20. (c)	21. (a)	22. (d)	23. (c)	24. (b)	25. (d)	26. (a)	27. (d)
28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (a)	31. (b)	32. (d)	33. (c)	34. (b)	35. (a)	36. (c)
37. (a)	38. (c)	39. (c)	40. (c)	41. (a)	42. (b)	43. (c)	44. (c)	45. (c)
46. (a)	47. (b)	48. (d)	49. (d)	50. (c)	51. (a)	52. (a)	53. (c)	54. (a)
55. (b)	56. (c)	57. (c)	58. (a)	59. (b)	60. (a)	61. (a)	62. (a)	63. (b)
64. (a)	65. (b)	66. (a)	67. (d)	68. (c)	69. (c)	70. (b)	71. (b)	72. (b)
73. (d)	74. (b)	75. (c)	76. (d)	77. (b)	78. (b)	79. (b)	80. (d)	81. (d)
82. (d)	83. (d)							

SOLUTIONS

1. Clearly, $252 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$.

2. $99 = 1 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11$; $101 = 1 \times 101$;
$176 = 1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 11$; $182 = 1 \times 2 \times 7 \times 13$.
So, divisors of 99 are 1, 3, 9, 11, 33 and 99;
divisors of 101 are 1 and 101;
divisors of 176 are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 22, 44, 88 and 176;
divisors of 182 are 1, 2, 7, 13, 14, 26, 91 and 182.
Hence, 176 has the most number of divisors.

3.

n	*Divisors excluding n*	*Sum of divisors*
6	1, 2, 3	6
9	1, 3	4
15	1, 3, 5	9
21	1, 3, 7	11

Clearly, 6 is a perfect number.

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4. 1095) 1168 (1
1095
73) 1095 (15
73
365
365
×

So, H.C.F. of 1095 and 1168 = 73.

$$\frac{1095}{1168} = \frac{1095 \div 73}{1168 \div 73} = \frac{15}{16}.$$

5. 128352) 238368 (1
128352
110016) 128352 (1
110016
15336) 110016 (6
110016
×

So, H.C.F. of 128352 and 238368 = 18336.

$$\therefore \frac{128352}{238368} = \frac{128352 \div 18336}{238368 \div 18336} = \frac{7}{13}.$$

6. H.C.F. = Product of lowest powers of common factors = $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5$.

7. H.C.F. = Product of lowest powers of common factors = $3 \times 5 \times 7 = 105$

8. $4 \times 27 \times 3125 = 2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^5$; $8 \times 9 \times 25 \times 7 = 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 7$.
$15 \times 81 \times 5 \times 11 \times 49 = 2^4 \times 3^4 \times 5 \times 7^2 \times 11$.
$\therefore$ H.C.F. $= 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5 = 180$.

9. $36 = 2^2 \times 3^2$; $84 = 2^2 \times 3 \times 7$.
$\therefore$ H.C.F. $= 2^2 \times 3 = 12$.

10. $204 = 2^2 \times 3 \times 17$; $1190 = 2 \times 5 \times 7 \times 17$; $1445 = 5 \times 17^2$.
$\therefore$ H.C.F. $= 17$.

11. H.C.F. of 15 and 25 is 1. So, they are co-primes.

12. 2923) 3239 (1
2923
316) 2923 (9
2844
79) 316 (4
316
×

$\therefore$ H.C.F. = 79.

13. 3444) 3556 (1
3444
112) 3444 (30
3360
84) 112 (1
84
28) 84 (3
84
×

$\therefore$ H.C.F. = 28.

14. L.C.M. = Product of highest powers of prime factors = $2^5 \times 3^4 \times 5^3 \times 7^2 \times 11$.

15.

2	24	36	40
2	12	18	20
2	6	9	10
3	3	9	5
	1	3	5

L.C.M. = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 360$.

16.

2	22	54	108	135	198
3	11	27	54	135	99
3	11	9	18	45	33
3	11	3	6	15	11
11	11	1	2	5	11
	1	1	2	5	1

L.C.M. = $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11 \times 2 \times 5 = 5940$.

17. H.C.F. of 148 and 185 is 37.

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = \left(\frac{148 \times 185}{37}\right) = 740.$$

18. Required H.C.F. $= \dfrac{\text{H.C.F. of } 2, 8, 64, 10}{\text{L.C.M. of } 3, 9, 81, 27} = \dfrac{2}{81}$.

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19. Required H.C.F. $= \frac{\text{H.C.F. of } 8, 12, 18, 21}{\text{L.C.M. of } 10, 25, 35, 40} = \frac{3}{2800}$.

20. Required L.C.M. $= \frac{\text{L.C.M. of } 1, 5, 9, 4}{\text{H.C.F. of } 3, 6, 9, 27} = \frac{90}{3}$.

21. Required L.C.M. $= \frac{\text{L.C.M. of } 2, 3, 4, 9}{\text{H.C.F. of } 3, 6, 7, 13} = \frac{36}{1} = 36$.

22. Given numbers with two decimal places are 1.76, 5.60 and 7.00. Without decimal places, these numbers are 176, 560 and 700, whose H.C.F. is 35.
∴ H.C.F. of given numbers = 0.35.

23. Given numbers are 1.08, 0.36 and 0.90. H.C.F. of 108, 36 and 90 is 18.
∴ H.C.F. of given numbers = 0.18.

24. Given numbers are 0.54, 1.80 and 7.20. H.C.F. of 54, 180 and 720 is 18.
∴ H.C.F. of given numbers = 0.18.

25. Given numbers are 3.00, 2.70 and 0.09. L.C.M. of 300, 270 and 9 is 2700.
∴ L.C.M. of given numbers = 27.00 = 27.

26. $3240 = 2^3 \times 3^4 \times 5$, $3600 = 2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5^2$; H.C.F. $= 36 = 2^2 \times 3^2$.
Since H.C.F. is the product of lowest powers of common factors, so the third number must have $(2^2 \times 3^2)$ as its factor.
Since L.C.M. is the product of highest powers of common prime factors, so the third number must have 3^5 and 7^2 as its factors.
∴ Third number $= 2^2 \times 3^5 \times 7^2$.

27. Let the required numbers be x, $2x$ and $3x$. Then, their H.C.F. $= x$. So, $x = 12$.
∴ The numbers are 12, 24 and 36.

28. Let the numbers be $3x$ and $4x$. Then, their H.C.F. $= x$. So, $x = 4$.
So, the numbers are 12 and 16.
L.C.M. of 12 and 16 = 48.

29. Let the required numbers be $27a$ and $27b$. Then, $27a + 27b = 216 \Rightarrow a + b = 8$.
Now, co-primes with sum 8 are (1, 7) and (3, 5).
∴ Required numbers are $(27 \times 1, 27 \times 7)$ and $(27 \times 3, 27 \times 5)$ *i.e.*, (27, 189) and (81, 135).
Out of these, the given one in the answer is the pair (27, 189).

30. Let the required numbers be $33a$ and $33b$. Then, $33a + 33b = 528 \Rightarrow a + b = 16$.
Now, co-primes with sum 16 are (1, 15), (3, 13), (5, 11) and (7, 9).
∴ Required numbers are $(33 \times 1, 33 \times 15)$, $(33 \times 3, 33 \times 13)$, $(33 \times 5, 33 \times 11)$, $(33 \times 7, 33 \times 9)$.
The number of such pairs is 4.

31. Numbers with H.C.F. 15 must contain 15 as a factor.
Now, multiples of 15 between 40 and 100 are 45, 60, 75 and 90.
∴ Number-pairs with H.C.F. 15 are (45, 60), (45, 75), (60, 75) and (75, 90).
[∵ H.C.F. of (60, 90) is 30 and that of (45, 90) is 45]
Clearly, there are 4 such pairs.

32. Out of the given numbers, the two with H.C.F. 12 and difference 12 are 84 and 96.

33. Let the numbers be $37a$ and $37b$. Then, $37a \times 37b = 4107 \Rightarrow ab = 3$.
Now, co-primes with product 3 are (1, 3).
So, the required numbers are $(37 \times 1, 37 \times 3)$ *i.e.*, (1, 111)
∴ Greater number = 111.

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34. Let the numbers be $13a$ and $13b$. Then, $13a \times 13b = 2028 \Rightarrow ab = 12$.
Now, co-primes with product 12 are (1, 12) and (3, 4).
So, the required numbers are $(13 \times 1, 13 \times 12)$ and $(13 \times 3, 13 \times 4)$.
Clearly, there are 2 such pairs.

35. Since the numbers are co-prime, they contain only 1 as the common factor.
Also, the given two products have the middle number in common.
So, middle number = H.C.F. of 551 and 1073 = 29;

First number $= \left(\frac{551}{29}\right) = 19$, Third number $= \left(\frac{1073}{29}\right) = 37$.

$\therefore$ Required sum $= (19 + 29 + 37) = 85$.

36. Let the numbers be $2x$ and $3x$. Then, their L.C.M. $= 6x$. So, $6x = 48$ or $x = 8$.
$\therefore$ The numbers are 16 and 24.
Hence, required sum $= (16 + 24) = 40$.

37. Let the numbers be $3x$, $4x$ and $5x$. Then, their L.C.M. $= 60x$. So, $60x = 2400$ or $x = 40$.
$\therefore$ The numbers are (3×40), (4×40) and (5×40).
Hence, required H.C.F. = 40.

38. Other number $= \left(\frac{11 \times 7700}{275}\right) = 308$.

39. Let the numbers be x and $(2000 - x)$. Then, their L.C.M. $= x(2000 - x)$.
So, $x(2000 - x) = 21879 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2000x + 21879 = 0$
$\Leftrightarrow (x - 1989)(x - 11) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1989$ or $x = 11$.
Hence, the numbers are 1989 and 11.

40. Let the numbers be x and $4x$. Then, $x \times 4x = 84 \times 21 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \left(\frac{84 \times 21}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = 21$.
Hence, larger number $= 4x = 84$.

41. Let the numbers be x and $(100 - x)$.
Then, $x(100 - x) = 5 \times 495 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 100x + 2475 = 0$
$\Leftrightarrow (x - 55)(x - 45) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 55$ or $x = 45$.
$\therefore$ The numbers are 45 and 55.
Required difference $= (55 - 45) = 10$.

42. Let the numbers be x and $(x + 2)$.
Then, $x(x + 2) = 24 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 24 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 4)(x + 6) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.
So, the numbers are 4 and 6.

43. Let the numbers be a and b. Then, $a + b = 55$ and $ab = 5 \times 120 = 600$.

$\therefore$ Required sum $= \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{ab} = \frac{55}{600} = \frac{11}{120}$.

44. Let H.C.F. be h and L.C.M. be l. Then, $l = 45h$ and $l + h = 1150$.
$\therefore 45h + h = 1150$ or $h = 25$. So, $l = (1150 - 25) = 1125$.

Hence, other number $= \left(\frac{25 \times 1125}{125}\right) = 225$.

45. First number $= (50 \times 2) = 100$. Second number $= \left(\frac{50 \times 250}{100}\right) = 125$.

46. L.C.M. $= \frac{\text{Product of numbers}}{\text{H.C.F.}} = \frac{1320}{6} = 220$.

47. H.C.F. of co-prime numbers is 1. So, L.C.M. $= \frac{117}{1} = 117$.

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48. Since H.C.F. is always a factor of L.C.M., we cannot have three numbers with H.C.F. 35 and L.C.M. 120.

49. H.C.F. of two numbers divides their L.C.M. exactly. Clearly 8 is not a factor of 60.

50. Clearly, the numbers are (23×13) and (23×14).

$\therefore$ Larger number $= (23 \times 14) = 322$.

51. Since 16 is not a factor of 136, it follows that there does not exist any pair of numbers with H.C.F. 16 and L.C.M. 136.

52. Product of numbers $= 11 \times 385 = 4235$.

Let the numbers be $11a$ and $11b$. Then, $11a \times 11b = 4235 \Rightarrow ab = 35$.

Now, co-primes with product 35 are (1, 35) and (5, 7).

So, the numbers are $(11 \times 1, 11 \times 35)$ and $(11 \times 5, 11 \times 7)$.

Since one number lies between 75 and 125, the suitable pair is (55, 77).

Hence, required number = 77.

53. Product of numbers $= 29 \times 4147$.

Let the numbers be $29a$ and $29b$. Then, $29a \times 29b = (29 \times 4147) \Rightarrow ab = 143$.

Now, co-primes with product 143 are (1, 143) and (11, 13).

So, the numbers are $(29 \times 1, 29 \times 143)$ and $(29 \times 11, 29 \times 13)$.

Since both numbers are greater than 29, the suitable pair is $(29 \times 11, 29 \times 13)$ i.e. (319, 377).

$\therefore$ Required sum $= (319 + 377) = 696$.

54. H.C.F. of two prime numbers is 1. Product of numbers $= (1 \times 161) = 161$

Let the numbers be a and b. Then, $ab = 161$

Now, co-primes with product 161 are (1, 161) and (7, 23).

Since x and y are prime numbers and $x > y$, we have $x = 23$ and $y = 7$.

$\therefore 3y - x = (3 \times 7) - 23 = -2$.

55. H.C.F. of 2436 and 1001 is 7. Also, H.C.F. of 105 and 7 is 7.

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 105, 1001 and 2436 is 7.

56. Required length = H.C.F. of 700 cm, 385 cm and 1295 cm = 35 cm.

57. Required measurement = (H.C.F. of 496, 403, 713) litres = 31 litres.

58. Required number of students = H.C.F. of 1001 and 910 = 91.

59. Largest size of the tile = H.C.F. of 979 cm and 525 cm = 21 cm.

60. Required number = H.C.F. of $(91 - 43)$, $(183 - 91)$ and $(183 - 43)$

= H.C.F. of 48, 92 and 140 = 4.

61. N = H.C.F. of $(4665 - 1305)$, $(6005 - 4665)$ and $(6990 - 1305)$

= H.C.F. of 3360, 2240 and 5630 = 1120.

Sum of digits in N $= (1 + 1 + 2 + 0) = 4$.

62. Required number = H.C.F. of $(1356 - 12)$, $(1968 - 12)$ and $(2764 - 12)$

= H.C.F. of 1344, 1956 and 2752 = 64.

63. Required number = H.C.F. of $(1657 - 6)$ and $(2037 - 5)$

= H.C.F. of 1651 and 2032 = 127.

64. L.C.M. of 8, 16, 40 and 80 = 80.

$\frac{7}{8} = \frac{70}{80}$; $\frac{13}{16} = \frac{65}{80}$; $\frac{31}{40} = \frac{62}{80}$.

Since, $\frac{70}{80} > \frac{63}{80} > \frac{65}{80} > \frac{62}{80}$, so $\frac{7}{8} > \frac{63}{80} > \frac{13}{16} > \frac{31}{40}$.

So, $\frac{7}{8}$ is the largest.

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65. L.C.M. of 12, 18, 21, 30

2	12	18	21	30
3	6	9	21	15
	2	3	7	5

$= 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 5 = 1260.$

$\therefore$ Required number $= (1260 \div 2) = 630.$

66. Required fraction $= \text{L.C.M. of } \frac{6}{7}, \frac{5}{14}, \frac{10}{21} = \frac{\text{L.C.M. of } 6, 5, 10}{\text{H.C.F. of } 7, 14, 21} = \frac{30}{7}$

67. Least number of 5 digits is 10000. L.C.M. of 12, 15 and 18 is 180.
On dividing 10000 by 180, the remainder is 100.
$\therefore$ Required number $= 10000 + (180 - 100) = 10080.$

68. Greatest number of 4 digits is 9999. L.C.M. of 15, 25, 40 and 75 is 600.
On dividing 9999 by 600, the remainder is 399.
$\therefore$ Required number $= (9999 - 399) = 9600.$

69. L.C.M. of 5, 6, 4 and 3 = 60. On dividing 3497 by 60, the remainder is 37.
$\therefore$ Number to be added $= (60 - 37) = 23.$

70. The least number divisible by 15, 20, 24
$= \text{L.C.M. of } 16, 20, 24 = 240 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5.$
To make it a perfect square, it must be multiplied by 3×5.
$\therefore$ Required number $= 240 \times 3 \times 5 = 3600.$

71. Required number = (L.C.M. of 12, 16, 18, 21, 25) + 7 = 1008 + 7 = 1015.

72. Required number = (L.C.M. of 24, 32, 36, 54) − 5 = 864 − 5 = 859.

73. Required number = (L.C.M. of 12, 16, 20, 54) + 8 = 540 + 8 = 548.

74. Greatest number of 4 digits is 9999. L.C.M. of 4, 7 and 13 = 364.
On dividing 9999 by 364, remainder obtained is 171.
$\therefore$ Greatest number of 4 digits divisible by 4, 7 and 13 $= (9999 - 171) = 9828.$
Hence, required number $= (9828 - 3) = 9831$

75. Least number of 6 digits is 100000. L.C.M. of 4, 6, 10 and 15 = 60.
On dividing 100000 by 60, the remainder obtained is 40.
$\therefore$ Least number of 6 digits divisible by 4, 6, 10 and 15 $= 100000 + (60 - 40) = 100020.$
$\therefore$ $N = (100020 + 2) = 100022$. Sum of digits in $N = (1 + 2 + 2) = 5.$

76. L.C.M. of 6, 9, 15 and 18 is 90.
Let required number be $90k - 4$, which is a multiple of 7.
Least value of k for which $(90k + 4)$ is divisible by 7 is $k = 4$.
$\therefore$ Required number $= 90 \times 4 + 4 = 364.$

77. Here $(48 - 38) = 10$, $(60 - 50) = 10$, $(72 - 62) = 10$, $(108 - 98) = 10$ & $(140 - 130) = 10$.
$\therefore$ Required number = (L.C.M. of 48, 60, 72, 108, 140) − 10 = 15120 − 10 = 15110

78. Here $(18 - 7) = 11$, $(21 - 10) = 11$ and $(24 - 13) = 11$. L.C.M. of 18, 21 and 24 is 504.
Let required number be $504k - 11$.
Least value of k for which $(504k - 11)$ is divisible by 23 is $k = 6$.
$\therefore$ Required number $= 504 \times 6 - 11 = 3024 - 11 = 3013.$

79. L.C.M. of 5, 6, 7, 8 = 840.
$\therefore$ Required number is of the form $840k + 3$.
Least value of k for which $(840k + 3)$ is divisible by 9 is $k = 2$.
$\therefore$ Required number $= (840 \times 2 + 3) = 1683.$

80. L.C.M. of 16, 18, 20, 25 = 3600. Required number is of the form $3600k + 4$.
Least value of k for which $(3600k + 4)$ is divisible by 7 is $k = 5$.
$\therefore$ Required number $= (3600 \times 5 + 4) = 18004.$

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81. L.C.M. of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 = 120.
So, the bells will toll together after every 120 seconds, *i.e.*, 2 minutes.
In 30 minutes, they will toll together $\left[\left(\frac{30}{2}\right)+1\right]$ = 16 times.

82. Interval after which the devices will beep together
= (L.C.M. of 30, 50, 90, 105) min = 1260 min. = 21 hrs.
So, the devices will again beep together 21 hrs. after 12 noon *i.e.*, at 9 a.m.

83. L.C.M. of 252, 308 and 168 = 2772
So, A, B and C will again meet at the starting point in 2772 sec. *i.e.*, 46 min. 12 sec.

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5. **Dividing a Decimal Fraction By a Decimal Fraction :** Multiply both the dividend and the divisor by a suitable power of 10 to make divisor a whole number. Now, proceed as above.

Thus, $\frac{0.00066}{0.11} = \frac{0.00066 \times 100}{0.11 \times 100} = \frac{0.066}{11} = .006.$

V. Comparison of Fractions : Suppose some fractions are to be arranged in ascending or descending order of magnitude. Then, convert each one of the given fractions in the decimal form, and arrange them accordingly.

Suppose, we have to arrange the fractions $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{6}{7}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$ in descending order.

Now, $\frac{3}{5} = 0.6$, $\frac{6}{7} = 0.857$, $\frac{7}{9} = 0.777.....$

Since $0.857 > 0.777 .... > 0.6$, so $\frac{6}{7} > \frac{7}{9} > \frac{3}{5}$.

VI. Recurring Decimal : If in a decimal fraction, a figure or a set of figures is repeated continuously, then such a number is called a ***recurring decimal.***

In a recurring decimal, if a single figure is repeated, then it is expressed by putting a dot on it. If a set of figures is repeated, it is expressed by putting a bar on the set.

Thus, $\frac{1}{3} = 0.333 .... = 0.\dot{3}$; $\frac{22}{7} = 3.142857142857 .... = 3.\overline{142857}$

Pure Recurring Decimal : A decimal fraction in which all the figures after the decimal point are repeated, is called a pure recurring decimal.

Converting a Pure Recurring Decimal Into Vulgar Fraction : Write the repeated figures only once in the numerator and take as many nines in the denominator as is the number of repeating figures.

Thus, $0.\dot{5} = \frac{5}{9}$; $0.\overline{53} = \frac{53}{99}$; $0.\overline{067} = \frac{67}{999}$, etc.

Mixed Recurring Decimal : A decimal fraction in which some figures do not repeat and some of them are repeated, is called a mixed recurring decimal.

e.g., $0.17333 .... = 0.17\dot{3}$.

Converting a Mixed Recurring Decimal Into Vulgar Fraction : In the numerator, take the difference between the number formed by all the digits after decimal point (taking repeated digits only once) and that formed by the digits which are not repeated. In the denominator, take the number formed by as many nines as there are repeating digits followed by as many zeros as is the number of non-repeating digits.

Thus, $0.16 = \frac{16-1}{90} = \frac{15}{90} = \frac{1}{6}$; $0.2\overline{273} = \frac{2273-22}{9900} = \frac{2251}{9900}$.

VII. Some Basic Formulas :

1. $(a + b)(a - b) = (a^2 - b^2)$.
2. $(a + b)^2 = (a^2 + b^2 + 2ab)$.
3. $(a - b)^2 = (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab)$.
4. $(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca)$.
5. $(a^3 + b^3) = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$.
6. $(a^3 - b^3) = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$.
7. $(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc) = (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac)$.
8. When $a + b + c = 0$, then $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$.

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SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. *Convert the following into vulgar fractions :*

(i) 0.75 *(ii) 3.004* *(iii) .0056.*

Sol. (i) $0.75 = \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$. (ii) $3.004 = \frac{3004}{1000} = \frac{751}{250}$. (iii) $.0056 = \frac{56}{10000} = \frac{7}{1250}$.

Ex. 2. *Arrange the fractions* $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{12}, \frac{13}{16}, \frac{16}{29}$ *and* $\frac{3}{4}$ *in ascending order of magnitude.*

Sol. Converting each of the given fractions into decimal form, we get :

$\frac{5}{8} = 0.625$, $\frac{7}{12} = 0.5833$, $\frac{13}{16} = 0.8125$, $\frac{16}{29} = 0.5517$ and $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$.

Now $0.5517 < 0.5833 < 0.625 < 0.75 < 0.8125$.

$\therefore \quad \frac{16}{29} < \frac{7}{12} < \frac{5}{8} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{13}{16}$.

Ex. 3. *Arrange the fractions* $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{8}{9}$ *and* $\frac{9}{11}$ *in their descending order.*

(R.B.I. 2003)

Sol. Clearly, $\frac{3}{5} = 0.6$, $\frac{4}{7} = 0.571$, $\frac{8}{9} = 0.88$, $\frac{9}{11} = 0.818$

Now, $0.88 > 0.818 > 0.6 > 0.571$.

$\therefore \quad \frac{8}{9} > \frac{9}{11} > \frac{3}{5} > \frac{4}{7}$

Ex. 4. *Evaluate :* *(i) 6202.5 + 620.25 + 62.025 + 6.2025 + 0.62025* (L.I.C. 2003)

(ii) 5.064 + 3.98 + .7036 + 7.6 − .3 + 2

Sol. (i)

$$\begin{array}{r} 6202.5 \\ 620.25 \\ 62.025 \\ 6.2025 \\ +\ \ 0.62025 \\ \hline 6891.59775 \end{array}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.064 \\ 3.98 \\ 0.7036 \\ 7.6 \\ 0.3 \\ +\ \ 2.0 \\ \hline 19.6476 \end{array}$$

Ex. 5. *Evaluate :* *(i) 31.004 − 17.2386* *(ii) 13 − 5.1967*

Sol. (i)

$$\begin{array}{r} 31.0040 \\ -\ 17.2386 \\ \hline 13.7654 \end{array}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{array}{r} 13.0000 \\ -\ 5.1967 \\ \hline 7.8033 \end{array}$$

Ex. 6. *What value will replace the question mark in the following equations ?*

(i) 5172.49 + 378.352 + ? = 9318.678 (B.S.R.B. 1998)

(ii) ? − 7328.96 = 5169.38 (B.S.R.B. 2003)

Sol. (i) Let $5172.49 + 378.352 + x = 9318.678$.

Then, $x = 9318.678 - (5172.49 + 378.352) = 9318.678 - 5550.842 = 3767.838$.

(ii) Let $x - 7328.96 = 5169.38$. Then, $x = 5169.38 + 7328.96 = 12498.34$.

Ex. 7. *Find the products :* *(i) 6.3204 × 100* *(ii) .069 × 10000*

Sol. (i) $6.3204 \times 100 = 632.04$. (ii) $.069 \times 10000 = .0690 \times 10000 = 690$

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Ex. 8. ***Find the products :***

(i) 2.61×1.3 (ii) 2.1693×1.4 (iii) $.4 \times .04 \times .004 \times 40$.

Sol. (i) $261 \times 13 = 3393$. Sum of decimal places of given numbers $= (2 + 1) = 3$.

$\therefore$ $2.61 \times 1.3 = 3.393$.

(ii) $31692 \times 14 = 303702$. Sum of decimal places $= (4 + 1) = 5$.

$\therefore$ $2.1693 \times 1.4 = 3.03702$.

(iii) $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 40 = 2560$. Sum of decimal places $= (1 + 2 + 3) = 6$.

$\therefore$ $.4 \times .04 \times .004 \times 40 = .002560$.

Ex. 9. ***Given that $268 \times 74 = 19832$, find the value of $2.68 \times .74$.***

Sol. Sum of decimal places $= (2 + 2) = 4$.

$\therefore$ $2.68 \times .74 = 1.9832$.

Ex. 10. ***Find the quotient :***

(i) $0.63 \div 9$ (ii) $0.0204 \div 17$ (iii) $3.1603 \div 13$.

Sol. (i) $63 \div 9 = 7$. Dividend contains 2 places of decimal.

$\therefore$ $0.63 \div 9 = .07$.

(ii) $204 \div 17 = 12$. Dividend contains 4 places of decimal.

$\therefore$ $0.0204 \div 17 = .0012$.

(iii) $31603 \div 13 = 2431$. Dividend contains 4 places of decimal.

$\therefore$ $3.1603 \div 13 = .2431$.

Ex. 11. ***Evaluate :***

(i) $35 \div .07$ (ii) $2.5 \div 0.0005$ (M.B.A. 1998)

(iii) $136.09 \div 43.9$ (Hotel Management, 2000)

Sol. (i) $\dfrac{35}{.07} = \dfrac{35 \times 100}{.07 \times 100} = \dfrac{3500}{7} = 500$.

(ii) $\dfrac{2.5}{0.0005} = \dfrac{2.5 \times 10000}{0.0005 \times 10000} = \dfrac{25000}{5} = 5000$.

(iii) $\dfrac{136.09}{43.9} = \dfrac{136.09 \times 10}{43.9 \times 10} = \dfrac{1360.9}{439} = 3.1$.

Ex. 12. ***What value will come in place of question mark in the following equations ?***

(i) $0.006 \div ? = 0.6$ (ii) $? \div .025 = 80$

Sol. (i) Let $\dfrac{0.006}{x} = 0.6$. Then, $x = \dfrac{0.006}{0.6} = \dfrac{0.006 \times 10}{0.6 \times 10} = \dfrac{0.06}{6} = 0.01$.

(ii) Let $\dfrac{x}{.025} = 80$. Then, $x = 80 \times .025 = 2$.

Ex. 13. ***If $\dfrac{1}{3.718} = .2689$, then find the value of $\dfrac{1}{.0003718}$.***

Sol. $\dfrac{1}{.0003718} = \dfrac{10000}{3.718} = \left(10000 \times \dfrac{1}{3.718}\right) = 10000 \times .2689 = 2689$.

Ex. 14. ***Express as vulgar fractions :*** (i) $0.\overline{37}$ (ii) $0.\overline{053}$ (iii) $3.\overline{142857}$.

Sol. (i) $0.\overline{37} = \dfrac{37}{99}$. (ii) $0.\overline{053} = \dfrac{53}{999}$.

(iii) $3.\overline{142857} = 3 + 0.\overline{142857} = 3 + \dfrac{142857}{999999} = 3\dfrac{142857}{999999}$.

Ex. 15. ***Express as vulgar fractions :*** (i) $0.1\overline{7}$ (ii) $0.12\overline{54}$ (iii) $2.5\overline{36}$

Sol. (i) $0.1\overline{7} = \dfrac{17 - 1}{90} = \dfrac{16}{90} = \dfrac{8}{45}$. (ii) $0.12\overline{54} = \dfrac{1254 - 12}{9900} = \dfrac{1242}{9900} = \dfrac{69}{550}$.

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(iii) $2.53\overline{6} = 2 + 0.53\overline{6} = 2 + \frac{536 - 53}{900} = 2 + \frac{483}{900} = 2 + \frac{161}{300} = 2\frac{161}{300}$

Ex. 16. *Simplify* : $\frac{0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.05 + 0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.04}{0.05 \times 0.05 - 0.05 \times 0.04 + 0.04 \times 0.04}$ (IGNOU, 2003)

Sol. Given expression $= \left(\frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 - ab + b^2}\right)$, where $a = 0.05$, $b = 0.04$

$= (a + b) = (0.05 + 0.04) = 0.09.$

EXERCISE 3

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : *Mark (✓) against the correct answer :*

1. The fraction $101\frac{27}{100000}$ in decimal form is :
   (a) .01027 (b) .10127 (c) 101.00027 (d) 101.000027
2. When .36 is written in simplest fractional form, the sum of the numerator and the denominator is :
   (a) 15 (b) 45 (c) 114 (d) 135
3. What decimal of an hour is a second ?
   (a) .0026 (b) .0256 (c) .00027 (d) .000126
4. If $47.2506 = 4A + \frac{7}{B} + 2C - \frac{5}{D} + 5E$, then the value of $5A + 3B + 6C + D + 3E$ is : (S.S.C. 2003)
   (a) 53.6003 (b) 53.603 (c) 153.6003 (d) 213.0003
5. Which of the following has fractions in ascending order ? (Bank P.O. 2003)
   (a) $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}$
   (c) $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{6}{7}$ (d) $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}$
6. Which of the following has fractions in ascending order ? (NABARD, 2002)
   (a) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{8}{9}$ (b) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{8}{9}$
   (d) $\frac{8}{9}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{5}$ (e) $\frac{8}{9}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}$
7. Which of the following are in descending order of their value ? (R.R.B. 2002)
   (a) $\frac{5}{9}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{11}{17}$ (b) $\frac{5}{9}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{11}{17}, \frac{7}{11}$
   (c) $\frac{11}{17}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{5}{9}$ (d) $\frac{11}{17}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{8}{15}$
8. What is the difference between the biggest and the smallest fraction among $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$? (C.B.I. 1998)
   (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{12}$ (c) $\frac{1}{20}$ (d) $\frac{1}{30}$

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9. Which part contains the fractions in ascending order ?

(a) $\frac{11}{14}, \frac{16}{19}, \frac{19}{21}$ (b) $\frac{16}{19}, \frac{11}{14}, \frac{19}{21}$ (c) $\frac{16}{19}, \frac{19}{21}, \frac{11}{14}$ (d) $\frac{19}{21}, \frac{11}{14}, \frac{16}{19}$

10. Which of the following fractions is the smallest ? (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) $\frac{13}{16}$ (b) $\frac{15}{19}$ (c) $\frac{17}{21}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$

11. Which of the following fractions is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ and less than $\frac{5}{6}$? (S.S.C. 1999)

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) $\frac{9}{10}$

12. Which of the following fractions is less than $\frac{7}{8}$ and greater than $\frac{1}{3}$?

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{23}{24}$ (c) $\frac{11}{12}$ (d) $\frac{17}{21}$

13. Which of the following numbers does not lie between $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{13}$?

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{5}{7}$

14. The arrangement of rational numbers $\frac{-7}{10}, \frac{5}{-8}, \frac{2}{-3}$ in ascending order is :

(a) $\frac{2}{-3}, \frac{5}{-8}, \frac{-7}{10}$ (b) $\frac{5}{-8}, \frac{-7}{10}, \frac{2}{-3}$ (c) $\frac{7}{10}, \frac{5}{-8}, \frac{2}{-3}$ (d) $\frac{7}{10}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{8}$

15. 037.62 + 6.591 − 34.4 = ? (S.S.C. 1996)

(a) 370.611 (b) 380.511 (c) 380.611 (d) 428.97

16. The value of (1 + .1 + .01 + .001) is :

(a) 1.001 (b) 1.011 (c) 1.003 (d) 1.111

17. 34.95 − 240.016 + 23.98 = ? (Bank P.O. 2002)

(a) 298.0946 (b) 298.111 (c) 298.946 (d) 299.09

18. 612 + 6.017 − 0.617 + 6.0017 = ? (M.B.A. 1996)

(a) 6.2963 (b) 62.965 (c) 629.6357 (d) None of these

19. 48.95 − 32.306 = ? (I.B.P.S. 2002)

(a) 16.069 (b) 16.35 (c) 18.80 (d) 16.944

20. 792.02 + 101.32 − 306.76 = ? (NABARD, 2002)

(a) 586.58 (b) 898.34 (c) 997.11 (d) 1200.10

21. 13.1212 + 17.0005 − 9.1102 = ? (R.S.R.B. 2003)

(a) 20.0015 (b) 20.0105 (c) 20.0115 (d) 20.1015

22. 892.7 − 573.07 − 95.007 = ?

(a) 224.626 (b) 224.777 (c) 233.523 (d) 414.637

23. 3389 + 12.952 = ? − 3854.002 (Bank P.O. 2002)

(a) 47.095 (b) 47.752 (c) 47.932 (d) 47.95

24. 138.009 + 241.981 − 148.305 = 128.6 + ? (Bank P.O. 1999)

(a) 120.085 (b) 120.85 (c) 230.085 (d) None of these

25. 832.58 − 242.31 = 779.84 − ? (R.S.R.B. 1998)

(a) 179.57 (b) 199.57 (c) 295.05 (d) None of these

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26. What will come in place of question mark in the following equation ?
54. (?) 3 + 343 + 5.43 = 603.26 (Hotel Management, 2001)
(a) 6 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) None of these

27. Which of the following is equal to 3.14×10^3 ? (Hotel Management, 2003)
(a) 314 (b) 3140 (c) 3140000 (d) None of these

28. The number 518,000,000 when expressed in scientific notation, equals
(a) 51.8×10^5 (b) 51.8×10^7 (c) 5.18×10^8 (d) 5.18×10^9

29. 0.000006723 when expressed in scientific notation, is :
(a) 6723×10^{-5} (b) 67.23×10^{-7} (c) 6.723×10^{-6} (d) None of these

30. If $1.125 \times 10^k = 0.001125$, then the value of k is :
(a) -4 (b) -3 (c) -2 (d) -1

31. $0.002 \times 0.5 = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 0.0001 (b) 0.001 (c) 0.01 (d) 0.1

32. $16.02 \times 0.001 = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) 0.001602 (b) 0.01602 (c) 0.1602 (d) 1.6021

33. $0.014 \times 0.014 = ?$ (Hotel Management, 2001)
(a) 0.000196 (b) 0.00196 (c) 19.6 (d) 196

34. $40.83 \times 1.02 \times 1.2 = ?$ (S.B.I.P.O. 2003)
(a) 41.64660 (b) 42.479532 (c) 49.97592 (d) 58.7952

35. 0.04×0.0162 is equal to : (M.B.A. 1998)
(a) 6.48×10^{-3} (b) 6.48×10^{-4} (c) 6.48×10^{-5} (d) 6.48×10^{-6}

36. $3 \times 0.3 \times 0.03 \times 0.003 \times 30 = ?$ (Hotel Management, 2002)
(a) 0.0009243 (b) 0.000243 (c) 0.00243 (d) 0.0243

37. How many digits will be there to the right of the decimal point in the product of 96.75 and 02564 ? (I.A.M. 2002)
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) None of these

38. $\left(.00625 \text{ of } \frac{23}{5}\right)$, when expressed as a vulgar fraction, equals :
(a) $\frac{23}{80}$ (b) $\frac{23}{800}$ (c) $\frac{23}{8000}$ (d) $\frac{135}{23}$

39. Which is the closest approximation to the product $0.2333 \times 0.25 \times 0.499 \times 0.125 \times 24$?
(a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{3}{8}$ (d) $\frac{2}{5}$

40. Consider the following quotients :
1. 368.39 divided by 17 2. 170.50 divided by 62 3. 875.65 divided by 83
Their correct sequence in decreasing order is : (C.D.S. 2003)
(a) 1, 3, 2 (b) 2, 1, 3 (c) 2, 3, 1 (d) 3, 1, 2

41. $0.218 \div 0.00218 = ?$
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) None of these

42. 1.036 divided by 0.04 gives : (Hotel Management, 2003)
(a) 1.009 (b) 10.09 (c) 100.9 (d) None of these

43. $\frac{1}{0.04}$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) $\frac{1}{40}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) 2.5 (d) 25

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44. $\left(\frac{0.36}{0.25} \div \frac{0.25}{0.05}\right)^3 = ?$

(a) 139.4 (b) 140 (c) 140.8 (d) 143.9

45. The value of 0.0396 ÷ 2.51 correct to 2 significant figures is :

(a) 0.015 (b) 0.0157 (c) 0.016 (d) 0.017

46. .04 × ? = .000016

(a) 0.0004 (b) 0.04 (c) 4 (d) None of these

47. $\frac{.009}{?} = .01$ (M.B.A. 1996)

(a) .0009 (b) .09 (c) .9 (d) 9

48. If $\frac{144}{0.144} = \frac{14.4}{x}$, then the value of x is : (C.B.I. 2003)

(a) 0.0144 (b) 1.44 (c) 14.4 (d) 144

49. A tailor has 37.5 metres of cloth and he has to make 8 pieces out of a metre of cloth. How many pieces can he make out of this cloth ? (N.I.P.T. 2000)

(a) 320 (b) 360 (c) 400 (d) None of these

50. The price of commodity X increases by 40 paise every year, while the price of commodity Y increases by 15 paise every year. If in 2001, the price of commodity X was Rs. 4.20 and that of Y was Rs. 6.30, in which year commodity X will cost 40 paise more than the commodity Y ? (Bank P.O. 2002)

(a) 2010 (b) 2011 (c) 2012 (d) 2013

51. When 0.232323 ..... is converted into a fraction, then the result is : (C.B.I. 1998)

(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{9}$ (c) $\frac{23}{99}$ (d) $\frac{23}{100}$

52. The rational number for the recurring decimal 0.125125 ..... is : (M.B.A. 2002)

(a) $\frac{53}{487}$ (b) $\frac{119}{993}$ (c) $\frac{125}{999}$ (d) None of these

53. When $0.\overline{47}$ is converted into a fraction, the result is : (Section Officers', 2003)

(a) $\frac{43}{90}$ (b) $\frac{46}{99}$ (c) $\frac{47}{99}$ (d) $\frac{47}{99}$

54. 0.36 expressed in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$ equals :

(a) $\frac{4}{11}$ (b) $\frac{4}{13}$ (c) $\frac{35}{90}$ (d) $\frac{36}{99}$

55. The least among the following is : (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) 0.2 (b) 1 − 0.8 (c) $0.\overline{2}$ (d) $(0.2)^2$

56. The correct expression of $6.\overline{46}$ in the fractional form is : (C.B.I. 1997)

(a) $\frac{646}{99}$ (b) $\frac{64640}{1000}$ (c) $\frac{640}{100}$ (d) $\frac{640}{99}$

57. The value of $0.5\overline{7}$ is :

(a) $\frac{57}{10}$ (b) $\frac{57}{99}$ (c) $\frac{26}{45}$ (d) $\frac{52}{9}$

58. Let $F = 0.54\overline{181}$. When F is written as a fraction in lowest terms, the denominator exceeds the numerator by :

(a) 13 (b) 14 (c) 29 (d) 37

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59. The value of $4.1\overline{2}$ is :

(a) $4\frac{11}{90}$ (b) $4\frac{11}{99}$ (c) $\frac{371}{900}$ (d) None of these

60. The value of $2.1\overline{38}$ is : (L.I.C.A.A.O. 2003)

(a) $\frac{47}{220}$ (b) $\frac{68}{495}$ (c) $2\frac{3}{22}$ (d) None of these

61. The value of $(0.\overline{2}+0.\overline{3}+0.\overline{4}+0.\overline{5}+0.\overline{39})$ is : (C.B.I. 1997)

(a) $0.\overline{57}$ (b) $1\frac{29}{33}$ (c) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $2\frac{23}{33}$

62. $3.\overline{07}-2.\overline{59}=?$ (A.A.O. Exam, 2003)

(a) 1.20 (b) $1.\overline{2}$ (c) $1.\overline{37}$ (d) $1.\overline{28}$

63. The simplification of $3.\overline{36}-2.\overline{05}+1.\overline{33}$ equals : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) 2.60 (b) 2.84 (c) $2.\overline{61}$ (d) $2.\overline{04}$

64. $(0.\overline{09}\times 7.\overline{3})$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) $.\overline{5}$ (b) $.\overline{657}$ (c) $.\overline{67}$ (d) .657

65. $(0.3\overline{467}+0.1\overline{333})$ is equal to : (Hotel Management, 2002)

(a) $0.4\overline{8}$ (b) $0.\overline{48}$ (c) $0.48\overline{01}$ (d) 0.48

66. $(8.31+0.6+0.002)$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) $8.9\overline{22}$ (b) $8.9\overline{12}$ (c) $8.9\overline{79}$ (d) $8.97\overline{9}$

67. The sum of $\overline{2}.75$ and $\overline{3}.78$ is : (Section Officers', 2001)

(a) $\overline{1}.03$ (b) $\overline{1}.53$ (c) $\overline{4}.53$ (d) $\overline{5}.53$

68. If $\frac{547.527}{0.0082}=x$, then the value of $\frac{547527}{82}$ is : (Hotel Management, 1999)

(a) $\frac{x}{10}$ (b) 10x (c) 100x (d) None of these

69. If $2094\div 14.5=172$, then $20.94\div 1.45=?$ (L.I.C. 2003)

(a) 0.172 (b) 1.72 (c) 17.2 (d) 172

70. If $213\times 16=3408$, then 1.6×21.3 is equal to (Assistant Grade, 1998)

(a) 0.3408 (b) 3.408 (c) 34.08 (d) 340.8

71. If $\frac{1}{6.198}=0.16134$, then the value of $\frac{1}{0.0006198}$ is : (S.S.C. 1997)

(a) 0.016134 (b) 0.16134 (c) 1613.4 (d) 16134

72. When 52416 is divided by 312, the quotient is 168. What will be the quotient when 52.416 is divided by 0.0168 ? (Hotel Management, 1998)

(a) 3.12 (b) 312 (c) 3120 (d) None of these

73. Given $168\times 32=5376$, then $5.376\div 16.8$ is equal to :

(a) 0.032 (b) 0.32 (c) 3.2 (d) 32

74. $54.327\times 357.2\times 0.0057$ is the same as : (Hotel Management, 1997)

(a) $5.4327\times 3.572\times 5.7$ (b) $5.4327\times 3.572\times 0.57$

(c) $54.327\times 35.72\times 0.000057$ (d) None of these

75. $\frac{5.3472\times 324.23}{3.489\times 5.42}$ is the same as :

(a) $\frac{53.472\times 3.2423}{3.489\times 54.2}$ (b) $\frac{53.472\times 32.423}{3.489\times 5.42}$ (c) $\frac{534.72\times 324.23}{34.89\times 5.42}$ (d) $\frac{53.472\times 32.423}{3.489\times 5.42}$

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76. $\frac{96.54 - 89.63}{96.54 - 89.63} \div \frac{96.54 - 89.63}{9.654 - 8.963} = ?$

(a) 10^{-2} (b) 10^{-1} (c) 10 (d) None of these

77. If $1^3 + 2^3 + \ldots + 9^3 = 2025$, then the value of $(0.11)^3 + (0.22)^3 + \ldots + (0.99)^3$ is close to : (S.S.C. 2008)

(a) 0.2695 (b) 0.3695 (c) 2.695 (d) 3.695

78. $8.7 - [7.6 - (6.5 - (5.4 - \overline{4.3 - 2.1}))]$ is simplified to : (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) 2.5 (b) 3.5 (c) 4.5 (d) 5.5

79. The value of $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5 \times 6}$ correct to 4 decimal places is :

(a) 0.3075 (b) 0.3082 (c) 0.3083 (d) 0.3085

80. Find the value of the following expression upto four places of decimals.

$$\left[1 + \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 \times 4} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 \times 4 \times 8} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 \times 4 \times 8 \times 16}\right]$$ (Hotel Management, 2002)

(a) 1.6414 (b) 1.6415 (c) 1.6416 (d) 1.6428

81. The sum of the first 20 terms of the series $\frac{1}{5 \times 6} + \frac{1}{6 \times 7} + \frac{1}{7 \times 8} + \ldots$ is :

(a) 0.16 (b) 1.6 (c) 16 (d) None of these

(Hotel Management, 1998)

82. If $1.5x = 0.04y$, then the value of $\left(\frac{y - x}{y + x}\right)$ is :

(a) $\frac{730}{77}$ (b) $\frac{73}{77}$ (c) $\frac{7.3}{77}$ (d) None of these

83. The value of $\left[35.7 - \left(3 + \frac{1}{3 - \frac{1}{3}}\right) - \left(2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]$ is :

(a) 30 (b) 34.8 (c) 36.6 (d) 41.4

84. $\frac{(0.1667)(0.8333)(0.3333)}{(0.2222)(0.6667)(0.1250)}$ is approximately equal to : (M.B.A. 1998)

(a) 2 (b) 2.40 (c) 2.43 (d) 2.50

85. The value of $\frac{3.6 \times 0.48 \times 2.50}{0.12 \times 0.09 \times 0.5}$ is : (S.S.C. 1998)

(a) 80 (b) 800 (c) 8000 (d) 80000

86. $\frac{0.0203 \times 292}{0.0073 \times 14.5 \times 0.7} = ?$ (R.R.B. 1998)

(a) 0.8 (b) 1.45 (c) 2.40 (d) 3.25

87. The value of $\frac{3.157 \times 4126 \times 3.198}{63.972 \times 2935.121}$ is closest to : (C.B.I. 2008)

(a) 0.002 (b) 0.02 (c) 0.2 (d) 2

88. The value of $\frac{489.1375 \times 0.0483 \times 1.956}{0.0873 \times 92.581 \times 99.749}$ is closest to : (C.B.I. 1997)

(a) 0.006 (b) 0.06 (c) 0.6 (d) 6

89. The value of $\frac{241.6 \times 0.5514 \times 6.842}{0.4618 \times 33.25 \times 73.65}$ is close to :

(a) 0.2 (b) 0.4 (c) 0.6 (d) 1

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90. $(0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.01)(0.1 \times 0.1 + 0.02)^{-1}$ is equal to : **(Section Officers', 2003)**

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{41}{4}$ (d) $\frac{41}{12}$

91. $\frac{5 \times 1.6 - 2 \times 1.4}{1.3} = ?$ **(Bank P.O. 2003)**

(a) 0.4 (b) 1.2 (c) 1.4 (d) 4

92. The value of $(4.7 \times 13.26 - 4.7 \times 9.43 + 4.7 \times 77.31)$ is : **(IGNOU, 2003)**

(a) 0.47 (b) 47 (c) 470 (d) 4700

93. Simplify : $\frac{0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.2 \times 0.02}{0.044}$ **(S.S.C. 1998)**

(a) 0.004 (b) 0.4 (c) 1 (d) 2

94. The value of $\left(\frac{8.6 \times 5.3 - 8.6 \times 4.7}{4.3 \times 9.7 - 4.3 \times 8.7}\right)$ is :

(a) 8.3 (b) 6.847 (c) 13.9 (d) 20

95. The value of $\left(\frac{.896 \times .792 + .896 \times .237}{.7 \times .064 + .7 \times .936}\right)$ is :

(a) .976 (b) 5.76 (c) 1.25 (d) 12.8

96. The value of $(68.237)^2 - (31.763)^2$ is :

(a) 3.6474 (b) 36.474 (c) 364.74 (d) 3647.4

97. Evaluate : $\frac{(2.39)^2 - (1.61)^2}{2.39 - 1.61}$ **(R.R.B. 2003)**

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

98. On simplification of $\frac{(2.644)^2 - (2.356)^2}{0.288}$, we get : **(S.S.C. 1999)**

(a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

99. $\frac{(96.54)^2 - (3.46)^2}{?} = 40$

(a) 3.208 (b) 4 (c) 33.08 (d) 330.8

100. The value of $\frac{(87.542)^2 - (32.458)^2}{75.458 - 40.374}$ is : **(Hotel Management, 1997)**

(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) None of these

101. $\left(\frac{1.49 \times 14.9 - 0.51 \times 5.1}{14.9 - 5.1}\right)$ is equal to : **(S.S.C. 2004)**

(a) 0.20 (b) 2.00 (c) 20 (d) 22

102. $\frac{1.2 \times 1.2 - 1.9 \times 1.9}{3.8 \times 6.1} = ?$ **(R.R.B. 1996)**

(a) 0.5 (b) 1 (c) 2.9 (d) 4.2

103. Simplify : $\frac{5.32 \times 56 + 5.32 \times 44}{(7.66)^2 - (2.34)^2}$

(a) 7.2 (b) 8.5 (c) 10 (d) 12

104. $\frac{(0.6)^4 - (0.5)^4}{(0.6)^2 + (0.5)^2}$ is equal to :

(a) 0.1 (b) 0.11 (c) 1.1 (d) 11

105. $(7.5 \times 7.5 + 37.5 - 2.5 \times 2.5)$ is equal to **(S.S.C. 2000)**

(a) 30 (b) 60 (c) 80 (d) 100

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106. The simplification of $\frac{0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.02 \times 0.02 - 0.4 \times 0.02}{0.36}$ gives :

(a) 0.009 (b) 0.09 (c) 0.9 (d) 9

107. The expression $(11.98 \times 11.98 + 11.98 \times x + 0.02 \times 0.02)$ will be a perfect square for x equal to :

(a) 0.02 (b) 0.2 (c) 0.04 (d) 0.4

108. The value of $\frac{(2.697 - 0.498)^2 + (2.697 + 0.498)^2}{2.697 \times 2.697 + 0.498 \times 0.498}$ is :

(a) 0.5 (b) 2 (c) 2.199 (d) 3.195

109. The value of $\frac{(0.137 + 0.098)^2 - (0.137 - 0.098)^2}{0.137 \times 0.098}$ is :

(a) 0.039 (b) 0.235 (c) 0.35 (d) 4

110. The value of $\left(\frac{0.051 \times 0.051 \times 0.051 - 0.041 \times 0.041 \times 0.041}{0.051 \times 0.051 - 0.051 \times 0.041 + 0.041 \times 0.041}\right)$ is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) 0.00092 (b) 0.0092 (c) 0.092 (d) 0.92

111. The value of $\left(\frac{.953 \times .953 - .953 \times .047 + .047 \times .047}{.953 \times .953 \times .953 + .047 \times .047 \times .047}\right)$ is :

(a) .82 (b) .886 (c) 1.1286 (d) None of these

112. The value of $\left(\frac{0.126 + 0.027}{0.5 \times 0.5 + 0.09 - 0.18}\right)$ is : (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) 0.08 (b) 0.2 (c) 0.8 (d) 1

113. $\left(\frac{10.3 \times 10.3 \times 10.3 + 1}{10.3 \times 10.3 - 10.3 + 1}\right)$ is equal to (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) 9.3 (b) 10.3 (c) 11.3 (d) 12.3

114. $\left(\frac{9(3.75)^3 + 1}{(7.5)^2 - 0.5}\right)$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) $\frac{9}{8}$ (b) 2.70 (c) 4.75 (d) 8.5

115. The value of $\left(\frac{0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 + 0.02 \times 0.02 \times 0.02}{0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.04}\right)$ is : (Hotel Management, 2003)

(a) 0.0125 (b) 0.125 (c) 0.25 (d) 0.5

116. The value of $\left(\frac{8.94 \times 8.94 \times 8.94 - 3.56 \times 3.56 \times 3.56}{8.94 \times 8.94 + 8.94 \times 3.56 + 3.56 \times 3.56}\right)$ is :

(a) 0.535 (b) 5.38 (c) 0.0538 (d) 53.8

117. The value of $\frac{(0.96)^3 - (0.1)^3}{(0.96)^2 + 0.096 + (0.1)^2}$ is : (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) 0.86 (b) 0.96 (c) 0.97 (d) 1.06

118. The value of $\frac{(2.3)^3 - .027}{(2.3)^2 + .69 + .09}$ is : (S.S.C. 1997)

(a) 0 (b) 1.6 (c) 2 (d) 3.4

119. The value of $\frac{(0.06)^3 + (0.47)^3 + (0.079)^3}{(0.06)^2 + (0.047)^2 - (0.0079)^2}$ is :

(a) 0.1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) 1000

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ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (a)
10. (b)	11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (d)	17. (c)	18. (c)
19. (a)	20. (a)	21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (d)	24. (a)	25. (d)	26. (c)	27. (c)
28. (c)	29. (c)	30. (b)	31. (b)	32. (b)	33. (a)	34. (c)	35. (b)	36. (c)
37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (a)	40. (a)	41. (c)	42. (c)	43. (d)	44. (c)	45. (c)
46. (a)	47. (c)	48. (a)	49. (d)	50. (b)	51. (c)	52. (c)	53. (d)	54. (c)
55. (d)	56. (d)	57. (c)	58. (d)	59. (a)	60. (c)	61. (d)	62. (d)	63. (d)
64. (a)	65. (c)	66. (d)	67. (d)	68. (a)	69. (c)	70. (c)	71. (d)	72. (c)
73. (b)	74. (a)	75. (d)	76. (a)	77. (c)	78. (c)	79. (c)	80. (c)	81. (a)
82. (b)	83. (a)	84. (d)	85. (b)	86. (a)	87. (c)	88. (b)	89. (b)	90. (a)
91. (d)	92. (c)	93. (c)	94. (d)	95. (c)	96. (d)	97. (b)	98. (c)	99. (c)
100. (c)	101. (b)	102. (b)	103. (c)	104. (b)	105. (d)	106. (b)	107. (c)	108. (b)
109. (d)	110. (c)	111. (d)	112. (c)	113. (d)	114. (d)	115. (b)	116. (b)	117. (a)
118. (c)	119. (c)							

SOLUTIONS

1. $101\frac{27}{100000} = 101 + \frac{27}{100000} = 101 + .00027 = 101.00027$

2. $0.36 = \frac{36}{100} = \frac{9}{25}$. Sum of Numerator and Denominator $= 9 + 25 = 34$.

3. Required decimal $= \frac{1}{60 \times 60} = \frac{1}{3600} = .00027$.

4. $4A + \frac{7}{B} + 2C - \frac{5}{D} + 3E = 47.3506$

$\Rightarrow \quad 4A + \frac{7}{B} + 2C - \frac{5}{D} + 3E = 40 + 7 - 0.2 + 0.05 + 0.0006$

Comparing the terms on both sides, we get :

$4A = 40, \frac{7}{B} = 7, 2C = 0.2, \frac{5}{D} = 0.05, 3E = 0.0006$

or $A = 10, B = 1, C = 0.1, D = 100, E = 0.0001$

$\therefore \quad 5A + 3B + 6C + D + 2E = (5 \times 10) + (3 \times 1) + (6 \times 0.1) + 100 + (2 \times 0.0001)$

$= 50 + 3 + 0.6 + 100 + 0.0002 = 153.6002$

5. Converting each of the given fractions into decimal form, we get :

$\frac{1}{3} = 0.33, \frac{2}{5} = 0.4, \frac{4}{7} = 0.57, \frac{3}{5} = 0.6, \frac{5}{6} = 0.82, \frac{6}{7} = 0.857.$

Clearly, $0.33 < 0.4 < 0.57 < 0.6 < 0.82 < 0.857$. So, $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{4}{7} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{5}{6} < \frac{6}{7}$.

6. Converting each of the given fractions into decimal form, we get :

$\frac{2}{3} = 0.66, \frac{3}{5} = 0.6, \frac{7}{9} = 0.77, \frac{9}{11} = 0.81, \frac{8}{9} = 0.88.$

Clearly, $0.6 < 0.66 < 0.77 < 0.81 < 0.88$. So, $\frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{7}{9} < \frac{9}{11} < \frac{8}{9}$.

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7. Converting each of the given fractions into decimal form, we get :

$\frac{5}{9} = 0.55$, $\frac{7}{11} = 0.63$, $\frac{8}{15} = 0.533$, $\frac{11}{17} = 0.647$.

Clearly, $0.647 > 0.63 > 0.55 > 0.533$ So, $\frac{11}{17} > \frac{7}{11} > \frac{5}{9} > \frac{8}{15}$.

8. Converting each of the given fractions into decimal form, we get :

$\frac{2}{3} = 0.66$, $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$, $\frac{4}{5} = 0.8$, $\frac{5}{6} = 0.833$.

Since $0.833 > 0.8 > 0.75 > 0.66$, so $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{4}{5} > \frac{3}{4} > \frac{2}{3}$.

$\therefore$ Required difference $= \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{6}$.

9. Clearly, $\frac{11}{14} = 0.785$, $\frac{16}{19} = 0.842$, $\frac{19}{21} = 0.904$

Now, $0.785 < 0.842 < 0.904$. So, $\frac{11}{14} < \frac{16}{19} < \frac{19}{21}$.

10. We have : $\frac{13}{16} = 0.8125$, $\frac{15}{19} = 0.7894$, $\frac{17}{21} = 0.8095$ and $\frac{7}{8} = 0.875$.

Since 0.7894 is the smallest, so $\frac{15}{19}$ is the smallest.

11. $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$, $\frac{5}{6} = 0.833$, $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$, $\frac{2}{3} = 0.66$, $\frac{4}{5} = 0.8$, $\frac{9}{10} = 0.9$.

Clearly, 0.8 lies between 0.75 and 0.833.

$\therefore$ $\frac{4}{5}$ lies between $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$.

12. $\frac{7}{8} = 0.875$, $\frac{1}{3} = 0.333$, $\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$, $\frac{23}{24} = 0.958$, $\frac{11}{12} = 0.916$, $\frac{17}{24} = 0.708$.

Clearly, 0.708 lies between 0.333 and 0.875.

$\therefore$ $\frac{17}{24}$ lies between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$.

13. $\frac{4}{5} = 0.8$, $\frac{7}{13} = 0.53$, $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$, $\frac{2}{3} = 0.66$, $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$, $\frac{5}{7} = 0.714$.

Clearly, 0.5 does not lie between 0.53 and 0.8.

$\therefore$ $\frac{1}{2}$ does not lie between $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{13}$.

14. $\frac{-7}{10} = -0.7$, $\frac{5}{-8} = -\frac{5}{8} = -0.625$, $\frac{2}{-3} = -\frac{2}{3} = -0.66$.

Since $-0.7 < -0.66 < -0.625$, so $\frac{-7}{10} < \frac{2}{-3} < \frac{5}{-8}$.

15.
$$\begin{array}{r} 387.62 \\ 3.591 \\ +\ 34.4 \\ \hline 389.611 \end{array}$$

16.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1.0 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.01 \\ +\ 0.001 \\ \hline 1.111 \end{array}$$

17.
$$\begin{array}{r} 34.95 \\ 240.016 \\ +\ 23.95 \\ \hline 298.946 \end{array}$$

18.
$$\begin{array}{r} 617.00 \\ 6.017 \\ 0.517 \\ +\ 5.0017 \\ \hline 629.5357 \end{array}$$

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19. $\begin{array}{r} 46.950 \\ -\ 32.006 \\ \hline 16.944 \end{array}$ 20. $\begin{array}{r} 792.03 \\ +\ 101.32 \\ \hline 893.34 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 893.34 \\ -\ 306.76 \\ \hline 586.58 \end{array}$

21. Given expression = (12.1212 – 17.0005) – 9.1102 = (29.1217 – 9.1102) = 20.0115.

22. Given expression = 802.7 – (573.07 + 95.067) = 802.7 – 668.077 = 134.623.

23. Let 3889 + 12.952 – x = 3854.002.
Then, x = (3889 + 12.952) – 3854.002 = 3901.952 – 3854.002 = 47.95.

24. Let 139.009 + 341.951 – 146.305 = 123.6 + x.
Then, x = (139.009 + 341.951) – (146.305 + 123.6) = 479.99 – 269.905 = 210.085.

25. Let 832.58 – 242.31 = 779.84 – x.
Then, x = (779.84 – 242.31) – 832.58 = 1022.15 – 832.58 = 189.57.

26. Let x + 543 + 5.43 = 603.26. Then, x = 603.26 – (543 + 5.43) = 603.26 – 548.43 = 54.83
∴ Missing digit = 8.

27. $3.14 \times 10^6 = 3.140000 \times 1000000 = 3140000.$

28. $518{,}000{,}000 = 5.18 \times 100000000 = 5.18 \times 10^8.$

29. $0.000005723 = \dfrac{0.000005723 \times 10^6}{10^6} = \dfrac{5.723}{10^6} = 5.723 \times 10^{-6}.$

30. $10^k = \dfrac{0.001126}{1.126} = \dfrac{1.126}{1126} = \dfrac{1.126 \times 10^3}{1.126 \times 10^6} = \dfrac{1}{10^3} = 10^{-3}.$
∴ k = – 3.

31. 2 × 5 = 10. Sum of decimal places = 4.
∴ 0.002 × 0.5 = 0.0010 = 0.001.

32. 1602 × 1 = 1602. Sum of decimal places = 5.
∴ 16.02 × 0.001 = 0.01602.

33. 14 × 14 = 196. Sum of decimal places = 6.
∴ 0.014 × 0.014 = 0.000196.

34. 4083 × 102 × 12 = 4997592. Sum of decimal places = 5.
∴ 40.83 × 1.02 × 1.2 = 49.97592.

35. 4 × 162 = 648. Sum of decimal places = 6.
∴ 0.04 × 0.0162 = 0.000648 = 6.48×10^{-4}.

36. 3 × 3 × 3 × 3 × 30 = 2430. Sum of decimal places = 6.
∴ 3 × 0.3 × 0.03 × 0.003 × 30 = 0.002430 = 0.00243.

37. Sum of decimal places = 7.
Since the last digit to the extreme right will be zero (∵ 5 × 4 = 20), so there will be 6 significant digits to the right of the decimal point.

38. $\left(.00625 \text{ of } \dfrac{23}{5}\right) = \left(\dfrac{625}{100000} \times \dfrac{23}{5}\right) = \dfrac{23}{800}.$

39. Given product = 0.3 × 0.25 × 0.5 × 0.125 × 24

$$= \left(\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{125}{1000} \times 24\right) = \frac{9}{80} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ (App.)}$$

40. 1. 36839 ÷ 17 = 2167. Dividend contains 2 places of decimal.
∴ 368.39 ÷ 17 = 21.67.
2. 17050 ÷ 62 = 275. Dividend contains 2 places of decimal.
∴ 170.50 ÷ 62 = 2.75.

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8. $87565 \div 83 = 1055$. Dividend contains 2 places of decimal.

$\therefore$ $875.65 \div 83 = 10.55$.

Since $21.67 > 10.55 > 9.75$, the desired order is 1, 3, 2.

41. $\dfrac{0.213}{0.00213} = \dfrac{0.213 \times 100000}{0.00213 \times 100000} = \dfrac{213 \times 100}{213} = 100.$

42. $\dfrac{4.036}{0.04} = \dfrac{403.6}{4} = 100.9.$

43. $\dfrac{1}{0.04} = \dfrac{100}{4} = 25.$

44. $\left(\dfrac{0.05}{0.25} + \dfrac{0.25}{0.05}\right)^3 = \left(\dfrac{5}{25} + \dfrac{25}{5}\right)^3 = \left(\dfrac{1}{5} + 5\right)^3 = \left(\dfrac{26}{5}\right)^3 = (5.2)^3 = 140.608.$

45. $\dfrac{0.0396}{2.51} = \dfrac{3.96}{251} = \left(\dfrac{396}{251 \times 100}\right) = \dfrac{1.577}{100} = 0.01577 = 0.016$

46. Let $.04 \times x = .000016$. Then, $x = \dfrac{.000016}{.04} = \dfrac{.0016}{4} = .0004.$

47. Let $\dfrac{.009}{x} = .01$. Then, $x = \dfrac{.009}{.01} = \dfrac{9}{1} = .9.$

48. $\dfrac{144}{0.144} = \dfrac{14.4}{x} \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{144 \times 1000}{144} = \dfrac{14.4}{x} \Leftrightarrow x = \dfrac{14.4}{1000} = 0.0144.$

49. Length of each piece $= \left(\dfrac{1}{8}\right)$ m $= 0.125$ m.

$\therefore$ Required number of pieces $= \left(\dfrac{37.5}{0.125}\right) = \left(\dfrac{375 \times 100}{125}\right) = 300$

50. Suppose commodity X will cost 40 paise more than Y after x years. Then,

$(4.20 + 0.40x) - (6.30 + 0.15x) = 0.40$

$\Leftrightarrow 0.25x - 0.40 = 2.10 \Leftrightarrow x = \dfrac{2.50}{0.25} = \dfrac{250}{25} = 10.$

$\therefore$ X will cost 40 paise more than Y 10 years after 2001 i.e., in 2011.

51. $0.232323\ldots = 0.\overline{23} = \dfrac{23}{99}.$

52. $0.125125\ldots = 0.\overline{125} = \dfrac{125}{999}$

53. $0.\overline{47} = \dfrac{47}{99}.$

54. $0.\overline{36} = \dfrac{36}{99} = \dfrac{4}{11}.$

55. $1 \div 0.2 = \dfrac{1}{0.2} = \dfrac{10}{2} = 5$; $0.\overline{2} = 0.222\ldots$; $(0.2)^2 = 0.04$.

$0.04 < 0.2 < 0.22\ldots < 5$.

Since 0.04 is the least, so $(0.2)^2$ is the least.

56. $5.\overline{46} = 5 + 0.\overline{46} = 5 + \dfrac{46}{99} = \dfrac{594 + 46}{99} = \dfrac{640}{99}$

57. $0.5\overline{7} = \dfrac{57 - 5}{90} = \dfrac{52}{90} = \dfrac{26}{45}.$

58. $0.841\overline{81} = \dfrac{84181 - 841}{99000} = \dfrac{83340}{99000} = \dfrac{463}{550}$

$\therefore$ Required difference $= (550 - 463) = 87$

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59. $4.1\overline{2} = 4 + 0.1\overline{2} = 4 + \frac{13-1}{90} = 4\frac{11}{90}$.

60. $2.1\overline{36} = 2 + 0.1\overline{36} = 2 + \frac{136-1}{900} = 2 + \frac{8}{22} = 2\frac{8}{22}$

61. $0.\overline{2} + 0.\overline{3} + 0.\overline{4} + 0.\overline{9} + 0.\overline{39} = \left(\frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{9} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{9}{9} + \frac{39}{99}\right) = \left(\frac{9}{9} + \frac{9}{9} + \frac{39}{99}\right) = 2 + \frac{13}{33} = 2\frac{13}{33}$.

62. $3.\overline{87} - 2.\overline{59} = (3 + 0.\overline{87}) - (2 + 0.\overline{59}) = \left(3 + \frac{87}{99}\right) - \left(2 + \frac{59}{99}\right) = 1 + \left(\frac{87}{99} - \frac{59}{99}\right)$

$= 1 + \frac{28}{99} = 1.\overline{28}$.

63. $3.\overline{36} - 2.\overline{05} + 1.\overline{33} = [(3 + 0.\overline{36}) + (1 + 0.\overline{33})] - (2 + 0.\overline{05})$

$= \left[4 + \left(\frac{36}{99} + \frac{33}{99}\right)\right] - \left[2 + \frac{5}{99}\right] = 2 + \left(\frac{36}{99} + \frac{33}{99} - \frac{5}{99}\right) = 2 + \frac{64}{99} = 2.\overline{64}$.

64. $0.\overline{09} \times 7.\overline{3} = \frac{9}{99} \times 7\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{11} \times \frac{66}{9} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.\overline{6}$.

65. $0.2\overline{437} + 0.1\overline{333} = \frac{2437-24}{9900} + \frac{1333-13}{9900} = \frac{2413+1320}{9900} = \frac{4733}{9900} = \frac{4801-48}{9900} = 0.48\overline{01}$.

66. $(8.3\overline{1} - 0.\overline{8} + 0.00\overline{2}) = 8 + \frac{31-3}{90} - \frac{8}{9} + \frac{2}{900} = \frac{7200 + 280 + 800 + 2}{900}$

$= \frac{8282}{900} = 8\frac{682}{900} = 8 + \frac{979-97}{900} = 8.97\overline{8}$

67. $\overline{2}.75 + \overline{3}.73 = (-2 + 0.75) + (-3 + 0.73) = -5 + (0.75 + 0.73) = -5 + 1.48$

$= -5 + 1 + 0.48 = -4 + 0.48 = \overline{4}.48$.

68. $\frac{547527}{82} = \frac{54.7527}{0.0082} = \left(\frac{547.527}{0.0082} \times \frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{x}{10}$.

69. $\frac{29.94}{1.45} = \frac{299.4}{14.5} = \left(\frac{2994}{14.5} \times \frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{172}{10} = 17.2$

70. $1.5 \times 21.3 = \left(\frac{15}{10} \times \frac{213}{10}\right) = \left(\frac{15 \times 213}{100}\right) = \frac{3195}{100} = 31.95$

71. $\frac{1}{0.0006198} = \frac{10000}{6.198} = \left(10000 \times \frac{1}{6.198}\right) = (10000 \times 0.16134) = 1613.4$

72. Given, $\frac{52416}{312} = 168 \Leftrightarrow \frac{52416}{168} = 312$.

Now, $\frac{52.416}{0.0168} = \frac{524160}{168} = \left(\frac{52416}{168} \times 10\right) = (312 \times 10) = 3120$

73. Given, $168 \times 32 = 5375$ or $5376 \div 168 = 32$

Now, $\frac{5.376}{16.8} = \frac{53.76}{168} = \left(\frac{5376}{168} \times \frac{1}{100}\right) = \frac{32}{100} = 0.32$.

74. Number of decimal places in the given expression = 8.
Number of decimal places in (a) = 8
Number of decimal places in (b) = 9
Number of decimal places in (c) = 7.
Clearly, the expression in (a) is the same as the given expression.

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75. For the expressions to be equivalent, the difference between the sum of the decimal places in the numerator and that in the denominator must be equal.
This difference is 1 in the given expression and 1 in (d). So, (d) is the answer.

76. Given expression $= \frac{(96.54 - 89.63)}{(96.54 + 89.63)} \times \frac{(9.654 + 8.963)}{(965.4 - 896.3)} = \frac{(96.54 - 89.63)}{(965.4 - 896.3)} \times \frac{(9.654 + 8.963)}{(96.54 + 89.63)}$

$= \frac{(96.54 - 89.63)}{10\,(96.54 - 89.63)} \times \frac{(96.54 + 89.63)}{10\,(96.54 + 89.63)}$

$= \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{10^2} = 10^{-2}$

77. $(0.11)^3 + (0.22)^3 + \ldots + (0.99)^3 = (0.11)^3\,(1^3 + 2^3 + \ldots + 9^3)$

$= 0.001331 \times 2025 = 2.695275 \approx 2.696.$

78. Given expression $= 8.7 - [7.6 - [6.5 - (5.4 - 2.3)]] = 8.7 - [7.6 - (6.5 - 3.1)]$

$= 8.7 - (7.6 - 3.4) = 8.7 - 4.2 = 4.5.$

79. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5 \times 6} = \frac{1}{4}\left(1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{30}\right) = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{30 + 6 + 1}{30}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{37}{30} = \frac{37}{120} = 0.3083$

80. Given expression $= \frac{2 \times 4 \times 8 \times 16 + 4 \times 3 \times 16 + 8 \times 16 + 16 - 1}{2 \times 4 \times 8 \times 16}$

$= \frac{1024 + 512 + 128 + 16 + 1}{1024} = \frac{1681}{1024} = 1.8416.$

81. Given expression $= \frac{1}{5 \times 6} + \frac{1}{6 \times 7} + \frac{1}{7 \times 8} + \ldots + \frac{1}{24 \times 25}$

$= \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8}\right) + \ldots + \left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{25}\right)$

$= \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{25}\right) = \frac{4}{25} = 0.16$

82. $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{0.04}{1.5} = \frac{4}{150} = \frac{2}{75} \Rightarrow \frac{y - x}{y + x} = \frac{1 - \frac{x}{y}}{1 + \frac{x}{y}} = \frac{1 - \frac{2}{75}}{1 + \frac{2}{75}} = \frac{73}{77}.$

83. Given expression $= 35.7 - \left(3 + \frac{1}{\frac{10}{3}}\right) - \left(2 + \frac{1}{\frac{5}{2}}\right) = 35.7 - \left(3 + \frac{3}{10}\right) - \left(2 + \frac{2}{5}\right)$

$= 35.7 - \frac{33}{10} - \frac{12}{5} = 35.7 - \left(\frac{33}{10} + \frac{12}{5}\right) = 35.7 - \frac{57}{10} = 35.7 - 5.7 = 30$

84. Given expression $= \frac{(0.3333)}{(0.2222)} \times \frac{(0.1667)(0.8333)}{(0.6667)(0.1250)} = \frac{3333}{2222} \times \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}}{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{125}{1000}}$

$= \left(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 8\right) = \frac{5}{2} = 2.50.$

85. $\frac{3.6 \times 0.48 \times 2.50}{0.12 \times 0.09 \times 0.5} = \frac{36 \times 48 \times 250}{12 \times 9 \times 5} = 800.$

86. $\frac{0.0203 \times 2.92}{0.0073 \times 14.5 \times 0.7} = \frac{203 \times 292}{73 \times 145 \times 7} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8.$

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87. $\frac{3.197 \times 4126 \times 3.198}{63.972 \times 2835.121} = \frac{3.2 \times 4126 \times 3.2}{64 \times 2835} = \frac{32 \times 4126 \times 32}{64 \times 2835} \times \frac{1}{100}$

$= \frac{66016}{2835} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{23.28}{100} = 0.23 = 0.2.$

88. $\frac{489.1375 \times 0.0483 \times 1.955}{0.0873 \times 92.581 \times 99.749} = \frac{489 \times 0.05 \times 2}{0.09 \times 93 \times 100} = \frac{489}{9 \times 93 \times 10}$

$= \frac{163}{279} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{0.58}{10} = 0.058 = 0.06.$

89. $\frac{241.6 \times 0.3814 \times 6.842}{0.4618 \times 38.25 \times 73.65} = \frac{240 \times 0.38 \times 6.9}{0.46 \times 38 \times 75} = \frac{240 \times 38 \times 69}{46 \times 38 \times 75} \times \frac{1}{10}$

$= \left(\frac{24}{5} \times \frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{4.8}{10} = 0.48.$

So, the value is close to 0.4.

90. Given expression $= \frac{(0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.01)}{(0.1 \times 0.1 + 0.02)} = \frac{0.04 + 0.01}{0.01 + 0.02} = \frac{0.05}{0.03} = \frac{5}{3}.$

91. Given expression $= \frac{8 - 2.8}{1.3} = \frac{5.2}{1.3} = \frac{52}{13} = 4.$

92. Given expression $= 4.7 \times (13.28 + 9.43 + 77.31) = 4.7 \times 100 = 470.$

93. Given expression $= \frac{0.2(0.2 + 0.02)}{0.044} = \frac{0.2 \times 0.22}{0.044} = \frac{0.044}{0.044} = 1.$

94. Given expression $= \frac{8.6 \times (5.3 + 4.7)}{4.3 \times (6.7 - 5.7)} = \frac{8.6 \times 10}{4.3 \times 1} = 20.$

95. Given expression $= \frac{.896 \times (.763 + .237)}{.7 \times (.064 + .936)} = \frac{.896 \times 1}{.7 \times 1} = \frac{8.96}{7} = 1.28.$

96. Given expression $= (a^2 - b^2) = (a + b)(a - b) = (68.237 + 31.763)(68.237 - 31.763)$

$= (100 \times 36.474) = 3647.4.$

97. Given expression $= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a - b} = \frac{(a + b)(a - b)}{(a - b)} = (a + b) = (2.39 + 1.61) = 4.$

98. Given expression $= \frac{(2.644)^3 - (2.356)^3}{2.644 - 2.356} = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a - b} = (a + b) = (2.644 - 2.356) = 5.$

99. Let $\frac{(36.54)^2 - (3.46)^2}{x} = 40$. Then, $x = \frac{(36.54)^2 - (3.46)^2}{40} = \frac{(36.54)^2 - (3.46)^2}{36.54 + 3.46}$

$= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a + b} = (a - b) = (36.54 - 3.46) = 33.08.$

100. Given expression $= \frac{(67.542)^2 - (32.458)^2}{(67.542 + 7.196) - (32.458 + 7.916)}$

$= \frac{(67.542)^2 - (32.458)^2}{67.542 - 32.458} = (67.542 + 32.458) = 100.$

101. Given expression $= \left(\frac{1.49 \times 1.49 \times 10 - 0.51 \times 0.51 \times 10}{1.49 \times 10 - 0.51 \times 10}\right)$

$= \frac{10[(1.49)^2 - (0.51)^2]}{10(1.49 - 0.51)} = (1.49 + 0.51) = 2.$

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102. Given expression $= \dfrac{(a^2 - b^2)}{(a+b)(a-b)} = \dfrac{(a^2 - b^2)}{(a^2 - b^2)} = 1$

103. Given expression $= \dfrac{5.32 \times (56 + 44)}{(7.66 + 2.34)(7.66 - 2.34)} = \dfrac{5.32 \times 100}{10 \times 5.32} = 10.$

104. Given expression $= \dfrac{[(0.6)^2]^2 - [(0.5)^2]^2}{(0.6)^2 + (0.5)^2} = \dfrac{[(0.6)^2 + (0.5)^2][(0.6)^2 - (0.5)^2]}{(0.6)^2 + (0.5)^2}$

$= (0.6)^2 - (0.5)^2 = (0.6 + 0.5)(0.6 - 0.5) = (1.1 \times 0.1) = 0.11$

105. Given expression $= (7.5 \times 7.5 + 2 \times 7.5 \times 2.5 + 2.5 \times 2.5)$

$= (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) = (a + b)^2 = (7.5 + 2.5)^2 = 10^2 = 100.$

106. $0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.02 \times 0.02 - 0.4 \times 0.02 = 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.02 \times 0.02 - 2 \times 0.2 \times 0.02$

$= (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab) = (a - b)^2 = (0.2 - 0.02)^2$

$= (0.18)^2.$

$\therefore$ Given expression $= \dfrac{(0.18 \times 0.18)}{0.36} = 0.09.$

107. Given expression $= (11.98)^2 - (0.02)^2 + 11.98 \times x.$

For the given expression to be a perfect square, we must have

$11.98 \times x = 2 \times 11.98 \times 0.02$ or $x = 0.04.$

108. Given expression $= \dfrac{(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \dfrac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{(a^2 + b^2)} = 2.$

109. Given expression $= \dfrac{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}{ab} = \dfrac{4ab}{ab} = 4.$

110. Given expression $= \dfrac{(0.051)^3 + (0.041)^3}{(0.051)^2 - (0.051 \times 0.041) + (0.041)^2} = \left(\dfrac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 - ab + b^2}\right)$

$= (a + b) = (0.051 + 0.041) = 0.092.$

111. Given expression $= \dfrac{(.953)^2 - (.953 \times .047) + (.047)^2}{(.953)^3 + (.047)^3}$

$= \left(\dfrac{a^2 - ab + b^2}{a^3 + b^3}\right) = \dfrac{1}{a + b} = \dfrac{1}{.953 + .047} = 1.$

112. Given expression $= \dfrac{(0.5)^3 + (0.3)^3}{(0.5)^2 + (0.3)^2 - (0.5 \times 0.3)} = \left(\dfrac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + b^2 - ab}\right)$

$= (a + b) = (0.5 + 0.3) = 0.8.$

113. Given expression $= \dfrac{(10.3)^3 + (1)^3}{(10.3)^2 - (10.3 \times 1) + (1)^2} = \left(\dfrac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 - ab + b^2}\right)$

$= (a + b) = (10.3 + 1) = 11.3.$

114. Given expression $= \dfrac{(7.5 \times 3.75)^3 + (1)^3}{(7.5)^2 - (7.5 \times 1) + (1)^2} = \dfrac{(7.5)^3 + (1)^3}{(7.5)^2 - (7.5 \times 1) + (1)^2}$

$= \left(\dfrac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 - ab + b^2}\right) = (a + b) = (7.5 + 1) = 8.5.$

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115. Given expression $= \dfrac{(0.1)^3 + (0.02)^3}{2^3\,[(0.1)^3 + (0.02)^3]} = \dfrac{1}{8} = 0.125.$

116. Given expression $= \dfrac{(8.94)^3 - (3.56)^3}{(8.94)^2 - 8.94 \times 3.56 + (3.56)^2} = \left(\dfrac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2}\right)$

$= (a - b) = (8.94 - 3.56) = 5.38.$

117. Given expression $= \dfrac{(0.96)^3 - (0.1)^3}{(0.96)^2 + (0.96 \times 0.1) + (0.1)^2} = \left(\dfrac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2}\right)$

$= (a - b) = (0.96 - 0.1) = 0.86.$

118. Given expression $= \dfrac{(2.3)^3 - (0.3)^3}{(2.3)^2 + (2.3 \times 0.3) + (0.3)^2} = \left(\dfrac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2}\right)$

$= (a - b) = (2.3 - 0.3) = 2.$

119. Given expression $= \dfrac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{\left(\dfrac{a}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{b}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{c}{10}\right)^2}$, where $a = 0.6$, $b = 0.47$ and $c = 0.079$.

$= \dfrac{100\,(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)} = 100.$

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4. SIMPLIFICATION

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

I. **'BODMAS' Rule** : This rule depicts the correct sequence in which the operations are to be executed, so as to find out the value of a given expression.

Here, 'B' stands for '*Bracket*', 'O' for '*of*', 'D' for '*Division*', 'M' for '*Multiplication*', 'A' for '*Addition*' and 'S' for '*Subtraction*'.

Thus, in simplifying an expression, first of all the brackets must be removed, strictly in the order ( ), { } and [ ].

After removing the brackets, we must use the following operations strictly in the order :

(i) of (ii) Division (iii) Multiplication (iv) Addition (v) Subtraction.

II. **Modulus of a Real Number** : Modulus of a real number a is defined as

$$|a| = \begin{cases} a, & \text{if } a > 0 \\ -a, & \text{if } a < 0. \end{cases}$$

Thus, $|5| = 5$ and $|-5| = -(-5) = 5$.

III. **Vinculum (or Bar)** : When an expression contains Vinculum, before applying the 'BODMAS' rule, we simplify the expression under the Vinculum.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. *Simplify* : (i) $5005 - 5000 \div 10$ (ii) $18800 \div 470 \div 20$.

Sol. (i) $5005 - 5000 \div 10 = 5005 - \dfrac{5000}{10} = 5005 - 500 = 4505$.

(ii) $18800 \div 470 \div 20 = \dfrac{8800}{470} \div 20 = 40 \div 20 = 2$.

Ex. 2. *Simplify* : $b - [b - (a - b) - \{b - (b - \overline{a - b})\} + 2a]$. **(Hotel Management, 2002)**

Sol. Given expression $= b - [b - (a + b) - \{b - (b - a + b)\} + 2a]$

$= b - [b - a - b - \{b - 2b + a\} + 2a]$

$= b - [-a - \{b - 2b + a + 2a\}]$

$= b - [-a - \{-b + 3a\}] = b - [-a + b - 3a]$

$= b - [-4a + b] = b + 4a - b = 4a$.

Ex. 3. *What value will replace the question mark in the following equation ?*

$$4\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{6} + ? + 2\frac{1}{3} = 13\frac{2}{5}$$

Sol. Let $\dfrac{9}{2} + \dfrac{19}{6} + x + \dfrac{7}{3} = \dfrac{67}{5}$.

Then, $x = \dfrac{67}{5} - \left(\dfrac{9}{2} + \dfrac{19}{6} + \dfrac{7}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \dfrac{67}{5} - \left(\dfrac{27 + 19 + 14}{6}\right) = \left(\dfrac{67}{5} - \dfrac{60}{6}\right)$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \left(\dfrac{67}{5} - 10\right) = \dfrac{17}{5} = 3\dfrac{2}{5}$.

Hence, missing fraction $= 3\dfrac{2}{5}$.

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Ex. 4. *$\frac{4}{15}$ of $\frac{5}{7}$ of a number is greater than $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ of the same number by 8. What is half of this number ?* (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)

Sol. Let the number be x. Then, $\frac{4}{15}$ of $\frac{5}{7}$ of $x - \frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ of $x = 8 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{21}x - \frac{8}{45}x = 8$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{4}{21} - \frac{8}{45}\right)x = 8 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{60 - 56}{315}\right)x = 8 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{315}x = 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{8 \times 315}{4}\right) = 630 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}x = 315.$$

Hence, required number = 315.

Ex. 5. *Simplify :* $\left[3\frac{1}{4} + \left\{1\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\left(3\frac{1}{2} - \overline{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}}\right)\right\}\right]$.

Sol. Given exp. $= \left[\frac{13}{4} + \left\{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{7}{2} - \frac{3-2}{12}\right)\right\}\right] = \left[\frac{13}{4} + \left\{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{6}{2} - \frac{1}{12}\right)\right\}\right]$

$$= \left[\frac{13}{4} + \left\{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{36-1}{12}\right)\right\}\right] = \left[\frac{13}{4} + \left\{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{29}{24}\right\}\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{13}{4} + \left\{\frac{30-29}{24}\right\}\right] = \left[\frac{13}{4} + \frac{1}{24}\right] = \left[\frac{13}{4} \times 24\right] = 78.$$

Ex. 6. *Simplify : $108 \div 36$ of $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{5} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$.*

Sol. Given exp. $= 108 \div 9 + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{13}{4} = \frac{108}{9} + \frac{13}{10} = \left(12 + \frac{13}{10}\right) = \frac{133}{10} = 13\frac{3}{10}$

Ex. 7. *Simplify :* $\dfrac{\frac{7}{2} \div \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{7}{2} \div \frac{5}{2} \text{ of } \frac{3}{2}} - 5.25.$ (S.S.C. 1990)

Sol. Given exp. $= \dfrac{\frac{7}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{7}{2} \div \frac{15}{4}} - 5.25 = \dfrac{\frac{21}{10}}{\frac{7}{2} \times \frac{4}{15}} - \frac{525}{100} = \frac{21}{10} \times \frac{15}{14} \times \frac{100}{525} = \frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{7}$

Ex. 8. *Simplify : (i) $12.05 \times 5.4 \div 0.6$ (ii) $.6 \times .6 - .6 \div .6$.* (Bank P.O. 2003)

Sol. (i) Given exp. $= 12.05 \times \frac{5.4}{0.6} = 12.05 \times 9 = 108.45$

(ii) Given exp. $= .6 \times .6 \div \frac{.6}{.6} = .36 \div 1 = .36$.

Ex. 9. *Find the value of x in each of the following equations :*

(i) $\frac{17.28 \div x}{3.6 \times 0.2} = 2$ (ii) $3645.24 + 364.824 + x - 36.4824 = 3794.1696$

(iii) $8.5 - \left\{5\frac{1}{3} \div \left(7\frac{1}{2} \div 2.5 \div x\right)\right\} \times 4.25 \div (0.2)^2 = 306.$ (Hotel Management, 1997)

Sol. (i) $\frac{17.28}{x} = 2 \times 3.6 \times 0.2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{17.28}{1.44} = \frac{1728}{144} = 12.$

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(ii) $\frac{364.824}{x} = (3794.1696 + 364.824) - 3648.24 = 3630.652 - 3648.24 = 182.412$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad x = \frac{364.824}{182.412} = 2$

(iii) $8.5 - \left\{5.5 - \left(7.5 + \frac{2.8}{x}\right)\right\} \times \frac{4.25}{0.04} = 306 \Leftrightarrow 8.5 - \left\{5.5 - \left(\frac{7.5x + 2.8}{x}\right)\right\} \times \frac{425}{4} = 306$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad 8.5 - \left\{\frac{5.5x - 7.5x - 2.8}{x}\right\} \times \frac{425}{4} = 306 \Leftrightarrow 8.5 - \left\{\frac{-2x - 2.8}{x}\right\} \times 106.25 = 306$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad 8.5 - \left\{\frac{-212.5x - 297.5}{x}\right\} = 306 \Leftrightarrow \frac{8.5x + 212.5x + 297.5}{x} = 306$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad (306 - 221)x = 297.5 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{297.5}{85} = 3.5$

Ex. 10. *If* $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{6}{5}$, *find the value of* $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$.

Sol. $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{y^2} + 1}{\frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1} = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + 1}{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 - 1} = \frac{\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2 + 1}{\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2 - 1} = \frac{\frac{36}{25} + 1}{\frac{36}{25} - 1} = \frac{61}{25} \times \frac{25}{11} = \frac{61}{11}$.

Ex. 11. *Find the value of* $4 - \cfrac{5}{1 + \cfrac{1}{3 + \cfrac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{4}}}}$

Sol. Given exp. $= 4 - \cfrac{5}{1 + \cfrac{1}{3 + \cfrac{1}{(8/4)}}} = 4 - \cfrac{5}{1 + \cfrac{1}{3 + \frac{4}{8}}} = 4 - \cfrac{5}{1 + \cfrac{1}{(31/9)}}$

$= 4 - \frac{5}{1 + \frac{9}{31}} = 4 - \frac{5}{(40/31)} = 4 - \frac{5 \times 31}{40} = 4 - \frac{31}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$

Ex. 12. *If* $\cfrac{2x}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{x}{1 - x}}} = 1$, *then find the value of* x. **(M.A.T. 1998)**

Sol. We have : $\cfrac{2x}{1 + \cfrac{1}{\cfrac{(1 - x) - x}{1 - x}}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cfrac{2x}{1 + \cfrac{1}{[1/(1 - x)]}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{1 - (1 - x)} = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 2 - x \Leftrightarrow 3x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$.

Ex. 13. (i) *If* $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{4}$ *and* $8a + 5b = 32$, *then find the value of* a. **(R.R.B. 2002)**

(ii) *If* $\frac{x}{4} - \frac{x - 3}{5} = 1$, *then find the value of* x. **(R.R.B. 2000)**

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Sol. (i) $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow b = \frac{4}{3}a.$

$\therefore \quad 8a + 5b = 22 \Rightarrow 8a + 5 \times \frac{4}{3}a = 22 \Rightarrow 8a + \frac{20}{3}a = 22$

$\Rightarrow 44a = 66 \Rightarrow a = \frac{66}{44} = \frac{3}{2}.$

(ii) $\frac{x}{4} - \frac{x-2}{5} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x - 2(x-2)}{12} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 3x - 2x - 4 = 12 \Rightarrow x = 6.$

Ex. 14. ***If $2x + 3y = 34$ and $\frac{x+y}{y} = \frac{13}{8}$, then find the value of $5y + 7x$.***

(S.B.I.P.O. 2001)

Sol. The given equations are :

$2x + 3y = 34 \quad ...(i)$ and, $\frac{x+y}{y} = \frac{13}{8} \Rightarrow 8x + 8y = 13y \Rightarrow 8x - 5y = 0 \quad ...(ii)$

Multiplying (i) by 5, (ii) by 3 and adding, we get : $34x = 170$ or $x = 5$.

Putting $x = 5$ in (i), we get : $y = 8$.

$\therefore \quad 5y + 7x = (5 \times 8 + 7 \times 5) = 40 + 35 = 75$

Ex. 15. ***If $2x + 3y + z = 55$, $x + z - y = 4$ and $y - x - z = 12$, then what are the values of x, y and z?***

(Bank P.O. 2003)

Sol. The given equations are :

$2x + 3y + z = 55 \quad ...(i)$; $x + z - y = 4 \quad ...(ii)$; $y - x + z = 12 \quad ...(iii)$

Subtracting (ii) from (i), we get : $x + 4y = 51 \quad ...(iv)$

Subtracting (iii) from (i), we get : $3x + 2y = 43 \quad ...(v)$

Multiplying (v) by 2 and subtracting (iv) from it, we get : $5x = 35$ or $x = 7$.

Putting $x = 7$ in (iv), we get : $4y = 44$ or $y = 11$.

Putting $x = 7$, $y = 11$ in (i), we get : $z = 5$.

Ex. 16. ***Find the value of*** $\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right)\ldots\left(1 - \frac{1}{100}\right)$. (S.S.C. 2003)

Sol. Given expression $= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \ldots \times \frac{99}{100} = \frac{2}{100} = \frac{1}{50}$

Ex. 17. ***Find the value of*** $\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 6} + \ldots + \frac{1}{9 \times 10}$.

Sol. Given expression $= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \ldots + \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10}\right)$

$= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

Ex. 18. ***Simplify : $99\frac{48}{49} \times 245$.*** (R.R.B. 2000)

Sol. Given expression $= \left(100 - \frac{1}{49}\right) \times 245 = \frac{4899}{49} \times 245 = 4899 \times 5 = 24495.$

Ex. 19. ***A board 7 ft. 9 inches long is divided into 3 equal parts. What is the length of each part?*** (Hotel Management, 2003)

Sol. Length of board = 7 ft. 9 inches = (7 × 12 + 9) inches = 93 inches

$\therefore$ Length of each part $= \left(\frac{93}{3}\right)$ inches = 31 inches = 2 ft. 7 inches.

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Ex. 20. *A man divides Rs. 8600 among 6 sons, 4 daughters and 2 nephews. If each daughter receives four times as much as each nephew, and each son receives five times as much as each nephew, how much does each daughter receive?* (S.S.C. 2000)

Sol. Let the share of each nephew be Rs. x.

Then, share of each daughter = Rs. $(4x)$; share of each son = Rs. $(5x)$.

So, $5 \times 5x + 4 \times 4x + 2 \times x = 8600 \Leftrightarrow 25x + 16x + 2x = 8600$

$\Leftrightarrow 43x = 8600 \Leftrightarrow x = 200.$

$\therefore$ Share of each daughter = Rs. (4×200) = Rs. 800.

Ex. 21. *A man spends $\frac{2}{5}$ of his salary on house rent, $\frac{3}{10}$ of his salary on food and $\frac{1}{8}$ of his salary on conveyance. If he has Rs. 1400 left with him, find his expenditure on food and conveyance.*

Sol. Part of the salary left $= 1 - \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{8}\right) = 1 - \frac{33}{40} = \frac{7}{40}.$

Let the monthly salary be Rs. x.

Then, $\frac{7}{40}$ of $x = 1400 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{1400 \times 40}{7}\right) = 8000.$

$\therefore$ Expenditure on food = Rs. $\left(\frac{3}{10} \times 8000\right)$ = Rs. 2400.

Expenditure on conveyance = Rs. $\left(\frac{1}{8} \times 8000\right)$ = Rs. 1000.

Ex. 22. *A third of Arun's marks in Mathematics exceeds a half of his marks in English by 30. If he got 240 marks in the two subjects together, how many marks did he get in English?*

Sol. Let Arun's marks in Mathematics and English be x and y respectively.

Then, $\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{2}y = 30 \Leftrightarrow 2x - 3y = 180$ ...(i) and $x + y = 240$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get: $x = 180$ and $y = 60$.

Ex. 23. *A tin of oil was $\frac{4}{5}$ full. When 6 bottles of oil were taken out and four bottles of oil were poured into it, it was $\frac{3}{4}$ full. How many bottles of oil can the tin contain?* (Section Officers', 2001)

Sol. Suppose x bottles can fill the tin completely.

Then, $\frac{4}{5}x - \frac{3}{4}x = (6 - 4) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{20} = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 40.$

$\therefore$ Required number of bottles = 40.

Ex. 24. *If $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pencil is black, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remaining is white and the remaining $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm is blue, find the total length of the pencil.*

Sol. Let the total length of the pencil be x cm. Then,

Black part $= \left(\frac{x}{8}\right)$ cm. Remaining part $= \left(x - \frac{x}{8}\right)$ cm $= \left(\frac{7x}{8}\right)$ cm.

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White part $= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7x}{8}\right)$ cm $= \left(\frac{7x}{16}\right)$ cm. Remaining part $= \left(\frac{7x}{8} - \frac{7x}{16}\right)$ cm $= \frac{7x}{16}$ cm.

$\therefore \quad \frac{7x}{16} = \frac{7}{2}$ or $x = \frac{16}{2} = 8$ cm.

Hence, total length of the pencil = 8 cm.

Ex. 25. *In a certain office, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the workers are women, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the women are married and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the married women have children. If $\frac{3}{4}$ of the men are married and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the married men have children, what part of workers are without children ?*

Sol. Let the total number of workers be x. Then,

Number of women $= \frac{x}{3}$ and number of men $= \left(x - \frac{x}{3}\right) = \frac{2x}{3}$.

Number of women having children $= \frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{x}{18}$.

Number of men having children $= \frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{2x}{3} = \frac{x}{3}$.

Number of workers having children $= \left(\frac{x}{18} + \frac{x}{3}\right) = \frac{7x}{18}$.

$\therefore$ Workers having no children $= \left(x - \frac{7x}{18}\right) = \frac{11x}{18} = \frac{11}{18}$ of all workers.

Ex. 26. *A crate of mangoes contains one bruised mango for every 30 mangoes in the crate. If 3 out of every 4 bruised mangoes are considered unsalable, and there are 12 unsalable mangoes in the crate, then how many mangoes are there in the crate ?*

Sol. Let the total number of mangoes in the crate be x. Then,

Number of bruised mangoes $= \frac{1}{30}x$.

Number of unsalable mangoes $= \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{30}x\right) = \frac{1}{40}x$.

$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{40}x = 12$ or $x = (12 \times 40) = 480$

Hence, total number of mangoes in the crate = 480.

Ex. 27. *A train starts full of passengers. At the first station, it drops one-third of the passengers and takes 280 more. At the second station, it drops one-half of the new total and takes 12 more. On arriving at the third station, it is found to have 248 passengers. Find the number of passengers in the beginning.*

Sol. Let the number of passengers in the beginning be x.

After 1st station, number of passengers $= \left(x - \frac{x}{3}\right) + 280 = \left(\frac{2x}{3} + 280\right)$

After 2nd station, number of passengers $= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2x}{3} + 280\right) + 12$.

$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2x}{3} + 280\right) + 12 = 248 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{3} + 280 = 2 \times 236 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{3} = 192$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad x = \left(192 \times \frac{3}{2}\right) = 288.$

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Ex. 28. *If $a^2 + b^2 = 117$ and $ab = 54$, then find the value of $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$.*

Sol. $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = 117 + 2 \times 54 = 225 \Rightarrow a + b = 15.$

$(a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = 117 - 2 \times 54 = 9 \Rightarrow a - b = 3.$

$\therefore \quad \frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$

Ex. 29. *Find the value of* $\left(\frac{75983 \times 75983 - 45983 \times 45983}{30000}\right)$.

Sol. Given expression $= \frac{(75983)^2 - (45983)^2}{(75983 - 45983)} = \frac{(a^2 - b^2)}{(a-b)}$, where $a = 75983$, $b = 45983$

$= \frac{(a-b)(a+b)}{(a-b)} = (a+b) = (75983 + 45983) = 121966.$

Ex. 30. *Find the value of* $\left(\frac{343 \times 343 \times 343 - 113 \times 113 \times 113}{343 \times 343 + 343 \times 113 + 113 \times 113}\right)$.

Sol. Given expression $= \frac{(a^3 - b^3)}{(a^2 + ab + b^2)}$, where $a = 343$, $b = 113$

$= (a - b) = (343 - 113) = 230.$

Ex. 31. *Village X has a population of 68000, which is decreasing at the rate of 1200 per year. Village Y has a population of 42000, which is increasing at the rate of 800 per year. In how many years will the population of the two villages be equal?*

Sol. Let the population of villages X and Y be equal after p years.

Then, $68000 - 1200p = 42000 + 800p \Rightarrow 2000p = 26000 \Rightarrow p = 13.$

So, their population will be equal after 13 years.

Ex. 32. *From a group of boys and girls, 15 girls leave. There are then left 2 boys for each girl. After this, 45 boys leave. There are then 5 girls for each boy. Find the number of girls in the beginning.*

Sol. Let at present there be x boys. Then, number of girls at present $= 5x$.

Before the boys had left : Number of boys $= x + 45$ and number of girls $= 5x$.

$\therefore \quad x + 45 = 2 \times 5x \Leftrightarrow 9x = 45 \Leftrightarrow x = 5.$

Hence, number of girls in the beginning $= 5x + 15 = 25 + 15 = 40$.

Ex. 33. *An employer pays Rs. 20 for each day a worker works, and forfeits Rs. 3 for each day he is idle. At the end of 60 days, a worker gets Rs. 280. For how many days did the worker remain idle?*

Sol. Suppose the worker remained idle for x days. Then, he worked for $(60 - x)$ days.

$\therefore \quad 20(60 - x) - 3x = 280 \Leftrightarrow 1200 - 23x = 280 \Leftrightarrow 23x = 920 \Leftrightarrow x = 40.$

So, the worker remained idle for 40 days.

Ex. 34. *Kiran had 85 currency notes in all, some of which were of Rs. 100 denomination and the remaining of Rs. 50 denomination. The total amount of all these currency notes was Rs. 5000. How much amount did she have in the denomination of Rs. 50?* [R.B.I. 2000]

Sol. Let the number of 50-rupee notes be x.

Then, the number of 100-rupee notes $= (85 - x)$.

$\therefore \quad 50x + 100(85 - x) = 5000 \Leftrightarrow x + 2(85 - x) = 100 \Leftrightarrow x = 70.$

So, required amount $=$ Rs. $(50 \times 70) =$ Rs. 3500.

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Ex. 36. *When an amount was distributed among 14 boys, each of them got Rs. 80 more than the amount received by each boy when the same amount is distributed equally among 18 boys. What was the amount ?* (S.B.I.P.O. 1998)

Sol. Let the total amount be Rs. x. Then,

$$\frac{x}{14} - \frac{x}{18} = 80 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{126} = 80 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{63} = 80 \Leftrightarrow x = 63 \times 80 = 5040.$$

Hence, total amount = Rs. 5040.

Ex. 36. *Mr. Bhaskar is on tour and he has Rs. 360 for his expenses. If he exceeds his tour by 4 days, he must cut down his daily expenses by Rs. 3. For how many days is Mr. Bhaskar on tour ?*

Sol. Suppose Mr. Bhaskar is on tour for x days. Then,

$$\frac{360}{x} - \frac{360}{x+4} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{1}{120} \Leftrightarrow x(x+4) = 4 \times 120 = 480$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 480 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+24)(x-20) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 20.$$

Hence, Mr. Bhaskar is on tour for 20 days.

Ex. 37. *Two pens and three pencils cost Rs. 86. Four pens and a pencil cost Rs. 112. Find the cost of a pen and that of a pencil.* (Bank P.O. 2002)

Sol. Let the cost of a pen and a pencil be Rs. x and Rs. y respectively.

Then, $2x + 3y = 86$ ...(i) and $4x + y = 112$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 25$ and $y = 12$.

$\therefore$ Cost of a pen = Rs. 25 and cost of a pencil = Rs. 12.

Ex. 38. *Arun and Sajal are friends. Each has some money. If Arun gives Rs. 30 to Sajal, then Sajal will have twice the money left with Arun. But, if Sajal gives Rs. 10 to Arun, then Arun will have thrice as much as is left with Sajal. How much money does each have ?*

Sol. Suppose Arun has Rs. x and Sajal has Rs. y. Then,

$2(x - 30) = y + 30 \Rightarrow 2x - y = 90$ ...(i)

and $x + 10 = 3(y - 10) \Rightarrow x - 3y = -40$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 62$ and $y = 34$.

$\therefore$ Arun has Rs. 62 and Sajal has Rs. 34.

Ex. 39. *In a caravan, in addition to 50 hens there are 45 goats and 8 camels with some keepers. If the total number of feet be 224 more than the number of heads, find the number of keepers.*

Sol. Let the number of keepers be x. Then,

Total number of heads = $(50 + 45 + 8 + x) = (103 + x)$.

Total number of feet = $(45 + 8) \times 4 + (50 + x) \times 2 = (312 + 2x)$.

$\therefore (312 + 2x) - (103 + x) = 224 \Leftrightarrow x = 15.$

Hence, number of keepers = 15.

EXERCISE 4

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : *Mark (✓) against the correct answer :*

1. $100 - 50 \times 2 = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2003)
   (a) 75 (b) 150 (c) 200 (d) 300 (e) None of these
2. $(3080 + 6160) \div 28 = ?$ (B.S.R.B. 1998)
   (a) 320 (b) 440 (c) 3220 (d) 3550 (e) None of these
3. $5004 \div 139 - 6 = ?$ (R.B.I. 2003)
   (a) 24 (b) 30 (c) 36 (d) 42 (e) None of these

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4. $7500 \div (1250 - 50) = ?$
(a) 175 (b) 300 (c) 3575 (d) 7625 (e) None of these
(S.S.C. 2000)

5. $(8 \div 88) \times 8888088 = ?$
(a) 808008 (b) 808080 (c) 808088 (d) 8008008

6. The value of $1001 \div 11$ of 13 is :
(S.S.C. 1998)
(a) 7 (b) 91 (c) 143 (d) 159

7. $1250 - 15 \div 7 = ?$
(a) 12 (b) 58 (c) 122 (d) 188 (e) None of these

8. $(-5)(4)(2)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = ?$
(IGNOU, 2003)
(a) -30 (b) -15 (c) 15 (d) 30

9. $\frac{11}{4} = \frac{77}{?}$
(Hotel Management, 2003)
(a) 28 (b) $\frac{77}{28}$ (c) 44 (d) 308

10. A boy was asked to write the value of $(2^2 \times (9)^2$. He wrote it as 2592. The difference between the obtained and the actual value is
(a) zero (b) 2×9^2 (c) $2^4 \times 9^4$ (d) $2^3 \times 9^4$

11. $2 - [2 - [2 - 2\{2 - 2\}]] = ?$
(Hotel Management, 2001)
(a) -4 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) None of these

12. The value of $25 - 5\{2 + 3\{2 - 2(5 - 3) + 5\} - 10\} \div 4$ is :
(S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 5 (b) 23.25 (c) 23.75 (d) 25

13. $3640 \div 14 \times 16 + 346 = ?$
(R.S.R.B. 1998)
(a) 0.70 (b) 3525 (c) 4480 (d) 9600 (e) None of these

14. $100 \times 10 - 100 \div 2000 \div 100 = ?$
(R.R.B. 1998)
(a) 29 (b) 780 (c) 930 (d) 979

15. What mathematical operation should come at the place of '?' in the equation :
$2 \; ? \; 6 - 12 \div 4 + 2 = 11$
(R.R.B. 2003)
(a) + (b) − (c) × (d) ÷

16. If $46 - [28 - (37 - (15 - *))] = 58$, then * is equal to :
(a) -29 (b) -19 (c) 19 (d) 29

17. The value of $\frac{(6 - 6 + 6) \div 6}{4 - 4 + 4 \div 4 + 4}$ is equal to :
(a) 1 (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{4}{13}$ (d) $3\frac{6}{13}$

18. $\frac{4 + 4 \times 18 - 6 - 8}{123 \times 6 - 146 \times 5} = ?$
(L.I.C. 2003)
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 8.65 (d) 7.75

19. $\frac{180 \times 15 - 12 \times 20}{140 \times 8 + 2 \times 55} = ?$
(B.S.R.B. 1998)
(a) $\frac{1}{7}$ (b) $\frac{4}{5}$ (c) 2 (d) 4 (e) None of these

20. Which of the following will come in place of both the question marks in the following equation ?
$$\frac{128 \div 16 \times ? - 7 \times 2}{7^2 - 8 \times 6 + 7^2} = 1$$
(S.B.I.P.O. 2001)
(a) 3 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 17 (e) 18

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21. Simplify : $18 - [6 - \{6 + 2(7 - \overline{8 - 5})\}]$ (R.R.B. 2003)

(a) 13 (b) 15 (c) 27 (d) 22

22. The value of $1 + [1 + 1 + \{1 - 1 + (1 + 1 - 2)\}]$ is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{5}{3}$ (c) 1 (d) 2

23. Evaluate : $\frac{8 - [5 - \{-8 + 2\}] \div 2}{[5 - 3] - [5 - 8] \div 3}$. (S.S.C. 1999)

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

24. Which of the following pairs of fractions adds up to a number greater than 5 ? (Hotel Management, 2000)

(a) $\frac{5}{3}, \frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{7}{3}, \frac{11}{5}$ (c) $\frac{11}{4}, \frac{8}{3}$ (d) $\frac{13}{5}, \frac{11}{6}$

25. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{14} - \frac{1}{28}$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 1999)

(a) 2 (b) 2.5 (c) 3 (d) 3.5

26. $1\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{1}{8} + 3\frac{2}{5} = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) $9\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $9\frac{29}{60}$ (c) $10\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $10\frac{29}{60}$

27. $20\frac{1}{2} - 30\frac{1}{3} - 15\frac{1}{6} = ?$

(a) $34\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $35\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $35\frac{5}{6}$ (d) $45\frac{1}{3}$

28. If $[p]$ means the greatest integer less than or equal to p, then $\left[-\frac{1}{4}\right] - \left[4\frac{1}{4}\right] + [3]$ is equal to : (Section Officers', 2003)

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

29. $\frac{1}{\left(2\frac{1}{3}\right)} - \frac{1}{\left(1\frac{3}{4}\right)}$ is equal to : (R.R.B. 1998)

(a) $\frac{7}{14}$ (b) $\frac{12}{49}$ (c) $4\frac{1}{12}$ (d) None of these

30. $8\frac{5}{6} - 3\frac{8}{9} - ? = 1$

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{17}{13}$ (d) 3

31. If $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} = 4$, then $x = ?$ (M.B.A. 2002)

(a) $\frac{8}{18}$ (b) $\frac{9}{19}$ (c) $\frac{18}{8}$ (d) $\frac{24}{11}$

32. $\dfrac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{5}}$ is simplified to (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) $-\frac{3}{10}$ (b) $\frac{-16}{3}$ (c) -2 (d) 1

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33. $5-\left[\frac{3}{4}+\left\{2\frac{1}{2}-\left(0.5+\overline{\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{7}}\right)\right\}\right]$ is equal to :

(a) $1\frac{19}{84}$ (b) $2\frac{61}{84}$ (c) $2\frac{23}{84}$ (d) $2\frac{47}{84}$

34. When $\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{6}\right)$ is divided by $\left(\frac{3}{5}-\frac{5}{8}+\frac{3}{5}-\frac{7}{18}\right)$, the result is : (S.S.C. 2000)

(a) $3\frac{1}{18}$ (b) $3\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $3\frac{3}{10}$ (d) $5\frac{1}{10}$

35. Which of the following can be used to compute $\left(34\times4\frac{1}{2}\right)$?

(a) $(30\times4)+\left(4\times4\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (b) $(34\times40)+\left(34\times\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(c) $\left(30\times4\frac{1}{2}\right)+(4\times4)$ (d) $\left(34\times\frac{1}{2}\right)+(30\times4)+(4\times4)$

36. $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{4}{7}$ of $\frac{5}{9}$ of $\frac{21}{24}$ of 504 = ? (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) 63 (b) 69 (c) 96 (d) 109 (e) None of these

37. $6\frac{5}{6}\times5\frac{1}{3}+17\frac{2}{3}\times4\frac{1}{2}=?$ (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) $112\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $115\frac{2}{3}$ (c) 240 (d) 663 (e) None of these

38. $\frac{3}{5}$ of $168\times15\div5+?-549=9+235$ (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)

(a) 107 (b) 174 (c) 185 (d) 295 (e) None of these

39. Find the value of * in the following :

$$1\frac{2}{3}+\frac{2}{7}\times\frac{*}{7}=1\frac{1}{4}\times\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{6}$$ (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) 0.006 (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) 0.6 (d) 5

40. $5\frac{2}{3}\div?\frac{5}{9}=2$ (Hotel Management, 1998)

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) None of these

41. Supply the two missing figures in order indicated by x and y in the given equation, the fractions being in their lowest terms. (IGNOU, 2003)

$$5\frac{1}{x}\times y\frac{3}{4}=20$$

(a) 3, 1 (b) 3, 3 (c) 4, 1 (d) 6, 3

42. The difference of $1\frac{3}{16}$ and its reciprocal is equal to (M.A.T. 2002)

(a) $1\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{15}{16}$ (d) None of these

43. How many $\frac{1}{8}$s are there in $37\frac{1}{2}$?

(a) 300 (b) 400 (c) 500 (d) Cannot be determined

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44. $\frac{3}{5}$ is what part of $\frac{1}{12}$?

(a) $\frac{3}{7}$ (b) $\frac{1}{12}$ (c) $\frac{4}{3}$ (d) None of these

45. The smallest fraction which should be subtracted from the sum of $1\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{7}{12}$, $3\frac{1}{3}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ to make the result a whole number is :

(a) $\frac{5}{12}$ (b) $\frac{7}{12}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 7

46. If x is a positive number, then which of the following fractions has the greatest value ?

(a) $\frac{x}{x}$ (b) $\frac{x}{x+1}$ (c) $\frac{x+1}{x}$ (d) $\frac{x+2}{x+3}$

47. By how much is three-fifth of 350 greater than four-seventh of 210 ?

(a) 95 (b) 110 (c) 120 (d) 210 (e) None of these

(S.B.I.P.O. 2003)

48. By how much does $\frac{6}{7/8}$ exceed $\frac{6/7}{8}$? (Section Officers', 2003)

(a) $6\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $6\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $7\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $7\frac{5}{6}$

49. If $\frac{4}{5}$ of an estate be worth Rs. 16,800, then the value of $\frac{3}{7}$ of the estate is :

(a) Rs. 9000 (b) Rs. 21,000 (c) Rs. 72,000 (d) Rs. 90,000

(S.S.C. 2002)

50. Two-fifth of one-fourth of three-seventh of a number is 15. What is half of that number ?

(a) 94 (b) 96 (c) 188 (d) 196 (e) None of these

(Bank P.O. 1999)

51. One-fifth of a number exceeds one-seventh of the same by 10. The number is :

(a) 125 (b) 150 (c) 175 (d) 200

52. If $x * y = x^2 + y^2 - xy$, then the value of $9 * 11$ is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) 93 (b) 103 (c) 113 (d) 121

53. If $a * b = \frac{ab}{a+b}$, find the value of $2 * (2 * -1)$ (M.B.A. 2002)

(a) -3 (b) -1.5 (c) -1 (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

54. If $a * b = 2a - 3b + ab$, then $8 * 5 + 5 * 3$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 1998)

(a) 22 (b) 24 (c) 26 (d) 28

55. If $x \oplus y = x^2 - 2y$, what is the value of p if $4 \oplus (3 \oplus p) = 50$? (N.I.F.T. 1997)

(a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 12.5

56. If $a * b * c$ means $\frac{a+b}{c}$ for all numbers except 0, then $(x * y * z) * a * b$ is equal to

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{a+b+c}{ab}$ (d) $\frac{a+b+ac}{bc}$ (e) $\frac{ab-bc+ca}{a+b+c}$

57. 7 is added to a certain number; the sum is multiplied by 5; the product is divided by 9 and 3 is subtracted from the quotient. The remainder left is 12. The number is :

(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 60

(S.S.C. 2000)

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58. The value of $\left(\frac{5}{7} \text{ of } 1\frac{6}{13}\right) \div \left(2\frac{5}{7} \div 3\frac{1}{4}\right)$ is : (R.R.B. 2001)

(a) $\frac{20}{169}$ (b) 1 (c) $\frac{5}{4}$ (d) $1\frac{119}{189}$

59. $2\frac{3}{4} \div 2\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{12} = ?$ (Hotel Management, 2001)

(a) $\frac{39}{48}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{169}{144}$ (d) None of these

60. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{3} - 8\frac{1}{3} \div 5\frac{2}{3} = ?$ (Bank P.O. 1999)

(a) $\frac{7}{17}$ (b) $1\frac{33}{34}$ (c) 8 (d) $18\frac{1}{34}$

61. $\frac{4335}{4734} \div 1\frac{7}{8} = \frac{289}{528}$ (Hotel Management, 2000)

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 8 (d) None of these

62. $6\frac{1}{3} - 3\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{1}{3} \div ? + 3\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{1}{5} = ?$

(a) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $2\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $3\frac{1}{4}$ (d) None of these

63. $9 - 1\frac{2}{9}$ of $3\frac{3}{11} \div 5\frac{1}{7}$ of $\frac{7}{9} = ?$ (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) $\frac{5}{4}$ (b) 8 (c) $8\frac{33}{81}$ (d) 9

64. $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{6}{7} \times ? - \frac{8}{9} \div 1\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{5}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{7}{9}$

(a) $\frac{7}{8}$ (b) $\frac{6}{7}$ (c) 1 (d) None of these

65. $\frac{3}{4} \div 2\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}} \times 3\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{6} = ?$

(a) $\frac{7}{18}$ (b) $\frac{49}{54}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{5}$

66. A student was asked to solve the fraction $\frac{\frac{7}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{5}{3}}{2 \div 1\frac{2}{3}}$ and his answer was $\frac{1}{4}$. By how much was his answer wrong ? (N.I.F.T. 1997)

(a) 2 (b) $\frac{1}{55}$ (c) $\frac{1}{220}$ (d) None of these

67. Simplify : $\frac{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{3}\right)}{1\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \frac{4}{5}}$ (C.B.I. 1998)

(a) $\frac{1}{63}$ (b) $\frac{22}{40}$ (c) $\frac{23}{55}$ (d) $\frac{23}{63}$

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68. The simplified value of $\dfrac{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{1}{3}} \div \frac{1}{8}$ is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{9}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 1

69. The value of $\dfrac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}}$ is :

(a) 1 (b) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $2\frac{2}{3}$ (d) 3

70. $\dfrac{3\frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{5} \text{ of } \frac{5}{6}}{4\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{5} \div \left(\frac{3}{10} + 21\frac{1}{5}\right)}$ is equal to :

(a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $2\frac{7}{12}$ (c) $15\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $21\frac{1}{2}$

71. $\dfrac{7\frac{1}{2} - 5\frac{3}{4}}{3\frac{1}{2} + ?} \div \dfrac{\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{4}}{1\frac{1}{5} \div 3\frac{1}{2}} = 0.6$

(a) $4\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $4\frac{2}{3}$ (d) None of these

72. On simplification, 8034 − (1002 − 20.04) is equal to : (S.S.C. 2000)

(a) 2543 (b) 2964 (c) 2993 (d) 3526

73. 52.416 ÷ 18.72 + 5.28 = ?

(a) 2.05664 (b) 8.33 (c) 9.08 (d) 9.80

74. $8\frac{2}{7}$ of 1568 ÷ 265.75 = ? ÷ 2455.60 : (S.B.I.P.O. 1998)

(a) 10354.10 (b) 10578.15 (c) 10602.15 (d) 11250.15

75. 5.8 × 2.5 − 0.6 × 5.75 + 139.25 = ? (Bank P.O. 1998)

(a) 157.30 (b) 157.60 (c) 158.40 (d) 160.30

76. $8\frac{1}{4} - 4\frac{1}{5} + 2.8 + \frac{4}{?} - 2.32 = 5.33$

(a) .05 (b) .5 (c) 5 (d) None of these

77. The value of 0.008 × 0.01 × 0.0072 ÷ (0.12 × 0.0004) is : (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) 0.012 (b) 0.12 (c) 1.02 (d) 1.2

78. 2.975 × 5.22 ÷ 0.87 − 1.425 × 0.02 = ?

(a) 0.142215 (b) 1.42215 (c) 14.2215 (d) None of these

79. 0.2 + 0.2 − 0.2 ÷ 0.2 × (0.2 × 0.2), on simplification, gives :

(a) 0.04 (b) 0.2 (c) 0.36 (d) 1

80. 11.5 + 0.26 ÷ 0.464 − 0.2625 − 0.07 = ? (R.R.B. 1998)

(a) 9.2 (b) 9.56 (c) 27.2 (d) 27.56

81. 4.59 × 1.8 ÷ 3.6 ÷ 5.4 of $\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{6}$ = ?

(a) 2.585 (b) 2.705 (c) 3.105 (d) None of these

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82. $\dfrac{64\frac{2}{5} - 34.7135}{6.25 \text{ of } ?} = 1$

(a) $2\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 2.75 (c) $4\frac{3}{4}$ (d) None of these

83. $2.002 + 7.9\,[2.8 - 6.3\,(3.5 - 1.5) + 15.6] = ?$ (S.S.C. 1997)

(a) 2.002 (b) 4.2845 (c) 10.813 (d) 42.845

84. $24 - [2.4 - 1.24 \times 2 - (0.94 - ?)] = 22.0564$

(a) 0.0024 (b) 0.024 (c) 0.54 (d) None of these

85. $3 - [1.6 - (3.2 - (3.2 - 2.25 + x))] = 0.65$ The value of x is : (R.R.B. 2002)

(a) 0.8 (b) 6.7 (c) 3 (d) 7

86. $587.4 \div 58.74 \times 2 - 5.874 \div 2\frac{?}{4} = 702.744$

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None of these

87. $54.27 - [12.84 - (?).87 - (8.41 \times 2 - 1.85)] = 38.33$

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) None of these

88. $6\frac{2}{3}$ of $7.26 \div 0.45$ of $? = 8\frac{32}{117}$

(a) $\frac{1}{13}$ (b) 13 (c) $13\frac{1}{9}$ (d) None of these

89. What is the value of $\dfrac{(P+Q)}{(P-Q)}$ if $\dfrac{P}{Q} = 7$? (Hotel Management, 2000)

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{4}{3}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$

90. If $\dfrac{x}{y} = \dfrac{4}{5}$, then the value of $\left(\dfrac{4}{7} + \dfrac{2y - x}{2y + x}\right)$ is : (R.R.B. 2003)

(a) $\frac{3}{7}$ (b) 1 (c) $1\frac{1}{7}$ (d) 2

91. If $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{4}{3}$, then the value of $\dfrac{6a + 4b}{9a - 3b}$ is :

(a) -1 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

92. If $\dfrac{x}{2y} = \dfrac{5}{7}$, the value of $\dfrac{x - y}{x + y} - \dfrac{14}{19}$ is :

(a) $\frac{13}{19}$ (b) $\frac{15}{19}$ (c) 1 (d) $1\frac{1}{19}$

93. If $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{4}{5}$ and $\dfrac{b}{c} = \dfrac{15}{13}$, then $\dfrac{c^2 - a^2}{c^2 + a^2}$ is :

(a) $\frac{1}{7}$ (b) $\frac{5}{29}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) None of these

94. If $(a - b)$ is 6 more than $(c + d)$ and $(a - b)$ is 3 less than $(c - d)$, then $(a - b)$ is :

(a) 0.5 (b) 1 (c) 1.5 (d) None of these

95. If $x = \dfrac{a}{a - 1}$ and $y = \dfrac{1}{a - 1}$, then : (Bank P.O. 2003)

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(a) x is equal to y (b) x is equal to y only if $a < 1$
(c) x is greater than y (d) x is greater than y only if $a < 1$
(e) y is greater than x only if $a < 1$

96. If $0 < a < 1$, then the value of $a + \frac{1}{a}$ is : (S.S.C. 1997)

(a) less than 2 (b) greater than 2 (c) less than 4 (d) greater than 4

97. If $\frac{a}{x} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ and $\frac{b}{y} + \frac{x}{c} = 1$, then $\frac{a}{x} + \frac{c}{x}$ will be equal to : (C.D.S. 2003)

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{b}{y}$ (c) 1 (d) $\frac{y}{b}$

98. If a, b, c are integers, $a^2 + b^2 = 45$ and $b^2 + c^2 = 40$, then the values of a, b and c respectively are :

(a) 2, 6, 3 (b) 3, 2, 6 (c) 5, 4, 3 (d) None of these

99. If $\frac{a}{3} - \frac{b}{4} = \frac{c}{7}$, then the value of $\frac{a - b + c}{c}$ is : (C.B.I. 2003)

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$ (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) 2 (d) 7

100. If $3x + y - x^2 + P = 7x + 5$, what is the value of P ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2006)

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $8\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ (d) Cannot be determined

101. If $\frac{2a + b}{c + 4b} = 3$, then find the value of $\frac{a + b}{a + 2b}$. (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) $\frac{3}{7}$ (b) $\frac{5}{9}$ (c) $\frac{10}{7}$ (d) $\frac{10}{9}$

102. If $(3a + 3b)(2c - 3d) = (2a - 2b)(3c + 3d)$, then :

(a) $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ (b) $\frac{a}{d} = \frac{c}{b}$ (c) $\frac{c}{b} = \frac{d}{c}$ (d) $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{d}$

103. If $(a + b + 2c - 3d)(a - b - 2c + 3d) = (a - b + 2c - 3d)(a + b - 2c - 3d)$, then $2bc$ is equal to : (M.A.T. 2003)

(a) $\frac{3}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3a}{2d}$ (c) $3ad$ (d) a^2d^2

104. The value of $\dfrac{1}{2 + \dfrac{1}{2 + \dfrac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{2}}}}$ is : (S.S.C. 1999)

(a) $\frac{3}{8}$ (b) $\frac{19}{8}$ (c) $\frac{8}{3}$ (d) $\frac{8}{19}$

105. If $2 = x + \dfrac{1}{1 + \dfrac{1}{3 - \frac{1}{4}}}$, then the value of x is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) $\frac{12}{17}$ (b) $\frac{13}{17}$ (c) $\frac{18}{17}$ (d) $\frac{21}{17}$

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106. If $\dfrac{2+\dfrac{1}{3\frac{4}{5}}}{2+\dfrac{1}{3+\dfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{4}}}} = x$, then the value of x is : (C.R.I. 1995)

(a) $\frac{1}{7}$ (b) $\frac{3}{7}$ (c) 1 (d) $\frac{6}{7}$

107. $8 - 8 \times \dfrac{2\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{2}{7}}{2 - \dfrac{1}{6 - \frac{1}{6}}}$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

108. $\dfrac{2}{2+\dfrac{2}{3+\dfrac{2}{3+\frac{2}{3}}}} \times 0.39$ is simplified to : (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) 2 (c) 6 (d) None of these

109. Simplify : $\dfrac{1}{1-\dfrac{\frac{2}{3}}{1+\frac{2}{3}+\dfrac{\frac{8}{9}}{1-\frac{2}{3}}}}$. (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) $\frac{11}{13}$ (b) $\frac{13}{15}$ (c) $\frac{13}{11}$ (d) $\frac{15}{13}$

110. If $\frac{37}{13} = 2 - \dfrac{1}{x+\dfrac{1}{y+\frac{1}{z}}}$, where x, y, z are natural numbers, then x, y, z are :

(a) 1, 2, 5 (b) 1, 5, 2 (c) 5, 2, 11 (d) 11, 2, 5

(Assistant Grade, 1998)

111. If $x = 1 - q$ and $y = 2q + 1$, then for what value of q, x is equal to y ?

(a) -1 (b) 0 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 2

(B.S.F. 2001)

112. Find x if $\frac{x}{5} - \frac{x}{6} = 4$

(a) -120 (b) -130 (c) 100 (d) 120

113. If $4x + 5y = 88$ and $\frac{3x}{2y} = \frac{21}{22}$, then $y - x = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2002)

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 11

114. Which of the following values of x and y satisfy the following equations I and II ? (B.S.R.B. 2003)

I. $3x + y = 19$ II. $x - y = 9$

(a) $-7, -2$ (b) $-7, 2$ (c) $7, -2$ (d) $7, 2$

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115. If $a + b = 5$ and $3a - 2b = 20$, then $(3a - b)$ will be : (M.B.A. 1998)
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25

116. If $2p + 3q = 18$ and $2p - q = 2$, then $2p + q = ?$
(a) 8 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 20

117. If $2x + y = 5$ and $3x - 4y = 2$, then the value of $2xy$ is :
(a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 10

118. If $3x - 5y = 5$ and $\frac{4}{x+y} = \frac{5}{7}$, then what is the value of $x - y$? (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 9 (e) None of these

119. If $4x - 3y = 18xy$ and $2x - 5y + 4xy = 0$, then the values of x and y will be respectively :
(a) $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $-\frac{1}{3}$ (b) -1 and -3 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$

120. If $2x + y = 17$; $y - 2z = 15$ and $x + y = 9$, then what is the value of $4x - 3y - z$?
(a) 41 (b) 43 (c) 45 (d) 55 (e) None of these
(S.B.I.P.O. 1999)

121. If $3x - 4y + z = 7$; $2y - z + 3y = 19$; $x - 2y + 2z = 24$, then what is the value of z ?
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8

122. If $2x + y = 15$, $2y - z = 25$ and $2z + x = 28$, what is the value of z ?
(a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 11

123. If $2x + 3y = 31$, $y - z = 4$ and $x + 2z = 11$, then what is the value of $x + y + z$?
(a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) 16
(Bank P.O. 2003)

124. $\frac{3}{2}\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1+\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(1-\frac{2}{5}\right)\left(1+\frac{6}{7}\right)\left(1-\frac{12}{13}\right) = ?$ (Hotel Management, 2001)
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{1}{7}$ (d) None of these

125. When simplified, the product $\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\ldots\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)$ gives (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) $\frac{1}{n}$ (b) $\frac{2}{n}$ (c) $\frac{2(n-1)}{n}$ (d) $\frac{2}{n(n+1)}$

126. The value of $\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)\ldots\left(1+\frac{1}{120}\right)$ is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 30 (b) 40.5 (c) 60.5 (d) 121

127. When simplified, the product $\left(2-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(2-\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(2-\frac{5}{7}\right)\ldots\left(2-\frac{999}{1001}\right)$ is equal to :
(a) $\frac{991}{1001}$ (b) $\frac{1001}{13}$ (c) $\frac{1003}{13}$ (d) None of these

128. Find the sum : $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{20}+\frac{1}{30}+\frac{1}{42}+\frac{1}{56}+\frac{1}{72}+\frac{1}{90}+\frac{1}{110}+\frac{1}{132}$
(a) $\frac{7}{8}$ (b) $\frac{11}{12}$ (c) $\frac{15}{16}$ (d) $\frac{17}{18}$

129. The sum of the first 35 terms of the series $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}\ldots$ is :
(a) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) None of these

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130. The value of $999\frac{995}{999} \times 999$ is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) 996809 (b) 998995 (c) 998999 (d) 999821

131. $\left(999\frac{1}{7} + 999\frac{2}{7} + 999\frac{3}{7} + 999\frac{4}{7} + 999\frac{5}{7} + 999\frac{6}{7}\right)$ is simplified to : (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) 3997 (b) 5979 (c) 5994 (d) 5997

132. The value of $1 - \frac{1}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1}{4 \times 3^2} + \frac{1}{4 \times 3^3}$ is

(a) $\frac{121}{108}$ (b) $\frac{8}{3}$ (c) $\frac{31}{2}$ (d) None of these

133. $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}$ is equal to :

(a) $\frac{7}{30}$ (b) $\frac{11}{30}$ (c) $\frac{13}{20}$ (d) $\frac{17}{30}$

134. The value of $\frac{3}{1^2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{5}{2^2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{7}{3^2 \cdot 4^2} + \frac{9}{4^2 \cdot 5^2} + \frac{11}{5^2 \cdot 6^2} + \frac{13}{6^2 \cdot 7^2} + \frac{15}{7^2 \cdot 8^2} + \frac{17}{8^2 \cdot 9^2} + \frac{19}{9^2 \cdot 10^2}$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{100}$ (b) $\frac{99}{100}$ (c) 1 (d) $\frac{101}{100}$

(S.S.C. 2004)

135. How may pieces of 85 cm length can be cut from a rod 42.5 metres long ?

(a) 30 (b) 40 (c) 60 (d) None of these

136. Income of a company doubles after every one year. If the initial income was Rs. 4 lakhs, what would be the income after 5 years ? (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) Rs. 1.24 crores (b) Rs. 1.28 crores (c) Rs. 2.52 crores

(d) Rs. 2.56 crores (e) None of these

137. On sports day, if 30 children were made to stand in a column, then 16 columns could be formed. If 24 children were made to stand in a column, then how many columns could be formed ? (Hotel Management, 2002)

(a) 20 (b) 22 (c) 29 (d) 45

138. The number of students in each section of a school is 24. After admitting new students, three new sections were started. Now, the total number of sections is 16 and there are 21 students in each section. The number of new students admitted is :

(a) 14 (b) 24 (c) 48 (d) 114

139. A class starts at 10 a.m. and lasts till 1.37 p.m. Four periods are held during this interval. After every period, 5 minutes are given free to the students. The exact duration of each period is :

(a) 42 minutes (b) 48 minutes (c) 51 minutes (d) 53 minutes

140. A light was seen at intervals of 13 seconds. It was seen for the first time at 1 hr 54 min. 50 secs. a.m. and the last time at 3 hrs. 17 min. 49 secs. a.m. How many times was the light seen ? (A.A.O. Exam, 2003)

(a) 360 (b) 375 (c) 378 (d) 384

141. A man earns Rs. 20 on the first day and spends Rs. 15 on the next day. He again earns Rs. 20 on the third day and spends Rs. 15 on the fourth day. If he continues to save like this, how soon will he have Rs. 60 in hand ? (IGNOU, 2003)

(a) On 17th day (b) On 27th day (c) On 39th day (d) On 40th day

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142. It costs Rs. x each to make the first thousand copies of a compact disc and Rs. y to make each subsequent copy. If z is greater than 1000, how much will it cost to make z copies of the compact disc ? (R.R.B. 2001)
(a) $zx - zy$ (b) $1000x + yz$
(c) $1000(x - y) + yz$ (d) $1000(z - y) + xz$

143. Along a yard 225 metres long, 26 trees are planted at equal distances, one tree being at each end of the yard. What is the distance between two consecutive trees ?
(a) 8 metres (b) 9 metres (c) 10 metres (d) 15 metres
(R.R.B. 2002)

144. A boy was asked to multiply a number by 25. He instead multiplied the number by 52 and got the answer 324 more than the correct answer. The number to be multiplied was :
(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 25 (d) 32

145. A boy multiplied 423 by a number and obtained 65589 as his answer. If both the fives in the answer are wrong and all other figures are correct, the correct answer is :
(a) 56489 (b) 61189 (c) 62189 (d) 62389

146. The total monthly salary of 4 men and 2 women is Rs. 46,000. If a woman earns Rs. 500 more than a man, what is the monthly salary of a woman ?
(a) Rs. 8500 (b) Rs. 7500 (c) Rs. 8000 (d) Rs. 9000
(Bank P.O. 1999)

147. David got two and a half times as many marks in English as in History. If his total marks in the two subjects are 140, the marks obtained by him in English are :
(a) 40 (b) 75 (c) 90 (d) 100
(Assistant Grade, 1998)

148. A pineapple costs Rs. 7 each. A watermelon costs Rs. 5 each. X spends Rs. 38 on these fruits. The number of pineapples purchased is (M.B.A. 1998)
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) Data inadequate

149. The number of girls in a class is 5 times the number of boys. Which of the following cannot be the total number of children in the class ? (R.R.B. 2002)
(a) 24 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 42 (e) 54

150. Water boils at 212°F or 100°C and melts at 32°F or 0°C. If the temperature of a particular day is 35°C, it is equivalent to . (R.R.B. 2000)
(a) 85°F (b) 90°F (c) 95°F (d) 99°F

151. A sum of Rs. 750 is distributed among A, B, C and D in such a manner that A gets as much as B and C together, B gets Rs. 125 more than C and D gets as much as C. What is A's share ?
(a) Rs. 100 (b) Rs. 225 (c) Rs. 275 (d) Rs. 325

152. A bonus of Rs. 1000 is to be divided among three people so that Rohit receives twice as much as Sachin, who receives one fifth as much as Gagan. How much money should Gagan receive ?
(a) Rs. 100 (b) Rs. 250 (c) Rs. 375 (d) Rs. 625

153. The total number of digits used in numbering the pages of a book having 366 pages, is : (S.C.R.A. 1998)
(a) 732 (b) 990 (c) 1098 (d) 1305

154. A printer numbers the pages of a book starting with 1 and uses 3189 digits in all. How many pages does the book have ? (M.A.T. 2002)
(a) 1000 (b) 1074 (c) 1075 (d) 1080

155. In a garden, there are 10 rows and 12 columns of mango trees. The distance between the two trees is 2 metres and a distance of one metre is left from all sides of the boundary of the garden. The length of the garden is :
(a) 20 m (b) 22 m (c) 24 m (d) 26 m

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156. What fraction of an hour is a second ?

(a) $\frac{1}{24}$ (b) $\frac{1}{60}$ (c) $\frac{1}{120}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3600}$

157. When a ball bounces, it rises to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the height from which it fell. If the ball is dropped from a height of 32 m, how high will it rise at the third bounce ? (S.S.C. 2000)

(a) 13 m (b) $13\frac{1}{2}$ m (c) $14\frac{1}{2}$ m (d) None of these

158. Sanket earns twice as much in the month of March as in each of the other months of the year. What part of his entire annual earnings was earned in March ?

(a) $\frac{1}{7}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{2}{11}$ (d) $\frac{2}{13}$

159. If one-third of a tank holds 80 litres of water, then the quantity of water that half of the tank holds is : (S.S.C. 1999)

(a) $\frac{80}{3}$ litres (b) 100 litres (c) 120 litres (d) 240 litres

160. A person travels 3.5 km from place A to place B. Out of this distance, he travels $1\frac{2}{3}$ km on bicycle, $1\frac{1}{6}$ km on scooter and the rest on foot. What portion of the whole distance does he cover on foot ? (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) $\frac{3}{10}$ (b) $\frac{4}{11}$ (c) $\frac{1}{21}$ (d) $\frac{5}{6}$

161. What fraction of $\frac{4}{7}$ must be added to itself to make the sum $1\frac{1}{14}$? (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{4}{7}$ (c) $\frac{7}{8}$ (d) $\frac{15}{14}$

162. Express $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Rs. 25.20 as a fraction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Rs. 36

(a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) $\frac{5}{12}$ (c) $\frac{7}{10}$ (d) $\frac{11}{90}$

163. A 70 cm long wire is to be cut into two pieces such that one piece will be $\frac{2}{5}$ as long as the other. How many centimetres will the shorter piece be ?

(a) 10 (b) 14 (c) 20 (d) 28

164. A certain amount is distributed among A, B and C. A gets $\frac{3}{15}$ and B gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole amount. If C gets Rs. 81, then B gets :

(a) Rs. 30 (b) Rs. 32 (c) Rs. 36 (d) Rs. 40

165. $\frac{1}{10}$ of a pole is coloured red, $\frac{1}{20}$ white, $\frac{1}{30}$ blue, $\frac{1}{40}$ black, $\frac{1}{50}$ violet, $\frac{1}{60}$ yellow and the rest is green. If the length of the green portion of the pole is 12.08 metres, then the length of the pole is (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) 16 m (b) 18 m (c) 20 m (d) 30 m

166. In an examination, a student was asked to find $\frac{3}{16}$ of a certain number. By mistake, he found $\frac{3}{4}$ of that number. His answer was 150 more than the correct answer. The number is : (R.R.B. 2003)

(a) 180 (b) 240 (c) 280 (d) 290

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167. A student was asked to find the value of $\frac{3}{8}$ of a sum of money. The student made a mistake by dividing the sum by $\frac{3}{8}$ and thus got an answer which exceeded the correct answer by Rs. 55. The correct answer was :
(a) Rs. 9 (b) Rs. 18 (c) Rs. 24 (d) Rs. 64

168. If we multiply a fraction by itself and divide the product by its reciprocal, the fraction thus obtained is $18\frac{26}{27}$. The original fraction is :
(a) $\frac{8}{27}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $2\frac{2}{3}$ (d) None of these

169. The marks scored in an examination are converted from 50 to 10 for the purpose of internal assessment. The highest marks were 47 and the lowest were 14. The difference between the maximum and the minimum internal assessment scores is :
(a) 3.3 (b) 5.8 (c) 6.6 (d) 7.4
(S.S.C. 2000)

170. One-third of Rahul's savings in National Savings Certificate is equal to one-half of his savings in Public Provident Fund. If he has Rs. 1,50,000 as total savings, how much has he saved in Public Provident Fund ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) Rs. 30,000 (b) Rs. 50,000 (c) Rs. 60,000 (d) Rs. 90,000

171. In a family, the father took $\frac{2}{4}$ of the cake and he had 3 times as much as each of the other members had. The total number of family members is :
(a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 12

172. A waiter's salary consists of his salary and tips. During one week his tips were $\frac{5}{4}$ of his salary. What fraction of his income came from tips ?
(a) $\frac{4}{9}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{5}{8}$ (d) $\frac{5}{9}$

173. A sum of Rs. 1360 has been divided among A, B and C such that A gets $\frac{2}{3}$ of what B gets and B gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of what C gets. B's share is : (M.A.T. 2002)
(a) Rs. 120 (b) Rs. 160 (c) Rs. 240 (d) Rs. 300

174. Three friends had dinner at a restaurant. When the bill was received, Amita paid $\frac{2}{3}$ as much as Veena paid and Veena paid $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as Tanya paid. What fraction of the bill did Veena pay ?
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{11}$ (c) $\frac{13}{31}$ (d) $\frac{5}{8}$

175. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tank holds 135 litres of water. What part of the tank is full if it contains 180 litres of water ? (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{2}{5}$

176. A tank is $\frac{2}{5}$ full. If 16 litres of water is added to the tank, it becomes $\frac{6}{7}$ full. The capacity of the tank is :
(a) 28 litres (b) 32 litres (c) 35 litres (d) 42 litres

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177. The fluid contained in a bucket can fill four large bottles or seven small bottles. A full large bottle is used to fill an empty small bottle. What fraction of the fluid is left over in the large bottle when the small one is full ? (D.M.R.C. 2003)

(a) $\frac{2}{7}$ (b) $\frac{3}{7}$ (c) $\frac{4}{7}$ (d) $\frac{5}{7}$

178. To fill a tank, 25 buckets of water is required. How many buckets of water will be required to fill the same tank if the capacity of the bucket is reduced to two-fifth of its present ? (R.B.I. 2003)

(a) 10 (b) 35 (c) $62\frac{1}{2}$

(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

179. Peter gave one-fourth of the amount he had to Michael. Michael in turn gave half of what he received from Peter to Sam. If the difference between the remaining amount with Peter and the amount received by Sam is Rs. 500, how much money did Michael receive from Peter ? (S.B.I.P.O. 1999)

(a) Rs. 100 (b) Rs. 200 (c) Rs. 400

(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

180. Four children A, B, C and D divide a bag of sweets. A takes $\frac{1}{3}$ of them, B $\frac{2}{5}$ th of the remainder and the rest is equally shared between C and D. What fraction of the sweets did C or D get ?

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{1}{17}$

181. A boy reads $\frac{3}{8}$ th of a book on one day and $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the remainder on another day. If there were 30 pages unread, how many pages did the book contain ? (I.M.T. 2002)

(a) 240 (b) 300 (c) 600 (d) None of these

182. A man has divided his total money in his will in such a way that half of it goes to his wife, $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the remaining among his three sons equally and the rest among his four daughters equally. If each daughter gets Rs. 20,000, how much money will each son get ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)

(a) Rs. 48,333.33 (b) Rs. 50,333.33 (c) Rs. 53,333.33

(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

183. An institute organised a fete and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the girls and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the boys participated in the same. What fraction of the total number of students took part in the fete ?

(a) $\frac{9}{13}$ (b) $\frac{13}{40}$ (c) Data inadequate (d) None of these

(N.I.F.T. 2000)

184. At an International Dinner, $\frac{1}{5}$ of the people attending were French men. If the number of French women at the dinner was $\frac{2}{3}$ greater than the number of French men, and there were no other French people at the dinner, then what fraction of the people at the dinner were not French ? (M.B.A. 2003)

(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{15}$

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185. In a class, $\frac{3}{5}$ of the students are girls and rest are boys. If $\frac{2}{9}$ of the girls and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the boys are absent, what part of the total number of students is present ?

(a) $\frac{17}{26}$ (b) $\frac{18}{49}$ (c) $\frac{22}{30}$ (d) $\frac{23}{36}$

186. One-third of the boys and one-half of the girls of a college participated in a social work project. If the number of participating students is 300 out of which 100 are boys, what is the total number of students in the college ? **(Bank P.O. 2000)**

(a) 500 (b) 600 (c) 700 (d) 800

187. To win an election, a candidate needs $\frac{3}{5}$ of the votes cast. If after $\frac{2}{3}$ of the votes have been counted, a candidate has $\frac{5}{6}$ of what he needs, then what part of the remaining votes does he still need ?

(a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{3}{8}$ (c) $\frac{1}{10}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

188. In an office, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the staff can neither type nor take shorthand. However, $\frac{1}{5}$th can type and $\frac{1}{3}$rd can take shorthand. What part of the whole staff can do both ?

(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{3}{40}$ (c) $\frac{13}{40}$ (d) $\frac{17}{60}$

189. The charges of hired car are Rs. 4 per km for the first 60 km, Rs. 5 per km for the next 30 km and Rs. 8 for every 5 km for further journey. If the balance amount left over with Rohit is one-fourth of what he paid towards the charges of the hired car for travelling 320 km, how much money did he have initially with him ?

(a) Rs. 1075 (b) Rs. 1255 (c) Rs. 1540 (d) None of these

190. A fires 5 shots to B's 3 but A kills only once in 3 shots while B kills once in 2 shots. When B has missed 27 times, A has killed : **(C.B.I. 1997)**

(a) 30 birds (b) 60 birds (c) 72 birds (d) 90 birds

191. If every 2 out of 3 readymade shirts need alterations in the collar, every 3 out of 4 need alterations in the sleeves, and every 4 out of 5 need it in the body, how many alterations will be required for 60 shirts ?

(a) 24 (b) 123 (c) 133 (d) 143

192. The sum of three fractions is $2\frac{11}{24}$. When the largest fraction is divided by the smallest, the fraction thus obtained is $\frac{7}{3}$ which is $\frac{1}{3}$ more than the middle one. The fractions are :

(a) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{7}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{5}$ (d) None of these

193. One test tube contains some acid and another test tube contains an equal quantity of water. To prepare a solution, 20 grams of the acid is poured into the second test tube. Then, two-thirds of the so-formed solution is poured from the second tube into the first. If the fluid in first test tube is four times that in the second, what quantity of water was taken initially ?

(a) 40 grams (b) 60 grams (c) 80 grams (d) 100 grams

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194. From a number of apples, a man sells half the number of existing apples plus 1 to the first customer, sells $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the remaining apples plus 1 to the second customer and $\frac{1}{5}$th of the remaining apples plus 1 to the third customer. He then finds that he has 3 apples left. How many apples did he have originally ?

(a) 15 (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) 25

195. $\frac{(856+167)^2+(856-167)^2}{856\times 856+167\times 167}=?$

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 689 (d) 1023

196. $\frac{(469-174)^2-(469-174)^2}{469\times 174}=?$ (M.B.A. 2002)

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 295 (d) 643

197. If $a-b=8$ and $a^2-b^2=20$, find the value of ab. (R.R.B. 2003)

(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 18

198. If $\frac{x^2-1}{x+1}=4$, $x=?$ (Bank P.O. 2000)

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 5
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

199. $\frac{\left(3\frac{2}{3}\right)^2-\left(2\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{\left(4\frac{3}{4}\right)^2-\left(3\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}\div\frac{3\frac{2}{3}-2\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{3}{4}-3\frac{1}{3}}=?$ (Hotel Management, 2001)

(a) $\frac{37}{97}$ (b) $\frac{74}{97}$ (c) $1\frac{23}{74}$ (d) None of these

200. The simplified value of $\frac{\left(1-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{100}}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{100}}\right)-\left(2-\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{100}}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{100}}\right)}{\left(1-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{100}}\right)-\left(2-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{100}}\right)}$ is:

(a) 100 (b) $\frac{200}{101}$ (c) 200 (d) $\frac{202}{100}$
(S.S.C. 2003)

201. If $a+b+c=13$, $a^2+b^2+c^2=69$, then find $ab+bc+ca$. (B.S.F. 2001)

(a) -50 (b) 50 (c) 65 (d) 75

202. If $\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2-64}{xy-yz-zx}=-2$ and $x+y=3z$, then the value of z is :

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) None of these
(Hotel Management, 1999)

203. $\left(\frac{785\times 785\times 785-435\times 435\times 435}{785\times 785+435\times 435-785\times 435}\right)$ simplifies to : (S.S.C. 2000)

(a) 350 (b) 785 (c) 1220 (d) 1320

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204. $\left(\frac{147\times147+147\times143-143\times143}{147\times147\times147-143\times143\times143}\right)=?$ (A.A.O. Exam, 2003)

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) 230 (c) $\frac{1}{290}$ (d) 4

205. $\frac{(13)^3+7^3}{(13)^2+7^2-7}=20$

(a) 6 (b) 23 (c) 91 (d) None of these

206. The value of $\frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3-\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3}{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2-\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2}$ is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{19}{25}$ (c) $\frac{21}{25}$ (d) 1

207. $\frac{38\times38\times38+34\times34\times34+28\times28\times28-38\times34\times34}{38\times38+34\times34+28\times28-38\times34-34\times28-38\times28}$ is equal to :

(a) 24 (b) 32 (c) 14 (d) 100

208. The value of $\frac{(x-y)^3+(y-z)^3+(z-x)^3}{9(x-y)(y-z)(z-x)}$ is equal to :

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{9}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 1

209. The highest score in an inning was $\frac{3}{11}$ of the total and the next highest was $\frac{3}{11}$ of the remainder. If the scores differed by 9, the total score was :

(a) 110 (b) 121 (c) 132 (d) 143

210. Rahul owes Rs. X and gives a Rs. 50 note in payment. He receives the following change : 3X fifty-paise coins, 14 ten-paise coins and 4X five-paise coins. X is equal to :

(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 18 (d) 22

211. David gets on the elevator at the 11th floor of a building and rides up at the rate of 57 floors per minute. At the same time, Albert gets on an elevator at the 51st floor of the same building and rides down at the rate of 63 floors per minute. If they continue travelling at these rates, then at which floor will their paths cross ?

(a) 19 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 37

(M.B.A. 2003)

212. N number of persons decided to raise Rs. 3 lakhs by equal contributions from each. Had they contributed Rs. 50 each extra, the contribution would have been Rs. 3.25 lakhs. How many persons are there ? (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) 400 (b) 450 (c) 600
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

213. Free notebooks were distributed equally among children of a class. The number of notebooks each child got was one-eighth of the number of children. Had the number of children been half, each child would have got 16 notebooks. Total how many notebooks were distributed ? (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) 256 (b) 432 (c) 512 (d) 640 (e) None of these

214. A classroom has equal number of boys and girls. Eight girls left to play kho-kho, leaving twice as many boys as girls in the classroom. What was the total number of girls and boys present initially ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)

(a) 16 (b) 24 (c) 32
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

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215. After distributing the sweets equally among 25 children, 8 sweets remain. Had the number of children been 28, 22 sweets would have been left after equally distributing. What was the total number of sweets ?

(a) 328 (b) 348 (c) 358 (d) Data inadequate

216. In a regular week, there are 6 working days and for each day, the working hours are 8. A man gets Rs. 2.40 per hour for regular work and Rs. 3.20 per hours for overtime. If he earns Rs. 432 in 4 weeks, then how many hours does he work for ?

(a) 130 (b) 175 (c) 180 (d) 195

(Bank P.O. 2003)

217. A sum of Rs. 342 was divided among 100 boys and girls in such a way that each boy gets Rs. 3.60 and each girl Rs. 2.40. The number of girls is :

(a) 35 (b) 40 (c) 60 (d) 65

(A.A.O. Exam, 2003)

218. Each boy contributed rupees equal to the number of girls and each girl contributed rupees equal to the number of boys in a class of 60 students. If the total contribution thus collected is Rs. 1300, how many boys are there in the class ?

(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 50 (d) Data inadequate

219. A worker may claim Rs. 1.50 for each km which he travels by taxi and 50 p for each km he drives his own car. If in one week he claimed Rs. 50 for travelling 50 km, how many kms did he travel by taxi ?

(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 40

220. In an examination, a student scores 4 marks for every correct answer and loses 1 mark for every wrong answer. If he attempts in all 60 questions and secures 130 marks, the number of questions he attempts correctly is : (L.I.C. A.A.O. 2003)

(a) 35 (b) 38 (c) 40 (d) 42

221. A cricket team won 3 matches more than they lost. If a win gives them 2 points and loss (– 1) point, how many matches in all, have they played if their score is 23 ?

(S.S.C. 2000)

(a) 17 (b) 20 (c) 37 (d) 40

222. A total of 324 coins of 20 paise and 25 paise make a sum of Rs. 71. The number of 25-paise coins is (N.I.F.T. 2003)

(a) 120 (b) 124 (c) 144 (d) 200

223. A man has Rs. 480 in the denominations of one-rupee notes, five-rupee notes and ten-rupee notes. The number of notes of each denomination is equal. What is the total number of notes that he has ? (M.A.T. 2002)

(a) 45 (b) 60 (c) 75 (d) 90

224. Eight people are planning to share equally the cost of a rental car. If one person withdraws from the arrangement and the others share equally the entire cost of the car, then the share of each of the remaining persons increased by . (M.B.A. 2002)

(a) $\frac{1}{7}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$

225. On Children's Day, sweets were to be equally distributed among 175 children in a school. Actually on the Children's Day, 35 children were absent and therefore each child got 4 sweets extra. Total how many sweets were available for distribution ?

(a) 2400 (b) 2450 (c) 2650 (d) 2750 (e) None of these

(Bank P.O. 2003)

226. A number of friends decided to go on a picnic and planned to spend Rs. 96 on eatables. Four of them, however, did not turn up. As a consequence, the remaining ones had to contribute Rs. 4 each extra. The number of those who attended the picnic was :

(a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 24

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227. A certain number of tennis balls were purchased for Rs. 450. Five more balls could have been purchased in the same amount if each ball was cheaper by Rs. 15. The number of balls purchased was : **(Bank P.O. 1999)**

(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25

228. A piece of cloth costs Rs. 35. If the length of the piece would have been 4 m longer and each metre costs Rs. 2 less, the cost would have remained unchanged. How long is the piece ?

(a) 9 m (b) 10 m (c) 12 m (d) 14 m

229. The price of 10 chairs is equal to that of 4 tables. The price of 15 chairs and 3 tables together is Rs. 4000. The total price of 12 chairs and 3 tables is : **(S.S.U. 2002)**

(a) Rs. 3600 (b) Rs. 3750 (c) Rs. 3840 (d) Rs. 3930

230. In a certain shop, 9 oranges cost as much as 6 apples, 5 apples cost as much as 3 mangoes and 4 mangoes cost as much as 9 lemons. If 3 lemons cost Rs. 4.50, the price of an orange is :

(a) Rs. 1.20 (b) Rs. 1.30 (c) Rs. 1.40 (d) Rs. 1.50

231. The price of 2 sarees and 4 shirts is Rs. 1600. With the same money one can buy 1 saree and 6 shirts. If one wants to buy 12 shirts, how much shall he have to pay ?

(a) Rs. 1200 (b) Rs. 2400 (c) Rs. 4800

(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these **(Bank P.O. 2002)**

232. If 2 tables and 3 chairs cost Rs. 3500 and 3 tables and 2 chairs cost Rs. 4000, then how much does a table cost ? **(Hotel Management, 2003)**

(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 750 (c) Rs. 1000 (d) Rs. 1500

233. The taxi charges in a city comprise of a fixed charge, together with the charge of the distance covered. For a journey of 16 km, the charges paid are Rs. 156 and for a journey of 24 km, the charges paid are Rs. 204. What will a person have to pay for travelling a distance of 30 km ?

(a) Rs. 224 (b) Rs. 240 (c) Rs. 248 (d) Rs. 252

234. In a classroom, if 6 students per bench are assigned to accommodate all students, one more bench will be required. However, if 7 students are accommodated per bench, there would be a space left for 5 students. What is the number of students in the class ?

(a) 30 (b) 42 (c) 72 (d) None of these

(S.S.C. 2000)

235. There are two examination rooms A and B. If 10 students are sent from A to B, then the number of students in each room is the same. If 20 candidates are sent from B to A, then the number of students in A is double the number of students in B. The number of students in room A is : **(M.A.T. 2002)**

(a) 20 (b) 40 (c) 100 (d) 200

236. In a group of buffaloes and ducks, the number of legs are 24 more than twice the number of heads. What is the number of buffaloes in the group ? **(R.R.B. 2002)**

(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12

237. A man has some hens and cows. If the number of heads be 48 and the number of feet equals 140, then the number of hens will be : **(R.R.B. 2003)**

(a) 22 (b) 23 (c) 24 (d) 26

238. Vidushi and Sanya distribute Rs. 200 each in charity. Vidushi distributes money to 5 more people than Sanya and Sanya gives each Re. 1 more than Vidushi. How many people are recipients of the charity ?

(a) 45 (b) 60 (c) 90 (d) None of these

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ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (e)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (a)	6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (c)
9. (a)	10. (a)	11. (d)	12. (c)	13. (e)	14. (c)	15. (c)	16. (c)
17. (c)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (a)	21. (c)	22. (b)	23. (d)	24. (c)
25. (a)	26. (d)	27. (b)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (c)	31. (b)	32. (a)
33. (c)	34. (d)	35. (d)	36. (c)	37. (c)	38. (a)	39. (d)	40. (a)
41. (c)	42. (d)	43. (a)	44. (d)	45. (a)	46. (c)	47. (a)	48. (b)
49. (a)	50. (a)	51. (a)	52. (b)	53. (a)	54. (a)	55. (a)	56. (d)
57. (a)	58. (c)	59. (d)	60. (d)	61. (b)	62. (d)	63. (b)	64. (b)
65. (c)	66. (d)	67. (d)	68. (a)	69. (c)	70. (c)	71. (a)	72. (b)
73. (c)	74. (c)	75. (b)	76. (c)	77. (a)	78. (c)	79. (c)	80. (d)
81. (a)	82. (a)	83. (d)	84. (a)	85. (c)	86. (c)	87. (d)	88. (b)
89. (c)	90. (b)	91. (c)	92. (c)	93. (b)	94. (c)	95. (c)	96. (b)
97. (c)	98. (b)	99. (c)	100. (b)	101. (d)	102. (a)	103. (c)	104. (d)
105. (d)	106. (a)	107. (b)	108. (d)	109. (b)	110. (b)	111. (b)	112. (d)
113. (b)	114. (c)	115. (d)	116. (c)	117. (a)	118. (a)	119. (c)	120. (c)
121. (a)	122. (d)	123. (c)	124. (c)	125. (a)	126. (c)	127. (d)	128. (b)
129. (b)	130. (b)	131. (d)	132. (a)	133. (a)	134. (b)	135. (d)	136. (b)
137. (a)	138. (b)	139. (b)	140. (d)	141. (a)	142. (c)	143. (b)	144. (a)
145. (a)	146. (a)	147. (d)	148. (c)	149. (c)	150. (c)	151. (d)	152. (d)
153. (b)	154. (b)	155. (b)	156. (d)	157. (b)	158. (d)	159. (c)	160. (c)
161. (c)	162. (c)	163. (c)	164. (c)	165. (a)	166. (c)	167. (a)	168. (c)
169. (c)	170. (c)	171. (c)	172. (d)	173. (c)	174. (b)	175. (b)	176. (c)
177. (b)	178. (c)	179. (b)	180. (b)	181. (a)	182. (c)	183. (a)	184. (d)
185. (c)	186. (a)	187. (b)	188. (d)	189. (a)	190. (a)	191. (c)	192. (b)
193. (a)	194. (c)	195. (b)	196. (b)	197. (a)	198. (c)	199. (b)	200. (b)
201. (a)	202. (c)	203. (c)	204. (a)	205. (c)	206. (b)	207. (d)	208. (c)
209. (b)	210. (c)	211. (c)	212. (c)	213. (c)	214. (c)	215. (c)	216. (b)
217. (b)	218. (d)	219. (c)	220. (b)	221. (c)	222. (c)	223. (d)	224. (a)
225. (a)	226. (b)	227. (a)	228. (b)	229. (c)	230. (a)	231. (b)	232. (c)
233. (b)	234. (c)	235. (c)	236. (d)	237. (d)	238. (a)		

SOLUTIONS

1. Given expression = 100 + 100 = 200.
2. Given expression = 8240 ÷ 28 = 830.
3. Given expression = $\frac{5004}{139} - 6 = 36 - 6 = 30$.
4. Given expression = 7500 + 25 = 7525
5. Given expression = $\frac{8}{88} \times 8888088 = \frac{1}{11} \times 8888088 = 808008$.
6. Given expression = 1001 ÷ 143 = 7.
7. Given expression = $\frac{1260}{15} \div 7 = 84 \div 7 = 12$.
8. Given expression = $\left[5 \times 4 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}\right] = 15$.

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9. Let $\frac{11}{4} = \frac{77}{x}$. Then, $11x = 77 \times 4$ or $x = \left(\frac{77 \times 4}{11}\right) = 28$.

10. $2^5 \times 9^2 = 32 \times 81 = 2592$.

11. Given exp. $= 2 - [2 - \{2 - 3 \times 4\}] = 2 - [2 - \{3 - 8\}] = 2 - [2 - (-6)]$
$= 2 - [2 + 6] = 2 - 8 = -6$.

12. Given exp. $= 25 - 5\,[2 + 3\,\{2 - 2 \times 2 + 6\} - 10] \div 4$
$= 25 - 5\,[2 + 3\,\{2 - 4 + 6\} - 10] \div 4 = 25 - 5\,[2 + 3 \times 8 - 10] \div 4$
$= 25 - 5\,[2 + 9 - 10] \div 4 = 25 - 5 \div 4 = 25 - 1.25 = 23.75$

13. Given exp. $= 260 \times 16 + 340 = 4160 + 340 = 4500$.

14. Given exp. $= 100 \times 10 - 100 + 20 = 1000 - 100 + 20 = 1020 - 100 = 920$.

15. Let $2 \times 6 - 12 \div 4 = 2 + 11$. Then, $2 \times 6 - 3 + 2 = 11 \Leftrightarrow 2 \times 6 - 11 + 3 - 2 = 12$.
So, x must be replaced by '×'.

16. Let $45 - [28 - \{37 - (15 - x)\}] = 58$.
Then, $45 - [28 - \{37 - 15 + x\}] = 58 \Leftrightarrow 45 - [28 - \{22 + x\}] = 58$
$\Leftrightarrow 45 - [28 - 22 - x] = 58 \Leftrightarrow 45 - [6 - x] = 58 \Leftrightarrow 45 - 6 + x = 58$
$\Leftrightarrow 39 + x = 58 \Leftrightarrow x = 58 - 39 = 19$.

17. Given exp. $= \frac{24 \div 6}{4 \div 4 + 4 \div 2} = \frac{4}{13}$.

18. Given exp. $= \frac{4 \times 72 - 6 \times 8}{785 - 780} = \frac{76 - 54}{8} = \frac{62}{8} = 7.75$.

19. Given exp. $= \frac{2700 - 240}{1120 + 110} = \frac{2460}{1230} = 2$.

20. Let $\frac{125 - 16 \times x - 7 \times 2}{7^2 - 8 \times 8 + x^2} = 1$.
Then, $8x - 7 \times 2 = 49 - 48 + x^2 \Leftrightarrow 8x - 14 = 1 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$
$\Leftrightarrow (x - 3)(x - 5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$ or $x = 5$.

21. Given exp. $= 18 - [5 - \{6 - 2\,(7 - 3)\}] = 18 - [5 - \{6 + 2 \times 4\}]$
$= 18 - [5 - \{6 + 8\}] = 18 - [5 - 14] = 18 - [-9] = 18 + 9 = 27$.

22. Given exp. $= 1 + \left[1 + 1 + \left\{1 + 1 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right\}\right] = 1 + \left[1 + 1 + \left\{1 - 1 + \frac{3}{2}\right\}\right]$
$= 1 + \left[1 + 1 + \left\{1 + 1 \times \frac{2}{3}\right\}\right] = 1 + \left[1 + 1 + \left\{1 + \frac{2}{3}\right\}\right]$
$= 1 + \left[1 + 1 + \frac{5}{3}\right] = 1 + \left[1 + 1 \times \frac{3}{5}\right] = 1 + \left[1 + \frac{3}{5}\right] = 1 + \frac{8}{5} = 1 \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$.

23. Given exp. $= \frac{8 - 5 - (-3) + 2}{|2| - |-3| + 3} = \frac{8 - [5 + 1] + 2}{2 - 3 + 3} = \frac{8 - 6 + 2}{2 - 1} = 8 - 3 = 5$.

24. $\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{20 + 9}{12} = \frac{29}{12} = 2\frac{5}{12} < 5$; $\frac{7}{3} + \frac{11}{6} = \frac{30 + 33}{15} = \frac{63}{15} = 4\frac{3}{15} < 5$;
$\frac{11}{4} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{33 + 32}{12} = \frac{65}{12} = 5\frac{5}{12} > 5$ & $\frac{13}{5} + \frac{11}{6} = \frac{78 + 55}{30} = \frac{133}{30} = 4\frac{13}{30} < 5$.

25. Given exp. $= \frac{28 + 14 + 7 - 4 + 2 + 1}{28} = \frac{56}{28} = 2$.

26. Given exp. $= \frac{7}{4} + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{17}{5} = \frac{105 + 320 + 204}{60} = \frac{629}{60} = 10\frac{29}{60}$.

27. Given exp. $= \frac{41}{2} + \frac{91}{3} - \frac{91}{3} = \left(\frac{123 + 182}{6}\right) - \frac{91}{6} = \frac{305}{6} - \frac{91}{6} = \frac{214}{6} = \frac{107}{3} = 35\frac{2}{3}$.

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28. Given exp. $= -1 + 4 + 3 = 6.$

29. Given exp. $= \frac{1}{(7/3)} + \frac{1}{(7/4)} = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = \frac{7}{7} = 1.$

30. Let $\frac{35}{6} - \frac{35}{9} - x = 1$

Then, $x = \frac{35}{6} - \frac{35}{9} - 1 = \frac{35}{6} - \left(\frac{35}{9} + 1\right) = \frac{35}{6} - \frac{44}{9} = \frac{105 - 88}{18} = \frac{17}{18}.$

31. $\frac{1}{x} = 4 - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 - \left(\frac{2+3}{6}\right) = 4 - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{24-5}{6} = \frac{19}{6} \Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{19}.$

32. Given exp. $= \dfrac{\left(-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}$

$= \dfrac{-1 + 1 + \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{-2+6+3}{6}} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(\frac{6}{5}\right) = \frac{3}{10}.$

33. Given exp. $= 5 - \left[\frac{3}{4} + \left\{\frac{5}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7-6}{42}\right)\right\}\right] = 5 - \left[\frac{3}{4} + \left\{\frac{5}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{42}\right)\right\}\right]$

$= 5 - \left[\frac{3}{4} + \left\{\frac{5}{2} - \frac{22}{42}\right\}\right] = 5 - \left[\frac{3}{4} + \frac{63}{42}\right] = 5 - \frac{229}{84}$

$= \left(\frac{420 - 229}{84}\right) = \frac{191}{84} = 2\frac{23}{84}.$

34. $\dfrac{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6}\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{5}{9} + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{7}{18}\right)} = \dfrac{\left(\frac{30 - 15 + 12 - 10}{60}\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{9} + \frac{7}{18}\right)} = \dfrac{\left(\frac{17}{60}\right)}{1 - \frac{17}{18}} = \left(\frac{17}{60} \times 18\right) = \frac{51}{10} = 5\frac{1}{10}.$

35. $\left(34 \times 4\frac{1}{2}\right) = 34 \times \left(4 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = (34 \times 4) + \left(34 \times \frac{1}{2}\right)$

$= (30 + 4) \times 4 + \left(34 \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = (30 \times 4) + (4 \times 4) + \left(34 \times \frac{1}{2}\right).$

36. Given exp. $= \left(\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{21}{24} \times 504\right) = 94.$

37. Given exp. $= \left(\frac{41}{3} \times \frac{16}{9} - \frac{53}{3} \times \frac{9}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{328}{9} - \frac{159}{2}\right) = \frac{656 - 1431}{18} = \frac{2087}{18} = 115\frac{17}{18}.$

38. Let $\frac{3}{8}$ of $168 \times 15 \div 5 + x = 540 - 9 + 225$

Then, $63 \times 15 \div 5 + x = 531 + 225 \Leftrightarrow 63 \times 3 + x = 296$

$\Rightarrow 189 + x = 296 \Leftrightarrow x = 107.$

39. Let $\frac{5}{3} \div \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{x}{7} = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{8}$. Then,

$\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{x}{7} = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 8 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{6}x = 5 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{5 \times 6}{5}\right) = 6.$

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40. Let $5\frac{2}{3} \div x\frac{5}{6} = 2$. Then, $\frac{17}{3} \div x\frac{5}{6} = 2 \Leftrightarrow x\frac{5}{6} = \frac{17}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{17}{6} \Leftrightarrow x\frac{5}{6} = 2\frac{5}{6}$.
$\therefore x = 2$.

41. Given equation is : $\frac{(5x+1)}{x} \times \frac{(4y+3)}{4} = 20 \Leftrightarrow (5x+1)(4y+3) = 80x$ ...(i)
Clearly, $x = 3$ and $y = 3$ satisfy (i).

42. Required difference $= \frac{19}{16} - \frac{16}{19} = \frac{19^2 - 16^2}{304} = \frac{(19+16)(19-16)}{304} = \frac{35 \times 3}{304} = \frac{105}{304}$.

43. Required number $= \frac{37\frac{1}{2}}{1/8} = \frac{75/2}{1/8} = \frac{75}{2} \times 8 = 300$.

44. Let x of $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{8}$. Then, $\frac{x}{12} = \frac{3}{8} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{3}{8} \times 12\right) = \frac{9}{2}$.

45. Sum of given fractions $= \frac{7}{4} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{67}{12} + \frac{10}{3} - \frac{9}{4} = \left(\frac{21+30+67+40+27}{12}\right) = \frac{185}{12}$.
The whole number just less than $\frac{185}{12}$ is 15.
Let $\frac{185}{12} - x = 15$. Then, $x = \left(\frac{185}{12} - 15\right) = \frac{5}{12}$.

46. Clearly, $\frac{x+1}{x}$ is the only fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator. So, it is the greatest fraction.

47. $\frac{3}{5}$ of $350 - \frac{4}{7}$ of $210 = 210 - 120 = 90$.

48. $\frac{6}{7/3} - \frac{3/7}{6} = 6 \times \frac{3}{7} - \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{18}{7} - \frac{6}{56} = \frac{384-6}{56} = \frac{378}{56} = \frac{27}{4} = 6\frac{3}{4}$.

49. Let the value of the estate be Rs. x.
Then, $\frac{4}{5}$ of $x = 16800 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{16800 \times 5}{4}\right) = 21000 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{7}x = \left(\frac{3}{7} \times 21000\right) = 9000$.

50. Let the number be x. Then,
$\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{7}$ of $x = 15 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(15 \times \frac{7}{3} \times 4 \times \frac{5}{2}\right) = 350 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}x = 175$.

51. Let the number be x. Then,
$\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{1}{7}x = 10 \Leftrightarrow \frac{7x-5x}{35} = 10 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{35} = 10 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{10 \times 35}{2}\right) = 175$.

52. $9 * 11 = 9^2 + (11)^2 - 9 \times 11 = 81 + 121 - 99 = 103$.

53. $(3 * -1) = \frac{3 \times (-1)}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{-3}{2}$. So, $3 * (3 * -1) = 3 * \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right) = \frac{3 \times \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)}{3 + \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)} = \frac{-9}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = -3$.

54. $3 \times 5 + 5 \times 3 - (2 \times 3 - 3 \times 5 + 3 \times 5) + (2 \times 5 - 3 \times 3 + 5 \times 3)$
$= (6 + 10 - 9 + 15) = 22$.

55. $4 \bigcirc (3 \bigcirc p) = 4 \bigcirc (3^2 + 2p) = 4 \bigcirc (9 + 2p) = 4^2 + 2(9 + 2p) = 34 + 4p$.
$\therefore 34 + 4p = 50 \Rightarrow 4p = 50 - 34 = 16 \Rightarrow p = 4$.

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56. $(a+b+c)+a+b = \left(\frac{a+b}{c}\right)+a+b = \frac{\left(\frac{a+b}{c}\right)+a}{b} = \frac{a+b+ac}{bc}.$

57. Let the number be x. Then,

$$\frac{5(x+7)}{9} - 3 = 12 \Leftrightarrow 5(x+7) - 27 = 108 \Leftrightarrow 5x + 35 = 135 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 100 \Leftrightarrow x = 20.$$

58. Given exp. $= \left(\frac{5}{7}\times\frac{19}{13}\right)\div\left(\frac{19}{7}\times\frac{4}{13}\right) = \frac{5\times19}{7\times13}\times\frac{7\times13}{19\times4} = \frac{5}{4}.$

59. Given exp. $= \frac{11}{4}\div\frac{8}{3}\div\frac{13}{12} = \frac{11}{4}\times\frac{3}{8}\times\frac{12}{13} = \frac{99}{104}.$

60. Given exp. $= \frac{9}{2}\times\frac{13}{3} - \frac{25}{3} + \frac{17}{3} = \frac{9}{2}\times\frac{13}{3} - \frac{25}{3}\times\frac{3}{17}$

$$= \frac{39}{2} - \frac{25}{17} = \frac{663-50}{34} = \frac{613}{34} = 18\frac{1}{34}$$

61. Let $\frac{4335}{x}\div\frac{16}{8} = \frac{289}{528}$. Then,

$$\frac{4335}{x} = \frac{289}{528}\times\frac{16}{8} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4335}{x} = \frac{289\times5}{176\times8} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{4335\times176\times8}{289\times5}\right) = 4224.$$

$\therefore$ Missing digit $= 2$.

62. Let $\frac{16}{3} - \frac{11}{3}\div\frac{3}{4}\div x + \frac{16}{5}\div\frac{5}{6} = 7$. Then,

$$\frac{16}{3} - \frac{11}{3}\times\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{1}{x} + \frac{16}{5}\times\frac{5}{6} = 7 \Leftrightarrow \frac{16}{3} - \frac{11}{4x} + \frac{8}{3} = 7 \Leftrightarrow \frac{24}{3} - \frac{11}{4x} = 7$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{11}{4x} = 8 - 7 = 1 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 11 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}.$$

63. Given exp. $= 9 - \frac{11}{9}$ of $\frac{36}{11} + \frac{35}{7}$ of $\frac{7}{9} = 9 - 4 + 4 = 9 - 1 = 8.$

64. Let $\frac{5}{6}\div\frac{6}{7}\times x - \frac{8}{9}\div\frac{8}{5}\div\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{10}{3} = \frac{25}{9}$. Then,

$$\frac{5}{6}\times\frac{7}{6}\times x - \frac{8}{9}\times\frac{5}{8}\div\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{10}{3} = \frac{25}{9} \Leftrightarrow \frac{35}{36}x - \frac{5}{9}\div\frac{5}{2} = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{35}{36}x = \frac{25}{9} + \frac{5}{9} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{5}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{35}{36}x = \frac{5}{6} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{5}{6}\times\frac{36}{35}\right) = \frac{6}{7}.$$

65. Given exp. $= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{\left(\frac{3-2}{6}\right)}{\left(\frac{3+2}{6}\right)}\times\frac{10}{3} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{5}\times\frac{5}{6}\times\frac{10}{3} + \frac{5}{6}$

$$= \frac{3}{4}\times\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{6} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{3-4+5}{6}\right) = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

66. $\dfrac{\frac{7}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{5}{3}}{2 - 1\frac{2}{3}} = \dfrac{\frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \text{ of } \frac{5}{3}}{2 + \frac{5}{3}} = \dfrac{\frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{2}}{\frac{11}{3}} = \frac{29}{6}\times\frac{3}{11} = \frac{29}{22}.$

$\therefore$ Required answer $= \frac{29}{22} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{58-11}{44} = \frac{47}{44} = 1\frac{3}{44}$

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57. Given exp. $= \dfrac{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{6-5}{15}\right)}{\frac{5}{3}\text{ of }\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{5}} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{1}{15}}{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{5}} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{20}}{\frac{25-4}{20}} = \frac{23}{60}\times\frac{20}{21} = \frac{23}{63}.$

58. Given exp. $= \dfrac{\frac{1}{3}\times 3\times\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{9}} = \dfrac{1}{9} \div \dfrac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}\times 9} = \dfrac{1}{9} \div \dfrac{1}{3} = \dfrac{1}{9}\times\dfrac{3}{1} = \dfrac{1}{9}\times\dfrac{9}{1} = 1.$

59. Given exp. $= \dfrac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{2}\times 4}{\frac{2-1}{4}} = 2\times\frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3}.$

70. Given exp. $= \dfrac{\frac{13}{4}-\frac{4}{5}\text{ of }\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{13}{3}-\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{10}+\frac{106}{5}\right)} = \dfrac{\frac{13}{4}-\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{13}{3}\div 5-\frac{215}{10}} = \dfrac{\frac{31}{12}}{\frac{65}{3}-\frac{43}{2}} = \left(\frac{31}{12}\times 6\right) = \frac{31}{2} = 15\frac{1}{2}.$

71. Let $\dfrac{\frac{15}{2}-\frac{23}{4}}{\frac{7}{9}+x} + \dfrac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{5}{4}}{\frac{3}{5}+\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{6}{10}$. Then, $\left[\frac{7}{4}\times\frac{2}{(7+2x)}\right] - \left[\frac{7}{4}\times\frac{10}{47}\right] = \frac{3}{5}$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad \dfrac{7}{2(7+2x)} = \dfrac{3}{5}\times\dfrac{7}{4}\times\dfrac{10}{47} = \dfrac{21}{94} \Leftrightarrow 7+2x = \left(\dfrac{7}{2}\times\dfrac{94}{21}\right) = \dfrac{47}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \dfrac{47}{3} - 7 = \dfrac{26}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\dfrac{26}{3}\times\dfrac{1}{2}\right) = \dfrac{13}{3} = 4\dfrac{1}{3}.$

72. Given exp. $= 3034 - \left(\dfrac{1002}{2004}\times 100\right) = 3034 - 50 = 2984.$

73. Given exp. $= \dfrac{5241.6}{1872} + 6.28 = 2.8 + 6.28 = 9.08.$

74. Let $\dfrac{88}{7}$ of $1568 + 265.75 = x + 2455.60$

Then, $12992 + 265.75 = x + 2455.60$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad x = 12992 + 265.75 - 2455.60 = 13257.75 - 2455.60 = 10802.15$

75. Given exp. $= 14.5 + 4.05 + 139.25 = 157.80.$

76. Let $8.25 - 4.20 - 2.8 + \dfrac{4}{x} - 2.32 = 5.33.$

Then, $\dfrac{4}{x} = (5.33 + 4.20 + 2.32) - (8.25 + 2.8) = 11.85 - 11.05 = 0.80 \Leftrightarrow x = \dfrac{4}{0.80} = \dfrac{40}{8} = 5$

77. Given exp. $= 0.008 \times 0.01 \div 0.0072 \div 0.000048$

$= 0.00008 \times \dfrac{0.0072}{0.000048} = \dfrac{8}{48}\times\dfrac{72}{1000} = 0.012.$

78. Given exp. $= 2.375 \times \dfrac{522}{87} - 0.0285 = 2.375 \times 6 - 0.0285 = 14.25 - 0.0285 = 14.2215$

79. Given exp. $= 0.2 + 0.2 = 1 \div 0.04 = 0.4 - 0.04 = 0.36$

80. Given exp. $= 11.6 + \dfrac{6280}{464} - \dfrac{28.28}{4} = 11.6 + 20 - 7.04 = 27.56$

81. Given exp. $= 4.59 \times \dfrac{18}{36} + 0.6 - 0.2 = \dfrac{4.59}{2} + 0.6 - 0.2 = 2.295 + 0.6 - 0.2 = 2.695.$

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82. Let $\frac{54.4 - 34.7125}{6.25 \text{ of } x} = 1$. Then, 6.25 of $x = 29.6875$

$\therefore \quad x = \frac{29.6875}{6.25} = \frac{2968.75}{625} = 4.75 = 4\frac{3}{4}$.

83. Given exp. $= 2.002 + 7.9\ \{2.8 - 6.3 \times 2.1 + 15.6\}$

$= 2.002 + 7.9\ \{2.8 - 13.23 + 15.6\} = 2.002 + 7.9 \times 5.17$

$= 2.002 + 40.843 = 42.845$.

84. Let $24 - [2.4 - \{.24 \times 2 - (.024 - x)\}] = 22.0584$.

Then, $24 - [2.4 - [.48 - \{.024 + x\}] = 22.0584 \Leftrightarrow 24 - [2.4 - 0.456 - x] = 22.0584$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad 24 - 1.944 + x = 22.0584 \Leftrightarrow x = 22.0584 - 22.056 = 0.0024$.

85. Let $3 - \left[1.6 - \left\{3.2 - \left(3.2 - \frac{2.25}{x}\right)\right\}\right] = 0.65$.

Then, $3 - \left[1.6 - \left\{3.2 - 3.2 + \frac{2.25}{x}\right\}\right] = 0.65 \Leftrightarrow 3 - \left[1.6 + \frac{2.25}{x}\right] = 0.65$

$\Leftrightarrow 3 - 1.6 - \frac{2.25}{x} = 0.65 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2.25}{x} = 1.4 - 0.65 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2.25}{0.75} = 3$

86. Let $5874 + 58.74 \times 2 - \frac{5.874}{x} = 702.744$.

Then, $\frac{5.874}{x} = 5874 + 117.48 - 702.744 = 2136 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5.874}{2136} = \frac{5874}{2136} = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$.

$\therefore$ Missing digit $= 3$

87. Let $54.27 - [12.84 - \{x - (6.83 - 1.85)\}] = 38.33$.

Then, $54.27 - [12.84 - \{x - 4.97\}] = 38.33$

$\Leftrightarrow 54.27 - [12.84 - x + 4.97] = 38.33 \Leftrightarrow 54.27 - [17.81 - x] = 38.33$

$\Leftrightarrow 54.27 - 17.81 + x = 38.33 \Leftrightarrow x = 38.33 - 36.46 = 1.87$.

88. Let $\frac{20}{3}$ of $\frac{726}{100} + \frac{45}{100}$ of $x = \frac{968}{117}$.

Then, $\frac{242}{5} + \frac{45x}{100} = \frac{968}{117} \Leftrightarrow \frac{242}{5} \times \frac{100}{45x} = \frac{968}{117} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{242}{5} \times \frac{100}{45} \times \frac{117}{968} = 13$.

89. $\frac{P+Q}{P-Q} = \frac{\frac{P}{Q}+1}{\frac{P}{Q}-1} = \frac{7+1}{7-1} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$.

90. $\left(\frac{4}{7} + \frac{2y-x}{2y-x}\right) - \left(\frac{4}{7} + \frac{2-\frac{x}{y}}{2+\frac{x}{y}}\right) = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{2-\frac{4}{5}}{2+\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{(6/5)}{(14/5)} = \frac{4}{7} + \left(\frac{6}{5} \times \frac{5}{14}\right) = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{7}{7} = 1$.

91. $\frac{6a+4b}{6a-5b} = \frac{6\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)+4}{6\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)-5} = \frac{6 \times \frac{4}{3}+4}{6 \times \frac{4}{3}-5} = \frac{8+4}{8-5} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$.

92. $\frac{x}{2y} = \frac{6}{7} \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \left(2 \times \frac{6}{7}\right) = \frac{12}{7}$.

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$$\therefore \quad \frac{x-y}{x+y}+\frac{14}{19}=\frac{\frac{x}{y}-1}{\frac{x}{y}+1}+\frac{14}{19}=\frac{\frac{12}{7}-1}{\frac{12}{7}+1}+\frac{14}{19}=\frac{(5/7)}{(19/7)}+\frac{14}{19}$$

$$=\left(\frac{5}{7}\times\frac{7}{19}\right)+\frac{14}{19}=\frac{5}{19}+\frac{14}{19}=\frac{19}{19}=1.$$

93. $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{b}{c}=\frac{15}{16} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{b}\times\frac{b}{c}\right)=\left(\frac{4}{5}\times\frac{15}{16}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{a}{c}=\frac{3}{4}.$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{c^2-a^2}{c^2+a^2}=\frac{1-\left(\frac{a^2}{c^2}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{a^2}{c^2}\right)}=\frac{1-\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2}{1+\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2}=\frac{1-\frac{9}{16}}{1+\frac{9}{16}}=\frac{(7/16)}{(25/16)}=\frac{7}{25}$$

94. $(a-b)-(c-d)=6$ and $(c-d)-(a-b)=2$

$\Rightarrow (a-c)-(b-d)=6$ and $(c-a)-(b+d)=2$

$\Rightarrow (b+d)=(a-c)-6$ and $(b+d)=(c-a)-2$

$\Rightarrow (a-c)-6=(c-a)-2 \Rightarrow 2(a-c)=3 \Rightarrow (a-c)=\frac{3}{2}=1.5$

95. $x=\frac{a}{a-1}=1+\frac{1}{a-1}=1+y \qquad \therefore x>y$

96. a is positive and $a<1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a}>1 \qquad \therefore \left(a-\frac{1}{a}\right)>2$

97. $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a}=1-\frac{y}{b}=\frac{b-y}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a}=\frac{b}{b-y}.$

$\frac{b}{y}+\frac{z}{c}=1 \Rightarrow \frac{z}{c}=1-\frac{b}{y}=\frac{y-b}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{c}{z}=\frac{y}{y-b}=\frac{y}{(b-y)}.$

$\therefore \quad \frac{x}{a}+\frac{c}{z}=\frac{b}{(b-y)}-\frac{y}{(b-y)}=\frac{(b-y)}{(b-y)}=1.$

98. $a^2+b^2=45 \quad (i)$ and $b^2+c^2=40 \quad (ii)$

Subtracting, we get : $a^2-c^2=5 \Rightarrow (a+c)(a-c)=5.$

$\therefore \quad (a+c)=5$ and $(a-c)=1$

Solving, we get : $a=3$, $c=2$. Putting $c=2$ in (ii), we get $b=6$.

99. $\frac{a}{3}=\frac{b}{4}=\frac{c}{7}=k$ (say). Then, $a=3k$, $b=4k$, $c=7k$.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{a+b+c}{c}=\frac{3k+4k+7k}{7k}=\frac{14k}{7k}=2$$

100. $3x+7=7x+5 \Rightarrow 7x-3x=2 \Rightarrow 4x=2 \Rightarrow x=\frac{1}{2}$

Now, $3x+7=x^2+P \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}+7=\frac{1}{4}+P \Rightarrow P=\frac{17}{2}-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{33}{4}=8\frac{1}{4}.$

101. $\frac{2a+b}{a+4b}=3 \Rightarrow 2a+b=3(a+4b) \Rightarrow a=-11b.$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{a+5}{a+2b}=\frac{-11b+5}{-11b+2b}=\frac{-10b}{-9b}=\frac{10}{9}.$$

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102. $(2a + 3b)(2c - 3d) = (2a - 3b)(2c + 3d)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2a+3b)}{(2a-3b)} = \frac{(2c+3d)}{(2c-3d)} \Rightarrow \frac{2\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)+1}{2\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)-1} = \frac{2\left(\frac{c}{d}\right)+1}{2\left(\frac{c}{d}\right)-1} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

103. $(a + b + 2c + 3d)(a - b - 2c + 3d) = (a - b + 2c - 3d)(a + b - 2c - 3d)$

$$\Rightarrow [(a+b)+(2c+3d)][(a-b)-(2c-3d)]$$
$$= [(a-b)-(2c-3d)][(a+b)-(2c+3d)]$$
$$\Rightarrow (a-b)(a-b)-(a+b)(2c-3d)+(a-b)(2c+3d)-(2c+3d)(2c-3d)$$
$$= (a-b)(a+b)-(a-b)(2c+3d)+(a+b)(2c-3d)-(2c+3d)(2c-3d)$$
$$\Rightarrow (a+b)(2c-3d) = (a-b)(2c+3d)$$
$$\Rightarrow 2ac - 3ad + 2bc - 3bd = 2ac + 3ad - 2bc - 3bd$$
$$\Rightarrow 4bc = 6ad \Rightarrow 2bc = 3ad.$$

104. Given exp. $= \dfrac{1}{2+\dfrac{1}{2+\dfrac{1}{(13/2)}}} = \dfrac{1}{2+\dfrac{1}{2+\dfrac{2}{3}}} = \dfrac{1}{2+\dfrac{1}{(8/3)}} = \dfrac{1}{2+\dfrac{3}{8}} = \dfrac{1}{(19/8)} = \dfrac{8}{19}.$

105. $z = 3 - \dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{(13/4)}} = 2 - \dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{4}{13}} = 2 - \dfrac{1}{(17/13)} = 2 - \dfrac{13}{17} = \dfrac{21}{17}.$

106. $x = \dfrac{2-\dfrac{1}{(19/5)}}{3+\dfrac{1}{3+\dfrac{1}{(5/4)}}} = \dfrac{2-\dfrac{5}{19}}{3+\dfrac{1}{3+\dfrac{4}{5}}} = \dfrac{2-\dfrac{5}{19}}{2+\dfrac{1}{(19/5)}} = \dfrac{2-\dfrac{5}{19}}{2+\dfrac{5}{19}} = 1.$

107. Given exp. $= 8 - 8 \times \dfrac{\dfrac{11}{5}-\dfrac{8}{7}}{2-\dfrac{1}{(35/6)}} = 8 - 8 \times \dfrac{\dfrac{32}{35}}{2-\dfrac{6}{35}} = 8 - 8 \times \dfrac{32}{35} \times \dfrac{35}{64} = 8 - 4 = 4.$

108. Given exp. $= \dfrac{2}{2+\dfrac{2}{3+\dfrac{2}{(11/3)}}} \times 0.39 = \dfrac{2}{2+\dfrac{2}{3+\dfrac{6}{11}}} \times 0.39 = \dfrac{2}{2+\dfrac{2}{(39/11)}} \times 0.39$

$$= \frac{2}{2+\dfrac{22}{39}\times\dfrac{39}{100}} = \frac{2}{2+\dfrac{22}{100}} = \frac{2}{2+\dfrac{11}{50}} = \frac{2}{(111/50)} = \frac{100}{111}.$$

109. Given exp. $= \dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{5}{8}+\dfrac{3}{(1/3)}}} = \dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{2/3}{\frac{5}{3}-\frac{8}{9}\times 3}} = \dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{2/3}{(13/3)}} = \dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{2}{13}} = \dfrac{13}{15}.$

110. $2 - \dfrac{1}{x+\dfrac{1}{y-\frac{1}{z}}} = \dfrac{37}{13} = 2\dfrac{11}{13} = 2 + \dfrac{11}{13} \Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{x+\dfrac{1}{y+\frac{1}{z}}} = \dfrac{11}{13} \Rightarrow x + \dfrac{1}{y+\frac{1}{z}} = \dfrac{13}{11}$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{y-\frac{1}{z}} = 1 + \frac{2}{11} \Rightarrow x = 1,\ y + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{11}{2} = 5\frac{1}{2} = 5 + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 1,\ y = 5,\ z =$$

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111. $x = y \Leftrightarrow 1 - q = 2q + 1 \Leftrightarrow 3q = 0 \Leftrightarrow q = 0.$

112. $\frac{x}{5} - \frac{x}{6} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{6x - 5x}{30} = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 120$

113. $\frac{3x}{2y} = \frac{21}{22} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \left(\frac{21}{22} \times \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{11} \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{11}y.$

$4x + 5y = 83 \Rightarrow 4 \times \frac{7}{11}y + 5y = 83 \Rightarrow \frac{28}{11}y + 5y = 83 \Rightarrow 83y = 83 \times 11 \Rightarrow y = 11.$

$\therefore \quad x = \frac{7}{11}y = \left(\frac{7}{11} \times 11\right) = 7.$

So, $y - x = 11 - 7 = 4.$

114. $3x + y = 19 \quad ...(i)$ and $x - y = 8 \quad ...(ii)$

Adding (i) and (ii), we get : $4x = 28$ or $x = 7$. Putting $x = 7$ in (i), we get : $y = -2$

115. $a + b = 5 \quad ...(i)$ and $3a + 2b = 20 \quad ...(ii)$

Multiplying (i) by 2 and subtracting from (ii), we get : $a = 10$.

Putting $a = 10$ in (i), we get : $b = -5$.

$\therefore \quad (3a + b) = 3 \times 10 + (-5) = 30 - 5 = 25.$

116. $(2p + 3q) + (2p - q) = 18 + 2 \Rightarrow 4p + 2q = 20 \Rightarrow 2(2p - q) = 20$

$\Rightarrow 2p + q = 10.$

117. $2x + y = 5 \quad ...(i)$ and $3x - 4y = 2 \quad ...(ii)$

Multiplying (i) by 4 and adding (ii) to it, we get : $11x = 22$ or $x = 2$.

Putting $x = 2$ in (i), we get : $y = 1$. So, $2xy = 2 \times 2 \times 1 = 4$.

118. $3x - 5y = 5 \quad ...(i)$ and $\frac{x}{x+y} = \frac{5}{7} \Rightarrow 7x = 5x + 5y \Rightarrow 2x - 5y = 0 \quad ...(ii)$

Subtracting (ii) from (i), we get : $x = 5$

Putting $x = 5$ in (i), we get : $y = 2$. So, $x - y = 5 - 2 = 3$.

119. $4x + 3y = 16xy \quad ...(i)$ and $2x - 5y = -4xy \quad ...(ii)$

Dividing (i) and (ii) by xy, we get : $\frac{3}{x} + \frac{4}{y} = 16 \quad ...(iii)$ and $\frac{5}{x} - \frac{2}{y} = 4 \quad ...(iv)$

Multiplying (iv) by 2 and adding (iii) to it, we get : $\frac{13}{x} = 26$ or $x = \frac{1}{2}$

Putting $x = \frac{1}{2}$ in (iii), we get : $y = \frac{1}{3}$.

120. $2x + y = 17 \quad ...(i)$; $y + 2z = 15 \quad ...(ii)$ and $x + y = 9 \quad ...(iii)$

Subtracting (ii) from (i), we get : $x = 8$.

Putting $x = 8$ in (i), we get : $y = 1$. Putting $y = 1$ in (ii), we get : $2z = 14$ or $z = 7$

$\therefore \quad 4x + 3y + z = 4 \times 8 + 3 \times 1 + 7 = 42.$

121. $3x - 4y + z = 7 \quad ...(i)$; $2x + 3y - z = 18 \quad ...(ii)$ and $x + 2y + 2z = 24 \quad ...(iii)$

Adding (i) and (ii), we get : $5x - y = 25 \quad ...(iv)$

Subtracting (i) from (ii) and adding to (iii), we get : $6y = 36$ or $y = 4$.

Putting $y = 4$ in (iv), we get : $5x = 30$ or $x = 6$.

Putting $x = 6$, $y = 4$ in (iii), we get : $2z = 10$ or $z = 5$.

122. $2x + y = 15 \quad ...(i)$; $2y + z = 25 \quad ...(ii)$ and $2z + x = 26 \quad ...(iii)$

Adding (i), (ii) and (iii), we get : $3(x + y + z) = 66$ or $x + y + z = 22 \quad ...(iv)$

From (ii), we have : $y = \frac{25 - z}{2}$ From (iii), we have : $x = 26 - 2z$

$\therefore \quad (26 - 2z) + \left(\frac{25 - z}{2}\right) + z = 22 \Leftrightarrow 77 - 3z = 44 \Leftrightarrow 3z = 33 \Leftrightarrow z = 11.$

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123. $2x + 3y = 31$ ...(i); $y - z = 4$ ...(ii) and $x + 2z = 11$ ...(iii)
Multiplying (iii) by 2 and subtracting from (i), we get : $3y - 4z = 9$ ...(iv)
Solving (ii) and (iv), we get $y = 7$, $z = 3$. Putting $y = 7$ in (i), we get : $x = 5$.
$\therefore$ $x + y + z = (5 + 7 + 3) = 15$.

124. Given exp. $= \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{7}{13}\right) = \frac{1}{13}$.

125. Given exp. $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \ldots \times \frac{(n-1)}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$.

126. Given exp. $= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{5}{4} \times \ldots \times \frac{121}{120} = \frac{121}{2} = 60.5$.

127. Given exp. $= \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{9}{7} \times \ldots \times \frac{1003}{1001} = \frac{1003}{3}$.

128. Given exp. $= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \ldots + \left(\frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{12}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{12}\right) = \frac{11}{12}$.

129. Clearly, sum of first 6 terms is zero. So, sum of first 30 terms = 0.
$\therefore$ Required sum $= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$

130. Given exp. $= \left(1000 - \frac{4}{999}\right) \times 999 = 999000 - 4 = 998996$.

131. Given exp.

$$= \left(1000 - \frac{6}{7}\right) + \left(1000 - \frac{5}{7}\right) + \left(1000 - \frac{4}{7}\right) + \left(1000 - \frac{3}{7}\right) + \left(1000 - \frac{2}{7}\right) + \left(1000 - \frac{1}{7}\right)$$

$$= 6000 - \left(\frac{6}{7} + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{4}{7} + \frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{7}\right) = 6000 - \frac{21}{7} = 6000 - 3 = 5997.$$

132. Given exp. $= \frac{4 \times 3^3 - 3^2 + 3 - 1}{4 \times 3^3} = \frac{108 + 9 + 3 + 1}{108} = \frac{121}{108}$.

133. Given exp. $= \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 + 5 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = \frac{120 + 30 + 12 + 6}{720} = \frac{168}{720} = \frac{7}{30}$.

134. Given exp. $= \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{1}{5^2}\right) + \ldots + \left(\frac{1}{9^2} - \frac{1}{10^2}\right)$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{10^2}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{100}\right) = \frac{99}{100}.$$

135. Number of pieces $= \left(\frac{42.5 \times 100}{85}\right) = \frac{4250}{85} = 50$.

136. Income after 1 year $= \text{Rs. } (4 \times 2^1)$ lakhs.
Income after 3 years $= \text{Rs. } (4 \times 2 \times 2)$ lakhs $= \text{Rs. } (4 \times 2^2)$ lakhs
$\therefore$ Income after 5 years $= \text{Rs. } (4 \times 2^5)$ lakhs $= \text{Rs. } 128$ lakhs $= \text{Rs. } 1.28$ crores.

137. Total number of children $= (30 \times 15) = 450$.
$\therefore$ Number of columns of 24 children each $= \left(\frac{450}{24}\right) = 20$.

138. Original number of sections $= (16 - 3) = 13$.
Original number of students $= (24 \times 13) = 312$.
Present number of students $= (21 \times 16) = 336$.
Number of new students admitted $= (336 - 312) = 24$.

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139. Time between 10 a.m. and 13.27 hours = 3 hrs. 27 min. = 207 min.
For three periods in between free time = 15 min.
Remaining time = (207 − 15) min. = 192 min.

$\therefore$ Duration of each of the 4 periods = $\left(\frac{192}{4}\right)$ min. = 48 min.

140.

Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
3	17	49
(+) 1	54	50
1	22	50

Total time = (1 × 60 + 22) min. + 59 sec. = (82 × 60 + 59) sec. = 4979 sec.

$\therefore$ Number of times the light is seen = $\left(\frac{4979}{18} + 1\right)$ = 384

141. Money earned in 2 days = Rs. (20 − 15) = Rs. 5.

Money earned in 16 days = Rs. $\left(\frac{5}{2} \times 16\right)$ = Rs. 40.

On 17th day, money in hand = Rs. (40 + 20) = Rs. 60.

142. Required cost = Rs. [1000 × x + (z − 1000) × y] = Rs. (1000x + zy − 1000y)
= Rs. [1000 (x − y) + yz].

143. 26 trees have 25 gaps between them. Hence, required distance = $\left(\frac{225}{25}\right)$ m = 9 m

144. Let the number be x. Then, $52x - 25x = 324 \Leftrightarrow 27x = 324 \Leftrightarrow x = 12$.

145. Among the given numbers, only 60489 is a multiple of 423.

146. Let the monthly salary of a man be Rs. x.
Then, monthly salary of a woman = Rs. (x + 500).
$\therefore$ $4x + 2(x + 500) = 46000 \Leftrightarrow 6x = 45000 \Rightarrow x = 7500$
Monthly salary of a woman = x + 500 = Rs. 8000.

147. Let marks in History = x. Then, marks in English = $\frac{5}{2}x$

$\therefore$ $x + \frac{5}{2}x = 140 \Leftrightarrow \frac{7}{2}x = 140 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{140 \times 2}{7}\right) = 40.$

Hence, marks in English = $\frac{5}{2}x = \left(\frac{5}{2} \times 40\right) = 100.$

148. Let the number of pineapples and watermelons be x and y respectively.

Then, $7x + 5y = 38$ or $5y = (38 - 7x)$ or $y = \frac{38 - 7x}{5}$.

Clearly, y is a whole number, only when (38 − 7x) is divisible by 5. This happens when $x = 4$.

149. Let number of boys = x. Then, number of girls = 5x.
Total number of children = (x + 5x) = 6x.
Thus, the total number of children must be a multiple of 6.

150. Let F and C denote the temperatures in Fahrenheit and Celsius respectively.

Then, $\frac{F - 32}{212 - 32} = \frac{C - 0}{100 - 0} \Leftrightarrow \frac{F - 32}{180} = \frac{C}{100}$

If C = 35, then F = $\left(\frac{35}{100} \times 180\right) + 32 = 63 + 32 = 95$

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151. Let D's share = Rs. x. Then, C's share = Rs. x.
B's share = Rs. $(x + 125)$. A's share = Rs. $(x + x + 125)$ = Rs. $(2x + 125)$
$\therefore$ $(2x + 125) + (x + 125) + x + x = 750 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 500 \Leftrightarrow x = 100$.
Hence, A's share = $2x + 125$ = Rs. $(2 \times 100 + 125)$ = Rs. 325.

152. Let Gagan's share = Rs. x.
Then, Sachin's share = Rs. $\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)$ and Rohit's share = Rs. $\left(\frac{2x}{5}\right)$.
$\therefore$ $\frac{2x}{5} + \frac{x}{5} + x = 1000 \Leftrightarrow 8x = 5000 \Leftrightarrow x = 625$.

153. Total number of digits = (No. of digits in 1-digit page nos. + No. of digits in 2-digit page nos. + No. of digits in 3 digit page nos.)
$= (1 \times 9 + 2 \times 90 + 3 \times 207) = (9 + 180 + 801) = 990$.

154. No. of digits in 1-digit page nos. = $1 \times 9 = 9$.
No. of digits in 2-digit page nos. = $2 \times 90 = 180$.
No. of digits in 3-digit page nos. = $3 \times 900 = 2700$.
No. of digits in 4 digit page nos. = $3189 - (9 + 180 + 2700) = 3189 - 2889 = 300$.
$\therefore$ No. of pages with 4-digit page nos. = $\left(\frac{300}{4}\right) = 75$.
Hence, total number of pages = $(999 + 75) = 1074$.

155. Each row contains 12 plants.
Leaving 2 corner plants, 10 plants in between have (10×2) metres and 1 metre on each side is left.
$\therefore$ Length = $(20 + 2)$ m = 22 m.

156. Required fraction = $\frac{1 \text{ sec.}}{1 \text{ hr.}} = \frac{1 \text{ sec.}}{(1 \times 60 \times 60) \text{ sec.}} = \frac{1}{3600}$

157. Height at the third bounce = $\left[32 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3\right]$ m = $\left(32 \times \frac{27}{64}\right)$ m = $\frac{27}{2}$ m = $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.

158. Suppose Sanket earns Rs. x in each of the other eleven months.
Then, Sanket's earning in March = Rs. $(2x)$.
Sanket's annual earning = Rs. $(11x + 2x)$ = Rs. $(13x)$.
$\therefore$ Required fraction = $\frac{2x}{13x} = \frac{2}{13}$

159. Let the capacity of the tank be x litres. Then, $\frac{1}{3}x = 80 \Leftrightarrow x = 240 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}x = 120$.

160. Distance travelled on foot = $\left[\frac{7}{2} - \left(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{7}{6}\right)\right]$ km = $\left(\frac{7}{2} - \frac{17}{6}\right)$ km = $\frac{2}{3}$ km.
$\therefore$ Required fraction = $\frac{(2/3)}{(7/2)} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{7}\right) = \frac{4}{21}$.

161. Let the required fraction be x. Then
$\frac{4}{7}x + \frac{4}{7} = \frac{15}{14} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{7}x = \left(\frac{15}{14} - \frac{4}{7}\right) = \frac{7}{14} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{4}\right) = \frac{7}{8}$.

162. Required fraction = $\frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4} \text{ of Rs. } 25.20}{\frac{3}{2} \text{ of Rs. } 36} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 4.20}{\text{Rs. } 54} = \frac{42}{540} = \frac{7}{90}$.

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163. Let the length of longer piece be x cm. Then, length of shorter piece $= \left(\frac{2}{5}x\right)$ cm.

$\therefore\ x + \frac{2}{5}x = 70 \Leftrightarrow \frac{7x}{5} = 70 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{70 \times 5}{7}\right) = 50.$

Hence, length of shorter piece $= \frac{2}{5}x = \left(\frac{2}{5} \times 50\right)$ cm $= 20$ cm.

164. Let the whole amount be Rs. x. Then, A's share $=$ Rs. $\left(\frac{3}{16}x\right)$; B's share $=$ Rs. $\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$;

and C's share $=$ Rs. $\left[x - \left(\frac{3x}{16} + \frac{x}{4}\right)\right] =$ Rs. $\left(\frac{9x}{16}\right)$.

$\therefore\ \frac{9x}{16} = 81 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{81 \times 16}{9}\right) = 144.$

Hence, B's share $=$ Rs. $\left(\frac{144}{4}\right) =$ Rs. 36.

165. Green portion $= \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{60}\right)\right]$

$= \left[1 - \frac{1}{10}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}\right)\right] = 1 - \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{147}{60} = 1 - \frac{147}{600} = \frac{453}{600}.$

Let the length of the pole be x metres.

Then, $\frac{453}{600}x = 12.08 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{12.08 \times 600}{453}\right) = 16.$

166. Let the number be x. Then,

$\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{14}x = 150 \Leftrightarrow 21x - 6x = 150 \times 28 \Leftrightarrow 15x = 150 \times 28 \Leftrightarrow x = 280.$

167. Let the sum be Rs. x. Then,

$\frac{9}{3}x - \frac{3}{8}x = 55 \Leftrightarrow 64x - 9x = 55 \times 24 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{55 \times 24}{55}\right) = 24.$

$\therefore$ Correct answer $=$ Rs. $\left(\frac{3}{8} \times 24\right) =$ Rs. 9.

168. Let the fraction be $\frac{a}{b}$. Then,

$\left(\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{a}{b}\right) + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{512}{27} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{a}{b} = \frac{512}{27} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{8}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3}.$

169. Maximum internal assessment score $= \left(\frac{47}{60} \times 10\right) = 9.4$

Minimum internal assessment score $= \left(\frac{14}{60} \times 10\right) = 2.8.$

$\therefore$ Required difference $= (9.4 - 2.8) = 6.6.$

170. Let savings in N.S.C. and P.P.F. be Rs. x and Rs. $(150000 - x)$ respectively. Then,

$\frac{1}{3}x = \frac{1}{2}(150000 - x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{2} = 75000 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5x}{6} = 75000 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{75000 \times 6}{5}\right) = 90000.$

$\therefore$ Savings in Public Provident Fund $=$ Rs. $(150000 - 90000) =$ Rs. 60000.

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171. Let there be $(x + 1)$ members. Then,

Father's share $= \frac{1}{4}$, share of each other member $= \frac{3}{4x}$.

$\therefore \quad 3\left(\frac{3}{4x}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow 4x = 36 \Leftrightarrow x = 9$

Hence, total number of family members = 10.

172. Let salary = Rs. x. Then, tips = Rs. $\left(\frac{5}{4}x\right)$.

Total income = Rs. $\left(x + \frac{5}{4}x\right)$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{9x}{4}\right)$.

$\therefore$ Required fraction $= \left(\frac{5x}{4} \times \frac{4}{9x}\right) = \frac{5}{9}$.

173. Let C's share = Rs. x. Then, B's share = Rs. $\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$, A's share = Rs. $\left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{x}{4}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{x}{6}$.

$\therefore \quad \frac{x}{6} + \frac{x}{4} + x = 1360 \Leftrightarrow \frac{17x}{12} = 1360 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{1360 \times 12}{17}\right)$ = Rs. 960.

Hence, B's share = Rs. $\left(\frac{960}{4}\right)$ = Rs. 240.

174. Let Tanya's share = Rs. x. Then, Veena's share = Rs. $\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$.

Anita's share = Rs. $\left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{x}{2}\right)$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$. Total bill = Rs. $\left(x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3}\right)$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{11x}{6}\right)$.

$\therefore$ Required fraction $= \left(\frac{x}{2} \times \frac{6}{11x}\right) = \frac{3}{11}$.

175. Let the capacity of the tank be x litres. Then, $\frac{1}{4}x = 135 \Leftrightarrow x = 135 \times 4 = 540$.

$\therefore$ Required fraction $= \left(\frac{180}{540}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$.

176. Let the capacity of the tank be x litres.

Then, $\frac{6}{7}x - \frac{2}{5}x = 16 \Leftrightarrow 30x - 14x = 16 \times 35 \Leftrightarrow 16x = 560 \Leftrightarrow x = 35$.

177. Let the capacity of the buckets be x litres. Then,

Capacity of 1 large bottle $= \frac{x}{4}$, Capacity of 1 small bottle $= \frac{x}{7}$.

Fluid left in large bottle $= \left(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{x}{7}\right) = \frac{3x}{28}$.

$\therefore$ Required fraction $= \left(\frac{3x/28}{x/4}\right) = \left(\frac{3x}{28} \times \frac{4}{x}\right) = \frac{3}{7}$.

178. Let the capacity of 1 bucket = x. Then, capacity of tank = $25x$.

New capacity of bucket $= \frac{2}{5}x$.

$\therefore$ Required number of buckets $= \frac{25x}{(2x/5)} = \left(25x \times \frac{5}{2x}\right) = \frac{125}{2} = 62\frac{1}{2}$.

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179. Suppose initially Peter had Rs. x. Then,

Amount received by Michael = Rs. $\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$.

Amount remaining with Peter = Rs. $\left(x - \frac{x}{4}\right)$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{3x}{4}\right)$

Amount received by Sam = Rs. $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x}{4}\right)$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{x}{8}\right)$

$\therefore \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{x}{8} = 500 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 4000 \Leftrightarrow x = 800.$

Hence, amount received by Michael = $(x/4)$ = Rs. 200.

180. A's share = $\frac{1}{3}$. Remainder = $\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$.

B's share = $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{15}$. Rest = $\left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{15}\right) = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$

C's share = D's share = $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$.

181. Part read on first day = $\frac{3}{8}$. Remaining part = $\left(1 - \frac{3}{8}\right) = \frac{5}{8}$.

Part read on second day = $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$. Unread part = $\left[1 - \left(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{8}$.

Let the number of pages be x. Then, $\frac{1}{8}x = 30$ or $x = 30 \times 8 = 240$.

182. Wife's share = $\frac{1}{2}$. Remaining part = $\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$.

Share of 3 sons = $\left(\frac{2}{3}\text{ of }\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$. Remaining part = $\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{6}$.

Each daughter's share = $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{24}$.

Let the total money be Rs. x. Then, $\frac{1}{24}x = 20000 \Leftrightarrow x = 20000 \times 24 = 480000$.

$\therefore$ Each son's share = Rs. $\left[\frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 480000\right)\right]$ = Rs. 53,333.33.

183. Out of 5 girls, 1 took part in fete. Out of 8 boys, 1 took part in fete.

$\therefore$ Out of 13 students, 2 took part in fete.

Hence, $\frac{2}{13}$ of the total number took part in fete.

184. French men = $\frac{1}{5}$; French women = $\left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$

French people = $\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{8}{15}$. $\therefore$ Not-French = $\left(1 - \frac{8}{15}\right) = \frac{7}{15}$.

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185. Girls $= \frac{3}{5}$; Boys $= \left(1 - \frac{3}{5}\right) = \frac{2}{5}$.

Fraction of students absent $= \frac{2}{9}$ of $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{45} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{21}{90} = \frac{7}{30}$.

$\therefore$ Fraction of students present $= \left(1 - \frac{7}{30}\right) = \frac{23}{30}$.

186. Number of boys who participate = 100.

$\therefore$ $\frac{1}{3}$ of boys = 100 or total number of boys = 300.

Number of girls who participate = 200.

$\therefore$ $\frac{1}{2}$ of girls = 200 or total number of girls = 400.

Hence, total number of students = (300 + 400) = 700.

187. Let the number of votes cast be x. Then, number of votes required $= \frac{3x}{4}$.

Counted votes $= \frac{2x}{3}$. Uncounted votes $= \left(x - \frac{2x}{3}\right) = \frac{x}{3}$.

Votes won by the candidate $= \frac{5}{8}$ of $\frac{2x}{3} = \frac{5x}{8}$.

Remaining votes required $= \left(\frac{3x}{4} - \frac{5x}{8}\right) = \frac{x}{8}$.

$\therefore$ Required fraction $= \frac{(x/8)}{(x/3)} = \left(\frac{x}{8} \times \frac{3}{x}\right) = \frac{3}{8}$.

188. Let the total number of staff members be x.

Then, the number who can type or take shorthand $= \left(x - \frac{3x}{4}\right) = \frac{x}{4}$.

Let A and B represent the sets of persons who can type and take shorthand respectively.

Then, $n(A \cup B) = \frac{x}{4}$, $n(A) = \frac{x}{5}$ and $n(B) = \frac{x}{3}$.

$n(A \cap B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cup B) = \left(\frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{12x + 20x - 15x}{60}\right) = \frac{17x}{60}$.

189. Hire charges = Rs. $\left(50 \times 4 + 60 \times 5 + \frac{5}{6} \times 300\right)$ = Rs. 869.

Suppose Rohit had Rs. x with him initially. Then, $x - 869 = \frac{1}{4} \times 869 \Leftrightarrow x = 1075$

190. Let the total number of shots be x. Then,

Shots fired by A $= \frac{5}{8}x$; Shots fired by B $= \frac{3}{8}x$.

Killing shots by A $= \frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{8}x = \frac{5x}{24}$; Shots missed by B $= \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{8}x = \frac{3}{16}x$.

$\therefore$ $\frac{3x}{16} = 27$ or $x = \left(\frac{27 \times 16}{3}\right) = 144$. Birds killed by A $= \frac{5x}{24} = \left(\frac{5}{24} \times 144\right) = 30$.

191. Number of alterations required in 1 shirt $= \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{133}{60}$.

$\therefore$ Number of alterations required in 60 shirts $= \left(\frac{133}{60} \times 60\right) = 133$.

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192. Let the largest fraction be x and the smallest be y. Then, $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{7}{6}$ or $y = \frac{6}{7}x$.

Let the middle one be z. Then, $x + \frac{6}{7}x + z = \frac{59}{24}$ or $z = \left(\frac{59}{24} - \frac{13x}{7}\right)$.

$\therefore \frac{59}{24} - \frac{13x}{7} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{8} \Leftrightarrow \frac{13x}{7} = \frac{59}{24} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{8} = \frac{39}{24} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{39}{24} \times \frac{7}{13}\right) = \frac{7}{8}$.

So, $x = \frac{7}{8}$, $y = \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$ and $z = \frac{59}{24} - \frac{13}{7} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{20}{24} = \frac{5}{6}$.

Hence, the fractions are $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.

193. Suppose each tube contains x grams initially. Then,

$4\left[\frac{1}{3}(x + 20)\right] = x + \frac{2}{3}(x + 20) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}(x + 20) = x \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} = \frac{40}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = 40.$

194. Let the total number of apples be x. Then,

Apples sold to 1st customer $= \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)$. Remaining apples $= x - \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) = \left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)$.

Apples sold to 2nd customer $= \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right) + 1 = \frac{x}{6} - \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \left(\frac{x}{6} + \frac{2}{3}\right)$.

Remaining apples $= \left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right) - \left(\frac{x}{6} - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{6}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{5}{3}\right)$.

Apples sold to 3rd customer $= \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{5}{3}\right) + 1 = \left(\frac{x}{15} + \frac{2}{3}\right)$.

Remaining apples $= \left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{5}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{x}{15} + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{15}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{4x}{15} - \frac{7}{3}\right)$.

$\therefore \frac{4x}{15} - \frac{7}{3} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4x}{15} = \frac{16}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{16}{3} \times \frac{15}{4}\right) = 20.$

196. Given exp. $= \frac{(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2}{a^2 - b^2}$, where $a = 356$, $b = 167$

$= \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{(a^2 + b^2)} = 2.$

198. Given exp. $= \frac{(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2}{ab} = \frac{4ab}{ab} = 4$ (where $a = 462$, $b = 174$).

197. $2ab = (a^2 + b^2) - (a - b)^2 = 29 - 9 = 20 \Rightarrow ab = 10.$

198. $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x + 1)(x - 1)}{x + 1} = 4 \Leftrightarrow x - 1 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 5.$

199. If $a = 3\frac{2}{3}$, $b = 2\frac{1}{2}$, $c = 4\frac{3}{4}$, $d = 3\frac{1}{3}$, then

Given exp. $= \frac{(a^2 - b^2)}{(c^2 - d^2)} \div \frac{(a - b)}{(c - d)} - \frac{(a^2 - b^2)}{(c^2 - d^2)} \times \frac{(c - d)}{(a - b)} - \frac{(a + b)}{(c + d)}$

$= \frac{3\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{3}{4} + 3\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{11}{3} + \frac{5}{2}}{\frac{19}{4} + \frac{10}{3}} = \frac{37}{6} \times \frac{12}{97} = \frac{74}{97}.$

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200. Given exp. $= \dfrac{a^2 - b^2}{a - b} = a - b = \left(1 + \dfrac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{100}}\right) - \left(1 - \dfrac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{100}}\right)$

$= 2 \times \dfrac{1}{(101/100)} = 2 \times \dfrac{100}{101} = \dfrac{200}{101}.$

201. $(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca)$

$\Rightarrow 2(ab + bc + ca) = (a + b + c)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) = 169 - 69 = 100$

$\Rightarrow ab + bc + ca = 50$

202. Given : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 64 = -2(xy - yz - zx)$ ...(i)

Now, $[x + y + (-z)]^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy - yz - zx)$

$\Rightarrow (3x - z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2(xy - yz - zx)$

$\Rightarrow -2(xy - yz - zx) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (3z)^2$ ...(ii)

From (i) and (ii), we get : $(3z)^2 = 64 \Leftrightarrow 4z^2 = 64 \Leftrightarrow z^2 = 16 \Leftrightarrow z = 4$

203. Given exp. $= \left(\dfrac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + b^2 - ab}\right) = (a + b)$, where $a = 785$, $b = 435$

$= (785 + 435) = 1220.$

204. Given exp. $= \left(\dfrac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a^3 - b^3}\right) = \left(\dfrac{1}{a - b}\right)$, where $a = 147$, $b = 143$

$= \left(\dfrac{1}{147 - 143}\right) = \dfrac{1}{4}.$

205. Let $\dfrac{13^3 + 7^3}{13^2 + 7^2 - x} = 20$. Then,

$\dfrac{13^3 + 7^3}{13 + 7} = 13^2 + 7^2 - x \Leftrightarrow 13^2 + 7^2 - 13 \times 7 = 13^2 + 7^2 - x \Leftrightarrow x = 13 \times 7 = 91$

206. Given exp. $= \dfrac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 - b^2} = \dfrac{(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{(a - b)(a + b)} = \dfrac{(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{(a + b)}$

$= \dfrac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\right)} = \dfrac{9}{25} + \dfrac{6}{25} + \dfrac{4}{25} = \dfrac{19}{25}.$

207. Given exp. $= \dfrac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca} = a + b + c = (38 + 34 + 28) = 100.$

208. Since $(x - y) + (y - z) + (z - x) = 0$, so $(x - y)^3 + (y - z)^3 + (z - x)^3$

$= 3(x - y)(y - z)(z - x).$

$\therefore$ Given exp. $= \dfrac{3(x - y)(y - z)(z - x)}{9(x - y)(y - z)(z - x)} = \dfrac{1}{3}$

209. Let total score be x. Then, Highest score $= \dfrac{3x}{11}$.

Remainder $= \left(x - \dfrac{3x}{11}\right) = \dfrac{8x}{11}$. Next highest score $= \dfrac{3}{11}$ of $\dfrac{8x}{11} = \dfrac{24x}{121}$.

$\therefore \dfrac{3x}{11} - \dfrac{24x}{121} = 9 \Leftrightarrow 33x - 24x = 9 \times 121 \Leftrightarrow 9x = 9 \times 121 \Leftrightarrow x = 121.$

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210. $X + 3X \times 0.50 - 14 \times 0.10 + 4X \times 0.05 = 50$

$\Leftrightarrow X + 1.5X + 1.40 + 0.2X = 50 \Leftrightarrow 2.7X = 48.60 \Leftrightarrow X = 18.$

211. Suppose their paths cross after x minutes.

Then, $11 + 57x = 51 - 63x \Leftrightarrow 120x = 40 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$.

Number of floors covered by David in $(1/3)$ min. $= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 57\right) = 19$.

So, their paths cross at $(11 + 19)$ i.e. 30th floor.

212. $N \times 50 = (325000 - 200000) = 25000 \Leftrightarrow N = 500.$

213. Let total number of children be x. Then, $x \times \frac{1}{8}x = \frac{x}{2} \times 16 \Leftrightarrow x = 64$

$\therefore$ Number of notebooks $= \frac{1}{8}x^2 = \left(\frac{1}{8} \times 64 \times 64\right) = 512.$

214. Let number of boys $= x$. Then, number of girls $= x$.

Now, $2(x - 8) = x$ or $x = 16$.

$\therefore$ Total number of students $= 2x = (2 \times 16) = 32$.

215. Let the total number of sweets be $(25x + 8)$.

Then, $(25x + 8) - 22$ is divisible by 28

$\Leftrightarrow (25x - 14)$ is divisible by 28 $\Leftrightarrow 28x - (3x + 14)$ is divisible by 28

$\Leftrightarrow (3x + 14)$ is divisible by 28 $\Leftrightarrow x = 14$.

$\therefore$ Total number of sweets $= (25 \times 14 + 8) = 358$.

216. Suppose the man works overtime for x hours.

Now, working hours in 4 weeks $= (5 \times 8 \times 4) = 160$.

$\therefore 160 \times 2.40 + x \times 3.20 = 432 \Leftrightarrow 3.20x = 432 - 384 = 48 \Leftrightarrow x = 15.$

Hence, total hours of work $= (160 + 15) = 175$.

217. Let number of boys $= x$. Then, number of girls $= (100 - x)$.

$\therefore 3.60x + 2.40(100 - x) = 312 \Leftrightarrow 1.20x = 312 - 240 = 72 \Leftrightarrow x = 60.$

Hence, number of girls $= (100 - x) = 40$.

218. Let number of boys $= x$. Then, number of girls $= (60 - x)$.

$\therefore x(60 - x) + (60 - x)x = 1600 \Leftrightarrow 60x - x^2 + 60x - x^2 = 1600$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 120x + 1600 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 60x + 800 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x - 40)(x - 20) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 40$ or $x = 20$.

So, we are not definite. Hence, data is inadequate.

219. Let the distance covered by taxi be x km. Then, distance covered by car $= (80 - x)$ km.

$\therefore 1.5x + 0.5(80 - x) = 50 \Leftrightarrow x = 50 - 40 = 10$ km.

220. Let the number of correct answers be x. Number of incorrect answers $= (60 - x)$.

$\therefore 4x - (60 - x) = 130 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 190 \Leftrightarrow x = 38.$

221. Let number of matches lost $= x$. Then, number of matches won $= x + 3$.

$\therefore 2(x + 3) - x = 23 \Leftrightarrow x = 17.$

Hence, total number of matches played $= x + (x + 3) = 2x + 3 = 37$.

222. Let the number of 20-paise coins be x. Then, number of 25-paise coins $= (324 - x)$

$\therefore 0.20 \times x + 0.25(324 - x) = 71 \Leftrightarrow 20x + 25(324 - x) = 7100$

$\Leftrightarrow 5x = 1000 \Leftrightarrow x = 200.$

Hence, number of 25-paise coins $= (324 - x) = 124$.

223. Let number of notes of each denomination be x.

Then, $x + 5x + 10x = 480 \Leftrightarrow 16x = 480 \Leftrightarrow x = 30.$

Hence, total number of notes $= 3x = 90$.

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224. Original share of 1 person = $\frac{1}{8}$. New share of 1 person = $\frac{1}{7}$.

Increase = $\left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{56}$.

$\therefore$ Required fraction = $\frac{(1/56)}{(1/8)} = \left(\frac{1}{56} \times 8\right) = \frac{1}{7}$.

225. Let total number of sweets be x. Then,

$\frac{x}{140} - \frac{x}{175} = 4 \Leftrightarrow 5x - 4x = 4 \times 700 \Leftrightarrow x = 2800$

226. Let the number of persons be x. Then,

$\frac{96}{x-4} - \frac{96}{x} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{4}{96} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-(x-4)}{x(x-4)} = \frac{1}{24}$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x - 96 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-12)(x+8) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 12.$

227. Let the number of bulls purchased be x.

Then, $\frac{450}{x} - \frac{450}{x+5} = 15 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+5} = \frac{15}{450} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+5-x}{x(x+5)} = \frac{1}{30}$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x - 150 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+15)(x-10) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 10.$

228. Let the length of the piece be x metres. Then, cost of 1 m of piece = Rs $\left(\frac{35}{x}\right)$.

$\therefore (x-4)\left(\frac{35}{x} - 1\right) = 35 \Leftrightarrow 35 - x + \frac{140}{x} - 4 = 35 \Leftrightarrow \frac{140}{x} - x = 4$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 140 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+14)(x-10) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 10.$

229. Let the cost of a chair and that of a table be Rs. x and Rs. y respectively.

Then, $10x = 4y$ or $y = \frac{5}{2}x$.

$\therefore 15x + 2y = 4000 \Leftrightarrow 15x + 2 \times \frac{5}{2}x = 4000 \Leftrightarrow 20x = 4000 \Leftrightarrow x = 200.$

So, $y = \left(\frac{5}{2} \times 200\right) = 500.$

Hence, cost of 12 chairs and 3 tables = $12x + 3y$ = Rs. (2400 + 1500) = Rs. 3900.

230. Cost of 4 mangoes = Cost of 9 lemons = Rs $\left(\frac{4.80}{3} \times 9\right)$ = Rs. 14.40.

Cost of 1 mango = Rs. $\left(\frac{14.40}{4}\right)$ = Rs. 3.60.

Cost of 5 apples = Cost of 3 mangoes = Rs. (3.60 × 3) = Rs. 10.80

Cost of 9 oranges = Cost of 5 apples = Rs. 10.80.

$\therefore$ Cost of 1 orange = Rs. $\left(\frac{10.80}{9}\right)$ = Rs. 1.20

231. Let the price of a saree and a shirt be Rs. x and Rs. y respectively.

Then, $2x + 4y = 1600$ ...(i) and $x + 6y = 1600$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 400$, $y = 200$.

$\therefore$ Cost of 12 shirts = Rs. (12 × 200) = Rs. 2400.

232. Let the cost of a table and that of a chair be Rs. x and Rs. y respectively.

Then, $2x + 3y = 3500$ ...(i) and $3x + 2y = 4000$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 1000$ and $y = 500$.

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233. Let the fixed charge be Rs. x and variable charge be Rs. y per km

Then, $x + 16y = 156$ ...(i) and $x + 24y = 204$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 60$, $y = 6$

$\therefore$ Cost of travelling 30 km = Rs. $(60 + 30 \times 6)$ = Rs. 240.

234. Let the number of benches in the class be x. Then, $6(x + 1) = 7x - 5 \Leftrightarrow x = 11$.

Hence, number of students in the class $= 6(x + 1) = 6 \times 12 = 72$.

235. Let the number of students in rooms A and B be x and y respectively. Then,

$x - 10 = y + 10 \Rightarrow x - y = 20$ ...(i) and $x + 20 = 2(y - 20) \Rightarrow x - 2y = -60$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 100$, $y = 80$.

236. Let the number of buffaloes be x and the number of ducks be y.

Then, $4x + 2y = 2(x + y) + 24 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 24 \Leftrightarrow x = 12$.

237. Let the number of hens be x and the number of cows be y. Then,

$x + y = 45$ ...(i) and $2x + 4y = 140 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 70$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 20$, $y = 22$.

238. Suppose, Sanya and Vidushi donate money to x and $(x + 5)$ people respectively.

Then, $\frac{100}{x} - \frac{100}{x+5} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 100(x + 5) - 100x = x(x + 5) \Rightarrow x^2 + 5x - 500 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x - 20)(x - 25) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 20$

$\therefore$ Total number of recipients of charity $= x + (x + 5) = 2x + 5 = 45$.

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5. SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FORMULAE

Square Root : If $x^2 = y$, we say that the square root of y is x and we write, $\sqrt{y} = x$.

Thus, $\sqrt{4} = 2$, $\sqrt{5} = 3$, $\sqrt{196} = 14$.

Cube Root : The cube root of a given number x is the number whose cube is x. We denote the cube root of x by $\sqrt[3]{x}$.

Thus, $\sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 2$, $\sqrt[3]{343} = \sqrt[3]{7 \times 7 \times 7} = 7$ etc.

Note :

1. $\sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{y}$

2. $\sqrt{\dfrac{x}{y}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} \times \dfrac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{y}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{xy}}{y}$

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. ***Evaluate $\sqrt{6084}$ by factorization method.***

Sol. **Method :** Express the given number as the product of prime factors. Now, take the product of these prime factors choosing one out of every pair of the same primes. This product gives the square root of the given number.

Thus, resolving 6084 into prime factors, we get :

$6084 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 13^2$

$\therefore \quad \sqrt{6084} = (2 \times 3 \times 13) = 78.$

2	6084
2	3042
3	1521
3	507
13	169
	13

Ex. 2. ***Find the square root of 1471369.***

Sol. **Explanation :** In the given number mark off the digits in pairs starting from the unit's digit. Each pair and the remaining one digit is called a period.

Now, $1^2 = 1$. On subtracting, we get 0 as remainder.

Now, bring down the next period *i.e.*, 47.

Now, trial divisor is $1 \times 2 = 2$ and trial dividend is 47.

So, we take 22 as divisor and put 2 as quotient.

The remainder is 3.

Next, we bring down the next period which is 13.

Now, trial divisor is $12 \times 2 = 24$ and trial dividend is 313. So, we take 241 as dividend and 1 as quotient.

The remainder is 72.

Bring down the next period *i.e.*, 69.

Now the trial divisor is $121 \times 2 = 242$ and the trial dividend is 7269. So, we take 3 as quotient and 2423 as divisor. The remainder is then zero.

Hence, $\sqrt{1471369} = 1213$.

1	14 71 36 9	(1213
	1	
22	47	
	44	
241	313	
	241	
2423	7269	
	7269	
	×	

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Ex. 3. *Evaluate* : $\sqrt{248+\sqrt{51+\sqrt{169}}}$.

Sol. Given expression $=\sqrt{248+\sqrt{51+13}}=\sqrt{248+\sqrt{64}}=\sqrt{248+8}=\sqrt{256}=16.$

Ex. 4 *If* $a*b*c=\dfrac{\sqrt{(a+2)(b+3)}}{c+1}$, *then find the value of* $5*15*3$.

Sol. $5*15*3=\dfrac{\sqrt{(5+2)(15+3)}}{3+1}=\dfrac{\sqrt{7\times18}}{4}=\dfrac{\sqrt{144}}{4}=\dfrac{12}{4}=3$

Ex. 5. *Find the value of* $\sqrt{1\dfrac{9}{16}}$.

Sol. $\sqrt{1\dfrac{9}{16}}=\sqrt{\dfrac{25}{16}}=\dfrac{\sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{16}}=\dfrac{5}{4}=1\dfrac{1}{4}.$

Ex. 6. *What is the square root of 0.0009* ?

Sol. $\sqrt{0.0009}=\sqrt{\dfrac{9}{10000}}=\dfrac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{10000}}=\dfrac{3}{100}=0.03.$

Ex. 7. *Evaluate* $\sqrt{175.2976}$.

Sol. **Method** : We make even number of decimal places by affixing a zero, if necessary. Now, we mark off periods and extract the square root, as shown

$\therefore$ $\sqrt{175.2976}=13.24.$

```
   1 | 1 75.29 76 : 13.24
     | 1
  23 |  75
     |  69
 262 |   629
     |   524
2544 |    10576
     |    10576
     |       ×
```

Ex. 8. *What will come in place of question mark in each of the following questions?*

(i) $\sqrt{\dfrac{32.4}{?}}=2$ (ii) $\sqrt{86.49}-\sqrt{5+(?)^2}=12.3.$ (R.R.B. 2002)

Sol. (i) Let $\sqrt{\dfrac{32.4}{x}}=2$. Then, $\dfrac{32.4}{x}=4 \Leftrightarrow 4x=32.4 \Leftrightarrow x=8.1$

(ii) Let $\sqrt{86.49}+\sqrt{5+x^2}=12.3$.

Then, $9.3+\sqrt{5+x^2}=12.3 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{5+x^2}=12.3-9.3=3$

$\Leftrightarrow 5+x^2=9 \Leftrightarrow x^2=9-5=4 \Leftrightarrow x=\sqrt{4}=2$

Ex. 9. *Find the value of* $\sqrt{\dfrac{0.289}{0.00121}}$. (IGNOU, 2003)

Sol. $\sqrt{\dfrac{0.289}{0.00121}}=\sqrt{\dfrac{0.28900}{0.00121}}=\sqrt{\dfrac{28900}{121}}=\dfrac{170}{11}$

Ex. 10. *If* $\sqrt{1+\dfrac{x}{144}}=\dfrac{13}{12}$, *then find the value of* x.

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Sol. $\sqrt{1+\frac{x}{144}} = \frac{13}{12} \Rightarrow \left(1+\frac{x}{144}\right) = \left(\frac{13}{12}\right)^2 = \frac{169}{144} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{144} = \frac{169}{144} - 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{144} = \frac{25}{144} \Rightarrow x = 25.$$

Ex. 11. ***Find the value of $\sqrt{3}$ upto three places of decimal.***

Sol.

1	$\overline{3}.\overline{00}\,\overline{00}\,\overline{00}$ (1.732
	1
27	200
	189
343	1100
	1029
3462	7100
	6924

$\therefore \sqrt{3} = 1.732.$

Ex. 12. ***If $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$, find the value of $\sqrt{192} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{48} - \sqrt{75}$ correct to 3 places of decimal.*** (S.S.C. 2004)

Sol. $\sqrt{192} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{48} - \sqrt{75} = \sqrt{64\times 3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{16\times 3} - \sqrt{25\times 3} = 8\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\times 4\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3}$

$$= 8\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = 1.732$$

Ex. 13. ***Evaluate :*** $\sqrt{\frac{9.5\times .0085\times 18.9}{.0017\times 1.9\times 0.021}}$.

Sol. Given exp. $= \sqrt{\frac{9.5\times .0085\times 18.900}{.0017\times 1.9\times 0.021}}$

Now, since the sum of decimal places in the numerator and denominator under the radical sign is the same, we remove the decimal.

$\therefore$ Given exp. $= \sqrt{\frac{95\times 85\times 18900}{17\times 19\times 21}} = \sqrt{5\times 5\times 900} = 5\times 30 = 150.$

Ex. 14. ***Simplify :*** $\sqrt{[(12.1)^2 - (8.1)^2] - [(0.25)^2 + (0.25)(19.95)]}$. (C.B.I. 2003)

Sol. Given exp. $= \sqrt{\frac{(12.1-8.1)(12.1-8.1)}{(0.25)(0.25+19.95)}} = \sqrt{\frac{20.2\times 4}{0.25\times 20.2}}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4}{0.25}} = \sqrt{\frac{400}{25}} = \sqrt{16} = 4.$$

Ex. 15. ***If $x = 1+\sqrt{2}$ and $y = 1-\sqrt{2}$, find the value of (x^2+y^2).***

Sol. $x^2 + y^2 = (1+\sqrt{2})^2 + (1-\sqrt{2})^2 = 2[1^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2] = 2\times 3 = 6$

Ex. 16. ***Evaluate $\sqrt{0.9}$ upto 3 places of decimal.*** (R.R.B. 2003)

Sol.

9	$0.\overline{90}\,\overline{00}\,\overline{00}$ (.948
	81
184	900
	736
1888	16400
	15104

$\therefore \sqrt{0.9} = 0.948.$

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Ex. 17. *If $\sqrt{15} = 3.88$, find the value of $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$.* (S.S.C. 2003)

Sol. $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 3}{3 \times 3}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3} = \frac{3.88}{3} = 1.2933\ldots = 1.29\overline{3}.$

Ex. 18. *Find the least square number which is exactly divisible by 10, 12, 15 and 18.*

Sol. L.C.M. of 10, 12, 15, 18 = 180. Now, $180 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5$.

To make it a perfect square, it must be multiplied by 5.

$\therefore$ Required number $= (2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2) = 900$.

Ex. 19. *Find the greatest number of five digits which is a perfect square.* (R.R.B. 1998)

Sol. Greatest number of 5 digits is 99999.

```
  3 | 99 99 99 (316
    | 9
 61 | 99
    | 61
626 | 3899
    | 3756
    |  143
```

$\therefore$ Required number $= (99999 - 143) = 99856$.

Ex. 20. *Find the smallest number that must be added to 1780 to make it a perfect square.*

Sol.

```
  4 | 17 80 (42
    | 16
 82 | 180
    | 164
    |  16
```

$\therefore$ Number to be added $= (43)^2 - 1780 = 1849 - 1780 = 69$

Ex. 21. *If $\sqrt{2} = 1.4142$, find the value of $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{(2+\sqrt{2})}$.*

Sol. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{(2+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(2+\sqrt{2})} \times \frac{(2-\sqrt{2})}{(2-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-2}{(4-2)} = \frac{2(\sqrt{2}-1)}{2} = (\sqrt{2}-1) = (1.4142-1) = 0.4142.$

Ex. 22. *If $x = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}\right)$ and $y = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}\right)$, find the value of (x^2+y^2).*

Sol. $x = \frac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})} \times \frac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})} = \frac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})^2}{(5-3)} = \frac{5+3+2\sqrt{15}}{2} = 4+\sqrt{15}.$

$y = \frac{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})} \times \frac{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})} = \frac{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})^2}{(5-3)} = \frac{5+3-2\sqrt{15}}{2} = 4-\sqrt{15}.$

$\therefore \quad x^2+y^2 = (4+\sqrt{15})^2 + (4-\sqrt{15})^2 = 2[(4)^2+(\sqrt{15})^2] = 2 \times 31 = 62.$

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Ex. 23. *Find the cube root of 2744.*

Sol. **Method :** Resolve the given number as the product of prime factors and take the product of prime factors, choosing one out of three of the same prime factors. Resolving 2744 as the product of prime factors, we get :

2	2744
2	1372
2	686
7	343
7	49
	7

$2744 = 2^3 \times 7^3$

$\therefore \quad \sqrt[3]{2744} = 2 \times 7 = 14$

Ex. 24. *By what least number 4320 be multiplied to obtain a number which is a perfect cube ?*

Sol. Clearly, $4320 = 2^3 \times 3^3 \times 2^2 \times 5$.

To make it a perfect cube, it must be multiplied by 3×5^2 *i.e.*, 50.

EXERCISE 5

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : *Mark (✓) against the correct answer :*

1. $\sqrt{53824} = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2003)
   (a) 202 (b) 232 (c) 242 (d) 332
2. The square root of 94009 is (R.R.B. 2003)
   (a) 253 (b) 347 (c) 363 (d) 803
3. The value of $\sqrt{10 + \sqrt{25 + \sqrt{108 + \sqrt{154 + \sqrt{225}}}}}$ is : (S.S.C. 1998)
   (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 10
4. Evaluate : $\sqrt{41 - \sqrt{21 + \sqrt{19 - \sqrt{9}}}}$. (C.B.I. 1997)
   (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 6.4
5. $\sqrt{175 + \sqrt{2401}}$ is equal to :
   (a) 14 (b) 15 (c) 18 (d) 24
6. $\left(\frac{\sqrt{625}}{11} \times \frac{14}{\sqrt{25}} \times \frac{11}{\sqrt{196}}\right)$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 2000)
   (a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 11
7. $\left(\sqrt{\frac{225}{729}} \div \sqrt{\frac{25}{144}}\right) \div \sqrt{\frac{10}{81}} = ?$
   (a) $\frac{1}{48}$ (b) $\frac{5}{48}$ (c) $\frac{5}{36}$ (d) None of these
8. The square root of $(272^2 - 128^2)$ is : (S.S.C. 2000)
   (a) 144 (b) 200 (c) 240 (d) 256
9. If $x * y = x + y + \sqrt{xy}$, the value of $6 * 24$ is : (C.B.I. 1998)
   (a) 41 (b) 42 (c) 43 (d) 44
10. If $y = 5$, then what is the value of $10y\sqrt{y^3 - y^2}$? (R.R.B. 1998)
    (a) $50\sqrt{2}$ (b) 100 (c) $200\sqrt{5}$ (d) 500

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11. $\sqrt{110\frac{1}{4}} = ?$

(a) 10.25 (b) 10.5 (c) 11.5 (d) 29.5

12. $\sqrt{\frac{25}{81} - \frac{1}{9}} = ?$ (Hotel Management, 2003)

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{4}{9}$ (c) $\frac{16}{81}$ (d) $\frac{25}{81}$

13. The digit in the unit's place in the square root of 15876 is : (S.S.C. 2000)

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

14. How many two-digit numbers satisfy this property : The last digit (unit's digit) of the square of the two-digit number is 8 ? (R.R.B. 2001)

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None of these

15. What is the square root of 0.16 ? (P.C.S. 1998)

(a) 0.004 (b) 0.04 (c) 0.4 (d) 4

16. The value of $\sqrt{0.000441}$ is : (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) 0.00021 (b) 0.0021 (c) 0.021 (d) 0.21

17. $\sqrt{0.00004761}$ equals : (C.B.I. 2003)

(a) 0.00060 (b) 0.0069 (c) 0.0609 (d) 0.069

18. $1.5^2 \times \sqrt{0.0225} = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2002)

(a) 0.0375 (b) 0.3375 (c) 3.375 (d) 33.75

19. $\sqrt{0.01 \div \sqrt{0.0064}} = ?$

(a) 0.03 (b) 0.3 (c) 0.12 (d) None of these

20. The value of $\sqrt{0.01} + \sqrt{0.81} - \sqrt{1.21} + \sqrt{0.0036}$ is : (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) 2.03 (b) 2.1 (c) 2.11 (d) 2.13

21. $\sqrt{.0025} \times \sqrt{2.25} \times \sqrt{.0001} = ?$ (Hotel Management, 1998)

(a) .000075 (b) .0075 (c) .075 (d) None of these

22. $\sqrt{1.5625} = ?$ (S.B.I.P.O. 2003)

(a) 1.05 (b) 1.25 (c) 1.45 (d) 1.55

23. If $\sqrt{.00000676} = .0026$, the square root of 67,60,000 is :

(a) $\frac{1}{26}$ (b) 26 (c) 260 (d) 2600

24. If $\sqrt{18225} = 135$, then the value of

$(\sqrt{182.25} + \sqrt{1.8225} + \sqrt{0.018225} + \sqrt{0.00018225})$ is :

(a) 1.40985 (b) 14.9985 (c) 149.985 (d) 1499.85

25. Given that $\sqrt{13} = 3.605$ and $\sqrt{130} = 11.40$, find the value of $\sqrt{1.3} + \sqrt{1300} + \sqrt{0.013}$.

(a) 36.154 (b) 36.304 (c) 37.154 (d) 37.304

(S.S.C. 1999)

26. If $\frac{52}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{169}{289}}$, the value of x is : (C.B.I. 1998)

(a) 52 (b) 53 (c) 62 (d) 68

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27. For what value of * the statement $\left(\frac{*}{15}\right)\left(\frac{*}{135}\right) = 1$ is true ? (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) 15 (b) 20 (c) 35 (d) 45

28. Which number can replace both the question marks in the equation $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{?} = \frac{?}{32}$.

(a) 1 (b) 7 (c) $7\frac{1}{2}$ (d) None of these

(Hotel Management, 2000)

29. What should come in place of both the question marks in the equation $\frac{?}{\sqrt{128}} = \frac{\sqrt{162}}{?}$

(a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 144 (d) 196

(Bank P.O. 1999)

30. If $0.13 : p^2 = 13$, then p equals . (S.S.C. 2000)

(a) 0.01 (b) 0.1 (c) 10 (d) 100

31. What number should be divided by $\sqrt{0.25}$ to give the result as 25 ?

(a) 12.5 (b) 25 (c) 50 (d) 125

(C.B.I. 2003)

32. If $\sqrt{3^x} = 729$, then the value of x is : (Section Officers', 2003)

(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12

33. If $\sqrt{18 \times 14 \times x} = 84$, then x equals :

(a) 23 (b) 24 (c) 25 (d) 32

34. $25\sqrt{?} + 1426 = \frac{3}{4}$ of 2873 (B.S.R.B. 1998)

(a) 576 (b) 676 (c) 1296 (d) 1444

35. $\sqrt{\frac{?}{169}} = \frac{54}{39}$

(a) 108 (b) 324 (c) 2916 (d) 4800

36. If $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{441} = 0.02$, then the value of x is : (S.S.C. 1999)

(a) 0.1764 (b) 1.764 (c) 1.64 (d) 3.64

37. $\sqrt{\frac{0.196}{?}} = 0.2$ (Hotel Management, 1999)

(a) 0.49 (b) 0.7 (c) 4.9 (d) None of these

38. $\sqrt{0.0169 \times ?} = 13$ (Hotel Management, 2001)

(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) None of these

39. If $\sqrt{1369} - \sqrt{0.615 \times x} = 37.25$, then x is equal to : (Hotel Management, 1998)

(a) 10^{-2} (b) 10^{-3} (c) 10^{-4} (d) None of these

40. If $\sqrt{(x-1)(y+2)} = 7$, x and y being positive whole numbers, then the values of x and y respectively are :

(a) 8, 5 (b) 15, 12 (c) 22, 19 (d) None of these

41. If $\sqrt{24 \times 4 \times a} = 604 \times 4 \times \sqrt{b}$, then $\frac{a}{b}$ is :

(a) 16×10^{-3} (b) 16×10^{-4} (c) 16×10^{-5} (d) None of these

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42. Three-fifth of the square of a certain number is 126.15. What is the number ?
(a) 14.5 (b) 75.69 (c) 145 (d) 210.25
(S.S.C. 2002)

43. $\sqrt{\frac{0.361}{0.00169}} = ?$
(a) $\frac{19}{13}$ (b) $\frac{19}{13}$ (c) $\frac{19}{130}$ (d) $\frac{190}{13}$

44. $\sqrt{\frac{48.4}{0.289}}$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) $1\frac{5}{17}$ (b) $12\frac{1}{17}$ (c) $12\frac{15}{17}$ (d) $129\frac{7}{17}$

45. If $\sqrt{1+\frac{x}{169}} = \frac{14}{13}$, then x is equal to :
(a) 1 (b) 13 (c) 27 (d) None of these

46. If $\sqrt{1-\frac{55}{729}} = 1+\frac{x}{27}$, then the value of x is : (C.D.S. 2003)
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

47. The value of $\sqrt{2}$ upto three places of decimal is :
(a) 1.410 (b) 1.412 (c) 1.413 (d) 1.414

48. $(2\sqrt{27}-\sqrt{75}+\sqrt{12})$ is equal to :
(a) $\sqrt{3}$ (b) $2\sqrt{3}$ (c) $3\sqrt{3}$ (d) $4\sqrt{3}$

49. By how much does $\sqrt{12}+\sqrt{18}$ exceed $\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}$? (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) $\sqrt{3}-4\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}$ (c) $2(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})$ (d) $3(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})$

50. $\frac{\sqrt{24}+\sqrt{216}}{\sqrt{96}} = ?$
(a) $2\sqrt{6}$ (b) 2 (c) $6\sqrt{2}$ (d) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$

51. The value of $\frac{\sqrt{80}-\sqrt{112}}{\sqrt{45}-\sqrt{63}}$ is : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $1\frac{7}{9}$ (d) $1\frac{3}{4}$

52. If $3\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{125} = 17.88$, then what will be the value of $\sqrt{30}+6\sqrt{5}$?
(a) 13.41 (b) 20.46 (c) 21.66 (d) 22.35
(Bank P.O. 2000)

53. $\sqrt{50}\times\sqrt{98}$ is equal to :
(a) 63.75 (b) 65.25 (c) 70 (d) 70.25

54. Given $\sqrt{2} = 1.414$. The value of $\sqrt{6}+2\sqrt{32}-3\sqrt{128}+4\sqrt{50}$ is (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 8.426 (b) 8.484 (c) 8.526 (d) 8.876

55. The approximate value of $\frac{3\sqrt{12}}{2\sqrt{28}}+\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{98}}$ is : (Section Officers', 2003)
(a) 1.0605 (b) 1.0727 (c) 1.6007 (d) 1.6026

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56. $\sqrt{\dfrac{.062 \times 434}{.0031 \times 3.25}}$ is equal to : (N.I.F.T. 1997)

(a) 0.9 (b) 0.99 (c) 9 (d) 99

57. $\sqrt{\dfrac{0.204 \times 12}{0.07 \times 3.4}}$ is equal to :

(a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) 0.06 (c) 0.6 (d) 6

58. $\sqrt{\dfrac{0.081 \times 0.324 \times 4.624}{1.5625 \times 0.0289 \times 72.9 \times 64}}$ is equal to :

(a) 0.024 (b) 0.24 (c) 2.4 (d) 24

59. $\sqrt{\dfrac{8.5 \times .085}{.0017 \times .19}}$ equals

(a) .05 (b) 5 (c) 50 (d) 500

60. The value of $\sqrt{\dfrac{(0.03)^2 + (0.21)^2 + (0.063)^2}{(0.003)^2 + (0.021)^2 - (0.0035)^2}}$ is : (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) 0.1 (b) 10 (c) 10^2 (d) 10^3

61. The square root of $(7 + 3\sqrt{5})(7 - 3\sqrt{5})$ is : (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) $\sqrt{5}$ (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) $3\sqrt{5}$

62. $\left(\sqrt{3} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2$ simplifies to : (R.R.B. 2000)

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ (c) $\frac{4}{3}$ (d) None of these

63. $\left(\sqrt{2} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$ is equal to

(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $3\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $5\frac{1}{2}$

64. If $a = 0.1039$, then the value of $\sqrt{4a^2 - 4a + 1} + 3a$ is : (C.B.I. 2003)

(a) 0.1039 (b) 0.2078 (c) 1.1039 (d) 2.1039

65. The square root of $\dfrac{(0.75)^3}{1 - 0.75} + [0.75 + (0.75)^2 + 1]$ is : (S.S.C. 1999)

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

66. If $3a = 45 = 6c$ and $a + b + c = 27\sqrt{29}$, then $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ is :

(a) $3\sqrt{29}$ (b) 81 (c) 87 (d) None of these

(Hotel Management, 1999)

67. The square root of $0.\overline{6}$ is : (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) $0.\overline{6}$ (b) $0.\overline{7}$ (c) $0.\overline{8}$ (d) 0.9

68. Which one of the following numbers has rational square root ?

(a) 0.4 (b) 0.09 (c) 0.9 (d) 0.025

69. The value of $\sqrt{0.4}$ is :

(a) 0.02 (b) 0.2 (c) 0.51 (d) 0.63

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70. The value of $\sqrt{0.121}$ is :
(a) 0.011 (b) 0.11 (c) 0.347 (d) 1.1

71. The value of $\sqrt{0.064}$ is :
(a) 0.008 (b) 0.08 (c) 0.252 (d) 0.8

72. The value of $\sqrt{\frac{0.18}{0.4}}$ is : (IGNOU, 2003)
(a) 0.02 (b) 0.2 (c) 0.63 (d) None of these

73. The value of $\frac{1+\sqrt{0.01}}{1-\sqrt{0.1}}$ is close to : (C.B.I. 1997)
(a) 0.6 (b) 1.1 (c) 1.6 (d) 1.7

74. If $\sqrt{5} = 2.236$, then the value of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ is :
(a) .367 (b) .447 (c) .745 (d) None of these

75. If $\sqrt{24} = 4.899$, the value of $\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$ is :
(a) 0.544 (b) 1.333 (c) 1.633 (d) 2.666

76. If $\sqrt{6} = 2.449$, then the value of $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}$ is :
(a) 0.8122 (b) 0.8163 (c) 1.223 (d) 1.2245

77. If $\sqrt{5} = 2.236$, then the value of $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{125}$ is equal to : (M.B.A. 1998)
(a) 5.59 (b) 7.826 (c) 3.944 (d) 10.062

78. If $2*3 = \sqrt{13}$ and $3*4 = 5$, then the value of $5*12$ is
(a) $\sqrt{17}$ (b) $\sqrt{29}$ (c) 12 (d) 13

79. The least perfect square number divisible by 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 is :
(a) 900 (b) 1200 (c) 2500 (d) 3600

80. The least perfect square, which is divisible by each of 21, 36 and 66, is :
(a) 213444 (b) 214344 (c) 214434 (d) 231444
(C.B.I. 2003)

81. The least number by which 294 must be multiplied to make it a perfect square, is :
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 24

82. Find the smallest number by which 5808 should be multiplied so that the product becomes a perfect square. (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 7 (d) 11

83. The least number by which 1470 must be divided to get a number which is a perfect square, is :
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 15 (d) 30

84. What is the smallest number to be subtracted from 549162 in order to make it a perfect square ?
(a) 28 (b) 36 (c) 62 (d) 81

85. What is the least number which should be subtracted from 0.000920 to make it a perfect square ? (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 0.000002 (b) 0.000004 (c) 0.02 (d) 0.04

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85. The smallest number added to 680621 to make the sum a perfect square is :
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8
(S.S.C. 2002)

87. The greatest four digit perfect square number is : (Hotel Management, 2003)
(a) 9000 (b) 9501 (c) 9900 (d) 9951

88. The least number of 4 digits which is a perfect square, is :
(a) 1000 (b) 1016 (c) 1024 (d) 1036

89. Given $\sqrt{5} = 2.2361$, $\sqrt{3} = 1.7321$, then $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 1.98 (b) 1.934 (c) 1.9841 (d) 2

90. $\frac{1}{(\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8})} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7})} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6})} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5})} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{4})}$ is equal to :
(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) 1 (d) 5

91. $\left(2+\sqrt{2}+\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-2}\right)$ simplifies to : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) $2-\sqrt{2}$ (b) 2 (c) $2+\sqrt{2}$ (d) $2\sqrt{2}$

92. If $\sqrt{2} = 1.4142$, the value of $\frac{7}{(3+\sqrt{2})}$ is :
(a) 1.6858 (b) 3.4852 (c) 3.5858 (d) 4.4142

93. $\left[\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3}} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{12}}\right] = ?$ (R.R.B. 2001)
(a) $\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}$ (c) $5\sqrt{3}$ (d) 1

94. $\frac{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}}$ is equal to : (Section Officers', 2001)
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) $6-\sqrt{35}$ (d) $6+\sqrt{35}$

95. If $\frac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}} = a+b\sqrt{3}$, then : (R.R.B. 2001)
(a) $a=-11, b=-6$ (b) $a=-11, b=6$ (c) $a=11, b=-6$ (d) $a=6, b=11$

96. If $\sqrt{2} = 1.414$, the square root of $\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$ is nearest to : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 0.172 (b) 0.414 (c) 0.586 (d) 1.414

97. $\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{12}-\sqrt{32}+\sqrt{50}} = ?$ (T.A.F. 2002)
(a) 3 (b) $3\sqrt{2}$ (c) 6 (d) None of these

98. $\left(\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}+\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}+\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1}\right)$ simplifies to : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) $16-\sqrt{3}$ (b) $4-\sqrt{3}$ (c) $2-\sqrt{3}$ (d) $2+\sqrt{3}$

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99. If $x = (7 - 4\sqrt{3})$, then the value of $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$ is : (S.S.C. 2000)

(a) $3\sqrt{3}$ (b) $8\sqrt{3}$ (c) 14 (d) $14 + 8\sqrt{3}$

100. If $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1}$ and $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1}$, then the value of $(x^2 + y^2)$ is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) 10 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15

101. If $a = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}-1}$ and $b = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1}$, the value of $\left(\frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a^2 - ab + b^2}\right)$ is :

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{5}{3}$

102. A man plants 15375 apple trees in his garden and arranges them so that there are as many rows as there are apples trees in each row. The number of rows is :

(a) 124 (b) 126 (c) 134 (d) 144

103. A General wishes to draw up his 36561 soldiers in the form of a solid square. After arranging them, he found that some of them are left over. How many are left ?

(a) 55 (b) 81 (c) 100 (d) None of these

104. A group of students decided to collect as many paise from each member of the group as is the number of members. If the total collection amounts to Rs. 59.29, the number of members in the group is :

(a) 67 (b) 67 (c) 77 (d) 87

105. The cube root of .000216 is :

(a) .6 (b) .06 (c) .006 (d) None of these

106. $\sqrt[3]{4\frac{12}{125}} = ?$

(a) $1\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $1\frac{3}{5}$ (c) $1\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $2\frac{2}{5}$

107. $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{.000064}} = ?$

(a) .02 (b) .2 (c) 2 (d) None of these

108. The largest four-digit number which is a perfect cube, is :

(a) 8000 (b) 9261 (c) 9999 (d) None of these

109. By what least number 675 be multiplied to obtain a number which is a perfect cube ?

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

110. What is the smallest number by which 3307 be divided to make it a perfect cube ?

(a) 9 (b) 50 (c) 300 (d) 450.

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (b)
10. (d)	11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (c)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (b)
19. (b)	20. (d)	21. (d)	22. (b)	23. (d)	24. (b)	25. (a)	26. (d)	27. (d)
28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (b)	31. (a)	32. (d)	33. (c)	34. (b)	35. (b)	36. (a)

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37. (a)	38. (b)	39. (c)	40. (c)	41. (c)	42. (a)	43. (d)	44. (c)	45. (c)	
46. (a)	47. (d)	48. (c)	49. (b)	50. (b)	51. (b)	52. (d)	53. (c)	54. (b)	
55. (a)	56. (b)	57. (d)	58. (a)	59. (a)	60. (b)	61. (b)	62. (d)	63. (c)	
64. (c)	65. (b)	66. (c)	67. (a)	68. (b)	69. (d)	70. (c)	71. (c)	72. (c)	
73. (c)	74. (b)	75. (c)	76. (d)	77. (b)	78. (d)	79. (d)	80. (a)	81. (c)	
82. (b)	83. (d)	84. (d)	85. (a)	86. (a)	87. (b)	88. (c)	89. (c)	90. (d)	
91. (b)	92. (a)	93. (c)	94. (d)	95. (c)	96. (b)	97. (d)	98. (a)	99. (c)	
100. (c)	101. (b)	102. (a)	103. (c)	104. (c)	105. (b)	106. (b)	107. (b)	108. (b)	
109. (a)	110. (d)								

SOLUTIONS

1.
```
     2 | 53824 ( 232
       | 4
    43 | 138
       | 129
   462 |   924
       |   924
       |     ×
```
$\therefore \sqrt{53824} = 232.$

2.
```
     2 | 64009 ( 253
       | 4
    45 | 240
       | 225
   503 |   1509
       |   1509
       |     ×
```
$\therefore \sqrt{64009} = 253.$

3. Given exp. $= \sqrt{10 + \sqrt{25 + \sqrt{108 + \sqrt{161 + 13}}}} = \sqrt{10 + \sqrt{25 + \sqrt{108 + \sqrt{169}}}}$

$= \sqrt{10 + \sqrt{25 + \sqrt{108 + 13}}} = \sqrt{10 + \sqrt{25 + \sqrt{121}}}$

$= \sqrt{10 + \sqrt{25 + 11}} = \sqrt{10 + \sqrt{36}} = \sqrt{10 + 6} = \sqrt{16} = 4.$

4. Given exp. $= \sqrt{41 - \sqrt{21 + \sqrt{19 - 3}}} = \sqrt{41 - \sqrt{21 + \sqrt{16}}} = \sqrt{41 - \sqrt{21 + 4}}$

$= \sqrt{41 - \sqrt{25}} = \sqrt{41 - 5} = \sqrt{36} = 6.$

5. Given exp. $= \sqrt{176 + 49} = \sqrt{225} = 15.$

```
     4 | 2401 ( 49
       | 16
    89 |  801
       |  801
       |    ×
```

6. Given exp. $= \frac{25}{11} \times \frac{14}{5} \times \frac{11}{14} = 5.$

7. Given exp. $= \left(\frac{\sqrt{225}}{\sqrt{729}} - \frac{\sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{144}}\right) \div \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{81}} = \left(\frac{15}{27} - \frac{5}{12}\right) \div \frac{4}{9} = \left(\frac{15}{108} \times \frac{9}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{16}.$

8. $\sqrt{(272)^2 - (128)^2} = \sqrt{(272 + 128)(272 - 128)} = \sqrt{400 \times 144} = \sqrt{57600} = 240.$

9. $6 + 24 = 6 + 24 + \sqrt{6 \times 24} = 30 + \sqrt{144} = 30 + 12 = 42.$

10. $10 \times \sqrt{5^3 - 5^2} = 10 \times 5\sqrt{5^3 - 5^2} = 50 \times \sqrt{125 - 25} = 50 \times \sqrt{100} = 50 \times 10 = 500.$

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11. $\sqrt{110\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{441}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{441}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{21}{2} = 10.5.$

12. $\sqrt{\frac{25}{81} - \frac{1}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{25-9}{81}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{81}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{81}} = \frac{4}{9}$

13.
```
  1 | 15876 ( 126
    | 1
 22 | 58
    | 44
240 | 1476
    | 1476
    |  ×
```

$\therefore \sqrt{15876} = 126.$

14. A number ending in 8 can never be a perfect square.

15. $\sqrt{0.16} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4.$

16. $\sqrt{0.000441} = \sqrt{\frac{441}{10^6}} = \frac{\sqrt{441}}{\sqrt{10^6}} = \frac{21}{10^3} = \frac{21}{1000} = 0.021.$

17. $\sqrt{0.00004761} = \sqrt{\frac{4761}{10^8}} = \frac{\sqrt{4761}}{\sqrt{10^8}} = \frac{69}{10^4} = \frac{69}{10000} = 0.0069.$

18. $1.5^2 \times \sqrt{0.0225} = 1.5^2 \times \sqrt{\frac{225}{10000}} = 2.25 \times \frac{15}{100} = 2.25 \times 0.15 = 0.3375.$

19. $\sqrt{0.01 + \sqrt{0.0064}} = \sqrt{0.01 + \sqrt{\frac{64}{10000}}} = \sqrt{0.01 + \frac{8}{100}} = \sqrt{0.01 + 0.08} = \sqrt{0.09} = 0.3.$

20. Given exp. $= \sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} + \sqrt{\frac{81}{100}} + \sqrt{\frac{121}{100}} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{10000}} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{9}{10} + \frac{11}{10} + \frac{3}{100}$

$= 0.1 + 0.9 + 1.1 + 0.03 = 2.13.$

21. Given exp. $= \sqrt{\frac{25}{10000}} \times \sqrt{\frac{225}{100}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{10000}} = \frac{5}{100} \times \frac{15}{10} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{75}{100000} = 0.00075.$

22.
```
  1 | 1.5625 ( 1.25
    | 1
 22 | 56
    | 44
245 | 1225
    | 1225
    |  ×
```

$\therefore \sqrt{1.5625} = 1.25.$

23. $\sqrt{6750000} = \sqrt{0.006750000 \times 10^{12}} = \sqrt{0.006750000} \times \sqrt{10^{12}} = .0026 \times 10^6 = 2600.$

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24. Given exp. $= \sqrt{\frac{18225}{10^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{18225}{10^4}} + \sqrt{\frac{18225}{10^6}} + \sqrt{\frac{18225}{10^8}}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{18225}}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{18225}}{10^2} + \frac{\sqrt{18225}}{10^3} + \frac{\sqrt{18225}}{10^4} = \frac{135}{10} + \frac{135}{100} + \frac{135}{1000} + \frac{135}{10000}$

$= 13.5 + 1.35 + 0.135 + 0.0135 = 14.9985.$

25. Given exp. $= \sqrt{1.30} + \sqrt{1300} + \sqrt{0.0130} = \sqrt{\frac{130}{100}} + \sqrt{13 \times 100} + \sqrt{\frac{130}{10000}}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{130}}{10} + \sqrt{13} \times 10 + \frac{\sqrt{130}}{100} = \frac{11.40}{10} + 3.605 \times 10 + \frac{11.40}{100}$

$= 1.14 + 36.05 + 0.114 = 37.304.$

26. $\frac{52}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{169}{289}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{52}{x} = \frac{13}{17} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{52 \times 17}{13}\right) = 68.$

27. Let the missing number be x.

Then, $x^2 = 15 \times 135 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{15 \times 135} = \sqrt{15^2 \times 3^2} = 15 \times 3 = 45.$

28. Let $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{x} = \frac{x}{32}$. Then, $x^2 = 32 \times \frac{9}{2} = 144 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{144} = 12.$

29. Let $\frac{x}{\sqrt{128}} = \frac{\sqrt{162}}{x}$.

Then, $x^2 = \sqrt{128 \times 162} = \sqrt{64 \times 2 \times 18 \times 9} = \sqrt{8^2 \times 6^2 \times 3^2} = 8 \times 6 \times 3 = 144.$

$\therefore x = \sqrt{144} = 12.$

30. $\frac{0.13}{p^2} = 13 \Leftrightarrow p^2 = \frac{0.13}{13} = \frac{1}{100} \Leftrightarrow p = \sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1.$

31. Let the required number be x. Then, $\frac{x}{\sqrt{0.25}} = 25 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{0.5} = 25 \Leftrightarrow x = 25 \times 0.5 = 12.5.$

32. $\sqrt{3^n} = 729 = 3^6 \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{3^n})^2 = (3^6)^2 \Leftrightarrow 3^n = 3^{12} \Leftrightarrow n = 12.$

33. $\sqrt{18 \times 14 \times x} = 84 \Leftrightarrow 18 \times 14 \times x = 84 \times 84 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{84 \times 84}{18 \times 14} = 28.$

34. Let $28\sqrt{x} + 1428 = 3 \times 719.$

Then, $28\sqrt{x} = 2156 - 1428 \Leftrightarrow 28\sqrt{x} = 728 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = 26 \Leftrightarrow x = (26)^2 = 676.$

35. Let $\sqrt{\frac{x}{169}} = \frac{54}{39}$. Then, $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{13} = \frac{54}{39} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = \left(\frac{54}{39} \times 13\right) = 18 \Leftrightarrow x = (18)^2 = 324.$

36. $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{441}} = 0.02 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{21} = 0.02 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = 0.02 \times 21 = 0.42 \Leftrightarrow x = (0.42)^2 = 0.1764.$

37. Let $\sqrt{\frac{0.196}{x}} = 0.2$. Then, $\frac{.0196}{x} = 0.04 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{.0196}{.04} = \frac{196}{4} = .49.$

38. Let $\sqrt{0.0169 \times x} = 1.3$. Then, $0.0169x = (1.3)^2 = 1.69 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1.69}{0.0169} = 100.$

39. $37 + \sqrt{.0615 + x} = 37.25 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{.0615 + x} = 0.25$

$\Leftrightarrow .0615 + x = (0.25)^2 = 0.0625 \Leftrightarrow x = .001 = \frac{1}{10^3} = 10^{-3}$

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40. $\sqrt{(x-1)(y+2)} = 7 \Rightarrow (x-1)(y+2) = (7)^2 \Rightarrow (x-1) = 7$ and $(y+2) = 7$

$\Rightarrow x = 8$ and $y = 5$.

41. $\dfrac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \dfrac{.004 \times .4}{\sqrt{.04 \times .4}} \Rightarrow \dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{.004 \times .4 \times .004 \times .4}{.04 \times .4} = \dfrac{.0000064}{.04}$

$\therefore \dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{.00064}{4} = .00016 = \dfrac{16}{10^5} = 16 \times 10^{-5}$.

42. Let the number be x. Then,

$\dfrac{3}{5}x^2 = 126.15 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \left(126.15 \times \dfrac{5}{3}\right) = 210.25 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{210.25} = 14.5$

43. $\sqrt{\dfrac{0.361}{0.00169}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{0.36100}{0.00169}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{36100}{169}} = \dfrac{190}{13}$.

44. $\sqrt{\dfrac{48.4}{0.289}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{48.400}{0.289}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{43400}{289}} = \dfrac{220}{17} = 12\dfrac{16}{17}$.

45. $\sqrt{1+\dfrac{x}{169}} = \dfrac{14}{13} \Rightarrow 1+\dfrac{x}{169} = \dfrac{196}{169} \Rightarrow \dfrac{x}{169} = \left(\dfrac{196}{169}-1\right) = \dfrac{27}{169} \Rightarrow x = 27$

46. $\sqrt{1+\dfrac{55}{729}} = 1+\dfrac{x}{27} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\dfrac{784}{729}} = \dfrac{27+x}{27} \Rightarrow \dfrac{28}{27} = \dfrac{27+x}{27} \Rightarrow 27+x = 28 \Rightarrow x = 1$.

47.

1	$\overline{2}\,\overline{00}\,\overline{00}\,\overline{00}$ (1.414
	1
24	100
	96
281	400
	281
2824	11900
	11296

$\therefore \sqrt{2} = 1.414$.

48. $2\sqrt{27} - \sqrt{75} + \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{9 \times 3} - \sqrt{25 \times 3} + \sqrt{4 \times 3} = 6\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$.

49. $(\sqrt{12}+\sqrt{18}) - (\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}) = (\sqrt{4 \times 3} + \sqrt{9 \times 2}) - (\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}) = (2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2}) - (\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})$

$= (2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}) + (3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2}$.

50. $\dfrac{\sqrt{24}+\sqrt{216}}{\sqrt{96}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{4 \times 6} + \sqrt{36 \times 6}}{\sqrt{16 \times 6}} = \dfrac{2\sqrt{6}+6\sqrt{6}}{4\sqrt{6}} = \dfrac{8\sqrt{6}}{4\sqrt{6}} = 2$

51. $\dfrac{\sqrt{80}-\sqrt{112}}{\sqrt{45}-\sqrt{63}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{16 \times 5} - \sqrt{16 \times 7}}{\sqrt{9 \times 5} - \sqrt{9 \times 7}} = \dfrac{4\sqrt{5}-4\sqrt{7}}{3\sqrt{5}-3\sqrt{7}} = \dfrac{4(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{7})}{3(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{7})} = \dfrac{4}{3} = 1\dfrac{1}{3}$

52. $3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{125} = 17.88 \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{25 \times 5} = 17.88$

$\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{5} = 17.88 \Rightarrow 8\sqrt{5} = 17.88 \Rightarrow \sqrt{5} = 2.235$

$\therefore \sqrt{80} + 6\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{16 \times 5} + 6\sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{5} = 10\sqrt{5} = (10 \times 2.235) = 22.35$.

53. $\sqrt{50} \times \sqrt{98} = \sqrt{50 \times 98} = \sqrt{4900} = 70$.

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54. Given exp. $= \sqrt{4\times 2} + 2\sqrt{16\times 2} - 3\sqrt{64\times 2} + 4\sqrt{25\times 2}$

$= 2\sqrt{2} + 8\sqrt{2} - 24\sqrt{2} + 20\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2} = 6\times 1.414 = 8.484.$

55. Given exp. $= \dfrac{3\sqrt{72}}{2\sqrt{28}} \times \dfrac{\sqrt{98}}{2\sqrt{21}} = \dfrac{3\sqrt{4\times 3}}{2\sqrt{4\times 7}} \times \dfrac{\sqrt{49\times 2}}{2\sqrt{21}} = \dfrac{6\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{7}} \times \dfrac{7\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{21}} = \dfrac{21\sqrt{6}}{4\sqrt{7\times 21}} = \dfrac{21\sqrt{6}}{28\sqrt{3}}$

$= \dfrac{3}{4}\sqrt{2} = \dfrac{3}{4}\times 1.414 = 3\times 0.3535 = 1.0605.$

56. Sum of decimal places in the numerator and denominator under the radical sign being the same, we remove the decimal.

$\therefore$ Given exp. $= \sqrt{\dfrac{81\times 484}{64\times 625}} = \dfrac{9\times 22}{8\times 25} = 0.99.$

57. Given exp. $= \sqrt{\dfrac{204\times 42}{7\times 34}} = \sqrt{36} = 6.$

58. Given exp. $= \sqrt{\dfrac{81\times 331\times 4624}{15625\times 289\times 729\times 64}} = \dfrac{9\times 18\times 68}{125\times 17\times 27\times 8} = \dfrac{3}{125} = 0.024.$

59. Given exp. $= \sqrt{\dfrac{9.5\times .08500}{19\times .0017}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{95\times 8500}{19\times 17}} = \sqrt{5\times 500} = \sqrt{2500} = 50.$

60. Given exp. $= \sqrt{\dfrac{(0.03)^2 + (0.21)^2 + (0.065)^2}{\left(\dfrac{0.03}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{0.21}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{0.065}{10}\right)^2}}$

$= \sqrt{\dfrac{100\,[(0.03)^2 + (0.21)^2 + (0.065)^2]}{(0.03)^2 + (0.21)^2 + (0.065)^2}} = \sqrt{100} = 10.$

61. $\sqrt{(7+3\sqrt{5})(7-3\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt{(7)^2 - (3\sqrt{5})^2} = \sqrt{49-45} = \sqrt{4} = 2.$

62. $\left(\sqrt{3} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + \left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - 2\times\sqrt{3}\times\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 3 + \dfrac{1}{3} - 2 = 1 + \dfrac{1}{3} = \dfrac{4}{3}.$

63. $\left(\sqrt{2} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + \left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 2\times\sqrt{2}\times\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 2 + \dfrac{1}{2} + 2 = 4 + \dfrac{1}{2} = 4\dfrac{1}{2}.$

64. $\sqrt{4a^2 - 4a + 1} + 3a = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (2a)^2 - 2\times 1\times 2a} + 3a$

$= \sqrt{(1-2a)^2} + 3a = (1-2a) + 3a = (1+a) = (1+0.1039) = 1.1039.$

65. $\sqrt{\dfrac{(0.75)^3}{(1-0.75)} + [0.75 + (0.75)^2 + 1]} = \sqrt{\dfrac{(0.75)^3 + (1-0.75)[(1)^2 + (0.75)^2 + 1\times 0.75]}{1-0.75}}$

$= \sqrt{\dfrac{(0.75)^3 + [(1)^3 - (0.75)^3]}{1-0.75}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1}{0.25}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{100}{25}} = \sqrt{4} = 2.$

66. $4b = 6c \Rightarrow b = \dfrac{3}{2}c$ and $3a = 4b \Rightarrow a = \dfrac{4}{3}b = \dfrac{4}{3}\left(\dfrac{3}{2}c\right) = 2c$

$a + b + c = 27\sqrt{29} \Rightarrow 2c + \dfrac{3}{2}c + c = 27\sqrt{29} \Rightarrow \dfrac{9}{2}c = 27\sqrt{29} \Rightarrow c = 6\sqrt{29}.$

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$$\therefore \sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2} = \sqrt{(a+b+c)^2 - 2(ab+bc+ca)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(27\sqrt{29})^2 - 2\left(2c \times \frac{3}{2}c + \frac{3}{2}c \times c + c \times 2c\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(729 \times 29) - 2\left(3c^2 - \frac{3}{2}c^2 + 2c^2\right)} = \sqrt{(729 \times 29) - 2 \times \frac{13}{2}c^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(729 \times 29) - 13 \times (6\sqrt{29})^2} = \sqrt{29(729 - 468)}$$

$$= \sqrt{29 \times 261} = \sqrt{29 \times 29 \times 9} = 29 \times 3 = 87.$$

67. $\sqrt{0.\overline{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.666\ldots = 0.\overline{6}$

68. $\sqrt{0.09} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{100}} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$, which is rational.

$\therefore$ 0.09 has rational square root.

69.
```
  6 | 3.40 00 00 ( 1.68
    | 36
-----------------
123 |  400
    |  369
-----------------
```

70.
```
    2 | 0.12 10 00 ( .347
      | 9
-----------------
   64 |  310
      |  256
-----------------
  687 |   5400
      |   4809
-----------------
```

71.
```
    2 | 0.06 40 00 ( .252
      | 4
-----------------
   45 |  240
      |  225
-----------------
  502 |   1500
      |   1004
-----------------
```

72. $\sqrt{\frac{0.16}{0.4}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.16}{0.40}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{40}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{10}} = \sqrt{0.4} = 0.63.$

73. $\frac{1+\sqrt{0.01}}{1-\sqrt{0.1}} = \frac{1+0.1}{1-0.316} = \frac{1.1}{0.684}$

$= \frac{1100}{684} = 1.6.$

```
    3 | 0.10 00 00 ( .316
      | 6
-----------------
   61 |  400
      |  61
-----------------
  632 |   3900
      |   3756
-----------------
```

74. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2.236}{5} = 0.447.$

75. $\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 3}{3 \times 3}} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{3} = \frac{4.899}{3} = 1.633$

76. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2 \times 3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} = \frac{2.449}{2} = 1.2245$

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77. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{125} = \frac{(\sqrt{5})^2 - 20 + 2\sqrt{5} \times 5\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5 - 20 + 50}{2\sqrt{5}}$

$= \frac{35}{2\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{35\sqrt{5}}{10} = \frac{7}{2} \times 2236 = 7 \times 1118 = 7825$

78. Clearly, $a + b = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$.

$\therefore \quad 5 + 12 = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{25 + 144} = \sqrt{169} = 13.$

79. L.C.M. of 3, 4, 5, 3, 8 is 120. Now, $120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$.
To make it a perfect square, it must be multiplied by $2 \times 3 \times 5$.
So, required number $= 2^2 \times 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 = 3600$.

80. L.C.M. of 21, 36, 56 = 2772. Now, $2772 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 11$.
To make it a perfect square, it must be multiplied by 7×11.
So, required number $= 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 7^2 \times 11^2 = 213444$.

81. $294 = 7 \times 7 \times 2 \times 3$.
To make it a perfect square, it must be multiplied by 2×3 *i.e.*, 6.
$\therefore$ Required number = 6.

82. $5908 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11 = 2^2 \times 2^2 \times 3 \times 11^2$.
To make it a perfect square, it must be multiplied by 3.

83. $1470 = 7 \times 7 \times 5 \times 6$. To make it a perfect square, it must be divided by 5×6, *i.e.*, 30.

84.
```
      7 | 549182 ( 741
        | 49
    144 |  591
        |  576
   1481 |   1562
        |   1481
        |     81
```

$\therefore$ Required number to be subtracted = 81.

85. $0.000326 = \frac{326}{10^6}$

$\therefore$ Required number to be subtracted $= \frac{2}{10^6} = 0.000002$.

```
      1 | 326 (18
        | 1
     28 |  226
        |  224
        |    2
```

86.
```
      8 | 650521 ( 824
        | 64
    162 |  466
        |  324
   1644 |   8221
        |   6576
        |    1645
```

$\therefore$ Number to be added $= (825)^2 - 680621 = 680625 - 680621 = 4$.

87. Greatest number of four digits is 9999.

```
      9 | 9999 (99
        | 81
    189 |  1899
        |  1701
        |   198
```

$\therefore$ Required number $= (9999 - 198) = 9801$.

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88. Least number of 4 digits is 1000.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & \overline{10}\,\overline{00}\ (31 \\ & 9 \\ \hline 61 & 100 \\ & 61 \\ \hline & 39 \end{array}$$

$\therefore\ (31)^2 < 1000 < (32)^2$. Hence, required number $= (32)^2 = 1024$.

89. $\dfrac{1}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})} = \dfrac{1}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})}{(5-3)} = \dfrac{(2.2361+1.7321)}{2} = \dfrac{3.9682}{2} = 1.9841.$

90. Given exp. $= \dfrac{1}{(\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8})} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{8})}{(\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{8})} - \dfrac{1}{(\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7})} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{7})}{(\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{7})} + \dfrac{1}{(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6})} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6})}{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6})}$

$$- \frac{1}{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5})} \times \frac{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5})} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{4})} \times \frac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{4})}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{4})}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{8})}{(9-8)} - \frac{(\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{7})}{(8-7)} + \frac{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6})}{(7-6)} - \frac{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5})}{(6-5)} + \frac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{4})}{(5-4)}$$

$$= (\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{8}) - (\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{7}) + (\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}) - (\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5}) + (\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{4}) = (\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{4}) = 3+2 = 5.$$

91. Given exp. $= (2+\sqrt{2}) + \dfrac{1}{(2+\sqrt{2})} \times \dfrac{(2-\sqrt{2})}{(2-\sqrt{2})} - \dfrac{1}{(2-\sqrt{2})} \times \dfrac{(2+\sqrt{2})}{(2+\sqrt{2})}$

$$= (2+\sqrt{2}) + \frac{(2-\sqrt{2})}{(4-2)} - \frac{(2+\sqrt{2})}{(4-2)} = (2+\sqrt{2}) + \frac{1}{2}(2-\sqrt{2}) - \frac{1}{2}(2+\sqrt{2}) = 2.$$

92. $\dfrac{7}{(3+\sqrt{2})} = \dfrac{7}{(3+\sqrt{2})} \times \dfrac{(3-\sqrt{2})}{(3-\sqrt{2})} = \dfrac{7(3-\sqrt{2})}{(9-2)} = (3-\sqrt{2}) = (3-1.4142) = 1.5858.$

93. Given exp. $= \dfrac{3\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3})} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3})} - \dfrac{4\sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})} - \dfrac{6}{2(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3})}{(6-3)} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})}{(6-2)} + \frac{3}{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} \times \frac{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3}) - \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}) + 3(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \sqrt{12}+\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{18} - \sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

94. $\dfrac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5})} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})^2}{(7-5)} = \dfrac{7+5+2\sqrt{35}}{2} = \dfrac{12+2\sqrt{35}}{2} = 6+\sqrt{35}.$

95. $a+b\sqrt{3} = \dfrac{(5+2\sqrt{3})}{(7+4\sqrt{3})} \times \dfrac{(7-4\sqrt{3})}{(7-4\sqrt{3})} = \dfrac{35-20\sqrt{3}+14\sqrt{3}-24}{(7)^2-(4\sqrt{3})^2} = \dfrac{11-6\sqrt{3}}{49-48} = 11-6\sqrt{3}.$

$\therefore\ a = 11,\ b = -6.$

96. $\dfrac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{2}-1)}{(\sqrt{2}+1)} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{2}-1)}{(\sqrt{2}-1)} = (\sqrt{2}-1)^2.$

$\therefore\ \sqrt{\dfrac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}} = (\sqrt{2}-1) = (1.414-1) = 0.414.$

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97. Given exp. $= \dfrac{3+\sqrt{6}}{5\sqrt{3}-4\sqrt{3}-4\sqrt{2}+5\sqrt{2}} = \dfrac{(3+\sqrt{6})}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})}$

$$= \frac{(3+\sqrt{6})}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})} \times \frac{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}-3\sqrt{2}+3\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{3}}{(3-2)} = \sqrt{3}.$$

98. Given exp. $= \dfrac{(2+\sqrt{3})}{(2-\sqrt{3})} \times \dfrac{(2+\sqrt{3})}{(2+\sqrt{3})} + \dfrac{(2-\sqrt{3})}{(2+\sqrt{3})} \times \dfrac{(2-\sqrt{3})}{(2-\sqrt{3})} + \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}-1)}{(\sqrt{3}+1)} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}-1)}{(\sqrt{3}-1)}$

$$= \frac{(2+\sqrt{3})^2}{(4-3)} + \frac{(2-\sqrt{3})^2}{(4-3)} + \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{(3-1)} = (2+\sqrt{3})^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})^2 + \frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= 2(4+3) + 2 - \sqrt{3} = 16 - \sqrt{3}.$$

99. $x + \dfrac{1}{x} = (7-4\sqrt{3}) + \dfrac{1}{(7-4\sqrt{3})} \times \dfrac{(7+4\sqrt{3})}{(7+4\sqrt{3})} = (7-4\sqrt{3}) + \dfrac{(7+4\sqrt{3})}{(49-48)}$

$$= (7-4\sqrt{3}) + (7+4\sqrt{3}) = 14.$$

100. $x = \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3}-1)} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3}+1)} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{(3-1)} = \dfrac{3+1+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2+\sqrt{3}$

$y = \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}-1)}{(\sqrt{3}+1)} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}-1)}{(\sqrt{3}-1)} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{(3-1)} = \dfrac{3+1-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2-\sqrt{3}.$

$\therefore\ x^2 + y^2 = (2+\sqrt{3})^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})^2 = 2(4+3) = 2\times 7 = 14.$

101. $a = \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}+1)}{(\sqrt{5}-1)} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}+1)}{(\sqrt{5}+1)} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}+1)^2}{(5-1)} = \dfrac{5+1+2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \left(\dfrac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$

$b = \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}-1)}{(\sqrt{5}+1)} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}-1)}{(\sqrt{5}-1)} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}-1)^2}{(5-1)} = \dfrac{5+1-2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \left(\dfrac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$

$\therefore\ a^2 + b^2 = \dfrac{(3+\sqrt{5})^2}{4} + \dfrac{(3-\sqrt{5})^2}{4} = \dfrac{(3+\sqrt{5})^2 + (3-\sqrt{5})^2}{4} = \dfrac{2(9+5)}{4} = 7.$

Also, $ab = \dfrac{(3+\sqrt{5})}{2} \cdot \dfrac{(3-\sqrt{5})}{2} = \dfrac{(9-5)}{4} = 1.$

$\therefore\ \dfrac{a^2+ab+b^2}{a^2-ab+b^2} = \dfrac{(a^2+b^2)+ab}{(a^2+b^2)-ab} = \dfrac{7+1}{7-1} = \dfrac{8}{6} = \dfrac{4}{3}.$

102.

```
 1 | 1 68 76 ( 124
   | 1
 23 | 68
   | 44
244 | 976
   | 976
   | ×
```

$\therefore$ Number of rows = 124.

103.

```
 1 | 3 35 81 ( 191
   | 1
29 | 255
   | 261
381 | 481
   | 381
   | 100
```

$\therefore$ Number of men left = 100.

104. Money collected = (56.29 × 100) paise = 5629 paise.

$\therefore$ Number of members = $\sqrt{5629}$ = 77.

105. $(0.00216)^{1/3} = \left(\dfrac{216}{10^3}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\dfrac{6\times 6\times 6}{10^2\times 10^2\times 10^2}\right)^{1/3} = \dfrac{6}{10^2} = \dfrac{6}{100} = .06.$

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106. $\sqrt[3]{4\frac{12}{125}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{512}{125}} = \left(\frac{8\times8\times8}{5\times5\times5}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{8}{5} = 1\frac{3}{5}$.

107. $\sqrt{.000064} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{10^6}} = \frac{8}{10^3} = \frac{8}{1000} = .008$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{.000064}} = \sqrt[3]{.008} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{1000}} = \frac{2}{10} = 0.2$

108. Clearly, 9261 is a perfect cube satisfying the given property.

109. $675 = 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

To make it a perfect cube, it must be multiplied by 5.

110. $3600 = 2^3 \times 5^2 \times 3^2 \times 2$

To make it a perfect cube, it must be divided by $5^2 \times 3^2 \times 2$ i.e., 450.

OBJECTIVE
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— R.S. Aggarwal

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6. AVERAGE

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FORMULAE

1. Average $= \left(\dfrac{\text{Sum of observations}}{\text{Number of observations}}\right)$.
2. Suppose a man covers a certain distance at x kmph and an equal distance at y kmph. Then, the average speed during the whole journey is $\left(\dfrac{2xy}{x+y}\right)$ kmph.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. ***Find the average of all prime numbers between 30 and 50.***

Sol. There are five prime numbers between 30 and 50.

They are 31, 37, 41, 43 and 47.

$\therefore$ Required average $= \left(\dfrac{31+37+41+43+47}{5}\right) = \dfrac{199}{5} = 39.8.$

Ex. 2. ***Find the average of first 40 natural numbers.***

Sol. Sum of first n natural numbers $= \dfrac{n(n+1)}{2}$.

So, sum of first 40 natural numbers $= \dfrac{40 \times 41}{2} = 820.$

$\therefore$ Required average $= \dfrac{820}{40} = 20.5.$

Ex. 3. ***Find the average of first 20 multiples of 7.***

Sol. Required average $= \dfrac{7(1+2+3+\ldots\ldots+20)}{20} = \left(\dfrac{7 \times 20 \times 21}{20 \times 2}\right) = \left(\dfrac{147}{2}\right) = 73.5.$

Ex. 4. ***The average of four consecutive even numbers is 27. Find the largest of these numbers.***

Sol. Let the numbers be x, $x+2$, $x+4$ and $x+6$. Then,

$\dfrac{x+(x+2)+(x+4)+(x+6)}{4} = 27 \Rightarrow \dfrac{4x+12}{4} = 27 \Rightarrow x+3 = 27 \Rightarrow x = 24.$

$\therefore$ Largest number $= (x+6) = 24+6 = 30.$

Ex. 5. ***There are two sections A and B of a class, consisting of 36 and 44 students respectively. If the average weight of section A is 40 kg and that of section B is 35 kg, find the average weight of the whole class.***

Sol. Total weight of $(36+44)$ students $= (36 \times 40 + 44 \times 35)$ kg $= 2980$ kg.

$\therefore$ Average weight of the whole class $= \left(\dfrac{2980}{80}\right)$ kg $= 37.25$ kg.

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Ex. 6. *Nine persons went to a hotel for taking their meals. Eight of them spent Rs. 12 each on their meals and the ninth spent Rs. 8 more than the average expenditure of all the nine. What was the total money spent by them ?*

Sol. Let the average expenditure of all the nine be Rs. x.

Then, $12 \times 8 + (x + 8) = 9x$ or $8x = 104$ or $x = 13$.

$\therefore$ Total money spent $= 9x =$ Rs. $(9 \times 13) =$ Rs. 117.

Ex. 7. *Of the three numbers, second is twice the first and is also thrice the third. If the average of the three numbers is 44, find the largest number.*

Sol. Let the third number be x. Then, second number $= 3x$. First number $= \frac{3x}{2}$.

$\therefore \quad x + 3x + \frac{3x}{2} = (44 \times 3)$ or $\frac{11x}{2} = 44 \times 3$ or $x = 24$

So, largest number = 2nd number $= 3x = 72$.

Ex. 8. *The average of 25 results is 18. The average of first twelve of them is 14 and that of last twelve is 17. Find the thirteenth result.*

Sol. Clearly, thirteenth result = (sum of 25 results) − (sum of 24 results)

$= (18 \times 25) - (14 \times 12) + (17 \times 12)$

$= 450 - (168 + 204) = 450 - 372 = 78$

Ex. 9. *The average of 11 results is 60. If the average of first six results is 58 and that of the last six is 63, find the sixth result.*

Sol. Sixth result $= (58 \times 6 + 63 \times 6 - 60 \times 11) = 66$.

Ex. 10. *The average weight of A, B, C is 45 kg. If the average weight of A and B be 40 kg and that of B and C be 43 kg, find the weight of B.*

Sol. Let A, B and C represent their individual weights. Then,

$A + B + C = (45 \times 3)$ kg $= 135$ kg.

$A + B = (40 \times 2)$ kg $= 80$ kg and $B + C = (43 \times 2)$ kg $= 86$ kg.

$\therefore \quad B = (A + B) + (B + C) - (A + B + C) = (80 + 86 - 135)$ kg $= 31$ kg.

Ex. 11. *The average age of a class of 39 students is 15 years. If the age of the teacher be included, then the average increases by 3 months. Find the age of the teacher.*

Sol. Total age of 39 persons $= (39 \times 15)$ years $= 585$ years.

Average age of 40 persons = 15 years 3 months $= \frac{61}{4}$ years.

Total age of 40 persons $= \left(\frac{61}{4} \times 40\right)$ years $= 610$ years.

$\therefore$ Age of the teacher $= (610 - 585)$ years $= 25$ years.

Ex. 12. *The average weight of 10 oarsmen in a boat is increased by 1.8 kg when one of the crew, who weighs 53 kg is replaced by a new man. Find the weight of the new man.*

Sol. Total weight increased $= (1.8 \times 10)$ kg $= 18$ kg.

$\therefore$ Weight of the new man $= (53 + 18)$ kg $= 71$ kg.

Ex. 13. *There were 35 students in a hostel. Due to the admission of 7 new students, the expenses of the mess were increased by Rs. 42 per day while the average expenditure per head diminished by Re 1. What was the original expenditure of the mess ?*

Sol. Let the original average expenditure be Rs. x. Then,

$42(x - 1) - 35x = 42 \Leftrightarrow 7x = 84 \Rightarrow x = 12$.

$\therefore$ Original expenditure = Rs. (35×12) = Rs. 420.

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Ex. 14. *A batsman makes a score of 87 runs in the 17th inning and thus increases his average by 3. Find his average after 17th inning.*

Sol. Let the average after 17th inning = x.

Then, average after 16th inning = $(x - 3)$.

$\therefore$ $16(x - 3) + 87 = 17x$ or $x = (87 - 48) = 39$.

Ex. 15. *Distance between two stations A and B is 778 km. A train covers the journey from A to B at 84 km per hour and returns back to A with a uniform speed of 56 km per hour. Find the average speed of the train during the whole journey.*

Sol. Required average speed $= \left(\frac{2xy}{x+y}\right)$ km/hr $= \frac{2 \times 84 \times 56}{(84+56)}$ km/hr

$= \left(\frac{2 \times 84 \times 56}{140}\right)$ km/hr $= 67.2$ km/hr.

EXERCISE 6A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : *Mark (✓) against the correct answer :*

1. David obtained 76, 65, 82, 67 and 85 marks (out of 100) in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. What are his average marks ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
   (a) 65 (b) 69 (c) 72
   (d) 76 (e) None of these
2. In Arun's opinion, his weight is greater than 65 kg but less than 72 kg. His brother does not agree with Arun and he thinks that Arun's weight is greater than 60 kg but less than 70 kg. His mother's view is that his weight cannot be greater than 68 kg. If all of them are correct in their estimation, what is the average of different probable weights of Arun ? **(S.B.I.P.O. 2000)**
   (a) 67 kg (b) 68 kg (c) 69 kg
   (d) Data inadequate (e) None of them
3. The average of 20 numbers is zero. Of them, at the most, how many may be greater than zero ? **(Hotel Management, 2002)**
   (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 10 (d) 19
4. Find the average of all the numbers between 6 and 34 which are divisible by 5.
   (a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 24 (d) 30
   (C.B.I. 1997)
5. The average of first five multiples of 3 is : **(Assistant Grade, 1998)**
   (a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 12 (d) 15
6. The average of the first nine prime numbers is : **(C.B.I. 2003)**
   (a) 9 (b) 11 (c) $11\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $11\frac{2}{9}$
7. A student was asked to find the arithmetic mean of the numbers 3, 11, 7, 9, 15, 13, 8, 19, 17, 21, 14 and x. He found the mean to be 12. What should be the number in place of x ? **(Section Officers', 2003)**
   (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 17 (d) 31
8. The average of 2, 7, 6 and x is 5 and the average of 15, 1, 6, x and y is 10. What is the value of y ?
   (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 20 (d) 30

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9. If the mean of 5 observations x, $x+2$, $x+4$, $x+6$ and $x+8$ is 11, then the mean of the last three observations is (C.D.S. 2003)
(a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) 17

10. If the mean of a, b, c is M and $ab + bc + ca = 0$, then the mean of a^2, b^2, c^2 is :
(a) M^2 (b) $3M^2$ (c) $6M^2$ (d) $9M^2$
(IITTM, 2003)

11. The average of the two-digit numbers, which remain the same when the digits interchange their positions, is (C.D.S. 2003)
(a) 33 (b) 44 (c) 55 (d) 66

12. The average of first 50 natural numbers is :
(a) 12.25 (b) 21.25 (c) 25 (d) 25.5

13. The mean of 1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2, 6^2, 7^2 is :
(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 40

14. The average of all odd numbers upto 100 is :
(a) 49 (b) 49.5 (c) 50 (d) 51

15. If a, b, c, d, e are five consecutive odd numbers, their average is :
(a) $5(a+4)$ (b) $\frac{abcde}{5}$
(c) $5(a-b+c+d+e)$ (d) None of these

16. The average of a non-zero number and its square is 5 times the number. The number is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 9 (b) 17 (c) 29 (d) 295

17. The average of 7 consecutive numbers is 20. The largest of these numbers is :
(a) 23 (b) 22 (c) 23 (d) 24
(S.S.C. 2000)

18. The average of five consecutive odd numbers is 61. What is the difference between the highest and lowest numbers ? (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 8
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

19. The sum of three consecutive odd numbers is 38 more than the average of these numbers. What is the first of these numbers ? (Bank P.O. 1998)
(a) 13 (b) 17 (c) 19
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

20. The average age of the boys in a class is 16 years and that of the girls is 15 years. The average age for the whole class is (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 15 years (b) 15.5 years (c) 16 years
(d) Cannot be computed with the given information

21. The average annual income (in Rs.) of certain agricultural workers is S and that of other workers is T. The number of agricultural workers is 11 times that of other workers. Then the average monthly income (in Rs.) of all the workers is :
(a) $\frac{S+T}{2}$ (b) $\frac{S+11T}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{11S}+T$ (d) $\frac{11S+T}{12}$
(S.S.C. 2004)

22. A family consists of grandparents, parents and three grandchildren. The average age of the grandparents is 67 years, that of the parents is 35 years and that of the grandchildren is 6 years. What is the average age of the family ? (R.R.B. 2003)
(a) $28\frac{4}{7}$ years (b) $31\frac{5}{7}$ years (c) $32\frac{1}{7}$ years (d) None of these

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23. A library has an average of 510 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other days. The average number of visitors per day in a month of 30 days beginning with a Sunday is : (M.A.T. 2003)
(a) 250 (b) 276 (c) 280 (d) 285

24. If the average marks of three batches of 55, 60 and 45 students respectively is 50, 55 and 60, then the average marks of all the students is : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 53.33 (b) 54.68 (c) 55 (d) None of these

25. The average weight of 16 boys in a class is 50.25 kgs and that of the remaining 8 boys is 45.15 kgs. Find the average weight of all the boys in the class. (I.M.T. 2002)
(a) 47.55 kgs (b) 48 kgs (c) 48.55 kgs (d) 49.25 kgs

26. A car owner buys petrol at Rs. 7.50, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8.50 per litre for three successive years. What approximately is the average cost per litre of petrol if he spends Rs. 4000 each year ? (M.A.T. 2001)
(a) Rs. 7.98 (b) Rs. 8 (c) Rs. 8.50 (d) Rs. 9

27. The average of six numbers is x and the average of three of these is y. If the average of the remaining three is z, then : (Hotel Management, 2001)
(a) $x = y + z$ (b) $2x = y + z$ (c) $x = 2y + 2z$ (d) None of these

28. Out of 9 persons, 8 persons spent Rs. 30 each for their meals. The ninth one spent Rs. 20 more than the average expenditure of all the nine. The total money spent by all of them was : (C.B.I. 1998)
(a) Rs. 290 (b) Rs. 290 (c) Rs. 299.50 (d) Rs. 409.50

29. The average of 50 numbers is 30. If two numbers, 35 and 40 are discarded, then the average of the remaining numbers is nearly : (R.R.B. 2002)
(a) 28.32 (b) 28.76 (c) 29.27 (d) 29.58

30. The average of five numbers is 27. If one number is excluded, the average becomes 25. The excluded number is : (Section Officers', 2003)
(a) 25 (b) 27 (c) 30 (d) 35

31. The average age of 35 students in a class is 16 years. The average age of 21 students is 14. What is the average age of remaining 14 students ? (S.B.I.P.O. 1997)
(a) 16 years (b) 17 years (c) 18 years (d) 19 years

32. 16 children are to be divided into two groups A and B of 10 and 6 children. The average percent marks obtained by the children of group A is 75 and the average percent marks of all the 16 children is 76. What is the average percent marks of children of group B ? (R.S.R.B. 2003)
(a) $77\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $77\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $78\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $78\frac{2}{3}$

33. The average score of a cricketer for ten matches is 38.9 runs. If the average for the first six matches is 42, then find the average for the last four matches.
(a) 33.25 (b) 33.5 (c) 34.25 (d) 35
(IGNOU, 2003)

34. The average of six numbers is 3.95. The average of two of them is 3.4, while the average of the other two is 3.85. What is the average of the remaining two numbers ?
(a) 4.5 (b) 4.6 (c) 4.7 (d) 4.8
(Bank P.O. 2003)

35. The batting average for 40 innings of a cricket player is 50 runs. His highest score exceeds his lowest score by 172 runs. If these two innings are excluded, the average of the remaining 38 innings is 48 runs. The highest score of the player is :
(a) 165 runs (b) 170 runs (c) 172 runs (d) 174 runs

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36. The average price of 10 books is Rs. 12 while the average price of 8 of these books is Rs. 11.75. Of the remaining two books, if the price of one book is 60% more than the price of the other, what is the price of each of these two books ?
(a) Rs. 5, Rs. 7.50 (b) Rs. 8, Rs. 13 (c) Rs. 10, Rs. 15 (d) Rs. 12, Rs. 14
(Assistant Grade, 1997)

37. The average of runs of a cricket player of 10 innings was 32. How many runs must he make in his next innings so as to increase his average of runs by 4 ?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 70 (d) 76
(S.S.C. 2004)

38. A grocer has a sale of Rs. 6435, Rs. 6927, Rs. 6855, Rs. 7230 and Rs. 6562 for 5 consecutive months. How much sale must he have in the sixth month so that he gets an average sale of Rs. 6500 ? (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) Rs. 4991 (b) Rs. 5991 (c) Rs. 6001 (d) Rs. 6991

39. A company produces on an average 4000 items per month for the first 3 months. How many items it must produce on an average per month over the next 9 months, to average 4875 items per month over the whole ? (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) 4500 (b) 4600 (c) 4650 (d) 4710

40. In the first 10 overs of a cricket game, the run rate was only 3.2. What should be the run rate in the remaining 40 overs to reach the target of 282 runs ? (M.A.T. 2002)
(a) 6.25 (b) 6.5 (c) 6.75 (d) 7

41. The average price of three items of furniture is Rs. 15000. If their prices are in the ratio 3 : 5 : 7, the price of the cheapest item is :
(a) Rs. 9000 (b) Rs. 15000 (c) Rs. 18000 (d) Rs. 21000

42. Of the four numbers, the first is twice the second, the second is one-third of the third and the third is 5 times the fourth. The average of the numbers is 24.75. The largest of these numbers is : (Hotel Management, 1998)
(a) 9 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) None of these

43. Of the four numbers, whose average is 60, the first is one-fourth of the sum of the last three. The first number is : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 15 (b) 45 (c) 40 (d) 30.25

44. Of the three numbers, the first is twice the second and the second is twice the third. The average of the reciprocal of the numbers is $\frac{7}{72}$. The numbers are :
(a) 16, 8, 4 (b) 20, 10, 5 (c) 24, 12, 6 (d) 36, 18, 9
(C.B.I. 1997)

45. Of the three numbers, the average of the first and the second is greater than the average of the second and the third by 15. What is the difference between the first and the third of the three numbers ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)
(a) 15 (b) 45 (c) 60
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

46. The average of 8 numbers is 20. The average of first two numbers is $15\frac{1}{2}$ and that of the next three is $21\frac{1}{3}$. If the sixth number be less than the seventh and eighth numbers by 4 and 7 respectively, then the eighth number is : (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 18 (b) 22 (c) 25 (d) 27

47. If the arithmetic mean of seventy-five numbers is calculated, it is 36. If each number is increased by 5, then mean of new numbers is : (Assistant Grade, 1998)
(a) 30 (b) 40 (c) 70 (d) 90

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48. The average of ten numbers is 7. If each number is multiplied by 12, then the average of the new set of numbers is :
(a) 7 (b) 19 (c) 82 (d) 84

49. Average of ten positive numbers is $\bar{x}$. If each number is increased by 10%, then $\bar{x}$:
(a) remains unchanged (b) may decrease
(c) may increase (d) is increased by 10%
(I.M.T. 2002)

50. The mean of 50 observations was 36. It was found later that an observation 48 was wrongly taken as 23. The corrected new mean is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 35.2 (b) 36.1 (c) 36.5 (d) 39.1

51. A pupil's marks were wrongly entered as 83 instead of 63. Due to that the average marks for the class got increased by half. The number of pupils in the class is :
(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 40 (d) 73
(C.B.I. 1998)

52. The average age of 15 students of a class is 15 years. Out of these, the average age of 5 students is 14 years and that of the other 9 students is 16 years. The age of the 15th student is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 11 years (b) 14 years (c) 15 years (d) $15\frac{2}{7}$ years

53. The average of 11 numbers is 10.9. If the average of the first six numbers is 10.5 and that of the last six numbers is 11.4, then the middle number is :
(a) 11 (b) 11.3 (c) 11.4 (d) 11.5

54. The average weight of three boys A, B and C is $54\frac{1}{3}$ kg, while the average weight of three boys B, D and E is 53 kg. What is the average weight of A, B, C, D and E ?
(a) 52.4 kg (b) 53.2 kg (c) 53.8 kg
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
(S.B.I.P.O. 2002)

55. The average temperature of the town in the first four days of a month was 58 degrees. The average for the second, third, fourth and fifth days was 60 degrees. If the temperatures of the first and fifth days were in the ratio 7 : 8, then what is the temperature on the fifth day ? (NMIMS, 2003)
(a) 64 degrees (b) 62 degrees (c) 55 degrees (d) None of these.

56. The average weight of A, B and C is 45 kg. If the average weight of A and B be 40 kg and that of B and C be 43 kg, then the weight of B is : (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 17 kg (b) 20 kg (c) 26 kg (d) 31 kg

57. The average monthly income of P and Q is Rs. 5050. The average monthly income of Q and R is Rs. 6250 and the average monthly income of P and R is Rs. 5200. The monthly income of P is : (R.R.B. 2004)
(a) Rs. 3500 (b) Rs. 4000 (c) Rs. 4050 (d) Rs. 5000

58. The average age of 36 students in a group is 14 years. When teacher's age is included to it, the average increases by one. What is the teacher's age in years ?
(a) 31 (b) 36 (c) 51
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
(R.B.I. 2003)

59. The average monthly salary of 20 employees in an organisation is Rs. 1500. If the manager's salary is added, then the average salary increases by Rs. 100. What is the manager's monthly salary ? (R.R.B. 2002)
(a) Rs. 2000 (b) Rs. 2400 (c) Rs. 3600 (d) Rs. 4800

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60. The average weight of a class of 24 students is 35 kg. If the weight of the teacher be included, the average rises by 400 g. The weight of the teacher is : (S.S.C. 2002)
(a) 45 kg (b) 60 kg (c) 58 kg (d) 55 kg

61. The average age of the mother and her six children is 12 years which is reduced by 5 years if the age of the mother is excluded. How old is the mother ?
(a) 40 years (b) 42 years (c) 48 years (d) 50 years

62. The captain of a cricket team of 11 members is 26 years old and the wicket keeper is 3 years older. If the ages of these two are excluded, the average age of the remaining players is one year less than the average age of the whole team. What is the average age of the team ? (N.I.F.T. 2000)
(a) 23 years (b) 24 years (c) 25 years (d) None of these

63. The average height of 25 boys is 1.4 m. When 5 boys leave the group, then the average height increases by 0.15 m. What is the average height of the 5 boys who leave ?
(a) 0.8 m (b) 0.9 m (c) 0.95 m (d) 1.05 m

64. The average weight of 8 persons increases by 2.5 kg when a new person comes in place of one of them weighing 65 kg. What might be the weight of the new person ?
(a) 76 kg (b) 76.5 kg (c) 85 kg
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these (Bank P.O. 2000)

65. The average weight of 45 students in a class is 52 kg. Five of them whose average weight is 48 kg leave the class and other 5 students whose average weight is 54 kg join the class. What is the new average weight (in kg) of the class ? (R.R.B. 2002)
(a) $52\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $52\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $52\frac{2}{3}$ (d) None of these

66. The average age of 8 men is increased by 2 years when two of them whose ages are 21 years and 23 years are replaced by two new men. The average age of the two new men is : (S.S.C. 2002)
(a) 32 years (b) 24 years (c) 26 years (d) 30 years

67. The average of five consecutive numbers is a. If the next two numbers are also included, the average will :
(a) remain the same (b) increase by 1
(c) increase by 1.4 (d) increase by 2

68. A cricketer has a certain average for 10 innings. In the eleventh inning, he scored 108 runs, thereby increasing his average by 6 runs. His new average is :
(a) 48 runs (b) 52 runs (c) 59 runs (d) 60 runs
(A.A.O. Exam. 2003)

69. A cricketer whose bowling average is 12.4 runs per wicket takes 5 wickets for 26 runs and thereby decreases his average by 0.4. The number of wickets taken by him till the last match was : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 64 (b) 72 (c) 80 (d) 85

70. A team of 8 persons joins in a shooting competition. The best marksman scored 85 points. If he had scored 92 points, the average score for the team would have been 84. The number of points, the team scored was :
(a) 588 (b) 343 (c) 665 (d) 672

71. A motorist travels to a place 150 km away at an average speed of 50 km/hr and returns at 30 km/hr. His average speed for the whole journey in km/hr is :
(a) 35 (b) 37 (c) 37.5 (d) 40

72. The average weight of 3 men A, B and C is 84 kg. Another man D joins the group and the average now becomes 80 kg. If another man E, whose weight is 3 kg more than that of D, replaces A, then the average weight of B, C, D and E becomes 79 kg. The weight of A is : (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 70 kg (b) 72 kg (c) 75 kg (d) 80 kg

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73. The average age of a husband and his wife was 23 years at the time of their marriage. After five years they have a one-year old child. The average age of the family now is :
(a) 19 years (b) 23 years (c) 26.5 years (d) 29.3 years
(Assistant Grade , 1998)

74. Three years ago, the average age of A and B was 18 years. With C joining them, the average age becomes 22 years. How old is C now ?
(a) 24 years (b) 27 years (c) 28 years (d) 30 years

75. The average age of husband, wife and their child 3 years ago was 27 years and that of wife and the child 5 years ago was 20 years. The present age of the husband is :
(a) 35 years (b) 40 years (c) 50 years (d) None of these
(Hotel Management, 2003)

76. 3 years ago, the average age of a family of 5 members was 17 years. A baby having been born, the average age of the family is the same today. The present age of the baby is **(S.S.C. 2004)**
(a) 1 year (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ years (c) 2 years (d) 3 years

77. 10 years ago, the average age of a family of 4 members was 24 years. Two children having been born (with age difference of 2 years), the present average age of the family is the same. The present age of the youngest child is : **(S.S.C. 2008)**
(a) 1 year (b) 2 years (c) 3 years (d) 5 years

78. After replacing an old member by a new member, it was found that the average age of five members of a club is the same as it was 3 years ago. What is the difference between the ages of the replaced and the new member ?
(a) 3 years (b) 4 years (c) 5 years (d) 15 years

79. The average age of 3 children in a family is 20% of the average age of the father and the eldest child. The total age of the mother and the youngest child is 39 years. If the father's age is 36 years, what is the age of second child ?
(a) 15 years (b) 16 years (c) 20 years (d) Cannot be determined

80. The average age of a group of persons going for picnic is 16 years. Twenty new persons with an average age of 15 years join the group on the spot due to which their average age becomes 15.5 years. The number of persons initially going for picnic is
(a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 20 (d) 30

81. A certain factory employed 600 men and 400 women and the average wage was Rs. 35.50 per day. If a woman got Rs. 5 less than a man, then what are their daily wages ?
(a) Man : Rs. 25; Woman : Rs. 20 (b) Man : Rs. 27.50, Woman : Rs. 22.50
(c) Man : Rs. 30, Woman : Rs. 25 (d) Man : Rs. 32.50, Woman : Rs. 27.50

82. The arithmetic mean of the scores of a group of students in a test was 52. The brightest 20% of them secured a mean score of 80 and the dullest 25% a mean score of 31. The mean score of remaining 55% is : **(S.S.C. 2000)**
(a) 45 (b) 50 (c) 51.4 approx. (d) 56.6 approx.

83. The average salary of all the workers in a workshop is Rs. 8000. The average salary of 7 technicians is Rs. 12000 and the average salary of the rest is Rs. 6000. The total number of workers in the workshop is : **(S.S.C. 2003)**
(a) 20 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 23

84. In a school with 600 students, the average age of the boys is 12 years and that of the girls is 11 years. If the average age of the school is 11 years 9 months, then the number of girls in the school is :
(a) 150 (b) 250 (c) 350 (d) 450

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85. In an examination, a pupil's average marks were 63 per paper. If he had obtained 20 more marks for his Geography paper and 2 more marks for his History paper, his average per paper would have been 65. How many papers were there in the examination ?
(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11 (e) 12
(SCMHRD, 2001)

86. The average age of students of a class is 15.8 years. The average age of boys in the class is 16.4 years and that of the girls is 15.4 years. The ratio of the number of boys to the number of girls in the class is : (S.B.I.P.O. 2002)
(a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 3 : 4 (d) 3 : 5

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (e)	9. (b)
10. (b)	11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (b)	14. (c)	15. (d)	16. (a)	17. (e)	18. (e)
19. (b)	20. (d)	21. (d)	22. (b)	23. (d)	24. (b)	25. (c)	26. (a)	27. (b)
28. (e)	29. (d)	30. (d)	31. (d)	32. (b)	33. (c)	34. (b)	35. (d)	36. (c)
37. (d)	38. (a)	39. (a)	40. (a)	41. (e)	42. (d)	43. (c)	44. (c)	45. (e)
46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (d)	49. (d)	50. (e)	51. (c)	52. (a)	53. (d)	54. (d)
55. (a)	56. (d)	57. (b)	58. (c)	59. (c)	60. (e)	61. (b)	62. (d)	63. (a)
64. (c)	65. (c)	66. (d)	67. (b)	68. (a)	69. (d)	70. (c)	71. (c)	72. (c)
73. (a)	74. (a)	75. (b)	76. (c)	77. (c)	78. (d)	79. (d)	80. (c)	81. (b)
82. (c)	83. (b)	84. (a)	85. (d)	86. (b)				

SOLUTIONS

1. Average $= \left(\frac{76 + 65 + 82 + 67 + 85}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{375}{5}\right) = 75.$

2. Let Arun's weight be X kg.
According to Arun, $65 < X < 72$.
According to Arun's brother, $60 < X < 70$.
According to Arun's mother, $X < 68$.
The values satisfying all the above conditions are 66 and 67.
$\therefore$ Required average $= \left(\frac{66 + 67}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{133}{2}\right) = 66.5$ kg.

3. Average of 20 numbers = 0.
$\therefore$ Sum of 20 numbers $= (0 \times 20) = 0$.
It is quite possible that 19 of these numbers may be positive and if their sum is a, then 20th number is $(-a)$.

4. Average $= \left(\frac{10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30}{5}\right) = \frac{100}{5} = 20.$

5. Average $= \frac{3(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)}{5} = \frac{45}{5} = 9.$

6. Average $= \left(\frac{2 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 11 + 13 + 17 + 19 + 23}{9}\right) = \frac{100}{9} = 11\frac{1}{9}.$

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7. Clearly, we have $\left(\frac{3+11+7+9+15+13+8+19+17+21+14+x}{12}\right) = 12$

or $137 + x = 144$ or $x = 144 - 137 = 7$.

8. We have : $\left(\frac{2+7+6+x}{4}\right) = 5$ or $15 + x = 20$ or $x = 5$.

Also, $\left(\frac{18+1+8+x+y}{5}\right) = 10$ or $26 + 5 + y = 50$ or $y = 20$.

9. We have : $\left[\frac{x+(x+2)+(x+4)+(x+6)+(x+8)}{5}\right] = 11$ or $5x + 20 = 55$ or $x = 7$

So, the numbers are 7, 9, 11, 13, 15.

$\therefore$ Required mean $= \left(\frac{11+13+15}{3}\right) = \frac{39}{3} = 13$

10. We have : $\left(\frac{a+b+c}{3}\right) = M$ or $(a+b+c) = 3M$.

Now, $(a+b+c)^2 = (3M)^2 = 9M^2$.

$\Leftrightarrow$ $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca) = 9M^2$

$\Leftrightarrow$ $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 9M^2$ $[\because (ab + bc + ca) = 0]$

$\therefore$ Required mean $= \left(\frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{3}\right) = \frac{9M^2}{3} = 3M^2$.

11. Average $= \left(\frac{11+22+33+44+55+66+77+88+99}{9}\right)$

$= \left[\frac{(11+99)+(22+88)+(33+77)+(44+66)+55}{9}\right]$

$= \left(\frac{4 \times 110 + 55}{9}\right) = \frac{495}{9} = 55$.

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

So, average of first n natural numbers $= \frac{n(n+1)}{2n} = \frac{n+1}{2}$

$\therefore$ Required average $= \left(\frac{50+1}{2}\right) = \frac{51}{2} = 25.5$.

13. $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

$\therefore$ $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots + 7^2 = \left(\frac{7 \times 8 \times 15}{6}\right) = 140$.

So, required average $= \left(\frac{140}{7}\right) = 20$.

14. Sum of odd numbers upto 100 $= 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \ldots + 95 + 97 + 99$.

$= (1+99) + (3+97) + (5+95) + \ldots +$ upto 25 pairs

$= 100 + 100 + 100 + \ldots$ (25 times) $= 2500$.

$\therefore$ Average $= \left(\frac{2500}{50}\right) = 50$.

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15. Clearly, $b = a + 2$, $c = a + 4$, $d = a + 6$ and $e = a + 8$

$\therefore$ Average $= \dfrac{a + (a+2) + (a+4) + (a+6) + (a+8)}{5} = \left(\dfrac{5a + 20}{5}\right) = (a + 4)$.

16. Let the number be x. Then,

$\dfrac{x + x^2}{2} = 5x \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 9x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x - 9) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ or $x = 9$

So, the number is 9.

17. Let the numbers be x, $x + 1$, $x + 2$, $x + 3$, $x + 4$, $x + 5$ and $x + 6$.

Then, $\dfrac{x + (x+1) + (x+2) + (x+3) + (x+4) + (x+5) + (x+6)}{7} = 20$

or $7x + 21 = 140$ or $7x = 119$ or $x = 17$.

$\therefore$ Largest number $= x + 6 = 23$.

18. Let the numbers be x, $x + 2$, $x + 4$, $x + 6$ and $x + 8$.

Then, $\dfrac{x + (x+2) + (x+4) + (x+6) + (x+8)}{5} = 61$ or $5x + 20 = 305$ or $x = 57$

So, required difference $= (57 + 8) - 57 = 8$.

19. Let the numbers be x, $x + 2$ and $x + 4$

Then, $(x + x + 2 + x + 4) - \dfrac{(x + x + 2 + x + 4)}{3} = 38$

or $(3x + 6) - \dfrac{(3x + 6)}{3} = 38$ or $2(3x + 6) = 114$ or $6x = 102$ or $x = 17$

So, first number $= x = 17$.

20. Clearly, to find the average, we ought to know the number of boys, girls or students in the class, neither of which has been given.

So, the data provided is inadequate.

21. Let the number of other workers be x.

Then, number of agricultural workers $= 11x$

Total number of workers $= 12x$

$\therefore$ Average monthly income $= \dfrac{S \times 11x + T \times x}{12x} = \dfrac{11S + T}{12}$

22. Required average $= \left(\dfrac{87 \times 2 + 38 \times 2 + 6 \times 3}{2 + 2 + 3}\right)$

$= \left(\dfrac{174 + 76 + 18}{7}\right) = \dfrac{222}{7} = 31\dfrac{5}{7}$ years.

23. Since the month begins with a Sunday, so there will be five Sundays in the month.

$\therefore$ Required average $= \left(\dfrac{310 \times 5 + 240 \times 25}{30}\right) = \dfrac{8560}{30} = 285$.

24. Required average $= \left(\dfrac{55 \times 50 + 60 \times 55 + 45 \times 60}{55 + 60 + 45}\right)$

$= \left(\dfrac{2750 + 3300 + 2700}{160}\right) = \dfrac{8750}{160} = 54.68$

25. Required average $= \left(\dfrac{50.25 \times 16 + 45.25 \times 8}{16 + 8}\right)$

$= \left(\dfrac{804 + 362.20}{24}\right) = \dfrac{1166.20}{24} = 48.55$.

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26. Total quantity of petrol consumed in 3 years $= \left(\frac{4000}{7.50} + \frac{4000}{8} + \frac{4000}{8.50}\right)$ litres

$= 4000\left(\frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{17}\right) = \left(\frac{78700}{51}\right)$ litres

Total amount spent = Rs. (3×4000) = Rs. 12000.

$\therefore$ Average cost = Rs. $\left(\frac{12000 \times 51}{78700}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{6120}{787}$ = Rs. 7.98.

27. Clearly, we have $x = \left(\frac{3y + 3z}{6}\right)$ or $2x = y + z$.

28. Let the average expenditure be Rs. x. Then,

$9x = 8 \times 30 + (x - 20)$ or $9x = x + 260$ or $8x = 260$ or $x = 32.50$.

$\therefore$ Total money spent = $9x$ = Rs. (9×32.50) = Rs. 292.50.

29. Sum of 50 numbers = $30 \times 50 = 1500$

Sum of remaining 48 numbers = $1500 - (35 + 40) = 1425$.

$\therefore$ Required average = $\left(\frac{1425}{48}\right) = \frac{475}{16} = 29.68$

30. Excluded number = $(27 \times 5) - (26 \times 4) = 135 - 100 = 35$.

31. Sum of the ages of 14 students = $(16 \times 35) - (14 \times 21) = 560 - 294 = 266$.

$\therefore$ Required average = $\left(\frac{266}{14}\right) = 19$ years

32. Required average = $\frac{(76 \times 16) - (75 \times 10)}{6} = \left(\frac{1216 - 750}{6}\right) = \frac{466}{6} = \frac{233}{3} = 77\frac{2}{3}$.

33. Required average = $\frac{(38.5 \times 10) - (42 \times 5)}{4} = \frac{137}{4} = 34.25$.

34. Sum of the remaining two numbers = $(3.95 \times 6) - [(3.4 \times 2) + (3.85 \times 2)]$

$= 23.70 - (6.8 + 7.7) = 23.70 - 14.5 = 9.20$.

$\therefore$ Required average = $\left(\frac{9.2}{2}\right) = 4.6$.

35. Let the highest score be x. Then, lowest score = $(x - 172)$.

Then, $(50 \times 40) + [x + (x - 172)] = 38 \times 48$

$\Leftrightarrow$ $2x = 2000 + 172 - 1824$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $2x = 348$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $x = 174$.

36. Total price of the two books = Rs. $[(12 \times 10) - (12.75 \times 5)]$

= Rs. $(120 - 64)$ = Rs. 56.

Let the price of one book be Rs. x.

Then, the price of other book = Rs. $(x + 62\%$ of $x)$ = Rs. $\left(x + \frac{8}{5}x\right)$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{8x}{5}\right)$.

So, $x + \frac{8x}{5} = 26$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $13x = 130$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $x = 10$

$\therefore$ The prices of the two books are Rs. 10 and Rs. 16.

37. Average after 11 innings = 36.

$\therefore$ Required number of runs = $(36 \times 11) - (32 \times 10)$

$= 396 - 320 = 76$.

38. Total sale for 5 months = Rs. $(6435 + 6927 + 6855 + 7230 + 6562)$ = Rs. 34009.

$\therefore$ Required sale = Rs. $[(6500 \times 6) - 34009]$ = Rs. $(39000 - 34009)$ = Rs. 4991.

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39. Required average $= \frac{(4375 \times 12) - (4000 \times 2)}{9} = \frac{53500 - 12000}{9} = \frac{40500}{9} = 4500.$

40. Required run rate $= \frac{282 - (3.2 \times 10)}{40} = \frac{250}{40} = 6.25$

41. Let their prices be $3x$, $5x$ and $7x$.
Then, $3x + 5x + 7x = (15000 \times 3)$ or $x = 3000$.
$\therefore$ Cost of cheapest item $= 3x =$ Rs. 9000.

42. Let the fourth number be x.
Then, third number $= 5x$, second number $= \frac{5x}{3}$ and first number $= \frac{10x}{3}$.
$x + 5x + \frac{5x}{3} + \frac{10x}{3} = (24.75 \times 4)$ or $11x = 99$ or $x = 9$.
So, the numbers are 9, 45, 15 and 30.
$\therefore$ Largest number $= 45$

43. Let the first number be x.
Then, sum of the four numbers $= x + 4x = 5x$.
So, $\frac{5x}{4} = 60$ or $x = \left(\frac{60 \times 4}{5}\right) = 48.$

44. Let the third number be x. Then, second number $= 2x$. First number $= 4x$.
$\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{4x} = \left(\frac{7}{72} \times 3\right)$ or $\frac{7}{4x} = \frac{7}{24}$ or $4x = 24$ or $x = 6$.
So, the numbers are 24, 12 and 6.

45. Let the numbers be x, y and z.
Then, $\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{y+z}{2}\right) = 15$ or $(x + y) + (y + z) = 30$ or $x + z = 30$.

46. Let the eighth number be x. Then, sixth number $= (x - 7)$.
Seventh number $= (x - 7) + 4 = (x - 3)$.
So, $\left(2 \times 15\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(3 \times 21\frac{1}{3}\right) + (x - 7) + (x - 3) + x = 8 \times 20$
$\Leftrightarrow 31 + 64 + (3x - 10) = 160 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 75 \Leftrightarrow x = 25.$

47. A.M. of 75 numbers $= 35$.
Sum of 75 numbers $= (75 \times 35) = 2625$
Total increase $= (75 \times 5) = 375$.
Increased sum $= (2625 + 375) = 3000$.
Increased average $= \frac{3000}{75} = 40.$

48. Average of 10 numbers $= 7$.
Sum of these 10 numbers $= (10 \times 7) = 70$.
$\therefore x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_{10} = 70.$
$\Rightarrow 12x_1 + 12x_2 + \ldots + 12x_{10} = 840$
$\Rightarrow \frac{12x_1 + 12x_2 + \ldots + 12x_{10}}{10} = 84$
$\Rightarrow$ Average of new numbers is 84.

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49. $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_{10}}{10} = \bar{x} \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_{10} = 10\bar{x}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{110}{100}x_1 + \frac{110}{100}x_2 + \ldots + \frac{110}{100}x_{10} = \frac{110}{100} \times 10x$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{110}{100}x_1 + \frac{110}{100}x_2 + \ldots + \frac{110}{100}x_{10}}{10} = \frac{11}{10}x$

$\Rightarrow$ Average is increased by 10%.

50. Correct sum = $(36 \times 50 + 48 - 23) = 1825$.

$\therefore$ Correct mean = $\frac{1825}{50} = 36.5$.

51. Let there be x pupils in the class.

Total increase in marks = $\left(x \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{x}{2} = (83 - 63) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 20 \Rightarrow x = 40$.

52. Age of the 16th student = $[16 \times 15 - (14 \times 5 + 16 \times 9)] = (225 - 214) = 11$ years

53. Middle number = $[(10.5 \times 6 + 11.4 \times 3) - 10.9 \times 11] = (131.4 - 119.9) = 11.5$

54. Total weight of (A + B + C) = $\left(54\frac{1}{3} \times 3\right)$ kg = 163 kg.

Total weight of (B + D + E) = (53×3) kg = 159 kg

Adding both, we get : A + 2B + C + D + E = (163 + 159) kg = 322 kg.

So, to find the average weight of A, B, C, D and E, we ought to know B's weight, which is not given. So, the data is inadequate.

55. Sum of temperatures on 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th days = $(58 \times 4) = 232$ degrees ...(i)

Sum of temperatures on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th days = $(60 \times 4) = 240$ degrees ...(ii)

Subtracting (i) from (ii), we get :

Temp. on 5th day − Temp. on 1st day = 8 degrees.

Let the temperatures on 1st and 5th days be $7x$ and $8x$ degrees respectively.

Then, $8x - 7x = 8$ or $x = 8$.

$\therefore$ Temperature on the 5th day = $8x = 64$ degrees.

56. Let A, B, C represent their respective weights. Then, we have :

A + B + C = $(45 \times 3) = 135$ ...(i)

A + B = $(40 \times 2) = 80$ ...(ii)

B + C = $(43 \times 2) = 86$ ...(iii)

Adding (ii) and (iii), we get : A + 2B + C = 166 ...(iv)

Subtracting (i) from (iv), we get : B = 31.

$\therefore$ B's weight = 31 kg.

57. Let P, Q and R represent their respective monthly incomes. Then, we have :

P + Q = $(5050 \times 2) = 10100$ ...(i)

Q + R = $(6250 \times 2) = 12500$ ...(ii)

P + R = $(5200 \times 2) = 10400$ ...(iii)

Adding (i), (ii) and (iii), we get : 2(P + Q + R) = 33000 or P + Q + R = 16500 ...(iv)

Subtracting (ii) from (iv), we get P = 4000.

$\therefore$ P's monthly income = Rs. 4000.

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58. Age of the teacher = (37 × 15 − 36 × 14) years = 51 years.

59. Manager's monthly salary = Rs. (1800 × 21 − 1600 × 20) = Rs. 3800.

60. Weight of the teacher = (35.4 × 25 − 35 × 24) kg = 45 kg.

61. Age of the mother = (12 × 7 − 7 × 6) years = 42 years.

62. Let the average age of the whole team be x years.

$\therefore$ $11x - (26 + 28) = 9(x - 1) \Rightarrow 11x - 9x = 46 \Rightarrow 2x = 46 \Rightarrow x = 23$

So, average age of the team is 23 years.

63. Sum of heights of the 6 boys = (25 × 1.4 + 20 × 1.55) m = 9 m

$\therefore$ Required average = $\left(\frac{9}{5}\right)$ = 0.8 m

64. Total weight increased = (8 × 2.5) kg = 20 kg.

Weight of new person = (65 + 20) kg = 85 kg.

65. Sum of the weights of the students after replacement

= [(52 × 45) − (48 × 6) + (64 × 6)] kg = 2370 kg.

$\therefore$ New average = $\left(\frac{2370}{40}\right)$ kg = $53\frac{2}{3}$ kg.

66. Total age increased = (8 × 2) years = 16 years.

Sum of ages of two new men = (21 + 23 + 16) years = 60 years

$\therefore$ Average age of two new men = $\left(\frac{60}{2}\right)$ years = 30 years.

67. Let five consecutive numbers be x, $x + 1$, $x + 2$, $x + 3$ and $x + 4$.

Their average = $\frac{5x + 10}{5} = (x + 2)$.

Average of 7 numbers = $\frac{(5x + 10) + (x + 5) + (x + 6)}{7} = \frac{7x + 21}{7} = (x + 3)$

So, the average increased by 1.

68. Let average for 10 innings be x. Then,

$\frac{10x + 108}{11} = x + 6 \Rightarrow 11x + 66 = 10x + 108 \Rightarrow x = 42.$

$\therefore$ New average = $(x + 6)$ = 48 runs.

69. Let the number of wickets taken till the last match be x. Then,

$\frac{12.4x + 26}{x + 5} = 12 \Rightarrow 12.4x + 26 = 12x + 60 \Rightarrow 0.4x = 34 \Rightarrow x = \frac{34}{0.4} = \frac{340}{4} = 85.$

70. Let the total score be x

$\therefore$ $\frac{x + 92 - 65}{8} = 84 \Rightarrow x + 7 = 672 \Rightarrow x = 665.$

71. Average speed = $\frac{2xy}{x + y}$ km/hr = $\left(\frac{2 \times 50 \times 30}{50 + 30}\right)$ km/hr = 37.5 km/hr.

72. Let A, B, C, D and E represent their respective weights. Then,

A + B + C = (84 × 3) = 252 kg, A + B + C + D = (80 × 4) = 320 kg.

$\therefore$ D = (320 − 252) kg = 68 kg, E = (68 + 3) kg = 71 kg

B + C + D + E = (79 × 4) = 316 kg.

Now, (A + B + C + D) − (B + C + D + E) = (320 − 316) kg = 4 kg

$\therefore$ A − E = 4 $\Rightarrow$ A = (4 + E) = 75 kg

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73. Sum of the present ages of husband, wife and child = $(23 \times 2 + 5 \times 2) + 1 = 57$ years.

$\therefore$ Required average $= \left(\frac{57}{3}\right) = 19$ years

74. Present age of (A + B) = $(18 \times 2 + 3 \times 2)$ years = 42 years.
Present age of (A + B + C) = (22×3) years = 66 years.
$\therefore$ C's age = $(66 - 42)$ years = 24 years.

75. Sum of the present ages of husband, wife and child = $(27 \times 3 + 3 \times 3)$ years = 90 years.
Sum of the present ages of wife and child = $(20 \times 2 + 5 \times 2)$ years = 50 years.
$\therefore$ Husband's present age = $(90 - 50)$ years = 40 years.

76. Total age of 5 members, 3 years ago = (17×5) years = 85 years.
Total age of 5 members now = $(85 + 3 \times 5)$ years = 100 years.
Total age of 6 members now = (17×6) years = 102 years.
$\therefore$ Age of the baby = $(102 - 100)$ years = 2 years.

77. Total age of 4 members 10 years ago = (24×4) years = 96 years.
Total age of 4 members now = $(96 + 10 \times 4)$ years = 136 years.
Total age of 6 members now = (24×6) years = 144 years.
Sum of the ages of 2 children = $(144 - 136)$ years = 8 years.
Let the age of the younger child be x years.
Then, age of the elder child = $(x + 2)$ years.
So, $x + x + 2 = 8 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 6 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$.
$\therefore$ Age of younger child = 3 years.

78. Age decreased = (5×3) years = 15 years
So, the required difference = 15 years.

79. Since the total or average age of all the family members is not given, the given data is inadequate. So, the age of second child cannot be determined.

80. Let the initial number of persons be x. Then,
$16x + 20 \times 15 = 15.5\,(x + 20) \Leftrightarrow 0.5x = 10 \Leftrightarrow x = 20$.

81. Let the daily wage of a man be Rs. x.
Then, daily wage of a woman = Rs. $(x - 5)$.
Now, $600x + 400\,(x - 5) = 25.50 \times (600 + 400) \Leftrightarrow 1000x = 27500 \Leftrightarrow x = 27.50$.
$\therefore$ Man's daily wages = Rs. 27.50; Woman's daily wages = $(x - 5)$ = Rs. 22.50.

82. Let the required mean score be x. Then,
$26 \times 80 + 25 \times 81 + 55 \times x = 52 \times 130$
$\Leftrightarrow 1600 + 775 + 55x = 6760 \Leftrightarrow 55x = 2585 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{565}{11} = 51.4$

83. Let the total number of workers be x. Then,
$6000x - (12000 \times 7) + 6000\,(x - 7) \Leftrightarrow 3000x = 42000 \Leftrightarrow x = 21$.

84. Let the number of girls be x. Then, number of boys = $(600 - x)$.
Then, $\left(11\frac{3}{4} \times 600\right) = 11x + 12(600 - x) \Leftrightarrow x = 7200 - 7050 \Leftrightarrow x = 150$

85. Let the number of papers be x. Then, $83x + 20 - 2 = 85x$ or $2x = 22$ or $x = 11$.

86. Let the ratio be $k : 1$. Then,
$k \times 16.4 + 1 \times 15.4 = (k + 1) \times 15.8$
$\Leftrightarrow (16.4 - 15.8)\,k = (15.8 - 15.4) \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{0.4}{0.6} = \frac{2}{3}$.
$\therefore$ Required ratio $= \frac{2}{3} : 1 = 2 : 3$.

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EXERCISE 6B

(DATA SUFFICIENCY TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions (*Questions 1 to 10*) : *Each of the questions given below consists of a statement and/or a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement(s) is/are sufficient to answer the given question. Read both the statements and*

Give answer (a) *if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question;*

Give answer (b) *if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question;*

Give answer (c) *if the data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question;*

Give answer (d) *if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question;*

Give answer (e) *if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question*

1. The total of the present ages of A, B, C and D is 96 years. What is B's present age ?
   I. The average age of A, B and D is 20 years.
   II. The average age of C and D is 35 years.
2. What is the average age of children in the class ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
   I. Age of the teacher is as many years as the number of children.
   II. Average age increased by 1 year if the teacher's age is also included.
3. What is the average weight of the three new team members who are recently included in the team ?
   I. The average weight of the team increases by 20 kg.
   II. The three new men substitute earlier members whose weights are 64 kg, 75 kg and 68 kg.
4. The average age of P, Q, R and S is 30 years. How old is R ? **(R.B.I. 2003)**
   I. The sum of ages of P and R is 60 years.
   II. S is 10 years younger than R.
5. How old will C be after 10 years ?
   I. Five years ago, the average age of A and B was 15 years.
   II. Average age of A, B and C today is 20 years.
6. How many children are there in the group ? **(Bank P.O. 2000)**
   I. Average age of the children in this group is 15 years. The total age of all the children in this group is 240 years.
   II. The total age of all the children in the group and the teacher is 261 years. The age of the teacher is 9 years more than the average age of the children.
7. Deepak's marks in Hindi are 18 more than the average marks obtained by him in Hindi, Economics, Sociology and Philosophy. What are his marks in Philosophy ?
   I. The total marks obtained by him in Hindi and Philosophy together is 120.
   II. The difference between the marks obtained by him in Sociology and Economics is 120.
8. How many candidates were interviewed everyday by the panel A out of the three panels A, B and C ? **(Bank P.O. 1999)**
   I. The three panels on an average interview 15 candidates everyday.
   II. Out of a total of 45 candidates interviewed everyday by the three panels, the number of candidates interviewed by panel A is more by 2 than the candidates interviewed by panel C and is more by 1 than the candidates interviewed by panel B.

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9. The average age of teacher and students in a class is 3 years more than the average age of students. What is the age of the class teacher ? (Bank P.O. 2000)
   I. There are 11 students in the class.
   II. The average age of teacher and students is 14 years.

10. What will be the average weight of the remaining class ? (Bank P.O. 1999)
   I. Average weight of 30 children out of total 46 in the class is 22.5 kg and that of the remaining children is 29.125 kg. A child having weight more than 40 kg is excluded.
   II. Average weight of a class of 46 children is 23.5 kg. A child weighing 45 kg is dropped out.

Directions (Questions 11 to 13) : ***Each of the questions given below consists of a question followed by three statements. You have to study the question and the statements and decide which of the statement(s) is/are necessary to answer the question.***

11. How many marks did Tarun secure in English ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)
   I. The average marks obtained by Tarun in four subjects including English is 60.
   II. The total marks obtained by him in English and Mathematics together is 170.
   III. The total marks obtained by him in Mathematics and Science together is 180.
   (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) I and III only
   (d) All I, II and III (e) None of these

12. The mean temperature of Monday to Wednesday was 37°C and of Tuesday to Thursday was 34°C. What was the temperature on Thursday ?
   I. The temperature on Thursday was $\frac{4}{5}$th that of Monday.
   II. The mean temperature of Monday and Thursday was 40.5°C.
   III. The difference between the temperature on Monday and that on Thursday was 9°C.
   (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) Either I or II
   (d) Either I, II or III (e) Any two of the three

13. In a cricket eleven, the average age of eleven players is 28 years. What is the age of the captain ?
   I. The captain is eleven years older than the youngest player.
   II. The average age of 10 players, other than the captain is 27.3 years.
   III. Leaving aside the captain and the youngest player, the average ages of three groups of three players each are 26 years, 28 years and 30 years respectively.
   (a) Any two of the three (b) All I, II and III
   (c) II only or I and III only (d) II and III only
   (e) None of these

Directions (Question 14) : ***The given question is followed by three statements labelled I, II and III. You have to study the question and all the three statements given to decide whether any information provided in the statement(s) is/are redundant and can be dispensed with while answering the given question.***

14. What is the average salary of 15 employees ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2001)
   I. Average salary of 7 clerical cadre (out of the 15 employees) is Rs. 8000.
   II. Average salary of 5 officer cadre (out of the 15 employees) is Rs. 10000.
   III. Average salary of the 3 sub-staff employees (out of the 15 employees) is Rs. 2500.
   (a) None (b) Only I
   (c) Only II (d) Only III
   (e) Question cannot be answered even with information in all the three statements

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ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (c)
10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (a)

SOLUTIONS

1. $A + B + C + D = 95$ ...(i)
I gives, $A + B + D = (3 \times 20) \Rightarrow A + B + D = 60$ ...(ii)
II gives, $C + D = (2 \times 50) \Rightarrow C + D = 100$ ...(iii)
From (i), (ii) and (iii) also, we cannot find B.
∴ Correct answer is (d).

2. Let there be x children.
I gives, age of teacher = x years.
II gives, average age of $(x + 1)$ persons = $(x + 1)$ years.
∴ Teacher's age = $(x + 1)(x + 1) - x^2 = (x^2 + 1 + 2x) - x^2 = (1 + 2x)$.
Thus, teacher's age cannot be obtained.
∴ Correct answer is (d).

3. Let the number of team members be n.
I. Total increase in weight on replacement = $(20n)$ kg.
II. Total weight of new members = $[(64 + 78 + 66) + 20n]$ kg
= $(208 + 20n)$ kg.
∴ Required average = $\frac{(208 + 20n)}{3}$ kg and we need n to get the answer
∴ Correct answer is (d).

4. $P + Q + R + S = (30 \times 4) \Rightarrow P + Q + R + S = 120$ ...(i)
I. $P + R = 80$ ...(ii)
II. $S = (R - 10)$ ...(iii)
From (i), (ii) and (iii), we cannot find R.
∴ Correct answer is (d).

5. I. $A + B = (15 \times 2) + (5 \times 2) \Rightarrow A + B = 40$ ...(i)
II. $A + B + C = (20 \times 3) \Rightarrow A + B + C = 60$ ...(ii)
From (i) and (ii), we get C = 20.
C's age after 10 years = (20 + 10) years = 30 years.
∴ Correct answer is (c).

6. Let there be x children in the group.
I. Average age = 15 years.
∴ Total age = $15x$ years.
∴ $15x = 240 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{240}{15} \Leftrightarrow x = 16$.
So, there are 16 children in the group.
II. Total age of x children and 1 teacher is 264 years
Age of teacher = (15 + 9) years = 24 years.
Total age of x children = (264 − 24) years = 240 years.
This does not give the answer.
∴ Correct answer is (a).

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7. $H = \frac{(H + E + S + P)}{4} - 15$

$\Rightarrow 4(H - 15) = H + E + S + P \Rightarrow 3H - 60 = E + S + P$ ...(i)

I. $H + P = 120$ ...(ii)

II. $S - E = 120$ ...(iii)

From (i), (ii) and (iii), we cannot find P.

∴ Correct answer is (a).

8. I. Total candidates interviewed by 3 panels = (15 × 3) = 45.

II. Let x candidates be interviewed by C.

Number of candidates interviewed by A = (x + 2).

Number of candidates interviewed by B = (x + 1).

∴ $x + (x + 2) + (x + 1) = 45 \Rightarrow 3x = 42 \Rightarrow x = 14$.

So, the number of candidates interviewed by A is 14.

Hence, the correct answer is (b).

9. Average age of 11 students and 1 teacher = 14 years

⇒ Total age of (11 students and 1 teacher) = (14 × 12) years = 168 years.

Average age of (11 students and 1 teacher) = (Average age of 11 students) + 3

⇒ Average age of 11 students = (14 − 3) years = 11 years

⇒ Total age of 11 students = (11 × 11) years = 121 years.

∴ Age of the teacher = (168 − 121) years = 47 years.

Thus, both I and II are needed to get the answer.

∴ Correct answer is (e).

10. I. Total weight of 46 children = [(24.5 × 30) + (29.125 × 16)] kg = 1141 kg.

Weight excluded is not exact. So, average of remaining class cannot be obtained.

II. Total weight of 45 children = [(23.5 × 46) − 45] kg = 1035 kg.

Average weight of 45 children = $\frac{1035}{45}$ kg = 23 kg

∴ Data in II is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in I is not sufficient.

∴ Correct answer is (b).

11. I gives, total marks in 4 subjects = (60 × 4) = 240

II gives, E + M = 170

III gives, M + S = 180

Thus, none of (a), (b), (c), (d) is true.

∴ Correct answer is (e).

12. $M + T + W = (37 \times 3) \Rightarrow M + T + W = 111$ ...(i)

$T + W + Th = (34 \times 3) \Rightarrow T + W + Th = 102$ ...(ii)

I gives, $Th = \frac{4}{5}M \rightarrow M = \frac{5}{4}Th$

Using it in (i), we get :

$\frac{5}{4}Th + T + W = 111$ ...(iii)

On subtracting (ii) from (iii), we get : $\frac{1}{4}Th = 9 \Rightarrow Th = 36$.

Thus, I alone gives the answer

II gives, $M + Th = (40.5 \times 2) \Rightarrow M + Th = 81$ ...(iv)

On subtracting (ii) from (i), we get $M - Th = 9$ ...(v)

From (iv) and (v), we get Th = 36.

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Thus, II alone gives the answer.

III gives, M − Th = 9.

Clearly, III with given results, does not give the answer.

∴ Correct answer is (*c*)

13. Total age of 11 players = (28 × 11) years = 308 years.

I. C = Y + 11 ⇒ C − Y = 11 ...(*i*)

II. Total age of 10 players (excluding captain) = (27.3 × 10) years = 273 years.

∴ Age of captain = (308 − 273) years = 35 years.

Thus, C = 35. ...(*ii*)

From (*i*) and (*ii*), we get Y = 24.

III. Total age of 9 players = [(25 × 3) + (28 × 3) + (30 × 3)] years = 249 years.

∴ C + Y = (308 − 249) = 59 ...(*iii*)

From (*i*) and (*iii*), we get C = 35.

Thus, II alone gives the answer.

Also, I and III together give the answer.

∴ Correct answer is (*d*)

14. I gives, total salary of 7 clerks = Rs. (8500 × 7) = Rs. 59500.

II. gives, total salary of 5 officers = Rs. (10000 × 5) = Rs. 50000.

III. gives, total salary of 3 sub-staff members = Rs. (2500 × 3) = Rs. 7500.

Total salary of 15 employees = Rs. (59500 + 50000 + 7500) = Rs. 117000.

∴ Average salary = Rs. $\left(\frac{117000}{15}\right)$ = Rs. 7800.

∴ All given statements are needed. Hence, none is redundant.

∴ Correct answer is (*a*).

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7. PROBLEMS ON NUMBERS

In this section, questions involving a set of numbers are put in the form of a puzzle. You have to analyse the given conditions, assume the unknown numbers and form equations accordingly, which on solving yield the unknown numbers.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. *A number is as much greater than 36 as is less than 86. Find the number.*

Sol. Let the number be x. Then, $x - 36 = 86 - x \Leftrightarrow 2x = 86 + 36 = 122 \Leftrightarrow x = 61$.

Hence, the required number is 61.

Ex. 2. *Find a number such that when 15 is subtracted from 7 times the number, the result is 10 more than twice the number.* **(Hotel Management, 2002)**

Sol. Let the number be x. Then, $7x - 15 = 2x + 10 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 25 \Leftrightarrow x = 5$.

Hence, the required number is 5.

Ex. 3. *The sum of a rational number and its reciprocal is $\frac{13}{6}$. Find the number.* **(S.S.C. 2000)**

Sol. Let the number be x.

Then, $x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{13}{6} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} = \frac{13}{6} \Leftrightarrow 6x^2 - 13x + 6 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 6x^2 - 9x - 4x + 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3x - 2)(2x - 3) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$ or $x = \frac{3}{2}$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$.

Ex. 4. *The sum of two numbers is 184. If one-third of the one exceeds one-seventh of the other by 8, find the smaller number.*

Sol. Let the numbers be x and $(184 - x)$. Then,

$\frac{x}{3} - \frac{(184 - x)}{7} = 8 \Leftrightarrow 7x - 3(184 - x) = 168 \Leftrightarrow 10x = 720 \Leftrightarrow x = 72$.

So, the numbers are 72 and 112. Hence, smaller number = 72.

Ex. 5. *The difference of two numbers is 11 and one-fifth of their sum is 9. Find the numbers.*

Sol. Let the numbers be x and y. Then,

$x - y = 11$ ...(i) and $\frac{1}{5}(x + y) = 9 \Rightarrow x + y = 45$ ...(ii)

Adding (i) and (ii), we get : $2x = 56$ or $x = 28$. Putting $x = 28$ in (i), we get : $y = 17$

Hence, the numbers are 28 and 17.

Ex. 6. *If the sum of two numbers is 42 and their product is 437, then find the absolute difference between the numbers.* **(S.S.C. 2002)**

Sol. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $x + y = 42$ and $xy = 437$.

$x - y = \sqrt{(x + y)^2 - 4xy} = \sqrt{(42)^2 - 4 \times 437} = \sqrt{1764 - 1748} = \sqrt{16} = 4$.

$\therefore$ Required difference = 4.

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Ex. 7. *The sum of two numbers is 15 and the sum of their squares is 113. Find the numbers.*

Sol. Let the numbers be x and $(15 - x)$.

Then, $x^2 + (15 - x)^2 = 113 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 225 + x^2 - 30x = 113$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 30x + 112 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x - 7)(x - 8) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 7$ or $x = 8$.

So, the numbers are 7 and 8.

Ex. 8. *The average of four consecutive even numbers is 27. Find the largest of these numbers.*

Sol. Let the four consecutive even numbers be x, $x + 2$, $x + 4$ and $x + 6$.

Then, sum of these numbers $= (27 \times 4) = 108$.

So, $x + (x + 2) + (x + 4) + (x + 6) = 108$ or $4x = 96$ or $x = 24$.

$\therefore$ Largest number $= (x + 6) = 30$.

Ex. 9. *The sum of the squares of three consecutive odd numbers is 2531. Find the numbers.*

Sol. Let the numbers be x, $x + 2$ and $x + 4$.

Then, $x^2 + (x + 2)^2 + (x + 4)^2 = 2531 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 12x - 2511 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 837 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 27)(x + 31) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 27$.

Hence, the required numbers are 27, 29 and 31.

Ex. 10. *Of two numbers, 4 times the smaller one is less than 3 times the larger one by 5. If the sum of the numbers is larger than 6 times their difference by 6, find the two numbers.*

Sol. Let the numbers be x and y, such that $x > y$.

Then, $3x - 4y = 5$ ...(i) and $(x + y) - 6(x - y) = 6 \Leftrightarrow -5x + 7y = 6$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get, $x = 58$ and $y = 43$.

Hence, the required numbers are 58 and 43.

Ex. 11. *The ratio between a two-digit number and the sum of the digits of that number is 4 : 1. If the digit in the unit's place is 3 more than the digit in the ten's place, what is the number ?*

Sol. Let the ten's digit be x. Then, unit's digit $= (x + 3)$.

Sum of the digits $= x + (x + 3) = 2x + 3$. Number $= 10x + (x + 3) = 11x + 3$.

$\therefore \dfrac{11x + 3}{2x + 3} = \dfrac{4}{1} \Leftrightarrow 11x + 3 = 4(2x + 3) \Leftrightarrow 3x = 9 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$.

Hence, required number $= 11x + 3 = 36$.

Ex. 12. *A number consists of two digits. The sum of the digits is 9. If 63 is subtracted from the number, its digits are interchanged. Find the number.*

Sol. Let the ten's digit be x. Then, unit's digit $= (9 - x)$.

Number $= 10x + (9 - x) = 9x + 9$.

Number obtained by reversing the digits $= 10(9 - x) + x = 90 - 9x$.

$\therefore (9x + 9) - 63 = 90 - 9x \Leftrightarrow 18x = 144 \Leftrightarrow x = 8$.

So, ten's digit $= 8$ and unit's digit $= 1$.

Hence, the required number is 81.

Ex. 13. *A fraction becomes $\frac{2}{3}$ when 1 is added to both its numerator and denominator. And, it becomes $\frac{1}{2}$ when 1 is subtracted from both the numerator and denominator. Find the fraction.*

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Sol. Let the required fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$. Then,

$$\frac{x+1}{y+1} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 3x - 2y = -1 \quad ...(i) \text{ and } \frac{x-1}{y-1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x - y = 1 \quad ...(ii)$$

Solving (i) and (ii), we get $x = 3, y = 5$.

$\therefore$ Required fraction $= \frac{3}{5}$.

Ex. 14. ***50 is divided into two parts such that the sum of their reciprocals is $\frac{1}{12}$. Find the two parts.***

Sol. Let the two parts be x and $(50 - x)$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{50-x} = \frac{1}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{50-x+x}{x(50-x)} = \frac{1}{12} \Rightarrow x^2 - 50x + 600 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-30)(x-20) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 30 \text{ or } x = 20.$$

So, the parts are 30 and 20.

Ex. 15. ***If three numbers are added in pairs, the sums equal 10, 19 and 21. Find the numbers.*** **(S.S.C. 2000)**

Sol. Let the numbers be x, y and z. Then,

$x + y = 10 \quad ...(i) \qquad y + z = 19 \quad ...(ii) \qquad x + z = 21 \quad ...(iii)$

Adding (i), (ii) and (iii), we get $2(x + y + z) = 50$ or $(x + y + z) = 25$.

Thus, $x = (25 - 19) = 6$; $y = (25 - 21) = 4$; $z = (25 - 10) = 15$.

Hence, the required numbers are 6, 4 and 15.

EXERCISE 7A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : ***Mark (✓) against the correct answer :***

1. The difference between a number and its three-fifth is 50. What is the number ?
(a) 75 (b) 100 (c) 125 (d) None of these
(Bank P.O. 2003)

2. If a number is decreased by 4 and divided by 6, the result is 8. What would be the result if 2 is subtracted from the number and then it is divided by 5 ?
(a) $5\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 10 (c) $10\frac{1}{5}$ (d) $11\frac{1}{5}$ (e) None of these
(Bank P.O. 2000)

3. If one-third of one-fourth of a number is 15, then three-tenth of that number is :
(a) 35 (b) 36 (c) 45 (d) 54
(N.I.F.T. 2003)

4. A number is doubled and 9 is added. If the resultant is trebled, it becomes 75. What is that number ? **(S.S.C. 1999)**
(a) 3.5 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) None of these

5. Three-fourth of a number is 60 more than its one-third. The number is :
(a) 84 (b) 108 (c) 144 (d) None of these

6. When 24 is subtracted from a number, it reduces to its four-seventh. What is the sum of the digits of that number ?
(a) 1 (b) 9 (c) 11
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

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7. Find the number which when multiplied by 15 is increased by 195. (L.I.C. 2003)
(a) 14 (b) 20 (c) 26 (d) 28

8. If a number, when divided by 4, is reduced by 21, the number is :
(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 28 (d) 28

9. A number whose fifth part increased by 4 is equal to its fourth part diminished by 10, is :
(a) 240 (b) 260 (c) 270 (d) 280

10. The difference of two numbers is 20% of the larger number. If the smaller number is 12, the larger one is
(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 18 (d) 20

11. If one-seventh of a number exceeds its eleventh part by 100, then the number is :
(a) 770 (b) 1100 (c) 1925 (d) 1925

12. If the sum of one-half and one-fifth of a number exceeds one-third of that number by $7\frac{1}{3}$, the number is : (C.B.I. 1998)
(a) 15 (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) 30

13. If doubling a number and adding 20 to the result gives the same answer as multiplying the number by 8 and taking away 4 from the product, the number is :
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6
(S.S.C. 2000)

14. If 50 is subtracted from two-third of a number, the result is equal to sum of 40 and one-fourth of that number. What is the number ? (R.R.B. 2002)
(a) 174 (b) 216 (c) 246 (d) 336

15. If the sum of a number and its square is 182, what is the number ?
(a) 15 (b) 26 (c) 25 (d) 91 (e) None of these
(Bank P.O. 1990)

16. Twenty times a positive integer is less than its square by 96. What is the integer ?
(a) 29 (b) 24 (c) 30
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these (Bank P.O. 2003)

17. Thrice the square of a natural number decreased by 4 times the number is equal to 50 more than the number. The number is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 10

18. The sum of a number and its reciprocal is one-eighth of 34. What is the product of the number and its square root ? (Hotel Management, 2001)
(a) 8 (b) 27 (c) 32 (d) None of these

19. Two third of a positive number and $\frac{25}{216}$ of its reciprocal are equal. The number is .
(a) $\frac{5}{12}$ (b) $\frac{12}{5}$ (c) $\frac{25}{144}$ (d) $\frac{144}{25}$
(S.S.C. 1999)

20. Find a positive number which when increased by 17 is equal to 30 times the reciprocal of the number (I.M.T. 2002)
(a) 3 (b) 10 (c) 17 (d) 20

21. A positive number when decreased by 4 is equal to 21 times the reciprocal of the number. The number is :
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9

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22. The sum of a positive number and its reciprocal is thrice the difference of the number and its reciprocal. The number is :

(a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (c) $\sqrt{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

23. The product of two natural numbers is 17. Then, the sum of the reciprocals of their squares is : (S.S.C. 1999)

(a) $\frac{1}{289}$ (b) $\frac{289}{290}$ (c) $\frac{290}{289}$ (d) 289

24. If $2\frac{1}{2}$ is added to a number and the sum multiplied by $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 is added to the product and then dividing the sum by $1\frac{1}{5}$, the quotient becomes 25. What is the number ? (R.R.B. 2002)

(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $3\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $5\frac{1}{2}$

25. Three numbers are in the ratio 4 : 5 : 6 and their average is 25. The largest number is :

(a) 30 (b) 32 (c) 36 (d) 42

26. Three numbers are in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 6 and their product is 1044. The largest of these numbers is :

(a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) None of these

27. Two numbers are such that the square of one is 224 less than 8 times the square of the other. If the numbers be in the ratio of 3 : 4, the numbers are :

(a) 6, 8 (b) 9, 12 (c) 12, 16 (d) None of these

28. Two numbers are such that the ratio between them is 4 : 7. If each is increased by 4, the ratio becomes 3 : 5. The larger number is :

(a) 36 (b) 48 (c) 56 (d) 84

29. The sum of three numbers is 264. If the first number be twice the second and third number be one-third of the first, then the second number is : (R.R.B. 2004)

(a) 48 (b) 54 (c) 72 (d) 84

30. The sum of two numbers is 22. Five times one number is equal to 6 times the other. The bigger of the two numbers is : (C.B.I. 1998)

(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 16

31. One-fifth of a number is equal to $\frac{3}{8}$ of another number. If 35 is added to the first number, it becomes four times of the second number. The second number is :

(a) 25 (b) 40 (c) 70 (d) 125

(Bank P.O. 1999)

32. The sum of two numbers is 25 and their difference is 13. Find their product.

(a) 104 (b) 114 (c) 315 (d) 325

(L.I.C. 2003)

33. If the sum of two numbers is 33 and their difference is 15, the smaller number is :

(a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) 15

(C.B.I. 1997)

34. The sum of two numbers is 40 and their difference is 4. The ratio of the numbers is :

(a) 11 : 9 (b) 11 : 18 (c) 21 : 19 (d) 22 : 9

(S.S.C. 2000)

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35. The product of two numbers is 192 and the sum of these two numbers is 28. What is the smaller of these two numbers ? (Bank P.O. 1999)
(a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 15 (e) None of these

36. The difference between two integers is 5. Their product is 500. Find the numbers.
(a) 15, 20 (b) 20, 25 (c) 30, 25 (d) 21, 26
(Hotel Management, 2003)

37. Two numbers differ by 5. If their product is 336, then the sum of the two numbers is :
(a) 21 (b) 28 (c) 37 (d) 61
(S.S.C. 1999)

38. Two different natural numbers are such that their product is less than their sum. One of the numbers must be
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None of these

39. The product of two numbers is 9375 and the quotient, when the larger one is divided by the smaller, is 15. The sum of the numbers is : (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 390 (b) 395 (c) 400 (d) 425

40. The difference between two numbers is 1365. When the larger number is divided by the smaller one, the quotient is 6 and the remainder is 15. The smaller number is :
(a) 240 (b) 270 (c) 295 (d) 350

41. The sum of two numbers is 40 and their product is 375. What will be the sum of their reciprocals ? (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) $\frac{1}{40}$ (b) $\frac{8}{75}$ (c) $\frac{75}{4}$ (d) $\frac{75}{8}$

42. The sum of two positive integers multiplied by the bigger number is 204, and their difference multiplied by the smaller number is 35. The numbers are :
(a) 12, 5 (b) 13, 4 (c) 14, 3 (d) 24, 10

43. If the sum and difference of two numbers are 20 and 8 respectively, then the difference of their squares is : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 12 (b) 28 (c) 160 (d) 180

44. The product of two numbers is 120 and the sum of their squares is 289. The sum of the numbers is : (R.R.B. 2004)
(a) 20 (b) 23 (c) 169 (d) None of these

45. The product of two numbers is 45 and the sum of their squares is 106. The numbers are : (R.R.B. 2002)
(a) 3 and 5 (b) 5 and 9 (c) 5 and 19 (d) 45 and 1

46. The sum of the squares of two numbers is 3341 and the difference of their squares is 891. The numbers are :
(a) 25, 36 (b) 25, 46 (c) 35, 46 (d) None of these

47. The difference between two positive integers is 3. If the sum of their squares is 369, then the sum of the numbers is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 25 (b) 27 (c) 33 (d) 61

48. If the sum of two numbers is 22 and the sum of their squares is 404, then the product of the numbers is : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 40 (b) 44 (c) 30 (d) 88

49. The difference between the squares of two numbers is 256000 and the sum of the numbers is 1000. The numbers are :
(a) 800, 400 (b) 628, 372 (c) 640, 360 (d) None of these

50. If the difference of two numbers is 3 and the difference of their squares is 39, then the larger number is :
(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 12 (d) 13

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51. The sum of three consecutive numbers is 87. The greatest among these three numbers is : (Hotel Management, 2005)
(a) 26 (b) 28 (c) 29 (d) 30

52. Three times the first of three consecutive odd integers is 3 more than twice the third. The third integer is : (M.B.A. 1998)
(a) 9 (b) 11 (c) 13 (d) 15

53. The sum of four consecutive even integers is 1284. The greatest of them is :
(a) 320 (b) 322 (c) 324 (d) 326
(S.S.C. 2002)

54. The sum of three consecutive odd numbers is 20 more than the first of these numbers. What is the middle number ? (S.B.I.P.O. 1997)
(a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 11
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

55. The product of three consecutive even numbers when divided by 8 is 720. The product of their square roots is : (Hotel Management, 2001)
(a) $12\sqrt{10}$ (b) $24\sqrt{10}$ (c) 120 (d) None of these

56. The sum of three consecutive multiples of 3 is 72. What is the largest number ?
(a) 21 (b) 24 (c) 27 (d) 30
(S.S.C. 1999)

57. What is the sum of two consecutive even numbers, the difference of whose squares is 84 ? (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 34 (b) 38 (c) 42 (d) 46

58. The sum of the squares of three consecutive natural numbers is 2030. What is the middle number ? (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 25 (b) 26 (c) 27 (d) 23

59. There are two numbers such that the sum of twice the first and thrice the second is 39, while the sum of thrice the first and twice the second is 36. The larger of the two is :
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 12

60. In a two-digit number, the digit in the unit's place is four times the digit in ten's place and sum of the digits is equal to 10. What is the number ? (Bank P.O. 1999)
(a) 14 (b) 41 (c) 82
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

61. A number of two digits has 3 for its unit's digit, and the sum of digits is $\frac{1}{7}$ of the number itself. The number is : (L.I.C. 2003)
(a) 43 (b) 63 (c) 62 (d) 73

62. A two-digit number exceeds the sum of the digits of that number by 18. If the digit at the unit's place is double the digit in the ten's place, what is the number ?
(a) 24 (b) 42 (c) 46 (d) Data inadequate

63. The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 15 and the difference between the digits is 3. What is the two-digit number ? (B.S.R.B. 2003)
(a) 69 (b) 78 (c) 96
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

64. In a two digit number, if it is known that its units digit exceeds its ten's digit by 2 and that the product of the given number and the sum of its digits is equal to 144, then the number is : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 24 (b) 26 (c) 42 (d) 46

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65. A number consists of two digits. If the digits interchange places and the new number is added to the original number, then the resulting number will be divisible by :

(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 9 (d) 11

(S.S.C. 2003)

66. The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 9 less than the number. Which of the following digits is at unit's place of the number ?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) Data inadequate

67. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the positions of its digits is 36. What is the difference between the two digits of that number ? (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 9

(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

68. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the two digits is 63. Which is the smaller of the two numbers ? (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) 29 (b) 79 (c) 92

(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these.

69. The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is $\frac{1}{5}$ of the difference between the number and the number obtained by interchanging the positions of the digits. What is definitely the difference between the digits of that number ? (Bank P.O. 2000)

(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9

(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

70. If the digit in the unit's place of a two-digit number is halved and the digit in the ten's place is doubled, the number thus obtained is equal to the number obtained by interchanging the digits. Which of the following is definitely true ? (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) Sum of the digits is a two-digit number.

(b) Digit in the unit's place is twice the digit in the ten's place.

(c) Digits in the unit's place and the ten's place are equal.

(d) Digit in the unit's place is half of the digit in the ten's place

(e) None of these

71. If the number obtained on interchanging the digits of a two-digit number is 18 more than the original number and the sum of the digits is 8, then what is the original number ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2002)

(a) 26 (b) 35 (c) 53

(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

72. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits is 36. What is the difference between the sum and the difference of the digits of the number if the ratio between the digits of the number is 1 : 2 ? (M.A.T. 1999)

(a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) None of these

73. A number consists of 3 digits whose sum is 10. The middle digit is equal to the sum of the other two and the number will be increased by 99 if its digits are reversed. The number is : (Hotel Management, 2003)

(a) 145 (b) 253 (c) 370 (d) 352

74. A two-digit number becomes five-sixth of itself when its digits are reversed. The two digits differ by one. The number is :

(a) 45 (b) 54 (c) 56 (d) 65

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75. A number consists of two digits such that the digit in the ten's place is less by 2 than the digit in the unit's place. Three times the number added to $\frac{8}{7}$ times the number obtained by reversing the digits equals 108. The sum of the digits in the number is :
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
(S.S.C. 2003)

76. The digit in the unit's place of a number is equal to the digit in the ten's place of half of that number and the digit in the ten's place of that number is less than the digit in unit's place of half of the number by 1. If the sum of the digits of the number is 7, then what is the number ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2001)
(a) 34 (b) 52 (c) 162
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

77. In a two-digit number, the digit in the unit's place is more than twice the digit in ten's place by 1. If the digits in the unit's place and the ten's place are interchanged, difference between the newly formed number and the original number is less than the original number by 1. What is the original number ? (Bank P.O. 1999)
(a) 25 (b) 37 (c) 49 (d) 52 (e) 73

78. A certain number of two digits is three times the sum of its digits and if 45 be added to it, the digits are reversed. The number is : (L.I.C.A.A.O. 2003)
(a) 23 (b) 27 (c) 32 (d) 72

79. A two-digit number is such that the product of the digits is 8. When 18 is added to the number, then the digits are reversed. The number is (M.B.A. 2003)
(a) 18 (b) 24 (c) 42 (d) 81

80. The product of two fractions is $\frac{14}{15}$ and their quotient is $\frac{35}{24}$. The greater fraction is :
(a) $\frac{4}{5}$ (b) $\frac{7}{6}$ (c) $\frac{7}{4}$ (d) $\frac{7}{3}$
(S.S.C. 2002)

81. In a pair of fractions, fraction A is twice the fraction B and the product of two fractions is $\frac{2}{25}$. What is the value of fraction A ? (Bank P.O. 1999)
(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{1}{25}$ (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) Data inadequate

82. The sum of the numerator and denominator of a fraction is 11. If 1 is added to the numerator and 2 is subtracted from the denominator it becomes $\frac{2}{3}$. The fraction is :
(a) $\frac{5}{6}$ (b) $\frac{6}{5}$ (c) $\frac{3}{8}$ (d) $\frac{8}{3}$

83. The denominator of a fraction is 3 more than the numerator. If the numerator as well as the denominator is increased by 4, the fraction becomes $\frac{4}{6}$. What was the original fraction ? (S.B.I.P.O. 1999)
(a) $\frac{8}{11}$ (b) $\frac{5}{8}$ (c) $\frac{10}{13}$ (d) $\frac{4}{10}$

84. The difference between the numerator and the denominator of a fraction is 5. If 5 is added to its denominator, the fraction is decreased by $1\frac{1}{4}$. Find the value of the fraction.
(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $2\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $3\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 0
(M.B.A. 1997)

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85. The numerator and denominator of a fraction are in the ratio of 2 : 3. If 6 is subtracted from the numerator, the result is a fraction that has a value $\frac{2}{3}$ of the original fraction. The numerator of the original fraction is : (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) 6 (b) 18 (c) 27 (d) 36

86. If 1 is added to the denominator of a fraction, the fraction becomes $\frac{1}{2}$. If 1 is added to the numerator of the fraction, the fraction becomes 1. The fraction is : (C.B.I. 1997)
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$

87. If the numerator of a fraction is increased by 2 and the denominator is increased by 3, the fraction becomes $\frac{7}{9}$ and if both the numerator as well as the denominator are decreased by 1, the fraction becomes $\frac{4}{5}$. What is the original fraction ?
(a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) $\frac{9}{11}$ (c) $\frac{13}{16}$ (d) $\frac{17}{21}$
(S.B.I.P.O. 1999)

88. When the numerator of a fraction increases by 4, the fraction increases by $\frac{2}{3}$. The denominator of the fraction is :
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

89. 54 is to be divided into two parts such that the sum of 10 times the first and 22 times the second is 786. The bigger part is :
(a) 24 (b) 34 (c) 30 (d) 32

90. 248 has been divided into three parts such that half of the first part, one-third of the second part and one-fourth of the third part are equal. The largest part is :
(a) 74 (b) 85 (c) 92 (d) 108

91. The sum of four numbers is 64. If you add 2 to the first number, 3 is subtracted from the second number, the third is multiplied by 2 and the fourth is divided by 3, then all the results are equal. What is the difference between the largest and the smallest of the original numbers ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)
(a) 21 (b) 27 (c) 32
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

92. The sum of the squares of three numbers is 138, while the sum of their products taken two at a time is 131. Their sum is : (Hotel Management, 1999)
(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) None of these

93. The sum of three numbers is 136. If the ratio between first and second be 2 : 3 and that between second and third is 5 : 3, then the second number is :
(a) 40 (b) 48 (c) 60 (d) 72

94. Of the three numbers, the sum of the first two is 45; the sum of the second and the third is 55 and the sum of the third and thrice the first is 90. The third number is :
(a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 3

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (c)	9. (d)
10. (a)	11. (d)	12. (c)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (c)	16. (b)	17. (b)	18. (a)
19. (a)	20. (a)	21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (b)	25. (a)	26. (c)	27. (a)
28. (c)	29. (c)	30. (b)	31. (b)	32. (b)	33. (a)	34. (a)	35. (a)	36. (b)

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37. (c)	38. (a)	39. (c)	40. (b)	41. (b)	42. (a)	43. (c)	44. (b)	45. (b)	
46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (a)	49. (b)	50. (a)	51. (d)	52. (d)	53. (c)	54. (b)	
55. (b)	56. (c)	57. (c)	58. (b)	59. (c)	60. (c)	61. (c)	62. (a)	63. (d)	
64. (a)	65. (d)	66. (d)	67. (b)	68. (d)	69. (d)	70. (b)	71. (b)	72. (b)	
73. (b)	74. (b)	75. (a)	76. (b)	77. (b)	78. (b)	79. (b)	80. (b)	81. (c)	
82. (c)	83. (a)	84. (b)	85. (b)	86. (b)	87. (a)	88. (d)	89. (b)	90. (d)	
91. (c)	92. (a)	93. (c)	94. (c)						

SOLUTIONS

1. Let the number be x. Then, $x - \frac{3}{5}x = 50 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{5}x = 50 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{50 \times 5}{2}\right) = 125$

2. Let the number be x. Then, $\frac{x-4}{6} = 8 \Leftrightarrow x - 4 = 48 \Leftrightarrow x = 52$

$\therefore \frac{x-2}{5} = \frac{52-2}{5} = \frac{50}{5} = 10.$

3. Let the number be x. Then, $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $x = 15 \Leftrightarrow x = 15 \times 12 = 180.$

So, required number $= \left(\frac{3}{10} \times 180\right) = 54$

4. Let the number be x. Then, $8(2x+9) = 70 \Leftrightarrow 2x + 9 = 25 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 16 \Leftrightarrow x = 8$

5. Let the number be x. Then, $\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{3}x = 60 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5x}{12} = 60 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{60 \times 12}{5}\right) = 144.$

6. Let the number be x. Then,

$x - 24 = \frac{4}{7}x \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4}{7}x = 24 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{7}x = 24 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{24 \times 7}{3}\right) = 56.$

$\therefore$ Sum of the digits $= (5 + 6) = 11.$

7. Let the number be x. Then, $15x = x + 196 \Leftrightarrow 14x = 196 \Leftrightarrow x = 14.$

8. Let the number be x. Then, $\frac{x}{4} = x - 21 \Leftrightarrow x = 4x - 84 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 84 \Leftrightarrow x = 28.$

9. Let the number be x. Then, $\left(\frac{1}{5}x + 4\right) = \left(\frac{1}{4}x - 10\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{20} = 14 \Leftrightarrow x = 14 \times 20 = 280.$

10. Let the larger number be x.

Then, $x - 12 = 20\%$ of $x \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{x}{5} = 12 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4x}{5} = 12 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{12 \times 5}{4}\right) = 15.$

11. Let the number be x. Then, $\frac{1}{7}x - \frac{1}{11}x = 100 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4x}{77} = 100 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{7700}{4} = 1925.$

12. Let the number be x

Then, $\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{5}x\right) - \frac{1}{3}x = \frac{22}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{11x}{30} = \frac{22}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{22 \times 30}{3 \times 11}\right) = 20.$

13. Let the number be x. Then, $2x + 20 = 8x - 4 \Leftrightarrow 6x = 24 \Leftrightarrow x = 4.$

14. Let the number be x.

Then, $\frac{2}{3}x - 50 = \frac{1}{4}x + 40 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{4}x = 90 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5x}{12} = 90 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{90 \times 12}{5}\right) = 216.$

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15. Let the number be x.
Then, $x + x^2 = 182 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 182 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x + 14)(x - 13) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 13$.

16. Let the integer be x.
Then, $x^2 - 20x = 96 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 20x - 96 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x + 4)(x - 24) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 24$.

17. Let the number be x.
Then, $3x^2 = 4x - x + 50 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 5x - 50 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3x + 10)(x - 5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 5$.

18. Let the number be x. Then, $x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{34}{8} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2+1}{x} = \frac{34}{8} \Leftrightarrow 8x^2 - 34x + 8 = 0$
$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 17x + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (4x - 1)(x - 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.
$\left[\text{neglecting } x = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ as } x \text{ is a natural no.}\right]$
$\therefore$ Required number $= 4 \times \sqrt{4} = 4 \times 2 = 8$.

19. Let the number be x.
Then, $\frac{2}{3}x = \frac{25}{216} \times \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{25}{216} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{25}{144} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{25}{144}} = \frac{5}{12}$

20. Let the number be x.
Then, $x + 17 = \frac{60}{x} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 17x - 60 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x + 20)(x - 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$.

21. Let the number be x.
Then, $x - 4 = \frac{21}{x} \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 7)(x + 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 7$.

22. Let the number be x. Then, $x - \frac{1}{x} = 3\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2+1}{x} = 3\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right)$
$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 1 = 3x^2 - 3 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2}$.

23. Let the numbers be a and b. Then, $ab = 17 \Rightarrow a = 1$ and $b = 17$.
So, $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2b^2} = \frac{1^2 + (17)^2}{(1 \times 17)^2} = \frac{290}{289}$.

24. Let the number be x. Then,
$$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}\left(x + 2\frac{1}{3}\right) + 8}{1\frac{1}{5}} = 25 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{9}{2}\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right) + 3}{\frac{6}{5}} = 25$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{9x}{2} + \frac{45}{4} + 3 = 25 \times \frac{6}{5} = 30 \Leftrightarrow \frac{9x}{2} = 30 - \frac{57}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{9x}{2} = \frac{63}{4}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{63}{4} \times \frac{2}{9}\right) = \frac{7}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}.$$

25. Let the numbers be $4x$, $5x$ and $6x$. Then, $\frac{4x + 5x - 6x}{3} = 25 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 25 \Leftrightarrow x = 5$.
$\therefore$ Largest number $= 6x = 30$.

26. Let the numbers be $3x$, $4x$ and $6x$.
Then, $3x \times 4x \times 6x = 1944 \Leftrightarrow 72x^3 = 1944 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 27 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$.
$\therefore$ Largest number $= 6x = 18$.

27. Let the numbers be $3x$ and $4x$. Then,
$(4x)^2 = 6 \times (3x)^2 - 224 \Leftrightarrow 16x^2 = 72x^2 - 224 \Leftrightarrow 56x^2 = 224 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$
So, the numbers are 6 and 8.

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28. Let the numbers be $4x$ and $7x$. Then, $\frac{4x+4}{7x+4} = \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow 5(4x+4) = 3(7x+4) \Leftrightarrow x = 8.$

$\therefore$ Larger number $= 7x = 56.$

29. Let the second number be x. Then, first number $= 2x$ and third number $= \frac{2x}{3}$.

$\therefore \quad 2x + x + \frac{2x}{3} = 264 \Leftrightarrow \frac{11x}{3} = 264 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{264 \times 3}{11}\right) = 72.$

30. Let the numbers be x and $(22 - x)$. Then, $5x = 6(22 - x) \Leftrightarrow 11x = 132 \Leftrightarrow x = 12.$
So, the numbers are 12 and 10.

31. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $\frac{7}{5}x = \frac{5}{8}y \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{8}{25}x.$

Now, $x + 35 = 4y \Leftrightarrow x + 35 = \frac{32}{25}x \Leftrightarrow \frac{7}{25}x = 35 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{35 \times 25}{7}\right) = 125.$

$\therefore$ Second number $= y = \frac{8}{25}x = \left(\frac{8}{25} \times 125\right) = 40.$

32. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $x + y = 25$ and $x - y = 13$.
$4xy = (x+y)^2 - (x-y)^2 = (25)^2 - (13)^2 = 625 - 169 = 456 \Rightarrow xy = 114.$

33. Let the numbers be x and y.
Then, $x + y = 33$ ...(i) and $x - y = 15$ ...(ii)
Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 24$, $y = 9$.
$\therefore$ Smaller number $= 9$.

34. Let the numbers be x and y. Then,

$\frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{40}{4} = 10 \Leftrightarrow (x+y) = 10(x-y) \Leftrightarrow 9x = 11y \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{11}{9}.$

35. Let the numbers be x and $(28 - x)$. Then,
$x(28 - x) = 192 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 28x + 192 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 16)(x - 12) = 0$
$\Leftrightarrow x = 16$ or $x = 12.$
So, the numbers are 16 and 12.

36. Let the integers be x and $(x + 5)$. Then,
$x(x + 5) = 500 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x - 500 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x + 25)(x - 20) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 20.$
So, the numbers are 20 and 25.

37. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $x - y = 5$ and $xy = 336$.
$(x+y)^2 = (x-y)^2 + 4xy = 25 + 4 \times 336 = 1369 \Rightarrow x + y = \sqrt{1369} = 37.$

38. Since $1.x < 1 + x$, so one of the numbers is 1.

39. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $xy = 9375$ and $\frac{x}{y} = 15$.

$\frac{xy}{(x/y)} = \frac{9375}{15} \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 625 \Leftrightarrow y = 25 \Rightarrow x = 15y = (15 \times 25) = 375.$

$\therefore$ Sum of the numbers $= 375 + 25 = 400$

40. Let the numbers be x and $(x - 1365)$.
Then, $x + 1365 = 6x + 15 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 1350 \Leftrightarrow x = 270.$

41. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $x + y = 40$ and $xy = 375$.

$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{x+y}{xy} = \frac{40}{375} = \frac{8}{75}$

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42. Let the numbers be x and y such that $x > y$. Then,
$x(x+y) = 204 \Rightarrow x^2 + xy = 204$ ...(i) and $y(x-y) = 35 \Rightarrow xy - y^2 = 35$ ...(ii)
Subtracting (ii) from (i), we get : $x^2 + y^2 = 169$.
The only triplet satisfying this condition is (12, 5, 13). Thus, $x = 12$, $y = 5$.

43. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $x + y = 20$ and $x - y = 8$.
$\therefore \quad x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y) = 20 \times 8 = 160$.

44. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $xy = 120$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 289$.
$\therefore \quad (x+y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 289 + 240 = 529$.
$\therefore \quad x + y = \sqrt{529} = 23$.

45. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $xy = 45$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 106$.
$(x+y) = \sqrt{(x^2+y^2)+2xy} = \sqrt{106+90} = \sqrt{196} \Rightarrow x + y = 14$ ...(i)
$(x-y) = \sqrt{(x^2+y^2)-2xy} = \sqrt{106-90} = \sqrt{16} \Rightarrow x - y = 4$ ...(ii)
Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 9$ and $y = 5$.

46. Let the numbers be x and y. Then,
$x^2 + y^2 = 3841$ ...(i) and $x^2 - y^2 = 891$ ...(ii)
Adding (i) and (ii), we get : $2x^2 = 4732$ or $x^2 = 2116$ or $x = 46$
Subtracting (ii) from (i), we get : $2y^2 = 2950$ or $y^2 = 1225$ or $y = 35$.
So, the numbers are 35 and 46.

47. Let the numbers be x and $(x+3)$. Then,
$x^2 + (x+3)^2 = 369 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x^2 + 9 + 6x = 369$
$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 6x - 360 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x - 180 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+15)(x-12) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 12$.
So, the numbers are 12 and 15.
$\therefore$ Required sum $= (12 + 15) = 27$

48. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $(x+y) = 22$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 404$.
Now, $2xy = (x+y)^2 - (x^2+y^2) = (22)^2 - 404 = 484 - 404 = 80 \Rightarrow xy = 40$.

49. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $x^2 - y^2 = 258000$ and $x + y = 1000$.
On dividing, we get : $x - y = 258$.
Solving $x + y = 1000$ and $x - y = 258$, we get : $x = 629$ and $y = 371$.

50. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $x^2 - y^2 = 39$ and $x - y = 3$.
On dividing, we get : $x + y = 13$.
Solving $x + y = 13$ and $x - y = 3$, we get : $x = 8$ and $y = 5$.
$\therefore$ Larger number $= 8$.

51. Let the numbers be x, $x + 1$ and $x + 2$.
Then, $x + (x+1) + (x+2) = 87 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 84 \Leftrightarrow x = 28$.
$\therefore$ Greatest number $= (x + 2) = 30$.

52. Let the three integers be x, $x + 2$ and $x - 4$. Then, $3x = 2(x-4) + 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 11$.
$\therefore$ Third integer $= x + 4 = 15$.

53. Let the four integers be x, $x + 2$, $x + 4$ and $x + 6$.
Then, $x + (x+2) + (x+4) + (x+6) = 1284 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 1272 \Leftrightarrow x = 318$.
$\therefore$ Greatest integer $= x + 6 = 324$.

54. Let the numbers be x, $x + 2$ and $x + 4$.
Then, $x + (x+2) + (x+4) = x + 20 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 14 \Leftrightarrow x = 7$.
$\therefore$ Middle number $= x + 2 = 9$.

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55. Let the numbers be x, $x + 2$ and $x + 4$.

Then, $\frac{x(x+2)(x+4)}{8} = 720 \Rightarrow x(x+2)(x+4) = 5760$.

$\therefore \sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{(x+2)} \times \sqrt{(x+4)} = \sqrt{x(x+2)(x+4)} = \sqrt{5760} = 24\sqrt{10}$.

56. Let the numbers be $3x$, $3x - 3$ and $3x + 6$.

Then, $3x + (3x + 3) + (3x + 6) = 72 \Leftrightarrow 9x = 63 \Leftrightarrow x = 7$.

$\therefore$ Largest number $= 3x + 6 = 27$.

57. Let the numbers be x and $x + 2$.

Then, $(x + 2)^2 - x^2 = 84 \Leftrightarrow 4x + 4 = 84 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 80 \Leftrightarrow x = 20$.

$\therefore$ Required sum $= x + (x + 2) = 2x + 2 = 42$.

58. Let the numbers be x, $x + 1$ and $x + 2$.

Then, $x^2 + (x + 1)^2 + (x + 2)^2 = 2030 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 6x - 2025 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 675 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x + 27)(x - 25) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 25$.

$\therefore$ Middle number $= (x + 1) = 26$.

59. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $2x + 3y = 39$ ...(i) and $3x + 2y = 36$ ...(ii)

On solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 6$ and $y = 9$.

$\therefore$ Larger number $= 9$.

60. Let the ten's digits be x. Then, unit's digit $= 4x$

$\therefore x + 4x = 10 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 10 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$.

So, ten's digit $= 2$, unit's digit $= 8$.

Hence, the required number is 28.

61. Let the ten's digit be x. Then, number $= 10x + 3$ and sum of digits $= (x + 3)$.

So, $(x + 3) = \frac{1}{7}(10x + 3) \Leftrightarrow 7x + 21 = 10x + 3 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 18 \Leftrightarrow x = 6$.

Hence, the number is 63.

62. Let the ten's digit be x. Then, unit's digit $= 2x$

Number $= 10x + 2x = 12x$; Sum of digits $= x + 2x = 3x$.

$\therefore 12x - 3x = 18 \Leftrightarrow 9x = 18 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$.

Hence, required number $= 12x = 24$.

63. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.

Then, $x + y = 15$ and $x - y = 3$ or $y - x = 3$.

Solving $x + y = 15$ and $x - y = 3$, we get : $x = 9$, $y = 6$.

Solving $x + y = 15$ and $y - x = 3$, we get : $x = 6$, $y = 9$.

So, the number is either 96 or 69. Hence, the number cannot be determined.

64. Let the ten's digit be x. Then, unit's digit $= x + 2$.

Number $= 10x + (x + 2) = 11x + 2$; Sum of digits $= x + (x + 2) = 2x + 2$.

$\therefore (11x + 2)(2x + 2) = 144 \Leftrightarrow 22x^2 + 26x - 140 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 11x^2 + 13x - 70 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x - 2)(11x + 35) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$.

Hence, required number $= 11x + 2 = 24$.

65. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y. Then, number $= 10x + y$.

Number obtained by interchanging the digits $= 10y + x$.

$\therefore (10x + y) + (10y + x) = 11(x + y)$, which is divisible by 11.

66. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y. Then, $(10x + y) - (x + y) = 9$ or $x = 1$.

From this data, we cannot find y, the unit's digit. So, the data is inadequate.

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67. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.
Then, $(10x + y) - (10y + x) = 36 \Leftrightarrow 9(x - y) = 36 \Leftrightarrow x - y = 4$

68. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.
Then, $(10x + y) - (10y + x) = 63 \Leftrightarrow 9(x - y) = 63 \Leftrightarrow x - y = 7$
Thus, none of the numbers can be determined.

69. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.

Then, $x + y = \frac{1}{5}[(10x + y) - (10y + x)] \Leftrightarrow 5x + 5y = 9x - 9y \Leftrightarrow 4x = 14y$

Thus, the value of $(x - y)$ cannot be determined from the given data.

70. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.

Then, $10 \times 2x + \frac{1}{2}y = 10y + x \Leftrightarrow 20x - x = 10y - \frac{y}{2} \Leftrightarrow 19x = \frac{19}{2}y \Leftrightarrow y = 2x$.

Thus, the unit's digit is twice the ten's digit.

71. Let ten's digit = x. Then, unit's digit = $(8 - x)$.
$\therefore [10(8 - x) + x] - [10x + (8 - x)] = 18 \Leftrightarrow 18x = 54 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$.
So, ten's digit = 3 and unit's digit = 5. Hence, original number = 35.

72. Since the number is greater than the number obtained on reversing the digits, so the ten's digit is greater than the unit's digit.
Let the ten's and unit's digits be $2x$ and x respectively.
Then, $[10 \times 2x + x] - (10x + 2x) = 36 \Leftrightarrow 9x = 36 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.
$\therefore$ Required difference $= (2x + x) - (2x - x) = 2x = 8$

73. Let the middle digit be x. Then, $2x = 10$ or $x = 5$. So, the number is either 253 or 352.
Since the number increases on reversing the digits, so the hundred's digit is smaller than the unit's digit. Hence, required number = 253.

74. Since the number reduces on reversing the digits, so ten's digit is greater than the unit's digit.
Let the unit's digit be x. Then, ten's digit = $(x + 1)$.

$\therefore 10x + (x + 1) = \frac{5}{6}[10(x + 1) + x] \Leftrightarrow 66x + 6 = 55x + 60 \Leftrightarrow 11x = 54 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.

Hence, required number = 54.

75. Let the unit's digit be x. Then, ten's digit = $(x - 2)$.

$\therefore 3[10(x - 2) + x] + \frac{6}{7}[10x + (x - 2)] = 108$

$\Leftrightarrow 231x - 420 + 66x - 12 = 756 \Leftrightarrow 297x = 1188 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.

Hence, sum of the digits $= x + (x - 2) = 2x - 2 = 6$

76. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y. Then, $\frac{10x + y}{2} = 10y + (x + 1)$

$\Leftrightarrow 10x + y = 20y + 2x + 2 \Leftrightarrow 8x - 19y = 2$ ...(i) and $x + y = 7$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 5$, $y = 2$. Hence, required number = 52.

77. Let the ten's digit be x. Then, unit's digit = $2x + 1$.

$[10x + (2x + 1)] - [10(2x + 1) + x] = [10x + (2x + 1)] = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow (12x + 1) - (0x + 0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 9 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$.

So, ten's digit = 3 and unit's digit = 7. Hence, original number = 37.

78. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.

Then, $10x + y = 3(x + y) \Leftrightarrow 7x - 2y = 0$ ...(i)

$10x + y + 45 = 10y + x \Leftrightarrow y - x = 5$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 2$ and $y = 7$

$\therefore$ Required number = 27.

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79. Let the ten's and unit's digit be x and $\frac{8}{x}$ respectively

Then, $\left(10x + \frac{8}{x}\right) + 18 = 10 \times \frac{8}{x} + x \Leftrightarrow 10x^2 + 8 + 18x = 80 + x^2$

$\Leftrightarrow 9x^2 - 18x - 72 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+4)(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2.$

So, ten's digit = 2 and unit's digit = 4. Hence, required number = 24.

80. Let the two fractions be a and b Then, $ab = \frac{14}{15}$ and $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{35}{24}$

$\frac{ab}{(a/b)} = \left(\frac{14}{15} \times \frac{24}{35}\right) \Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow b = \frac{4}{5}$. $ab = \frac{14}{15} \Rightarrow a = \left(\frac{14}{15} \times \frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{7}{6}$.

Since $a > b$, so greater fraction is $\frac{7}{6}$.

81. $A = 2B \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}A$. So, $AB = \frac{2}{25} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}A^2 = \frac{2}{25} \Rightarrow A^2 = \frac{4}{25} \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{5}$.

82. Let the fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$. Then, $x + y = 11$. ...(i)

$\frac{x+1}{y-2} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 3(x+1) = 2(y-2) \Rightarrow 3x - 2y = -7$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 3$ and $y = 8$. So, the fraction is $\frac{3}{8}$.

83. Let the numerator be x. Then, denominator $= x - 3$.

Now, $\frac{x+4}{(x-3)+4} = \frac{4}{5} \Leftrightarrow 5(x+4) = 4(x-7) \Leftrightarrow x = 8$

$\therefore$ The fraction is $\frac{8}{11}$.

84. Let the denominator be x. Then, numerator $= x - 5$.

Now, $\frac{x+5}{x} - \frac{x+5}{x+5} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{x+5}{x} = \frac{5}{4} + 1 = \frac{9}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$.

So, the fraction is $2\frac{1}{4}$.

85. Let the fraction be $\frac{2x}{3x}$. Then, $\frac{2x-6}{3x} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-6}{3x} = \frac{4x}{9x} \Leftrightarrow 18x^2 - 54x = 12x^2$

$\Leftrightarrow 6x^2 = 54x \Leftrightarrow x = 9.$

Hence, numerator of the original fraction $= 2x = 18$.

86. Let the fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$. Then,

$\frac{x}{y+1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x - y = 1$ ...(i) and $\frac{x+1}{y} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x - y = -1$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 2$, $y = 3$. Hence, the required fraction is $\frac{2}{3}$.

87. Let the fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$. Then,

$\frac{x-2}{y-3} = \frac{7}{9} \Leftrightarrow 9x - 7y = 3$ ...(i) and $\frac{x-1}{y-1} = \frac{4}{5} \Leftrightarrow 5x - 4y = 1$ ...(ii)

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Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 5$, $y = 6$. Hence, the original fraction is $\frac{5}{6}$.

88. Let the fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$. Then, $\frac{x-4}{y} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{y} = \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow y = \left(\frac{4 \times 3}{2}\right) = 6.$

$\therefore$ Denominator = 6.

89. Let the two parts be $(54 - x)$ and x.

Then, $10(54 - x) - 22x = 780 \Leftrightarrow 12x = 240 \Leftrightarrow x = 20.$

$\therefore$ Bigger part = $(54 - x) = 34$.

90. Let the three parts be A, B and C.

Let $\frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{3} = \frac{C}{4} = x$. Then, $A = 2x$, $B = 3x$ and $C = 4x$. So, $A : B : C = 2 : 3 : 4$.

$\therefore$ Largest part = $\left(243 \times \frac{4}{9}\right) = 108$.

91. Let the four numbers be A, B, C and D. Let $A + 3 = B - 3 = 3C = \frac{D}{3} = x$.

Then, $A = x - 3$, $B = x + 3$, $C = \frac{x}{3}$ and $D = 3x$.

$A + B + C + D = 64 \Rightarrow (x - 3) + (x + 3) + \frac{x}{3} + 3x = 64$

$\Leftrightarrow 5x + \frac{x}{3} = 64 \Rightarrow 16x = 192 \Rightarrow x = 12.$

Thus, the numbers are 9, 15, 4 and 36.

$\therefore$ Required difference = $(36 - 4) = 32$.

92. Let the numbers be a, b and c. Then, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 138$ and $(ab + bc + ca) = 131$.

$(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca) = 138 + 2 \times 131 = 400$

$\Rightarrow (a + b + c) = \sqrt{400} = 20.$

93. $A : B = 2 : 3$ and $B : C = 5 : 3 = \frac{3}{5} \times 5 : \frac{3}{5} \times 3 = 3 : \frac{9}{5}$.

So, $A : B : C = 2 : 3 : \frac{9}{5} = 10 : 15 : 9$.

$\therefore$ Second number = $\left(136 \times \frac{15}{34}\right) = 60$.

94. Let the numbers be x, y and z. Then, $x + y = 45$, $y + z = 55$ and $3x + z = 90$

$\Rightarrow y = 45 - x$, $z = 55 - y = 55 - (45 - x) = 10 + x$.

$\therefore 3x + 10 + x = 90$ or $x = 20$.

$y = (45 - 20) = 25$ and $z = (10 + 20) = 30$.

$\therefore$ Third number = 30.

EXERCISE 7B

(DATA SUFFICIENCY TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions (*Questions 1 to 6*) : *Each of the questions given below consists of a statement and/or a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement(s) is/are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and*

Give answer (a) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question;

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Give answer (b) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (c) if the data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (d) if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (e) if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

1. What is the two-digit number ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2003)
   I. The difference between the two digits is 9.
   II. The sum of the digits is equal to the difference between the two digits.
2. What is the difference between the digits of a two-digit number ? (Bank P.O. 1999)
   I. The sum of the digits of that number is 8.
   II. One-fifth of that number is 15 less than half of 44.
3. What is the ratio between the two numbers ?
   I. The sum of two numbers is twice their difference.
   II. The smaller number is 6.
4. What is the two-digit number whose first digit is a and the second digit is b ? The number is greater than 9. (M.A.T. 2000)
   I. The number is a multiple of 31.
   II. The sum of the digits a and b is 6.
5. The difference between the digits of a two-digit number is 4. What is the digit in the unit's place ?
   I. The difference between the number and the number obtained by interchanging the positions of the digits is 36.
   II. The sum of the digits of that number is 12.
6. What is the number ? (Bank P.O. 2000)
   I. The sum of the two digits is 8. The ratio of the two digits is 1 : 3.
   II. The product of two digits of a number is 12. The quotient of two digits is 3.

Directions (*Questions 7 to 10*) : *Each of the questions given below consists of a question followed by three statements. You have to study the question and the statements and decide which of the statement(s) is/are necessary to answer the given question.*

7. What is the two-digit number ? (M.B.A. 2002)
   I. Sum of the digits is 7.
   II. Difference between the number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits is 9.
   III. Digit in the ten's place is bigger than the digit in the unit's place by 1.
   (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) I and III only
   (d) All I, II and III (e) None of these
8. What is the sum of the digits of the two-digit number ?
   I. The ratio between the ten's digit and unit's digit of the number is 3 : 2.
   II. The number obtained on reversing the order of its digits is 18 less than the original number.
   III. The product of the digits is 24.
   (a) Any two of the three (b) I only or II and III only (c) All I, II and III
   (d) I and II only (e) None of these

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9. What will be the sum of two numbers ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)
   I. Among the two numbers, the bigger number is greater than the smaller number by 6.
   II. 40% of the smaller number is equal to 30% of the bigger number.
   III. The ratio between half of the bigger number and one-third of the smaller number is 2 : 1.
   (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) All I, II and III
   (d) Any two of the three (e) None of these
10. What is the two-digit number ? (R.B.I. 2002)
   I. The difference between the two-digit number and the number formed by interchanging the digits is 27.
   II. The difference between the two digits is 3.
   III. The digit at unit's place is less than that at ten's place by 3.
   (a) I and II only (b) I and III only (c) All I, II and III
   (d) I, and either II or III (e) Even with all I, II and III, answer cannot be given.

ANSWERS

1. (e) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (e) 8. (a)
9. (a) 10. (e)

SOLUTIONS

1. Let the tens and unit digits be x and y respectively Then,
   I. $x - y = 9$.
   II. $x + y = x - y$
   From I and II, we get $x - y = 9$ and $x + y = 9$
   On solving, we get $x = 9$ and $y = 0$.
   $\therefore$ Required number is 90.
   Thus, both I and II are needed to get the answer.
   $\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).
2. Let the tens and unit digits be x and y respectively Then,
   I. $x + y = 8$ ...(i)
   II. $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 44\right) - \frac{1}{5}(10x + y) = 15 \Rightarrow 10x + y = 55$ ...(ii)
   On solving (i) and (ii), we get $x = 5$ and $y = 3$.
   Thus, I and II together give the answer.
   $\therefore$ Correct answer is (e).
3. Let the two numbers be x and y.
   I gives, $x + y = 2(x - y) \Leftrightarrow x = 3y \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{1} \Leftrightarrow x : y = 3 : 1$
   Thus, I only gives the answer
   II does not give the answer.
   $\therefore$ Correct answer is (a)
4. Number $= 10b + a$.
   I. $10b + a = 51 \times c$, where $c = 1, 2, 3$ etc ...(i)
   II. $a + b = 6$ ...(ii)

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Taking $c = 1$, we get $10b - (6 - b) = 51 \Leftrightarrow 96 - 45 \Leftrightarrow b = 5$.

$\therefore$ $a = 1$, $b = 5$. So, number $= 51$.

Thus, I and II together give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (e).

5. Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.

Then, $x - y = \pm 4$ ...(i)

I. $(10x + y) - (10y + x) = 36 \Leftrightarrow x - y = 4$ ...(ii)

II. $x + y = 12$ ...(iii)

Thus, (ii) and (iii) together give the answer.

$\therefore$ II alone gives the answer and I alone does not give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (b).

6. Let the tens and units digit be x and y respectively. Then,

I. $x + y = 8$ and $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{3}$

II. $xy = 12$ and $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{1}$

$\therefore$ II gives, $x^2 = 36 \Leftrightarrow x = 6$. So, $3y = 6 \Leftrightarrow y = 2$.

Thus, II alone gives the number. Clearly, I alone does not give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (b).

7. Let the tens and units digit be x and y respectively.

I. $x + y = 7$.

II. $(10x + y) - (10y + x) = 9 \Leftrightarrow x - y = 1$.

III. $x - y = 1$.

Thus, I and II as well as I and III give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (e).

8. I. Let the tens and units digit be $3x$ and $2x$ respectively.

II. $(30x + 2x) - (20x + 3x) = 18 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$.

III. $3x \times 2x = 24 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$.

Thus, any two of the three will give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (a).

9. Let the required numbers be x and y, where $x > y$.

I. $x - y = 6$ ...(i)

II. $\frac{30}{100}x = \frac{40}{100}y \Leftrightarrow 3x = 4y = 0$ ...(ii)

III. $\frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{1}{3}y} = \frac{2}{1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x}{2y} = \frac{2}{1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{3}$.

Thus, I and II only give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (a).

10. Let the tens and units digit be x and y respectively.

I. $(10x + y) - (10y + x) = 27 \Leftrightarrow x - y = 3$.

II. $x - y = 3$.

III. $x - y = 3$.

Thus, even all the given three statements together do not give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

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8. PROBLEMS ON AGES

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. ***Rajeev's age after 15 years will be 5 times his age 5 years back. What is the present age of Rajeev?*** (Hotel Management, 2002)

Sol Let Rajeev's present age be x years. Then,

Rajeev's age after 15 years $= (x + 15)$ years.

Rajeev's age 5 years back $= (x - 5)$ years.

$\therefore \quad x + 15 = 5(x - 5) \Leftrightarrow x + 15 = 5x - 25 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 40 \Leftrightarrow x = 10.$

Hence, Rajeev's present age = 10 years.

Ex. 2. ***The ages of two persons differ by 16 years. If 6 years ago, the elder one be 3 times as old as the younger one, find their present ages.*** (A.A.O. Exam, 2003)

Sol. Let the age of the younger person be x years.

Then, age of the elder person $= (x + 16)$ years.

$\therefore \quad 3(x - 6) = (x + 16 - 6) \Leftrightarrow 3x - 18 = x + 10 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 28 \Leftrightarrow x = 14.$

Hence, their present ages are 14 years and 30 years.

Ex. 3. ***The product of the ages of Ankit and Nikita is 240. If twice the age of Nikita is more than Ankit's age by 4 years, what is Nikita's age?*** (S.B.I.P.O. 1999)

Sol. Let Ankit's age be x years. Then, Nikita's age $= \dfrac{240}{x}$ years.

$\therefore \quad 2 \times \dfrac{240}{x} - x = 4 \Leftrightarrow 480 - x^2 = 4x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 480 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x + 24)(x - 20) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 20.$

Hence, Nikita's age $= \left(\dfrac{240}{20}\right)$ years $= 12$ years.

Ex. 4. ***The present age of a father is 3 years more than three times the age of his son. Three years hence, father's age will be 10 years more than twice the age of the son. Find the present age of the father.*** (S.S.C. 2003)

Sol. Let the son's present age be x years. Then, father's present age $= (3x + 3)$ years.

$\therefore \quad (3x + 3 + 3) = 2(x + 3) + 10 \Leftrightarrow 3x + 6 = 2x + 16 \Leftrightarrow x = 10.$

Hence, father's present age $= (3x + 3) = (3 \times 10 + 3)$ years $= 33$ years.

Ex. 5. ***Rohit was 4 times as old as his son 8 years ago. After 8 years, Rohit will be twice as old as his son. What are their present ages?***

Sol. Let son's age 8 years ago be x years. Then, Rohit's age 8 years ago $= 4x$ years.

Son's age after 8 years $= (x + 8) + 8 = (x + 16)$ years.

Rohit's age after 8 years $= (4x + 8) + 8 = (4x + 16)$ years.

$\therefore \quad 2(x + 16) = 4x + 16 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 16 \Leftrightarrow x = 8.$

Hence, son's present age $= (x + 8) = 16$ years.

Rohit's present age $= (4x + 8) = 40$ years.

Ex. 6. ***One year ago, the ratio of Gaurav's and Sachin's age was 6 : 7 respectively. Four years hence, this ratio would become 7 : 8. How old is Sachin?*** (NABARD, 2002)

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Sol. Let Gaurav's and Sachin's ages one year ago be $6x$ and $7x$ years respectively. Then,

Gaurav's age 4 years hence $= (6x + 1) + 4 = (6x + 5)$ years.

Sachin's age 4 years hence $= (7x + 1) + 4 = (7x + 5)$ years.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{6x+5}{7x+5} = \frac{7}{8} \Leftrightarrow 8(6x+5) = 7(7x+5) \Leftrightarrow 48x + 40 = 49x + 35 \Leftrightarrow x = 5.$$

Hence, Sachin's present age $= (7x + 1) = 36$ years.

Ex. 7. ***Abhay's age after six years will be three-seventh of his father's age. Ten years ago, the ratio of their ages was 1 : 5. What is Abhay's father's age at present ?***

Sol. Let the ages of Abhay and his father 10 years ago be x and $5x$ years respectively. Then,

Abhay's age after 6 years $= (x + 10) + 6 = (x + 16)$ years.

Father's age after 6 years $= (5x + 10) + 6 = (5x + 16)$ years.

$$\therefore \quad (x+16) = \frac{3}{7}(5x+16) \Leftrightarrow 7(x+16) = 3(5x+16) \Leftrightarrow 7x + 112 = 15x + 48$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8x = 64 \Leftrightarrow x = 8.$$

Hence, Abhay's father's present age $= (5x + 16) = 56$ years.

EXERCISE 8A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : ***Mark (✓) against the correct answer :***

1. Sachin is younger than Rahul by 4 years. If their ages are in the respective ratio of 7 : 9, how old is Sachin ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
   (a) 16 years (b) 18 years (c) 28 years
   (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
2. The ratio between the present ages of P and Q is 5 : 7. If Q is 4 years old than P, what will be the ratio of the ages of P and Q after 4 years ? **(S.B.I.P.O. 1998)**
   (a) 3 : 4 (b) 5 : 6 (c) 4 : 3
   (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
3. The ratio between the present ages of P and Q is 5 : 7 respectively. If the difference between Q's present age and P's age after 6 years is 2, what is the total of P's and Q's present ages ? **(Bank P.O. 1999)**
   (a) 48 years (b) 52 years (c) 56 years
   (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
4. 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 ? **(B.R.B. 2003)**
   (a) 12 years (b) 15 years (c) $19\frac{1}{2}$ years (d) 21 years
5. Present ages of X and Y are in the ratio 5 : 6 respectively. Seven years hence this ratio will become 6 : 7 respectively. What is X's present age in years ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
   (a) 35 (b) 42 (c) 49
   (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
6. Present ages of Sameer and Anand are in the ratio of 5 : 4 respectively. Three years hence, the ratio of their ages will become 11 : 9 respectively. What is Anand's present age in years ? **(R.B.I. 2003)**
   (a) 24 (b) 27 (c) 40
   (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

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7. Six years ago, the ratio of the ages of Kunal and Sagar was 6 : 5. Four years hence, the ratio of their ages will be 11 : 10. What is Sagar's age at present ? **(Bank P.O. 2004)**
(a) 16 years (b) 18 years (c) 20 years
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

8. The total of the ages of Jayant, Prem and Saransh is 93 years. Ten years ago, the ratio of their ages was 2 : 3 : 4. What is the present age of Saransh ?
(a) 24 years (b) 32 years (c) 34 years (d) 38 years

9. The ratio of the present ages of two brothers is 1 : 2 and 5 years back, the ratio was 1 : 3. What will be the ratio of their ages after 5 years ? **(S.S.C. 2002)**
(a) 1 : 4 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 3 : 5 (d) 5 : 6

10. Hitesh is 40 years old and Ronnie is 60 years old. How many years ago was the ratio of their ages 3 : 5 ?
(a) 5 years (b) 10 years (c) 20 years (d) 37 years

11. The ratio of the father's age to his son's age is 7 : 3. The product of their ages is 756. The ratio of their ages after 6 years will be :
(a) 5 : 2 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 11 : 7 (d) 13 : 9

12. The present ages of three persons are in proportions 4 : 7 : 9. Eight years ago, the sum of their ages was 56. Find their present ages (in years). **(I.M.T. 2002)**
(a) 8, 20, 28 (b) 16, 28, 36 (c) 20, 35, 45 (d) None of these

13. The ratio of the ages of a man and his wife is 4 : 3. After 4 years, this ratio will be 9 : 7. If at the time of marriage, the ratio was 5 : 3, then how many years ago were they married ?
(a) 8 years (b) 10 years (c) 12 years (d) 15 years

14. The ratio between the school ages of Neelam and Shaan is 5 : 6 respectively. If the ratio between the one third age of Neelam and half of Shaan's age is 5 : 9, then what is the school age of Shaan ? **(Bank P.O. 2002)**
(a) 25 years (b) 30 years (c) 36 years
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

15. The ratio between the present ages of A and B is 5 : 3 respectively. The ratio between A's age 4 years ago and B's age 4 years hence is 1 : 1. What is the ratio between A's age 4 years hence and B's age 4 years ago ? **(SIDBI, 2000)**
(a) 1 : 3 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 3 : 1 (d) 4 : 1 (e) None of these

16. Ten years ago, A was half of B in age. If the ratio of their present ages is 3 : 4, what will be the total of their present ages ?
(a) 20 years (b) 30 years (c) 45 years (d) None of these

17. A is two years older than B who is twice as old as C. If the total of the ages of A, B and C be 27, then how old is B ? **(Hotel Management, 2003)**
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10 (e) 11

18. A man is 24 years older than his son. In two years, his age will be twice the age of his son. The present age of the son is : **(R.R.B. 2003)**
(a) 14 years (b) 18 years (c) 20 years (d) 22 years

19. Eighteen years ago, a father was three times as old as his son. Now the father is only twice as old as his son. Then the sum of the present ages of the son and the father is : **(S.S.C. 2003)**
(a) 54 (b) 72 (c) 105 (d) 108

20. A person's present age is two-fifth of the age of his mother. After 8 years, he will be one-half of the age of his mother. How old is the mother at present ?
(a) 32 years (b) 36 years (c) 40 years (d) 48 years
(IGNOU, 2003)

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21. Tanya's grandfather was 8 times older to her 16 years ago. He would be 3 times of her age 8 years from now. Eight years ago, what was the ratio of Tanya's age to that of her grandfather ? (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 5 (c) 3 : 8 (d) None of these

22. The age of father 10 years ago 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

(L.I.C.A.A.O. 2003)

23. Four years ago, the father's age was three times the age of his son. The total of the ages of the father and the son after four years, will be 64 years. What is the father's age at present ?

(a) 32 years (b) 36 years (c) 44 years

(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

24. One year ago, Promila was four times as old as her daughter Sakshi. Six years hence, Promila's age will exceed her daughter's age by 9 years. The ratio of the present ages of Promila and her daughter is :

(a) 9 : 2 (b) 11 : 3 (c) 12 : 5 (d) 13 : 4

25. The sum of the present ages of a father and his son is 60 years. Six years ago, father's age was five times the age of the son. After 6 years, son's age will be :

(a) 12 years (b) 14 years (c) 18 years (d) 20 years

(S.R.B. 2000)

26. The total age of A and B is 12 years more than the total age of B and C. C is how many years younger than A ? (SIDBI, 2000)

(a) 12 (b) 24 (c) C is elder than A

(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

27. Q is as much younger than R as he is older than T. If the sum of the ages of R and T is 50 years, what is definitely the difference between R and Q's age ?

(a) 1 year (b) 3 years (c) 25 years

(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these (Bank P.O. 1996)

28. The age of a man is three times the sum of the ages of his two sons. Five years hence, his age will be double of the sum of the ages of his sons. The father's present age is :

(a) 40 years (b) 45 years (c) 50 years (d) 55 years

29. The sum of the ages of a father and his son is 45 years. Five years ago, the product of their ages was 34. The ages of the son and the father are respectively :

(a) 4 and 39 (b) 7 and 38 (c) 9 and 36 (d) 11 and 34

30. Rajan got married 8 years ago. His present age is $\frac{6}{5}$ times his age at the time of his marriage. Rajan's sister was 10 years younger to him at the time of his marriage. The age of Rajan's sister is : (U.P.S.C. 2003)

(a) 32 years (b) 36 years (c) 38 years (d) 40 years

31. The sum of the ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 50 years. What is the age of the youngest child ? (S.S.C. 2000)

(a) 4 years (b) 8 years (c) 10 years (d) None of these

32. Father is aged three times more than his son Ronit. After 8 years, he would be two and a half times of Ronit's age. After further 8 years, how many times would he be of Ronit's age ? (C.B.I. 1998)

(a) 2 times (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ times (c) $2\frac{3}{4}$ times (d) 3 times

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33. The difference between the ages of two persons is 10 years. Fifteen years ago, the older one was twice as old as the younger one. The present age of the elder person is :

(a) 25 years (b) 35 years (c) 45 years (d) 55 years

34. A father said to his son, "I was as old as you are at present at the time of your birth." If the father's age is 38 years now, the son's age five years back was :

(a) 14 years (b) 19 years (c) 33 years (d) 38 years

(Assistant Grade, 1998)

35. In 10 years, A will be twice as old as B was 10 years ago. If A is now 9 years older than B, the present age of B is :

(a) 19 years (b) 29 years (c) 39 years (d) 49 years

36. Sneh's age is $\frac{1}{6}$th of her father's age. Sneh's father's age will be twice of Vimal's age after 10 years. If Vimal's eighth birthday was celebrated two years before, then what is Sneh's present age ?

(a) $6\frac{2}{3}$ years (b) 24 years (c) 36 years (d) None of these

37. If 6 years are subtracted from the present age of Gagan and the remainder is divided by 18, then the present age of his grandson Anup is obtained. If Anup is 2 years younger to Madan whose age is 5 years, then what is Gagan's present age ?

(a) 48 years (b) 60 years (c) 84 years (d) 96 years

38. Ayesha's father was 38 years of age when she was born while her mother was 30 years old when her brother four years younger to her was born. What is the difference between the ages of her parents ? **(Hotel Management, 2002)**

(a) 2 years (b) 4 years (c) 6 years (d) 8 years

39. My brother is 8 years older to me. My father was 28 years of age when my sister was born while my mother was 26 years of age when I was born. If my sister was 4 years of age when my brother was born, then, what was the age of my father and mother respectively when my brother was born ?

(a) 32 yrs, 30 yrs (b) 38 yrs, 29 yrs (c) 35 yrs, 29 yrs (d) 35 yrs, 33 yrs

40. A person was asked to state his age in years. His reply was, "Take my age three years hence, multiply it by 3 and then subtract three times my age three years ago and you will know how old I am." What was the age of the person ? **(S.S.C. 2004)**

(a) 18 years (b) 20 years (c) 24 years (d) 32 years

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (d)
9. (c)	10. (b)	11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (c)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (d)
17. (d)	18. (d)	19. (d)	20. (c)	21. (d)	22. (b)	23. (a)	24. (d)
25. (d)	26. (a)	27. (d)	28. (b)	29. (a)	30. (c)	31. (a)	32. (a)
33. (b)	34. (b)	35. (d)	36. (d)	37. (b)	38. (c)	39. (a)	40. (a)

SOLUTIONS

1. Let Rahul's age be x years. Then, Sachin's age = $(x - 7)$ years.

$\therefore \frac{x-7}{x} = \frac{7}{9} \Leftrightarrow 9x - 63 = 7x \Leftrightarrow 2x = 63 \Leftrightarrow x = 31.5$

Hence, Sachin's age = $(x - 7) = 24.5$ years.

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2. Let P's age and Q's age be $6x$ years and $7x$ years respectively.
Then, $7x - 6x = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.
$\therefore$ Required ratio $= (6x + 4) : (7x + 4) = 28 : 32 = 7 : 8$.

3. Let the present ages of P and Q be $5x$ years and $7x$ years respectively.
Then, $7x - (5x + 6) = 8 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 8 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.
$\therefore$ Required sum $= 5x + 7x = 12x = 48$ years.

4. Let the present ages of Arun and Deepak be $4x$ years and $3x$ years respectively. Then,
$4x + 6 = 26 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 20 \Leftrightarrow x = 5$.
$\therefore$ Deepak's age $= 3x = 15$ years.

5. Let the present ages of X and Y be $5x$ years and $6x$ years respectively.
Then, $\dfrac{5x+7}{6x+7} = \dfrac{6}{7} \Leftrightarrow 7(5x+7) = 6(6x+7) \Leftrightarrow x = 7$.
$\therefore$ X's present age $= 5x = 35$ years.

6. Let the present ages of Sameer and Anand be $5x$ years and $4x$ years respectively.
Then, $\dfrac{5x-3}{4x+3} = \dfrac{11}{9} \Leftrightarrow 9(5x-3) = 11(4x+3) \Leftrightarrow x = 6$.
$\therefore$ Anand's present age $= 4x = 24$ years.

7. Let the ages of Kunal and Sagar 6 years ago be $6x$ and $5x$ years respectively.
Then, $\dfrac{(6x+6)+1}{(5x+6)+4} = \dfrac{11}{10} \Leftrightarrow 10(6x+10) = 11(5x+10) \Leftrightarrow 5x = 10 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$.
$\therefore$ Sagar's present age $= (5x + 6) = 16$ years.

8. Let the ages of Jayant, Prem and Saransh 10 years ago be $2x$, $3x$ and $4x$ years respectively.
Then, $(2x + 10) + (3x + 10) + (4x + 10) = 93 \Leftrightarrow 9x = 63 \Leftrightarrow x = 7$.
$\therefore$ Saransh's present age $= (4x + 10) = 38$ years.

9. Let the present ages of the two brothers be x years and $2x$ years respectively.
Then, $\dfrac{x-5}{2x-5} = \dfrac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow 3(x-5) = (2x-5) \Leftrightarrow x = 10$.
$\therefore$ Required ratio $= (x + 5) : (2x - 5) = 15 : 25 = 3 : 5$.

10. Suppose, the ratio was 3 : 5, x years ago.
Then, $\dfrac{40-x}{60-x} = \dfrac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow 5(40-x) = 3(60-x) \Leftrightarrow 2x = 20 \Leftrightarrow x = 10$

11. Let the present ages of the father and son be $7x$ and $3x$ years respectively.
Then, $7x \times 3x = 756 \Leftrightarrow 21x^2 = 756 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 36 \Leftrightarrow x = 6$
$\therefore$ Required ratio $= (7x - 6) : (3x + 6) = 48 : 24 = 2 : 1$.

12. Let their present ages be $4x$, $7x$ and $9x$ years respectively.
Then, $(4x - 8) + (7x - 8) + (9x - 8) = 56 \Leftrightarrow 20x = 80 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.
$\therefore$ Their present ages are 16 years, 28 years and 36 years respectively.

13. Let the present ages of the man and his wife be $4x$ and $3x$ years respectively.
Then, $\dfrac{4x+4}{3x+4} = \dfrac{9}{7} \Leftrightarrow 7(4x+4) = 9(3x+4) \Leftrightarrow x = 8$.
So, their present ages are 32 years and 24 years respectively.
Suppose they were married z years ago.
Then, $\dfrac{32-z}{24-z} = \dfrac{5}{3} \Leftrightarrow 3(32-z) = 5(24-z) \Leftrightarrow 2z = 24 \Leftrightarrow z = 12$

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14. Let the school ages of Neelam and Shaan be $5x$ and $6x$ years respectively. Then,

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3}\times 5x}{\frac{1}{2}\times 6x} = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}\times 9\times 5x\right) = \left(\frac{5}{2}\times 6x\right) \Leftrightarrow 15 = 15.$$

Thus, Shaan's age cannot be determined.

15. Let the present ages of A and B be $5x$ and $3x$ years respectively.

Then, $\frac{5x-4}{3x+4} = \frac{1}{1} \Leftrightarrow 5x - 4 = 3x + 4 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 8 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= (5x + 4) : (3x - 4) = 24 : 8 = 3 : 1$.

16. Let the ages of A and B 10 years ago be x and $2x$ years respectively.

Then, $\frac{x+10}{2x+10} = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow 4(x + 10) = 3(2x + 10) \Leftrightarrow 2x = 10 \Leftrightarrow x = 5.$

$\therefore$ Sum of their present ages $= (x + 10) + (2x + 10) = (3x + 20) = 35$ years.

17. Let C's age be x years. Then, B's age $= 2x$ years. A's age $= (2x + 2)$ years.

$\therefore (2x + 2) + 2x + x = 27 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 25 \Leftrightarrow x = 5.$

Hence, B's age $= 2x = 10$ years.

18. Let the son's present age be x years. Then, man's present age $= (x + 24)$ years

$\therefore (x + 24) + 2 = 2(x + 2) \Leftrightarrow x + 26 = 2x + 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 22.$

19. Let the present ages of the father and son be $2x$ and x years respectively.

Then, $(2x - 18) = 3(x - 18) \Leftrightarrow x = 36.$

$\therefore$ Required sum $= (2x + x) = 3x = 108$ years.

20. Let the mother's present age be x years. Then, the person's present age $= \left(\frac{2}{5}x\right)$ years.

$\therefore \left(\frac{2}{5}x + 8\right) = \frac{1}{2}(x + 8) \Leftrightarrow 2(2x + 40) = 5(x + 8) \Leftrightarrow x = 40.$

21. 16 years ago, let T $= x$ years and G $= 8x$ years.

After 8 years from now, T $= (x + 16 + 8)$ years and G $= (8x + 16 + 8)$ years.

$\therefore 8x + 24 = 3(x + 24) \Leftrightarrow 5x = 48.$

8 years ago, $\frac{T}{G} = \frac{x+8}{8x+8} = \frac{\frac{48}{5}+8}{8\times\frac{48}{5}+8} = \frac{88}{424} = \frac{11}{53}.$

22. Let the ages of father and son 10 years ago be $3x$ and x years respectively.

Then, $(3x + 10) + 10 = 2[(x + 10) + 10] \Leftrightarrow 3x + 20 = 2x + 40 \Leftrightarrow x = 20$

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= (3x + 10) : (x + 10) = 70 : 30 = 7 : 3.$

23. Let the ages of father and son 4 years ago be $3x$ and x years respectively.

Then, $[(3x + 4) + 4] + [(x + 4) + 4] = 64 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 48 \Leftrightarrow x = 12.$

$\therefore$ Father's present age $= 3x = 36$ years.

24. Let the ages of Premila and Sakshi 1 year ago be $4x$ and x years respectively.

Then, $[(4x + 1) + 6] - [(x + 1) + 6] = 9 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 9 \Leftrightarrow x = 3.$

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= (4x + 1) : (x + 1) = 13 : 4.$

25. Let the present ages of son and father be x and $(60 - x)$ years respectively.

Then, $(60 - x) - 6 = 5(x - 6) \Leftrightarrow 54 - x = 5x - 30 \Leftrightarrow 6x = 84 \Leftrightarrow x = 14.$

$\therefore$ Son's age after 6 years $= (x + 6) = 20$ years.

26. $(A + B) - (B + C) = 12 \Leftrightarrow A - C = 12.$

27. $R - Q = R - T \Rightarrow Q = T$. Also, $R + T = 60 \Rightarrow R + Q = 60.$

So, $(R - Q)$ cannot be determined.

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28. Let the sum of present ages of the two sons be x years.
Then, father's present age = $3x$ years.
$\therefore$ $(3x + 5) = 2(x + 10) \Leftrightarrow 3x + 5 = 2x + 20 \Leftrightarrow x = 15$.
Hence, father's present age = 45 years.

29. Let the ages of father and son be x and $(45 - x)$ years respectively.
Then, $(x - 5)(45 - x - 5) = 34 \Leftrightarrow (x - 5)(40 - x) = 34 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 45x + 234 = 0$
$\Leftrightarrow (x - 39)(x - 6) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 39$ or $x = 6$.
$\therefore$ Father's age = 39 years and son's age = 6 years

30. Let Rajan's present age be x years. Then, his age at the time of marriage = $(x - 8)$ years.
$\therefore$ $x = \frac{6}{5}(x - 8) \Leftrightarrow 5x = 6x - 48 \Leftrightarrow x = 48$.
Rajan's sister's age at the time of his marriage = $(x - 8) - 10 = (x - 18) = 30$ years.
$\therefore$ Rajan's sister's present age = $(30 + 3)$ years = 33 years

31. Let the ages of the children be x, $(x + 3)$, $(x + 6)$, $(x + 9)$ and $(x + 12)$ years.
Then, $x + (x + 3) + (x + 6) + (x + 9) + (x + 12) = 50 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 20 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.
$\therefore$ Age of the youngest child = x = 4 years

32. Let Rohit's present age be x years. Then, father's present age = $(x + 8x)$ years = $4x$ years.
$\therefore$ $(4x + 8) = \frac{5}{2}(x - 8) \Leftrightarrow 8x + 16 = 5x + 40 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 24 \Leftrightarrow x = 8$
Hence, required ratio = $\frac{(4x + 16)}{(x + 16)} = \frac{48}{24} = 2$.

33. Let their ages be x years and $(x + 10)$ years respectively.
Then, $(x + 10) - 15 = 2(x - 15) \Leftrightarrow x - 5 = 2x - 30 \Leftrightarrow x = 25$.
$\therefore$ Present age of the elder person = $(x + 10)$ = 35 years.

34. Let the son's present age be x years. Then, $(38 - x) = x \Leftrightarrow 2x = 38 \Leftrightarrow x = 19$.
$\therefore$ Son's age 5 years back = $(19 - 5)$ years = 14 years

35. Let D's present age = x years. Then, A's present age = $(x + 9)$ years.
$\therefore$ $(x + 9) + 10 = 2(x - 10) \Leftrightarrow x + 19 = 2x - 20 \Leftrightarrow x = 39$.

36. Vimal's age after 10 years = $(8 \times 2 + 10)$ years = 20 years.
Sneh's father's age after 10 years = 40 years. Sneh's father's present age = 30 years.
$\therefore$ Sneh's age = $\left(\frac{1}{6} \times 30\right)$ years = 5 years.

37. Anup's age = (5×2) years = 3 years. Let Gagan's age be x years.
Then, $\frac{x - 3}{18} = 3 \Leftrightarrow x - 6 = 54 \Leftrightarrow x = 60$.

38. Mother's age when Ayesha's brother was born = 36 years.
Father's age when Ayesha's brother was born = $(38 + 4)$ years = 42 years
$\therefore$ Required difference = $(42 - 36)$ years = 6 years.

39. Clearly, my brother was born 3 years before I was born and 4 years after my sister was born.
So, father's age when brother was born = $(28 + 4)$ years = 32 years;
mother's age when brother was born = $(26 - 3)$ years = 23 years.

40. Let the present age of the person be x years.
Then, $3(x + 3) - 3(x - 3) = x \Leftrightarrow (3x + 9) - (3x - 9) = x \Leftrightarrow x = 18$.

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EXERCISE 8B

(DATA SUFFICIENCY TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions (*Questions 1 to 8*) : *Each of the questions given below consists of a statement and/or a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement(s) is/are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and*

Give answer (a) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (b) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (c) if the data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (d) if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (e) if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

1. The sum of the ages of P, Q and R is 96 years. What is the age of Q ?
   I. P is 5 years older than R.
   II. The total of the ages of Q and R is 66 years.
2. What is Sonia's present age ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
   I. Sonia's present age is five times Deepak's present age.
   II. Five years ago her age was twenty-five times Deepak's age at that time.
3. How old is C now ?
   I. Three years ago, the average of A and B was 18 years.
   II. With C joining them now, the average becomes 22 years.
4. What is Reena's present age ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
   I. Reena's present age is five times her son's present age.
   II. Reena's age two years hence will be three times her daughter's age at that time.
5. What is the average age of A and B ?
   I. The ratio between one-fifth of A's age and one-fourth of B's age is 1 : 2.
   II. The product of their ages is 20 times B's age.
6. Average age of employees working in a department is 30 years. In the next year, ten workers will retire. What will be the average age in the next year ? **(I.M.T. 2002)**
   I. Retirement age is 60 years.
   II. There are 50 employees in the department.
7. What is the ratio between the ages of the father and the son ?
   I. The sum of their ages is 50 years.
   II. 3 times the sum of their ages is equal to 5 times the father's age.
8. Divya is twice as old as Shruti. What is the difference in their ages ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
   I. Five years hence, the ratio of their ages would be 9 : 5.
   II. Ten years back, the ratio of their ages was 8 : 1.

Directions (*Questions 9 to 13*) : *Each of the questions given below consists of a question followed by three statements. You have to study the question and the statements and decide which of the statements is/are necessary to answer the question.*

9. What is the present age of A ?
   I. The sum of the ages of A and B is 21 years.
   II. The difference of the ages of A and B is 5 years.

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III. The product of the ages of A and B is 161 years.

(a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) I and III only

(d) Any two of the three (e) None of these

10. What is the present age of Tanya ? (Bank P.O. 2004)

I. The ratio between the present ages of Tanya and her brother Rahul is 3 : 4 respectively.

II. After 5 years the ratio between the ages of Tanya and Rahul will be 4 : 5.

III. Rahul is 5 years older than Tanya.

(a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) I and III only

(d) All I, II and III (e) Any two of the three

11. What is the difference between the ages of Y and X ?

I. The ratio between the ages of X and Y is 2 : 3.

II. Y's age is 50% more than X's age.

III. One-fourth of X's age is equal to one-sixth of Y's age.

(a) All I, II and III (b) Any two of the three

(c) III, and either I or II (d) Only I and II

(e) Question cannot be answered even with information in all three statements

12. What is Arun's present age ? (M.B.A. 2002)

I. Five years ago, Arun's age was double that of his son's age at that time.

II. Present ages of Arun and his son are in the ratio of 11 : 6 respectively.

III. Five years hence, the respective ratio of Arun's age and his son's age will become 12 : 7.

(a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and III

(d) Any two of the three (e) None of these

13. What is Ravi's present age ? (R.B.I. 2002)

I. The present age of Ravi is half of that of his father.

II. After 5 years, the ratio of Ravi's age to that of his father's age will be 6 : 11.

III. Ravi is 5 years younger than his brother.

(a) I and II only (b) II and III only

(c) I and III only (d) All I, II and III

(e) Even with all the three statements answer cannot be given.

Directions (Questions 14 to 16) : ***Each of these questions is followed by three statements. You have to study the question and all the three statements given to decide whether any information provided in the statement(s) is redundant and can be dispensed with while answering the given question.***

14. What is the ratio of the present ages of Anna and her mother ?

I. The sum of the ages of Anna, her mother and her father is 62.

II. Five years ago, Anna's age was one-fifth of her father's age.

III. Two years ago, the sum of the ages of Anna and her father was 36.

(a) I or II only (b) II or III only (c) III only

(d) I or III only (e) All I, II and III are required.

15. What will be the ratio between ages of Sam and Albert after 5 years ? (Bank P.O. 1999)

I. Sam's present age is more than Albert's present age by 4 years.

II. Albert's present age is 20 years.

III. The ratio of Albert's present age to Sam's present age is 5 : 6.

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(a) I or II or III only (b) II only (c) III only
(d) I or III only (e) II or III only.

16. What is the difference between the present ages of Ayush and Deepak ? (S.B.I.P.O. 1998)

I. The ratio between Ayush's present age and his age after 8 years is 4 : 5
II. The ratio between the present ages of Ayush and Deepak is 4 : 3.
III. The ratio between Deepak's present age and his age four years ago is 6 : 5.

(a) Any two of I, II and III (b) I or III only
(c) Any one of the three (d) All I, II and III are required
(e) Even with all I, II and III, the answer cannot be obtained.

ANSWERS

1. (e)	2. (e)	3. (e)	4. (d)	5. (e)	6. (e)	7. (b)	8. (e)
9. (d)	10. (e)	11. (e)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (e)	15. (a)	16. (d)

SOLUTIONS

1. Given : P + Q + R = 98 ...(i)
I. P = R + 6 ...(ii)
II. Q + R = 56 ...(iii)
On subtracting (iii) from (i), we get P = 40.
Putting P = 40 in (ii), we get R = 34. Putting R = 34 in (iii), we get Q = 22.
Thus, I and II both together give the answer. So, correct answer is (e).

2. I. $S = 5D \Rightarrow D = \frac{S}{5}$ ...(i)
II. $S - 6 = 25(D - 5) \Leftrightarrow S = 25D - 120$ ...(ii)
Using (i) in (ii), we get $S = \left(25 \times \frac{S}{5}\right) - 120 \Leftrightarrow 4S = 120 \Leftrightarrow S = 30$.
Thus, I and II both together give the answer. So, correct answer is (e).

3. I. 3 years ago, $\frac{1}{2}(A + B) = 18 \Rightarrow$ 3 years ago, (A + B) = 36
Now, (A + B) = (36 + 3 + 3) = 42 $\Rightarrow$ A + B = 42 ...(i)
II. Now, $\frac{1}{3}(A + B + C) = 22 \Rightarrow A + B + C = 66$ ...(ii)
From I and II, we get C = (66 − 42) = 24.
Thus, I and II both together give the answer. So, correct answer is (e).

4. I. Reena's Present age = 6 × (Her son's present age).
II. Reena's age 2 years hence = 3 times her daughter's age at that time.
Clearly, data even in I and II is not sufficient to get Reena's present age.
∴ Correct answer is (d).

5. I. $\frac{A}{5} : \frac{B}{4} = 1 : 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{5} \times \frac{4}{B} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{8} \Leftrightarrow A : B = 5 : 8$.
II. 20B = AB.
Let A's age be 5x years. Then, B's age is 8x years.
∴ $20 \times 8x = 5x \times 8x \Leftrightarrow 40x = 160 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$.
∴ A = 20 and B = 32
Thus, I and II together give the answer. So, correct answer is (e).

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6. I. Retirement age is 60 years.
II. There are 50 employees in the department.
Average age of 50 employees = 30 years.
Total age of 50 employees = (50 × 30) years = 1500 years.
Number of employees next year = 40.
Total age of 40 employees next year = (1500 + 40 − 60 × 10) = 940.
Average age next year = $\frac{940}{40}$ years = $23\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Thus, I and II together give the answer. So, correct answer is (e).

7. I. F + S = 50 ...(i) II. 3 (F + S) = 5F ...(ii)
From II, we get 2F = 3S ⇒ $\frac{F}{S} = \frac{3}{2}$.
Thus, II alone gives the answer, but I alone does not give the answer.
∴ Correct answer is (b).

8. Let Divya's present age be D years and Shruti's present age be S years.
Then, D = 2 × S ⇔ D − 2S = 0 ...(i)
I. $\frac{D+5}{S+5} = \frac{9}{5}$ ...(ii) II. $\frac{D-10}{S-10} = \frac{3}{1}$ ...(iii)
From (ii), we get 5D + 25 = 9S + 45 ⇔ 5D − 9S = 20 ...(iv)
From (iii), we get D − 10 = 3S − 30 ⇔ D − 3S = − 20 ...(v)
Thus from (i) and (iv), we get the answer.
Also, from (i) and (iii), we get the answer.
∴ I alone as well as II alone gives the answer. Hence, the correct answer is (d).

9. I. A + B = 21. II. A − B = 5 III. AB = 104.
Clearly, any two of these will give the answer. So, correct answer is (d).

10. I. Let the present ages of Tanya and Rahul be 3x years and 4x years.
II. After 5 years, (Tanya's age) : (Rahul's age) = 4 : 5
III. (Rahul's age) = (Tanya's age) + 5
From I and II, we get $\frac{3x+5}{4x+5} = \frac{4}{5}$. This gives x.
∴ Tanya's age = 3x can be found. Thus, I and II give the answer.
From I and III, we get 4x = 3x + 5. This gives x.
∴ Tanya's age = 3x can be found. Thus, I and III give the answer.
From III : Let Tanya's present age be t years.
Then, Rahul's present age = (t − 5) years.
Thus, from II and III, we get : $\frac{t}{t-5} = \frac{4}{5}$. This gives t.
Thus, II and III give the answer.
∴ Correct answer is (e).

11. I. X : Y = 2 : 3 ⇔ $\frac{X}{Y} = \frac{2}{3}$ ⇒ 3X = 2Y.
II. Y = $\frac{150}{100}$X ⇔ Y = $\frac{3X}{2}$ ⇒ 3X = 2Y.
III. $\frac{1}{4}$X = $\frac{1}{6}$Y ⇔ 3X = 4Y ⇔ 3X = 3Y.
Thus, even I, II and III together do not give the answer.
∴ Correct answer is (e).

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12. II. Let the present ages of Arun and his son be 11x and 8x years respectively.

I. 5 years ago, Arun's age = 2 × His son's age.

III. 5 years hence, $\frac{\text{Arun's age}}{\text{Son's age}} = \frac{12}{7}$.

Clearly, any two of the above will give Arun's present age.

∴ Correct answer is (d).

13. I. Let Ravi's present age be x years. Then, his father's present age = $2x$ years.

II. After 5 years, $\frac{\text{Ravi's age}}{\text{Father's age}} = \frac{6}{11}$.

III. Ravi is younger than his brother.

From I and II, we get $\frac{x+5}{2x+5} = \frac{6}{11}$. This gives x, the answer.

Thus, I and II together give the answer. Clearly, III is redundant.

∴ Correct answer is (a).

14. I. A + M + F = 62.

II. $(A - 5) = \frac{1}{5}(F - 5)$.

III. $(A - 2) + (F - 2) = 38$.

From II and III, we may get A and F.

Putting these values in I, we get M.

Thus, all I, II and III are required to get the answer.

∴ Correct answer is (e).

15. Clearly, any two of the given statements will give the answer and in each case, the third is redundant.

∴ Correct answer is (a).

16. Clearly, any two of the given statements will give the answer and in each case, the third is redundant.

∴ Correct answer is (c).

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9. SURDS AND INDICES

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FORMULAE

1. LAWS OF INDICES :

(i) $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$ (ii) $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$ (iii) $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$

(iv) $(ab)^n = a^n b^n$ (v) $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$ (vi) $a^0 = 1$

2. SURDS : *Let a be a rational number and n be a positive integer such that* $a^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a}$ *is irrational. Then,* $\sqrt[n]{a}$ *is called a surd of order n.*

3. LAWS OF SURDS :

(i) $\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n}}$ (ii) $\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \times \sqrt[n]{b}$ (iii) $\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$

(iv) $(\sqrt[n]{a})^n = a$ (v) $\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[mn]{a}$ (vi) $(\sqrt[n]{a})^m = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. *Simplify :* (i) $(27)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ (ii) $(1024)^{-\frac{4}{5}}$ (iii) $\left(\frac{8}{125}\right)^{-\frac{4}{3}}$.

Sol. (i) $(27)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (3^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 3^{\left(3 \times \frac{2}{3}\right)} = 3^2 = 9$.

(ii) $(1024)^{-\frac{4}{5}} = (4^5)^{-\frac{4}{5}} = 4^{\left(5 \times \frac{(-4)}{5}\right)} = 4^{-4} = \frac{1}{4^4} = \frac{1}{256}$.

(iii) $\left(\frac{8}{125}\right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} = \left\{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3\right\}^{-\frac{4}{3}} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{\left(3 \times \frac{(-4)}{3}\right)} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-4} = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{5^4}{2^4} = \frac{625}{16}$.

Ex. 2. *Evaluate :* (i) $(.00032)^{\frac{3}{5}}$ (ii) $(256)^{0.16} \times (16)^{0.18}$.

Sol. (i) $(0.00032)^{\frac{3}{5}} = \left(\frac{32}{100000}\right)^{\frac{3}{5}} = \left(\frac{2^5}{10^5}\right)^{\frac{3}{5}} = \left\{\left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^5\right\}^{\frac{3}{5}} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{\left(5 \times \frac{3}{5}\right)} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{125}$

(ii) $(256)^{0.16} \times (16)^{0.18} = \{(16)^2\}^{0.16} \times (16)^{0.18} = (16)^{(2 \times 0.16)} \times (16)^{0.18}$

$= (16)^{0.32} \times (16)^{0.18} = (16)^{(0.32 + 0.18)} = (16)^{0.5} = (16)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$.

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Ex. 3. *What is the quotient when $(x^{-1} - 1)$ is divided by $(x - 1)$?*

Sol. $\dfrac{x^{-1} - 1}{x - 1} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{x - 1} = \dfrac{(1 - x)}{x} \times \dfrac{1}{(x - 1)} = -\dfrac{1}{x}$.

Hence, the required quotient is $-\dfrac{1}{x}$.

Ex. 4. *If $2^{x-1} + 2^{x+1} = 1280$, then find the value of x.*

Sol. $2^{x-1} + 2^{x+1} = 1280 \Leftrightarrow 2^{x-1}(1 + 2^2) = 1280$

$\Leftrightarrow 2^{x-1} = \dfrac{1280}{5} = 256 = 2^8 \Leftrightarrow x - 1 = 8 \Leftrightarrow x = 9.$

Hence, $x = 9$.

Ex. 5. *Find the value of* $\left[5\left(8^{\frac{1}{3}} + 27^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3\right]^{\frac{1}{4}}$.

Sol. $\left[5\left(8^{\frac{1}{3}} + 27^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3\right]^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left[5\left\{(2^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (3^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right\}^3\right]^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left[5 \cdot 2^{\left(3 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)} + 3^{\left(3 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)}\right]^{3 \times \frac{1}{4}}$

$= \{5(2 + 3)^3\}^{\frac{1}{4}} = (5 \times 5^3)^{\frac{1}{4}} = (5^4)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 5^{\left(4 \times \frac{1}{4}\right)} = 5^1 = 5.$

Ex. 6. *Find the value of* $\left[(16)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (16)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right]$.

Sol. $(16)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (16)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \left[(4^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (4^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right] = 4^{\left(2 \times \frac{3}{2}\right)} + 4^{\left(2 \times \frac{(-3)}{2}\right)}$

$= 4^3 + 4^{-3} = 4^3 + \dfrac{1}{4^3} = \left(64 + \dfrac{1}{64}\right) = \dfrac{4097}{64}$

Ex. 7. *If* $\left(\dfrac{1}{5}\right)^{3y} = 0.008$, *then find the value of* $(0.25)^y$.

Sol. $\left(\dfrac{1}{5}\right)^{3y} = 0.008 = \dfrac{8}{1000} = \dfrac{2}{125} = \left(\dfrac{1}{5}\right)^3 \Leftrightarrow 3y = 3 \Leftrightarrow y = 1$

$\therefore (0.25)^y = (0.25)^1 = 0.25.$

Ex. 8. *Find the value of* $\dfrac{(243)^{\frac{n}{5}} \cdot 3^{2n+1}}{9^n \times 3^{n-1}}$.

Sol. $\dfrac{(243)^{\frac{n}{5}} \cdot 3^{2n+1}}{9^n \times 3^{n-1}} = \dfrac{(3^5)^{\frac{n}{5}} \times 3^{2n+1}}{(3^2)^n \times 3^{n-1}} = \dfrac{3^{\left(5 \times \frac{n}{5}\right)} \times 3^{2n+1}}{3^{2n} \times 3^{n-1}} = \dfrac{3^n \times 3^{2n+1}}{3^{2n} \times 3^{n-1}}$

$= \dfrac{3^{n+(2n+1)}}{3^{2n+n-1}} = \dfrac{3^{(3n+1)}}{3^{(3n-1)}} = 3^{(3n+1)-(3n-1)} = 3^2 = 9.$

Ex. 9. *Find the value of* $\left(2^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1\right)\left(2^{\frac{3}{4}} + 2^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2^{\frac{1}{4}} + 1\right)$ (N.I.F.T. 2008)

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Sol. Putting $2^{\frac{1}{4}} = x$, we get :

$$\left(2^{\frac{1}{4}}-1\right)\left(2^{\frac{3}{4}}+2^{\frac{1}{2}}-2^{\frac{1}{4}}+1\right) = (x-1)(x^3+x^2+x+1), \text{ where } x = 2^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= (x-1)[x^2(x+1)+(x+1)]$$

$$= (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1) = (x^2-1)(x^2+1)$$

$$= (x^4-1) = \left[\left(2^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^4-1\right] = \left[2^{\left(\frac{1}{4}\times 4\right)}-1\right] = (2-1) = 1.$$

Ex. 10. ***Find the value of*** $\dfrac{6^{\frac{2}{3}}\times\sqrt[3]{6^7}}{\sqrt[3]{6^6}}$.

Sol. $$\frac{6^{\frac{2}{3}}\times\sqrt[3]{6^7}}{\sqrt[3]{6^6}} = \frac{6^{\frac{2}{3}}\times(6^7)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(6^6)^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{6^{\frac{2}{3}}\times 6^{\left(7\times\frac{1}{3}\right)}}{6^{\left(6\times\frac{1}{3}\right)}} = \frac{6^{\frac{2}{3}}\times 6^{\left(\frac{7}{3}\right)}}{6^2}$$

$$= 6^{\frac{2}{3}}\times 6^{\left(\frac{7}{3}-2\right)} = 6^{\frac{2}{3}}\times 6^{\frac{1}{3}} = 6^{\left(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{3}\right)} = 6^1 = 6.$$

Ex. 11. ***If*** $x = y^a$, $y = z^b$ ***and*** $z = x^c$, ***then find the value of*** abc.

Sol. $z^1 = x^c = (y^a)^c \quad [\because x = y^a]$

$= y^{(ac)} = (z^b)^{ac} \quad [\because y = z^b]$

$= z^{b(ac)} = z^{abc}$

$\therefore abc = 1$

Ex. 12. ***Simplify*** : $\left(\dfrac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{(a^2+b^2+ab)}\times\left(\dfrac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{(b^2+c^2+bc)}\times\left(\dfrac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{(c^2+a^2+ca)}$

Sol. Given Expression $= [x^{(a-b)}]^{(a^2+b^2+ab)}\cdot[x^{(b-c)}]^{(b^2+c^2+bc)}\cdot[x^{(c-a)}]^{(c^2+a^2+ca)}$

$= x^{(a-b)(a^2+b^2+ab)}\cdot x^{(b-c)(b^2+c^2+bc)}\cdot x^{(c-a)(c^2+a^2+ca)}$

$= x^{(a^3-b^3)}\cdot x^{(b^3-c^3)}\cdot x^{(c^3-a^3)} = x^{(a^3-b^3+b^3-c^3+c^3-a^3)} = x^0 = 1.$

Ex. 13. ***Which is larger*** $\sqrt{2}$ ***or*** $\sqrt[3]{3}$?

Sol. Given surds are of order 2 and 3. Their L.C.M. is 6.

Changing each to a surd of order 6, we get :

$$\sqrt{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{3}{3}\right)} = 2^{\frac{3}{6}} = (2^3)^{\frac{1}{6}} = (8)^{\frac{1}{6}} = \sqrt[6]{8}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{3} = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3^{\left(\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{2}{2}\right)} = 3^{\frac{2}{6}} = (3^2)^{\frac{1}{6}} = (9)^{\frac{1}{6}} = \sqrt[6]{9}.$$

Clearly, $\sqrt[6]{9} > \sqrt[6]{8}$ and hence $\sqrt[3]{3} > \sqrt{2}$.

Ex. 14. ***Find the largest from among*** $\sqrt[4]{6}$, $\sqrt{2}$ ***and*** $\sqrt[3]{4}$.

Sol. Given surds are of order 4, 2 and 3 respectively. Their L.C.M. is 12.

Changing each to a surd of order 12, we get :

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$\sqrt[3]{6} = 6^{\frac{1}{4}} = 6^{\left(\frac{1}{4}\times\frac{3}{3}\right)} = \left(6^{\frac{3}{12}}\right) = (6^3)^{\frac{1}{12}} = (216)^{\frac{1}{12}}$.

$\sqrt{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{6}{6}\right)} = \left(2^{\frac{6}{12}}\right) = (2^6)^{\frac{1}{12}} = (64)^{\frac{1}{12}}$.

$\sqrt[3]{4} = 4^{\frac{1}{3}} = 4^{\left(\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{4}{4}\right)} = \left(4^{\frac{4}{12}}\right) = (4^4)^{\frac{1}{12}} = (256)^{\frac{1}{12}}$.

Clearly, $(256)^{\frac{1}{12}} > (216)^{\frac{1}{12}} > (64)^{\frac{1}{12}}$.

$\therefore$ Largest one is $(256)^{\frac{1}{12}}$ *i.e.*, $\sqrt[3]{4}$.

EXERCISE 9

Directions : ***Mark (✓) against the correct answer :***

1. The value of $(256)^{\frac{5}{4}}$ is :
   (a) 512 (b) 984 (c) 1024 (d) 1032

2. The value of $(\sqrt{8})^{\frac{1}{3}}$ is :
   (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) $\sqrt{2}$ (d) 8

3. The value of $\left(\frac{32}{243}\right)^{-\frac{4}{5}}$ is :
   (a) $\frac{4}{9}$ (b) $\frac{9}{4}$ (c) $\frac{16}{81}$ (d) $\frac{81}{16}$

4. The value of $\left(-\frac{1}{216}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ is :
   (a) 35 (b) -36 (c) $\frac{1}{36}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{36}$

5. The value of $5^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (125)^{0.25}$ is :
   (a) $\sqrt{5}$ (b) 5 (c) $5\sqrt{5}$ (d) 25

6. The value of $\frac{1}{(216)^{-\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{1}{(256)^{-\frac{3}{4}}} + \frac{1}{(32)^{-\frac{1}{5}}}$ is : (M.B.A. 2003)
   (a) 102 (b) 105 (c) 107 (d) 109

7. The value of $[(10)^{150} \div (10)^{146}]$ is : (Bank P.O. 2002)
   (a) 1000 (b) 10000 (c) 100000 (d) 10^6

8. $(24 \times 10^5) \div (8 \times 10^{-2}) = ?$
   (a) 2×10^{-5} (b) 3×10^4 (c) 3×10^5 (d) 30

9. $\left(\frac{1}{216}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} = ?$
   (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{4}{9}$ (d) $\frac{1}{8}$

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10. $(1000)^{3} \div 10^{15} = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) 10000

11. $(256)^{0.16} \times (256)^{0.09} = ?$ (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 4 (b) 16 (c) 64 (d) 256.25

12. $(0.04)^{-1.5} = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 25 (b) 125 (c) 250 (d) 625

13. $(17)^{3.5} \div (17)^{x} = 17^{0}$ (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 2.29 (b) 3.75 (c) 4.25 (d) 4.5

14. $49 \times 49 \times 49 \times 49 = 7^{?}$
(a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 16

15. The value of $(8^{-25} - 8^{-26})$ is
(a) 7×8^{-25} (b) 7×8^{-26} (c) 8×8^{-25} (d) None of these

16. $(64)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (-32)^{-\frac{4}{5}} = ?$ (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{3}{8}$ (c) $\frac{1}{16}$ (d) $\frac{3}{16}$ (e) None of these

17. $(18)^{3.5} \div (27)^{3.5} \times 6^{3.5} = 2^{x}$: (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 3.5 (b) 4.5 (c) 6 (d) 7 (e) None of these

18. $(25)^{2.5} \times (5)^{2.5} \div (125)^{1.5} = 5^{x}$ (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 8.5 (b) 13 (c) 16 (d) 17.5 (e) None of these

19. The value of $\dfrac{(243)^{0.13} \times (243)^{0.07}}{(7)^{2.25} \times (49)^{0.675} \times (343)^{0.7}}$ is : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) $\frac{3}{7}$ (b) $\frac{7}{3}$ (c) $1\frac{3}{7}$ (d) $2\frac{2}{7}$

20. If $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{x-3}$, then the value of x is : (M.B.A. 2003)
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) $\frac{7}{2}$

21. If $2^{2n-1} = \frac{1}{8^{n-3}}$, then the value of n is :
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 0 (d) -2

22. If $5^{n} = 3125$, then the value of $5^{(n-5)}$ is :
(a) 25 (b) 125 (c) 625 (d) 1625

23. If $5\sqrt{5} \times 5^{3} \div 5^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 5^{a+3}$, then the value of a is :
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8

24. If $\sqrt{2^{n}} = 64$, then the value of n is :
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 12

25. If $(\sqrt{3})^{6} \times 9^{3} = 3^{n} \times 3\sqrt{3}$, then the value of n is :
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

26. If $\dfrac{9^{n} \times 3^{5} \times (27)^{3}}{3 \times (81)^{4}} = 27$, then the value of n is :
(a) 0 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

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27. If $2^{n+4} - 2^{n+2} = 3$, then n is equal to :
(a) 0 (b) 2 (c) -1 (d) -2

28. If $2^{n-1} + 2^{n+1} = 320$, then n is equal to :
(a) 6 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

29. If $3^x - 3^{x-1} = 18$, then the value of x^x is :
(a) 3 (b) 8 (c) 27 (d) 216

30. $\dfrac{2^{n+4} - 2 \times 2^n}{2 \times 2^{(n+3)}} + 2^{-3}$ is equal to :
(a) 2^{n+1} (b) $\left(\dfrac{9}{8} - 2^n\right)$ (c) $\left(-2^{n+1} + \dfrac{1}{8}\right)$ (d) 1

31. If $x = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$, then the value of $\left(\sqrt{x} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$ is (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) $2\sqrt{2}$ (d) $3\sqrt{3}$

32. Given that $10^{0.48} = x$, $10^{0.70} = y$ and $x^z = y^2$, then the value of z is close to :
(a) 1.45 (b) 1.88 (c) 2.9 (d) 3.7
(C.B.I. 2003)

33. If m and n are whole numbers such that $m^n = 121$, then the value of $(m-1)^{n+1}$ is :
(S.S.C. 2001)
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 121 (d) 1000

34. $\dfrac{(243)^{\frac{n}{5}} \times 3^{2n+1}}{9^n \times 3^{n-1}} = ?$ (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 9 (d) 3^n

35. Number of prime factors in $(216)^{\frac{3}{5}} \times (2500)^{\frac{2}{5}} \times (300)^{\frac{1}{5}}$ is :
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) None of these

36. Number of prime factors in $\dfrac{6^{12} \times (35)^{28} \times (15)^{10}}{(14)^{12} \times (21)^{14}}$ is :
(a) 56 (b) 66 (c) 112 (d) None of these

37. $\dfrac{1}{1 + a^{(n-m)}} + \dfrac{1}{1 + a^{(m-n)}} = ?$ (M.B.A. 2003)
(a) 0 (b) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ (c) 1 (d) a^{m+n}

38. $\dfrac{1}{1 + x^{(b-a)} + x^{(c-a)}} + \dfrac{1}{1 + x^{(a-b)} + x^{(c-b)}} + \dfrac{1}{1 + x^{(b-c)} + x^{(a-c)}} = ?$ (M.B.A. 2003)
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) x^{a+b+c} (d) None of these

39. $\left(\dfrac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{(b+c-a)} \cdot \left(\dfrac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{(c+a-b)} \cdot \left(\dfrac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{(a+b-c)} = ?$ (I.I.C. 2003)
(a) x^{abc} (b) 1 (c) $x^{ab+bc+ca}$ (d) x^{a+b+c}

40. $\left(\dfrac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{(a+b)} \cdot \left(\dfrac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{(b+c)} \cdot \left(\dfrac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{(c+a)} = ?$
(a) 0 (b) x^{abc} (c) x^{a+b+c} (d) 1

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41. $\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{\frac{1}{(a-b)}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{\frac{1}{(b-c)}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{\frac{1}{(c-a)}} = ?$

(a) 1 (b) $x^{\frac{1}{abc}}$ (c) $x^{\frac{1}{(ab+bc+ca)}}$ (d) None of these

42. If $abc = 1$, then $\left(\frac{1}{1+a+b^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1+b+c^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1+c+a^{-1}}\right) = ?$

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{1}{ab}$ (d) ab

43. If a, b, c are real numbers, then the value of $\sqrt{a^{-1}b} \cdot \sqrt{b^{-1}c} \cdot \sqrt{c^{-1}a}$ is :

(a) abc (b) $\sqrt{abc}$ (c) $\frac{1}{abc}$ (d) 1

44. If $3^{(x-y)} = 27$ and $3^{(x+y)} = 243$, then x is equal to : (R.R.B. 2003)

(a) 0 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 6

45. If $\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{8}{27}\right)^{x-1} = \frac{2}{3}$ then the value of x is :

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

46. If $2^x = \sqrt[3]{32}$, then x is equal to

(a) 5 (b) 3 (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{5}{3}$

47. If $2^x \times 8^{\frac{1}{5}} = 2^{\frac{1}{5}}$, then x is equal to :

(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{5}$ (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $-\frac{2}{5}$

48. If $5^{(x+3)} = (25)^{(3x-4)}$, then the value of x is :

(a) $\frac{5}{11}$ (b) $\frac{11}{5}$ (c) $\frac{11}{3}$ (d) $\frac{13}{5}$

49. If $a^x = b^y = c^z$ and $b^2 = ac$, then y equals :

(a) $\frac{xz}{x+z}$ (b) $\frac{xz}{2(x-z)}$ (c) $\frac{xz}{2(z-x)}$ (d) $\frac{2xz}{(x+z)}$

50. If $2^x = 3^y = 6^{-z}$, then $\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right)$ is equal to :

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{2}$

51. If $a^x = b$, $b^y = c$ and $c^z = a$, then the value of xyz is :

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{1}{abc}$ (d) abc

52. If $2^x = 4^y = 8^z$ and $\left(\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{4y} + \frac{1}{6z}\right) = \frac{24}{7}$, then the value of z is :

(a) $\frac{7}{16}$ (b) $\frac{7}{32}$ (c) $\frac{7}{48}$ (d) $\frac{7}{64}$

53. The largest number from among $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{3}$ and $\sqrt[4]{4}$ is :

(a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt[3]{3}$ (c) $\sqrt[4]{4}$ (d) All are equal

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54. If $x = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$, then $\frac{(x-1)}{\sqrt{x}}$ is equal to :

(a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $2\sqrt{2}$ (c) $\sqrt{3}$ (d) $2\sqrt{3}$

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (b)	8. (b)	9. (c)
10. (c)	11. (a)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (b)	16. (c)	17. (d)	18. (b)
19. (a)	20. (c)	21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (a)	24. (d)	25. (d)	26. (c)	27. (d)
28. (d)	29. (c)	30. (d)	31. (b)	32. (c)	33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (b)	36. (b)
37. (c)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (d)	41. (a)	42. (b)	43. (d)	44. (c)	45. (a)
46. (d)	47. (d)	48. (b)	49. (d)	50. (a)	51. (b)	52. (c)	53. (b)	54. (b)

SOLUTIONS

1. $(256)^{\frac{5}{4}} = (4^4)^{\frac{5}{4}} = 4^{\left(4 \times \frac{5}{4}\right)} = 4^5 = 1024.$

2. $(\sqrt{8})^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(8^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 8^{\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)} = 8^{\frac{1}{6}} = (2^3)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 2^{\left(3 \times \frac{1}{6}\right)} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}.$

3. $\left(\frac{32}{243}\right)^{-\frac{4}{5}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{5\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{5 \times \frac{(-4)}{5}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{(-4)} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{3^4}{2^4} = \frac{81}{16}.$

4. $\left(-\frac{1}{216}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \left[\left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^3\right]^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^{3 \times \frac{(-2)}{3}} = \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^{-2} = \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{36}\right)} = 36.$

5. $5^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (125)^{0.25} = 5^{0.25} \times (5^3)^{0.25} = 5^{0.25} \times 5^{3 \times 0.25} = 5^{0.25} \times 5^{0.75} = 5^{(0.25+0.75)} = 5^1 = 5.$

6. $\frac{1}{(216)^{-\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{1}{(256)^{-\frac{3}{4}}} + \frac{1}{(32)^{-\frac{1}{5}}} = \frac{1}{(6^3)^{-\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{1}{(4^4)^{\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}} + \frac{1}{(2^5)^{-\frac{1}{5}}}$

$= \frac{1}{6^{3 \times \frac{(-2)}{3}}} + \frac{1}{4^{4 \times \frac{(-3)}{4}}} + \frac{1}{2^{5 \times \frac{(-1)}{5}}} = \frac{1}{6^{-2}} + \frac{1}{4^{-3}} + \frac{1}{2^{-1}}$

$= (6^2 + 4^3 + 2^1) = (36 + 64 + 2) = 102.$

7. $(10)^{150} \div (10)^{146} = \frac{(10)^{150}}{(10)^{146}} = (10)^{(150-146)} = 10^4 = 10000.$

8. $(2.4 \times 10^3) \div (8 \times 10^{-2}) = \frac{2.4 \times 10^3}{8 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{24 \times 10^2}{8 \times 10^{-2}} = (3 \times 10^4).$

9. $\left(\frac{1}{216}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \div \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} = (216)^{\frac{2}{3}} \div (27)^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{(216)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(27)^{\frac{4}{3}}} = \frac{(6^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(3^3)^{\frac{4}{3}}} = \frac{6^{\left(3 \times \frac{2}{3}\right)}}{3^{\left(3 \times \frac{4}{3}\right)}} = \frac{6^2}{3^4} = \frac{36}{81} = \frac{4}{9}.$

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10. $(1000)^{21} \div 10^{18} = \frac{(1000)^{21}}{10^{18}} = \frac{(10^3)^{21}}{10^{18}} = \frac{10^{(3\times 21)}}{10^{18}} = \frac{10^{21}}{10^{18}} = (10)^{(21-18)} = 10^3 = 1000.$

11. $(256)^{0.25} \times (256)^{0.09} = (256)^{(0.25+0.09)} = (256)^{0.34} = (256)^{\left(\frac{34}{100}\right)}$

$= (256)^{\frac{1}{4}} = (4^4)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 4^{\left(4\times\frac{1}{4}\right)} = 4^1 = 4.$

12. $(0.04)^{-1.5} = \left(\frac{4}{100}\right)^{-1.5} = \left(\frac{1}{25}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = (25)^{\frac{3}{2}} = (5^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 5^{\left(2\times\frac{3}{2}\right)} = 5^3 = 125$

13. Let $(17)^{3.5} \times (17)^x = 17^8$. Then, $(17)^{3.5+x} = (17)^8$.

$\therefore\ 3.5 + x = 8 \Leftrightarrow x = (8 - 3.5) \Leftrightarrow x = 4.5.$

14. $49 \times 49 \times 49 \times 49 = (7^2 \times 7^2 \times 7^2 \times 7^2) = 7^{(2+2+2+2)} = 7^8.$

So, the correct answer is 8.

15. $8^{-25} - 8^{-26} = \left(\frac{1}{8^{25}} - \frac{1}{8^{26}}\right) = \frac{(8-1)}{8^{26}} = 7 \times 8^{-26}.$

16. $(64)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - (-32)^{-\frac{4}{5}} = (8^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \{(-2)^5\}^{-\frac{4}{5}} = 8^{2\times\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} - (-2)^{5\times\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)} = 8^{-1} - (-2)^{-4}$

$= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{(-2)^4} = \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16}\right) = \frac{1}{16}$

17. $(18)^{3.5} \div (27)^{3.5} \times 6^{3.5} = 2^x \Leftrightarrow (18)^{3.5} \times \frac{1}{(27)^{3.5}} \times 6^{3.5} = 2^x \Leftrightarrow (3^2 \times 2)^{3.5} \times \frac{1}{(3^3)^{3.5}} \times (2 \times 3)^{3.5} = 2^x$

$\Leftrightarrow 3^{(2\times 3.5)} \times 2^{3.5} \times \frac{1}{3^{(3\times 3.5)}} \times 2^{3.5} \times 3^{3.5} = 2^x$

$\Leftrightarrow 3^7 \times 2^{3.5} \times \frac{1}{3^{10.5}} \times 2^{3.5} \times 3^{3.5} = 2^x \Leftrightarrow 2^7 = 2^x \Leftrightarrow x = 7.$

18. Let $(25)^{7.5} \times (5)^{2.5} \div (125)^{1.5} = 5^x$. Then, $\frac{(5^2)^{7.5} \times (5)^{2.5}}{(5^3)^{1.5}} = 5^x \Leftrightarrow \frac{5^{(2\times 7.5)} \times 5^{2.5}}{5^{(3\times 1.5)}} = 5^x$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5^{15} \times 5^{2.5}}{5^{4.5}} = 5^x \Leftrightarrow 5^x = 5^{(15+2.5-4.5)} = 5^{13} \Leftrightarrow x = 13.$

19. $\frac{(243)^{0.15} \times (243)^{0.07}}{7^{0.25} \times (49)^{0.075} \times (343)^{0.2}} = \frac{(243)^{(0.15+0.07)}}{7^{0.25} \times (7^2)^{0.075} \times (7^3)^{0.2}}$

$= \frac{(243)^{0.2}}{7^{0.25} \times 7^{(2\times 0.075)} \times 7^{(3\times 0.2)}} = \frac{(3^5)^{0.2}}{7^{0.25} \times 7^{0.15} \times 7^{0.6}}$

$= \frac{3^{(5\times 0.2)}}{7^{(0.25+0.15+0.6)}} = \frac{3^1}{7^1} = \frac{3}{7}.$

20. $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{x-3} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-(x-3)} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{(3-x)}$

$\Leftrightarrow x - 1 = 3 - x \Leftrightarrow 2x = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$

21. $2^{2x-1} = \frac{1}{8^{n-3}} \Leftrightarrow 2^{2x-1} = \frac{1}{(2^3)^{n-3}} = \frac{1}{2^{3(n-3)}} = \frac{1}{2^{(3n-9)}} = 2^{(9-3n)}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x - 1 = 9 - 3n \Leftrightarrow 5n = 10 \Leftrightarrow n = 2.$

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22. $5^n = 3125 \Leftrightarrow 5^n = 5^5 \Leftrightarrow n = 5.$
$\therefore\ 5^{(n-3)} = 5^{(5-3)} = 5^2 = 25.$

23. $5\sqrt{5} \times 5^n \div 5^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 5^{n+2} \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{5 \times 5^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 5^n}{5^{-\frac{3}{2}}} = 5^{n+2} \Leftrightarrow 5^{\left(1+\frac{1}{2}+n+\frac{3}{2}\right)} = 5^{n+2}$

$\Leftrightarrow 5^6 = 5^{n+2} \Leftrightarrow n + 2 = 6 \Leftrightarrow n = 4.$

24. $\sqrt{2^n} = 64 \Leftrightarrow (2^n)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^6 \Leftrightarrow 2^{\frac{n}{2}} = 2^6 \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{n}{2} = 6 \Leftrightarrow n = 12$

25. $(\sqrt{3})^5 \times 9^2 = 3^n \times 3\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^5 \times (3^2)^2 = 3^n \times 3 \times 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \Leftrightarrow 3^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\times 5\right)} \times 3^{(2\times 2)} = 3^{\left(n+1+\frac{1}{2}\right)}$

$\Leftrightarrow 3^{\left(\frac{5}{2}+4\right)} = 3^{\left(n+\frac{3}{2}\right)} \Leftrightarrow n + \dfrac{3}{2} = \dfrac{13}{2} \Leftrightarrow n = \left(\dfrac{13}{2} - \dfrac{3}{2}\right) = \dfrac{10}{2} = 5.$

26. $\dfrac{9^n \times 3^5 \times (27)^3}{3 \times (81)^4} = 27 \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{(3^2)^n \times 3^5 \times (3^3)^3}{3 \times (3^4)^4} = 3^3 \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{3^{2n} \times 3^5 \times 3^{(3\times 3)}}{3 \times 3^{(4\times 4)}} = 3^3$

$\Leftrightarrow \dfrac{3^{2n+5+9}}{3 \times 3^{16}} = 3^3 \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{3^{2n+14}}{3^{17}} = 3^3 \Leftrightarrow 3^{(2n+14-17)} = 3^3$

$\Leftrightarrow 3^{2n-3} = 3^3 \Leftrightarrow 2n - 3 = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2n = 6 \Leftrightarrow n = 3.$

27. $2^{n+4} - 2^{n+2} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2^{n+2}(2^2 - 1) = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2^{n+2} = 1 = 2^0 \Leftrightarrow n + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow n = -2.$

28. $2^{n-1} + 2^{n+1} = 320 \Leftrightarrow 2^{n-1}(1 + 2^2) = 320 \Leftrightarrow 5 \times 2^{n-1} = 320$

$\Leftrightarrow 2^{n-1} = \dfrac{320}{5} = 64 = 2^6 \Leftrightarrow n - 1 = 6 \Leftrightarrow n = 7.$

29. $3^x - 3^{x-1} = 18 \Leftrightarrow 3^{x-1}(3 - 1) = 18 \Leftrightarrow 3^{x-1} = 9 = 3^2 \Leftrightarrow x - 1 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 3.$
$\therefore\ x^x = 3^3 = 27.$

30. $\dfrac{2^{n+4} - 2 \times 2^n}{2 \times 2^{n+3}} + 2^{-3} = \dfrac{2^{n+4} - 2^{n+1}}{2^{n+4}} + \dfrac{1}{2^3} = \dfrac{2^{n-1}(2^3 - 1)}{2^{n+4}} + \dfrac{1}{2^3}$

$= \dfrac{2^{n+1} \times 7}{2^{n+4} \times 2^3} + \dfrac{1}{2^3} = \left(\dfrac{7}{8} + \dfrac{1}{8}\right) = \dfrac{8}{8} = 1$

31. $\left(\sqrt{x} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 = x + \dfrac{1}{x} - 2 = (3 + 2\sqrt{2}) - \dfrac{1}{(3 + 2\sqrt{2})} - 2$

$= (3 + 2\sqrt{2}) - \dfrac{1}{(3 + 2\sqrt{2})} \times \dfrac{(3 - 2\sqrt{2})}{(3 - 2\sqrt{2})} - 2 = (3 + 2\sqrt{2}) - (3 - 2\sqrt{2}) - 2 = 4.$

$\therefore\ \left(\sqrt{x} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = 2.$

32. $x^7 = y^3 \Leftrightarrow (10^{0.48})^7 = (10^{0.70})^3 \Leftrightarrow 10^{(0.48x)} = 10^{(3 \times 0.70)} = 10^{2.10}$

$\Leftrightarrow 0.48x = 2.10 \Leftrightarrow x = \dfrac{210}{48} = \dfrac{35}{8} = 2.9$ (approx.)

33. We know that $11^2 = 121$. Putting $m = 11$ and $n = 2$, we get :
$(m - 1)^{n+1} = (11 - 1)^{(2+1)} = 10^3 = 1000$

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34. Given Expression $= \dfrac{(243)^{\frac{n}{5}} \times 3^{2n+1}}{9^n \times 3^{n-1}} = \dfrac{(3^5)^{\frac{n}{5}} \times 3^{2n-1}}{(3^2)^n \times 3^{n-1}} = \dfrac{3^{\left(5 \times \frac{n}{5}\right)} \times 3^{2n+1}}{3^{2n} \times 3^{n-1}}$

$$= \frac{3^n \times 3^{2n+1}}{3^{2n} \times 3^{n-1}} = \frac{3^{(n+2n-1)}}{3^{(2n+n-1)}} = \frac{3^{3n+1}}{3^{3n-1}} = 3^{(3n+1-3n+1)} = 3^2 = 9.$$

35. $(216)^{\frac{3}{5}} \times (2500)^{\frac{2}{5}} \times (300)^{\frac{1}{5}} = (3^3 \times 2^3)^{\frac{3}{5}} \times (5^4 \times 2^2)^{\frac{2}{5}} \times (5^2 \times 2^2 \times 3)^{\frac{1}{5}}$

$$= 3^{\left(3 \times \frac{3}{5}\right)} \times 2^{\left(3 \times \frac{3}{5}\right)} \times 5^{\left(4 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)} \times 2^{\left(2 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)} \times 5^{\left(2 \times \frac{1}{5}\right)} \times 2^{\left(2 \times \frac{1}{5}\right)} \times 3^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$= 3^{\frac{9}{5}} \times 2^{\frac{9}{5}} \times 5^{\frac{8}{5}} \times 2^{\frac{4}{5}} \times 5^{\frac{2}{5}} \times 2^{\frac{2}{5}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$= 3^{\left(\frac{9}{5}+\frac{1}{5}\right)} \times 2^{\left(\frac{9}{5}+\frac{4}{5}+\frac{2}{5}\right)} \times 5^{\left(\frac{8}{5}+\frac{2}{5}\right)} = 3^2 \times 2^3 \times 5^2$$

Hence, the number of prime factors $= (2 + 3 + 2) = 7$.

36. $\dfrac{6^{12} \times (35)^{28} \times (15)^{16}}{(14)^{12} \times (21)^{11}} = \dfrac{(2 \times 3)^{12} \times (5 \times 7)^{28} \times (3 \times 5)^{16}}{(2 \times 7)^{12} \times (3 \times 7)^{11}} = \dfrac{2^{12} \times 3^{12} \times 5^{28} \times 7^{28} \times 3^{16} \times 5^{16}}{2^{12} \times 7^{12} \times 3^{11} \times 7^{11}}$

$$= 2^{(12-12)} \times 3^{(12+16-11)} \times 5^{(28+16)} \times 7^{(28-12-11)}$$

$$= 2^0 \times 3^{17} \times 5^{44} \times 7^{-5} = \frac{3^{17} \times 5^{44}}{7^5}$$

Number of prime factors $= 17 + 44 + 5 = 66$.

37. $\dfrac{1}{1+a^{(x-m)}} + \dfrac{1}{1+a^{(x-n)}} = \dfrac{1}{\left(1+\dfrac{a^n}{a^m}\right)} + \dfrac{1}{\left(1+\dfrac{a^m}{a^n}\right)}$

$$= \frac{a^m}{(a^m+a^n)} + \frac{a^n}{(a^m+a^n)} = \frac{(a^m+a^n)}{(a^m+a^n)} = 1.$$

38. Given Exp. $= \dfrac{1}{\left(1+\dfrac{x^b}{x^a}+\dfrac{x^c}{x^a}\right)} + \dfrac{1}{\left(1+\dfrac{x^a}{x^b}+\dfrac{x^c}{x^b}\right)} + \dfrac{1}{\left(1+\dfrac{x^b}{x^c}+\dfrac{x^a}{x^c}\right)}$

$$= \frac{x^a}{(x^a+x^b+x^c)} + \frac{x^b}{(x^a+x^b+x^c)} + \frac{x^c}{(x^a+x^b+x^c)} = \frac{(x^a+x^b+x^c)}{(x^a+x^b+x^c)} = 1.$$

39. Given Exp. $= x^{(b-c)(b+c-a)} \cdot x^{(c-a)(c+a-b)} \cdot x^{(a-b)(a+b-c)}$

$$= x^{(b-c)(b-c)-a(b-c)} \cdot x^{(c-a)(c+a)-b(c-a)} \cdot x^{(a-b)(a+b)-c(a-b)}$$

$$= x^{(b^2-c^2+c^2-a^2+a^2-b^2)} \cdot x^{-a(b-c)-b(c-a)-c(a-b)} = (x^0 \times x^0) = (1 \times 1) = 1.$$

40. Given Exp. $= x^{(a-b)(a+b)} \cdot x^{(b-c)(b+c)} \cdot x^{(c-a)(c+a)}$

$$= x^{(a^2-b^2)} \cdot x^{(b^2-c^2)} \cdot x^{(c^2-a^2)} = x^{(a^2-b^2+b^2-c^2+c^2-a^2)} = x^0 = 1.$$

41. Given Exp. $= [x^{(c-b)}]^{\frac{1}{ab}} \cdot [x^{(b-c)}]^{\frac{1}{bc}} \cdot [x^{(c-a)}]^{\frac{1}{ca}} = x^{\frac{(a-b)}{ab}} \cdot x^{\frac{(b-c)}{bc}} \cdot x^{\frac{(c-a)}{ca}}$

$$= x^{\left(\frac{(a-b)}{ab}+\frac{(b-c)}{bc}+\frac{(c-a)}{ca}\right)} = x^{\left(\left(\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{a}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{c}-\frac{1}{b}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{c}\right)\right)} = x^0 = 1.$$

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42. Given Exp. $= \dfrac{1}{1+a+b^{-1}} + \dfrac{1}{1+b+c^{-1}} + \dfrac{1}{1+c+a^{-1}}$

$$= \frac{1}{1+a+b^{-1}} + \frac{b^{-1}}{b^{-1}+1+b^{-1}c^{-1}} + \frac{a}{a+ac+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+a+b^{-1}} + \frac{b^{-1}}{1+b^{-1}+a} + \frac{a}{a+b^{-1}+1} = \frac{1+a+b^{-1}}{1+a+b^{-1}} = 1.$$

[$\because abc = 1 \Rightarrow (bc)^{-1} = a \Rightarrow b^{-1}c^{-1} = a$ and $ac = b^{-1}$]

43. $\sqrt{a^{-1}b}\cdot\sqrt{b^{-1}c}\cdot\sqrt{c^{-1}a} = (a^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot b^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot(b^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot c^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot(c^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$= (a^{-1}a)^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot(b\cdot b^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot(c\cdot c^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot(1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot(1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1\times1\times1) = 1.$$

44. $3^{x-y} = 27 = 3^3 \Leftrightarrow x - y = 3$ ...(i)

$3^{x+y} = 243 = 3^5 \Leftrightarrow x + y = 5$ ...(ii)

On solving (i) and (ii), we get $x = 4$.

45. $\left(\dfrac{9}{4}\right)^x\cdot\left(\dfrac{8}{27}\right)^{x-1} = \dfrac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{9^x}{4^x}\times\dfrac{8^{x-1}}{(27)^{x-1}} = \dfrac{2}{3}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(3^2)^x}{(2^2)^x}\times\frac{(2^3)^{(x-1)}}{(3^3)^{(x-1)}} = \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3^{2x}\times2^{3(x-1)}}{2^{2x}\times3^{3(x-1)}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2^{(3x-3-2x)}}{3^{(3x-3-2x)}} = \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2^{(x-3)}}{3^{(x-3)}} = \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{(x-3)} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 \Leftrightarrow x-3 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 4.$$

46. $2^x = \sqrt[3]{32} \Leftrightarrow 2^x = (32)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (2^5)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{\frac{5}{3}} \Leftrightarrow x = \dfrac{5}{3}.$

47. $2^x\times3^{\frac{1}{5}} = 2^{\frac{1}{5}} \Leftrightarrow 2^x\times(2^3)^{\frac{1}{5}} = 2^{\frac{1}{5}} \Leftrightarrow 2^x\times2^{\frac{3}{5}} = 2^{\frac{1}{5}} \Leftrightarrow 2^{\left(x+\frac{3}{5}\right)} = 2^{\frac{1}{5}}$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{1}{5}-\frac{3}{5}\right) = \frac{-2}{5}.$$

48. $5^{(x+3)} = 25^{(3x-4)} \Leftrightarrow 5^{(x+3)} = (5^2)^{(3x-4)}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5^{(x+3)} = 5^{2(3x-4)} \Leftrightarrow 5^{(x+3)} = 5^{(6x-8)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+3 = 6x-8 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 11 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{11}{5}.$$

49. Let $a^x = b^y = c^z = k$. Then, $a = k^{\frac{1}{x}}$, $b = k^{\frac{1}{y}}$ and $c = k^{\frac{1}{z}}$.

$$\therefore b^2 = ac \Leftrightarrow \left(k^{\frac{1}{y}}\right)^2 = k^{\frac{1}{x}}\times k^{\frac{1}{z}} \Leftrightarrow k^{\left(\frac{2}{y}\right)} = k^{\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{z}\right)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{y} = \frac{(x+z)}{xz} \Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{2} = \frac{xz}{(x+z)} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{2xz}{(x+z)}.$$

50. Let $2^x = 3^y = 6^{-z} = k \Leftrightarrow 2 = k^{\frac{1}{x}}$, $3 = k^{\frac{1}{y}}$ and $6 = k^{-\frac{1}{z}}$.

Now, $2\times3 = 6 \Leftrightarrow k^{\frac{1}{x}}\times k^{\frac{1}{y}} = k^{-\frac{1}{z}} \Leftrightarrow k^{\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}\right)} = k^{-\frac{1}{z}}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y} = -\frac{1}{z} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z} = 0.$$

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51. $a^{1} = c^{y} = (b^{z})^{y} = b^{yz} = (a^{x})^{yz} = a^{xyz}$. $\therefore \quad xyz = 1$.

52. $2^{x} = 4^{y} = 8^{z} \Leftrightarrow 2^{x} = 2^{2y} = 2^{3z} \Leftrightarrow x = 2y = 3z$.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{4y} + \frac{1}{6z} = \frac{24}{7} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{6z} + \frac{1}{6z} + \frac{1}{6z} = \frac{24}{7} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{6z} = \frac{24}{7} \Leftrightarrow z = \left(\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{7}{24}\right) = \frac{7}{48}.$$

53. L.C.M. of 2, 3, 4 is 12.

$$\sqrt{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{6}\right)} = 2^{\frac{6}{12}} = (2^{6})^{\frac{1}{12}} = (64)^{\frac{1}{12}} = \sqrt[12]{64}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{3} = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3^{\left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{4}\right)} = 3^{\frac{4}{12}} = (3^{4})^{\frac{1}{12}} = (81)^{\frac{1}{12}} = \sqrt[12]{81}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{4} = 4^{\frac{1}{4}} = 4^{\left(\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{3}\right)} = 4^{\frac{3}{12}} = (4^{3})^{\frac{1}{12}} = (64)^{\frac{1}{12}} = \sqrt[12]{64}$$

Clearly, $\sqrt[12]{81}$, i.e., $\sqrt[3]{3}$ is the largest.

54. $x = 5 + 2\sqrt{6} = 3 + 2 + 2\sqrt{6} = (\sqrt{3})^{2} + (\sqrt{2})^{2} + 2 \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^{2}$.

Also, $(x - 1) = 4 + 2\sqrt{6} = 2(2 + \sqrt{6}) = 2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{(x-1)}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

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10. PERCENTAGE

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FORMULAE

I. **Concept of Percentage** : By a certain percent, we mean that many hundredths. Thus, x percent means x hundredths, written as $x\%$

To express $x\%$ as a fraction : We have, $x\% = \frac{x}{100}$.

Thus, $20\% = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$; $48\% = \frac{48}{100} = \frac{12}{25}$, etc.

To express $\frac{a}{b}$ as a percent : We have, $\frac{a}{b} = \left(\frac{a}{b} \times 100\right)\%$.

Thus, $\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 100\right)\% = 25\%$; $0.6 = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5} = \left(\frac{3}{5} \times 100\right)\% = 60\%$.

II. If the price of a commodity increases by R%, then the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is

$$\left[\frac{R}{(100+R)} \times 100\right]\%$$

If the price of a commodity decreases by R%, then the increase in consumption so as not to decrease the expenditure is

$$\left[\frac{R}{(100-R)} \times 100\right]\%$$

III. **Results on Population** : Let the population of a town be P now and suppose it increases at the rate of R% per annum, then :

1. Population after n years $= P\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^n$.

2. Population n years ago $= \frac{P}{\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^n}$.

IV. **Results on Depreciation** : Let the present value of a machine be P. Suppose it depreciates at the rate of R% per annum. Then :

1. Value of the machine after n years $= P\left(1 - \frac{R}{100}\right)^n$.

2. Value of the machine n years ago $= \frac{P}{\left(1 - \frac{R}{100}\right)^n}$.

V. If A is R% more than B, then B is less than A by

$$\left[\frac{R}{(100+R)} \times 100\right]\%.$$

If A is R% less than B, then B is more than A by

$$\left[\frac{R}{(100-R)} \times 100\right]\%.$$

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SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. *Express each of the following as a fraction :*

(i) 56% *(ii) 4%* *(iii) 0.6%* *(iv) 0.08%*

Sol. (i) $56\% = \frac{56}{100} = \frac{14}{25}$ (ii) $4\% = \frac{4}{100} = \frac{1}{25}$

(iii) $0.6\% = \frac{0.6}{100} = \frac{6}{1000} = \frac{3}{500}$ (iv) $0.08\% = \frac{0.08}{100} = \frac{8}{10000} = \frac{1}{1250}$

Ex. 2. *Express each of the following as a decimal :*

(i) 6% *(ii) 28%* *(iii) 0.2%* *(iv) 0.04%*

Sol. (i) $6\% = \frac{6}{100} = 0.06$ (ii) $28\% = \frac{28}{100} = 0.28.$

(iii) $0.2\% = \frac{0.2}{100} = 0.002.$ (iv) $0.04\% = \frac{0.04}{100} = 0.0004.$

Ex. 3. *Express each of the following as rate percent :*

(i) $\frac{23}{36}$ *(ii)* $6\frac{3}{4}$ *(iii) 0.004*

Sol. (i) $\frac{23}{36} = \left(\frac{23}{36} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{575}{9}\right)\% = 63\frac{5}{9}\%.$

(ii) $0.004 = \frac{4}{1000} = \left(\frac{4}{1000} \times 100\right)\% = 0.4\%.$

(iii) $6\frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{4} = \left(\frac{27}{4} \times 100\right)\% = 675\%.$

Ex. 4. *Evaluate :*

(i) 28% of 450 + 45% of 280 **(Bank P.O. 2003)**

(ii) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ *of 600 gm +* $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ *of 180 gm* **(R.R.B. 1998)**

Sol. (i) 28% of 450 + 45% of 280 $= \left(\frac{28}{100} \times 450 + \frac{45}{100} \times 280\right) = (126 + 126) = 252.$

(ii) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ of 600 gm + $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of 180 gm

$$= \left[\left(\frac{50}{3} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 600\right) + \left(\frac{100}{3} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 180\right)\right] \text{gm} = (100 + 60) \text{ gm} = 40 \text{ gm}.$$

Ex. 5. (i) *2 is what percent of 50 ?* **(S.S.C. 2000)**

(ii) $\frac{1}{2}$ *is what percent of* $\frac{1}{3}$ *?* **(S.S.C. 2002)**

(iii) *What percent of 7 is 84 ?*

(iv) *What percent of 2 metric tonnes is 40 quintals ?*

(v) *What percent of 6.5 litres is 130 ml ?*

Sol. (i) Required percentage $= \left(\frac{2}{50} \times 100\right)\% = 4\%.$

(ii) Required percentage $= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} \times 100\right)\% = 150\%.$

(iii) Required percentage $= \left(\frac{84}{7} \times 100\right)\% = 1200\%.$

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(iv) 1 metric tonne = 10 quintals.

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{40}{2\times 10}\times 100\right)\% = 200\%.$

(v) Required percentage $= \left(\frac{130}{6.5\times 1000}\times 100\right)\% = 2\%.$

Ex. 6. ***Find the missing figures :***

(i) ?% of 25 = 2.125 (ii) 9% of ? = 63 (iii) 0.25% of ? = 0.04

Sol. (i) Let $x\%$ of 25 = 2.125. Then, $\frac{x}{100}\times 25 = 2.125 \Leftrightarrow x = (2.125\times 4) = 8.5.$

(ii) Let 9% of x = 6.3. Then, $\frac{9}{100}x = 6.3 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{6.3\times 100}{9}\right) = 70.$

(iii) Let 0.25% of x = 0.04. Then, $\frac{0.25}{100}x = 0.04 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{0.04\times 100}{0.25}\right) = 16$

Ex. 7. ***Which is greatest in $16\frac{2}{3}\%$, $\frac{2}{15}$ and 0.17 ?***

Sol. $16\frac{2}{3}\% = \left(\frac{50}{3}\times\frac{1}{100}\right) = \frac{1}{6} = 0.166,\ \frac{2}{15} = 0.133.$ Clearly, 0.17 is the greatest.

Ex. 8. ***If the sales tax be reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $3\frac{1}{3}\%$, then what difference does it make to a person who purchases an article with marked price of Rs. 8400 ?***

(S.S.C. 2002)

Sol. Required difference $= \left(3\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of Rs. } 8400\right) - \left(3\frac{1}{3}\% \text{ of Rs. } 8400\right)$

$= \left(\frac{7}{2} - \frac{10}{3}\right)\% \text{ of Rs. } 8400 = \frac{1}{6}\% \text{ of Rs. } 8400$

$= \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{1}{6}\times\frac{1}{100}\times 8400\right) = \text{Rs. } 14.$

Ex. 9. ***An inspector rejects 0.08% of the meters as defective. How many will he examine to reject 2 ?***

(M.A.T. 2000)

Sol. Let the number of meters to be examined be x.

Then, 0.08% of $x = 2 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{8}{100}\times\frac{1}{100}\times x\right) = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{2\times 100\times 100}{8}\right) = 2500.$

Ex. 10. ***Sixty-five percent of a number is 21 less than four-fifth of that number. What is the number ?***

Sol. Let the number be x.

Then, $\frac{4}{5}x - (65\% \text{ of } x) = 21 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{65}{100}x = 21 \Leftrightarrow 15x = 2100 \Leftrightarrow x = 140.$

Ex. 11. ***Difference of two numbers is 1660. If 7.5% of one number is 12.5% of the other number, find the two numbers.***

Sol. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, 7.5% of x = 12.5% of $y \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{125}{75}y = \frac{5}{3}y$

Now, $x - y = 1660 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{3}y - y = 1660 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}y = 1660 \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{1660\times 3}{2}\right) = 2490$

$\therefore$ One number = 2490, Second number $= \frac{5}{3}y = 4150.$

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Ex. 12. *In expressing a length 81.472 km as nearly as possible with three significant digits, find the percentage error.* (S.S.C. 1997)

Sol. Error = (81.5 − 81.472) km = 0.028

$$\text{Required percentage} = \left(\frac{0.028}{81.472} \times 100\right)\% = 0.034\%.$$

Ex. 13. *In an election between two candidates, 75% of the voters cast their votes, out of which 2% of the votes were declared invalid. A candidate got 9261 votes which were 75% of the total valid votes. Find the total number of votes enrolled in that election.* (S.S.C. 2003)

Sol. Let the total number of votes enrolled be x. Then,

Number of votes cast = 75% of x. Valid votes = 98% of (75% of x).

∴ 75% of [98% of (75% of x)] = 9261

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{75}{100} \times \frac{98}{100} \times \frac{75}{100} \times x\right) = 9261 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{9261 \times 100 \times 100 \times 100}{75 \times 98 \times 75}\right) = 16800.$$

Ex. 14. *Shobha's Mathematics Test had 75 problems i.e., 10 arithmetic, 30 algebra and 35 geometry problems. Although she answered 70% of the arithmetic, 40% of the algebra and 60% of the geometry problems correctly, she did not pass the test because she got less than 60% of the problems right. How many more questions she would have needed to answer correctly to earn a 60% passing grade?* (C.D.S. 2002)

Sol. Number of questions attempted correctly = (70% of 10 + 40% of 30 + 60% of 35)

= (7 + 12 + 21) = 40.

Questions to be answered correctly for 60% grade = 60% of 75 = 45.

∴ Required number of questions = (45 − 40) = 5.

Ex. 15. *If 50% of (x − y) = 30% of (x + y), then what percent of x is y?* (S.S.C. 2003)

Sol. $50\% \text{ of } (x - y) = 30\% \text{ of } (x + y) \Leftrightarrow \frac{50}{100}(x - y) = \frac{30}{100}(x + y)$

$\Leftrightarrow 5(x - y) = 3(x + y) \Leftrightarrow 2x = 8y \Leftrightarrow x = 4y.$

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \left(\frac{y}{x} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{y}{4y} \times 100\right)\% = 25\%.$$

Ex. 16. *Mr. Jones gave 40% of the money he had, to his wife. He also gave 20% of the remaining amount to each of his three sons. Half of the amount now left was spent on miscellaneous items and the remaining amount of Rs. 12,000 was deposited in the bank. How much money did Mr. Jones have initially?*

Sol. Let the initial amount with Mr. Jones be Rs. x. Then,

$$\text{Money given to wife} = \text{Rs. } \frac{40}{100}x = \text{Rs. } \frac{2x}{5}. \quad \text{Balance} = \text{Rs. } \left(x - \frac{2x}{5}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{3x}{5}.$$

$$\text{Money given to 3 sons} = \text{Rs. } \left[3 \times \left(\frac{20}{100} \times \frac{3x}{5}\right)\right] = \text{Rs. } \frac{9x}{25}.$$

$$\text{Balance} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{3x}{5} - \frac{9x}{25}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{6x}{25}.$$

$$\text{Amount deposited in bank} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6x}{25}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{3x}{25}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{3x}{25} = 12000 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{12000 \times 25}{3}\right) = 100000.$$

So, Mr. Jones initially had Rs. 1,00,000 with him.

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Short-cut Method : Let the initial amount with Mr. Jones be Rs. x.

Then, $\frac{1}{2}[100 - (3 \times 20)]\%$ of $(100 - 40\%$ of $x = 12000$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{60}{100} \times x = 12000 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{25}x = 12000 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{12000 \times 25}{3}\right) = 100000.$$

Ex. 17. ***10% of the inhabitants of a village having died of cholera, a panic set in, during which 25% of the remaining inhabitants left the village. The population is then reduced to 4050. Find the number of original inhabitants.*** (S.S.C. 2002)

Sol. Let the total number of original inhabitants be x.

Then, $(100 - 25\%$ of $(100 - 10\%$ of $x = 4050$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{75}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times x\right) = 4050 \Leftrightarrow \frac{27}{40}x = 4050 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{4050 \times 40}{27}\right) = 6000$$

$\therefore$ Number of original inhabitants = 6000.

Ex. 18. ***A salesman's commission is 5% on all sales upto Rs. 10,000 and 4% on all sales exceeding this. He remits Rs. 31,100 to his parent company after deducting his commission. Find the total sales.*** (R.R.B. 2001)

Sol. Let his total sales be Rs. x. Now, (Total Sales) − (Commission) = Rs. 31,100.

$\therefore$ $x - 5\%$ of $10000 + 4\%$ of $(x - 10000) = 31100$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \left[\frac{5}{100} \times 10000 + \frac{4}{100}(x - 10000)\right] = 31100 \Leftrightarrow x - 500 - \frac{(x - 10000)}{25} = 31100$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{x}{25} = 31200 \Leftrightarrow \frac{24x}{25} = 31200 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{31200 \times 25}{24}\right) = 32500.$$

$\therefore$ Total sales = Rs. 32,500.

Ex. 19. ***Raman's salary was decreased by 50% and subsequently increased by 50%. How much percent does he lose?*** (Hotel Management, 2003)

Sol. Let original salary = Rs. 100.

New final salary = 150% of (50% of Rs. 100) = Rs. $\left(\frac{150}{100} \times \frac{50}{100} \times 100\right)$ = Rs. 75

$\therefore$ Decrease = 25%.

Ex. 20. ***Purkan spends 75% of his income. His income is increased by 20% and he increased his expenditure by 10%. Find the percentage increase in his savings.***

Sol. Let original income = Rs. 100. Then, expenditure = Rs. 75 and savings = Rs. 25.

New income = Rs. 120. New expenditure = Rs. $\left(\frac{110}{100} \times 75\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{165}{2}$

New savings = Rs. $\left(120 - \frac{165}{2}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{75}{2}$.

Increase in savings = Rs. $\left(\frac{75}{2} - 25\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{25}{2}$.

$\therefore$ Increase% = $\left(\frac{25}{2} \times \frac{1}{25} \times 100\right)\%$ = 50%.

Ex. 21. ***The salary of a person was reduced by 10%. By what percent should his reduced salary be raised so as to bring it at par with his original salary?*** (S.S.C. 2004)

Sol. Let the original salary be Rs. 100. New salary = Rs. 90.

Increase on 90 = 10. Increase on 100 = $\left(\frac{10}{90} \times 100\right)\% = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$.

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Ex. 22. *When the price of a product was decreased by 10%, the number sold increased by 30%. What was the effect on the total revenue?* (R.D.I. 2003)

Sol. Let the price of the product be Rs. 100 and let original sale be 100 pieces.

Then, Total Revenue = Rs. (100 × 100) = Rs. 10000.

New revenue = Rs. (90 × 130) = Rs. 11700.

$\therefore$ Increase in revenue $= \left(\frac{1700}{10000} \times 100\right)\% = 17\%$.

Ex. 23. *If the numerator of a fraction be increased by 15% and its denominator be diminished by 8%, the value of the fraction is $\frac{15}{16}$. Find the original fraction.*

Sol. Let the original fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$.

Then, $\frac{115\% \text{ of } x}{92\% \text{ of } y} = \frac{15}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{115x}{92y} = \frac{15}{16} \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \left(\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{92}{115}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$.

Ex. 24. *In the new budget, the price of kerosene oil rose by 25%. By how much percent must a person reduce his consumption so that his expenditure on it does not increase?*

Sol. Reduction in consumption $= \left[\frac{R}{(100 + R)} \times 100\right]\% = \left(\frac{25}{125} \times 100\right)\% = 20\%$.

Ex. 25. *The population of a town is 1,76,400. If it increases at the rate of 5% per annum, what will be its population 2 years hence? What was it 2 years ago?*

Sol. Population after 2 years $= 176400 \times \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 = \left(176400 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{40}\right) = 194481$

Population 2 years ago $= \frac{176400}{\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2} = \left(176400 \times \frac{20}{21} \times \frac{20}{21}\right) = 160000$.

Ex. 26. *The value of a machine depreciates at the rate of 10% per annum. If its present value is Rs. 1,62,000, what will be its worth after 2 years? What was the value of the machine 2 years ago?*

Sol. Value of the machine after 2 years

$= \text{Rs.}\left[162000 \times \left(1 - \frac{10}{100}\right)^2\right] = \text{Rs.}\left(162000 \times \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{9}{10}\right) = \text{Rs. } 131220$.

Value of the machine 2 years ago

$= \text{Rs.}\left[\frac{162000}{\left(1 - \frac{10}{100}\right)^2}\right] = \text{Rs.}\left(162000 \times \frac{10}{9} \times \frac{10}{9}\right) = \text{Rs. } 200000$.

Ex. 27. *During one year, the population of a town increased by 5% and during the next year, the population decreased by 6%. If the total population is 9975 at the end of the second year, then what was the population size in the beginning of the first year?* (Hotel Management, 2003)

Sol. Population in the beginning of the first year

$= \frac{9975}{\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)\left(1 - \frac{5}{100}\right)} = \left(9975 \times \frac{20}{21} \times \frac{20}{19}\right) = 10000$.

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Ex. 28. *If A earns $33\frac{1}{3}$% more than B, how much percent does B earn less than A?*

Sol. Required percentage $= \left[\dfrac{\left(\frac{100}{3}\right)}{\left(100+\frac{100}{3}\right)} \times 100\right]\% = \left(\dfrac{100}{400} \times 100\right)\% = 25\%.$

Ex. 29. *If A's salary is 20% less than B's salary, by how much percent is B's salary more than A's?*

Sol. Required percentage $= \left[\dfrac{20}{(100-20)} \times 100\right]\% = 25\%.$

Ex. 30. *How many kg of pure salt must be added to 30 kg of 2% solution of salt and water to increase it to a 10% solution?* (M.A.T. 2004)

Sol. Amount of salt in 30 kg solution $= \left(\dfrac{2}{100} \times 30\right)$ kg $= 0.6$ kg

Let x kg of pure salt be added.

Then, $\dfrac{0.6+x}{30+x} = \dfrac{10}{100} \Leftrightarrow 60+100x = 300+10x \Leftrightarrow 90x = 240 \Leftrightarrow x = \dfrac{8}{3} = 2\dfrac{2}{3}.$

Ex. 31. *Due to a reduction of $6\frac{1}{4}$% in the price of sugar, a man is able to buy 1 kg more for Rs. 120. Find the original and reduced rate of sugar.*

Sol. Let original rate be Rs. x per kg.

Reduced rate $=$ Rs. $\left[\left(100-\dfrac{25}{4}\right) \times \dfrac{1}{100}x\right] =$ Rs. $\dfrac{15x}{16}$ per kg.

$\therefore \quad \dfrac{120}{\frac{15x}{16}} - \dfrac{120}{x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{128}{x} - \dfrac{120}{x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 8.$

So, original rate $=$ Rs. 8 per kg.

Reduced rate $=$ Rs $\left(\dfrac{15}{16} \times 8\right)$ per kg $=$ Rs.7.50 per kg.

Ex. 32. *In an examination, 35% of total students failed in Hindi, 45% failed in English and 20% in both. Find the percentage of those who passed in both the subjects.*

Sol. Let A and B be the sets of students who failed in Hindi and English respectively.

Then, $n(A) = 35$, $n(B) = 45$, $n(A \cap B) = 20$.

So, $n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = (35 + 45 - 20) = 60$.

$\therefore$ Percentage failed in Hindi or English or both $= 60\%$.

Hence, percentage passed $= (100 - 60)\% = 40\%$.

Ex. 33. *In an examination, 80% of the students passed in English, 85% in Mathematics and 75% in both English and Mathematics. If 40 students failed in both the subjects, find the total number of students.*

Sol. Let the total number of students be x.

Let A and B represent the sets of students who passed in English and Mathematics respectively.

Then, number of students passed in one or both the subjects

$= n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = 80\%$ of $x + 85\%$ of $x - 75\%$ of x

$= \left(\dfrac{80}{100}x + \dfrac{85}{100}x - \dfrac{75}{100}x\right) = \dfrac{90}{100}x = \dfrac{9}{10}x.$

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$\therefore$ Students who failed in both the subjects $= \left(x - \frac{9x}{10}\right) = \frac{x}{10}$.

So, $\frac{x}{10} = 40$ or $x = 400$. Hence, total number of students $= 400$.

EXERCISE 10

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : *Mark (✓) against the correct answer :*

1. The ratio 5 : 4 expressed as a percent equals (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 12.5% (b) 40% (c) 80% (d) 125%

2. 3.5 can be expressed in terms of percentage as : (R.R.B. 1998)
(a) 0.35% (b) 3.5% (c) 35% (d) 350%

3. Half of 1 percent written as a decimal is : (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) 0.005 (b) 0.05 (c) 0.02 (d) 0.2

4. What is 15 percent of Rs. 34 ? (I.M.T. 2002)
(a) Rs. 3.40 (b) Rs. 3.75 (c) Rs. 4.50 (d) Rs. 5.10

5. 63% of $3\frac{4}{7}$ is :
(a) 2.25 (b) 2.40 (c) 2.50 (d) 2.75

6. 88% of 370 + 24% of 210 − ? = 118 (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 250 (b) 258 (c) 268 (d) 358

7. 860% of 50 + 50% of 960 = ? (R.B.I. 2003)
(a) 430 (b) 516 (c) 860 (d) 960

8. 45% of 750 − 25% of 480 = ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) 216 (b) 217.50 (c) 236.50 (d) 245

9. 40% of 1640 + ? = 35% of 980 + 150% of 860 (S.B.I.P.O. 1997)
(a) 972 (b) 842 (c) 962 (d) 1053

10. 218% of 1674 = ? × 180
(a) 0.5 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) None of these

11. 60% of 264 is the same as : (Hotel Management, 2001)
(a) 10% of 44 (b) 15% of 1056 (c) 30% of 132 (d) None of these

12. 270 candidates appeared for an examination, of which 252 passed. The pass percentage is :
(a) 80% (b) $83\frac{1}{2}$% (c) $90\frac{1}{3}$% (d) $93\frac{1}{3}$%

13. 5 out of 2250 parts of earth is sulphur. What is the percentage of sulphur in earth ?
(a) $\frac{11}{50}$ (b) $\frac{2}{9}$ (c) $\frac{1}{45}$ (d) $\frac{2}{45}$

14. What percent of 7.2 kg is 18 gms ?
(a) .0263% (b) .263% (c) 2.63% (d) 26%

15. 0.01 is what percent of 0.1 ? (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) $\frac{1}{100}$ (b) $\frac{1}{10}$ (c) 10 (d) 100

16. What percent of Rs. 2550 is Rs. 1887.50 ? (Hotel Management, 2002)
(a) 60% (b) 75% (c) 50% (d) 90%

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17. What percent of a day is 3 hours ? (R.R.B. 2003)
(a) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ (b) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (c) $18\frac{2}{3}\%$ (d) $22\frac{1}{2}\%$

18. It costs Re. 1 to photocopy a sheet of paper. However, 2% discount is allowed on all photocopies done after first 1000 sheets. How much will it cost to copy 5000 sheets of paper ? (IGNOU, 2002)
(a) Rs. 3920 (b) Rs. 3980 (c) Rs. 4900 (d) Rs. 4920

19. A housewife saved Rs. 2.50 in buying an item on sale. If she spent Rs. 25 for the item, approximately how much percent she saved in the transaction ?
(a) 8% (b) 9% (c) 10% (d) 11%
(Section Officers', 2003)

20. How many litres of pure acid are there in 8 litres of a 20% solution ?
(a) 1.4 (b) 1.5 (c) 1.6 (d) 2.4

21. Rajeev buys goods worth Rs. 6850. He gets a rebate of 6% on it. After getting the rebate, he pays sales tax @ 10%. Find the amount he will have to pay for the goods.
(a) Rs. 6876.10 (b) Rs. 6999.20 (c) Rs. 6654 (d) Rs. 7000
(M.A.T. 2002)

22. Which one of the following shows the best percentage ? (Hotel Management, 1996)
(a) $\frac{384}{640}$ (b) $\frac{425}{500}$ (c) $\frac{570}{700}$ (d) $\frac{480}{660}$

23. 5% of (26% of Rs. 1000) is
(a) Rs. 5 (b) Rs. 17.50 (c) Rs. 20 (d) Rs. 25

24. 0.15% of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of Rs. 10,000 is (S.S.C. 2002)
(a) Rs. 0.05 (b) Rs. 5 (c) Rs. 105 (d) Rs. 150

25. 30% of 28% of 480 is the same as
(a) 15% of 56% of 240 (b) 30% of 28% of 240
(c) 60% of 56% of 240 (d) None of these

26. What is 25% of 25% equal to ?
(a) 0.00625 (b) 0.0625 (c) 0.625 (d) 6.25

27. What percent is 3% of 6% ?
(a) 15% (b) 30% (c) 50% (d) 60%

28. 4598 is 95% of ?
(a) 4800 (b) 4840 (c) 4850 (d) 4880
(Bank P.O. 2002)

29. 2% of 360 = 129.6
(a) 36 (b) 64 (c) 72 (d) 77
(Bank P.O. 2003)

30. 2% of 932 + 30 = 309.6
(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 40
(Bank P.O. 2000)

31. 45% of 1500 + 35% of 1700 = 2% of 3178
(a) 30 (b) 35 (c) 46 (d) None of these
(Bank P.O. 2003)

32. 65% of ? = 20% of 422.50
(a) 84.5 (b) 130 (c) 130.425 (d) 200

33. An agent gets a commission of 2.5% on the sales of cloth. If on a certain day, he gets Rs. 13.50 as commission, the cloth sold through him on that day is worth
(a) Rs. 250 (b) Rs. 500 (c) Rs. 750 (d) Rs. 1250

34. If Rs. 2800 is $\frac{2}{7}$ percent of the value of a house, the worth of the house (in Rs.) is :
(L.I.C. 2003)
(a) 8,00,000 (b) 9,80,000 (c) 10,00,000 (d) 12,00,000

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35. 15% of 77% of 582 = 17.46
(a) 2 (b) 10 (c) 20 (d) None of these

36. $\sqrt{784}$? = 78% of 600 ·
(a) 342 (b) 352 (c) 362 (d) 372

37. If 120 is 20% of a number, then 120% of that number will be :
(a) 20 (b) 120 (c) 360 (d) 720
(Section Officers', 2003)

38. If 35% of a number is 175, then what percent of 175 is that number ?
(a) 35% (b) 65% (c) 280% (d) None of these

39. Two-fifth of one-third of three-seventh of a number is 15. What is 10 percent of that number ?
(Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) 72 (b) 84 (c) 136 (d) 140 (e) None of these

40. The difference between a number and its two-fifth is 510. What is 10% of that number ?
(a) 12.75 (b) 85 (c) 204 (d) None of these
(Bank P.O. 2003)

41. If 15% of 40 is greater than 25% of a number by 2, then the number is :
(a) 12 (b) 16 (c) 24 (d) 32

42. Subtracting 40% of a number from the number, we get the result as 30. The number is :
(a) 28 (b) 50 (c) 52 (d) 70

43. If 36% of a number is 12 less than 50% of that number, then the number is :
(a) 40 (b) 50 (c) 60 (d) 80
(C.D.I. 1998)

44. The number which exceeds 16% of it by 42 is :
(C.B.I. 1997)
(a) 50 (b) 52 (c) 55 (d) 60

45. What percentage of numbers from 1 to 70 have squares that end in the digit 1 ?
(a) 1 (b) 14 (c) 20 (d) 21
(M.B.A. 2002)

46. By how much percent is four-fifth of 70 lesser than five-seventh of 112 ?
(a) 24% (b) 30% (c) 36% (d) 42%

47. If a number x is 10% less than another number y and y is 10% more than 125, then x is equal to :
(S.S.C. 2002)
(a) 123.75 (b) 140.55 (c) 143 (d) 150

48. If 75% of a number is added to 75, then the result is the number itself. The number is :
(Section Officers', 2001)
(a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 300 (d) 400

49. A number, when 35 is subtracted from it, reduces to its 80 percent. What is four-fifth of that number ?
(B.S.R.B. 1998)
(a) 70 (b) 90 (c) 120 (d) 140

50. Which of the following multipliers will cause a number to be increased by 29.7% ?
(a) 1.297 (b) 12.97 (c) 129.7 (d) 1297

51. The sum of two numbers is 2490. If 6.5% of one number is equal to 8.5% of the other, then the numbers are :
(IGNOU, 2003)
(a) 989, 1501 (b) 1011, 1479 (c) 1401, 1089 (d) 1411, 1079

52. The sum of two numbers is $\frac{28}{25}$ of the first number. The second number is what percent of the first ?
(Hotel Management, 1997)
(a) 12% (b) 14% (c) 16% (d) 18%

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53. If 25% of a number is subtracted from a second number, the second number reduces to its five-sixth. What is the ratio of the first number to the second number ?
(a) 1 : 3 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 3 : 2 (d) Data inadequate
(S.B.I.P.O. 1999)

54. The difference of two numbers is 20% of the larger number. If the smaller number is 20, then the larger number is : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 25 (b) 45 (c) 50 (d) 80

55. When any number is divided by 12, then dividend becomes $\frac{1}{4}$th of the other number. By how much percent first number is greater than the second number ?
(a) 150 (b) 200 (c) 300 (d) Data inadequate
(Bank P.O. 2000)

56. If one number is 60% of the other and 4 times the sum of their squares is 656, then the numbers are : (Hotel Management, 1998)
(a) 4, 5 (b) 8, 10 (c) 16, 20 (d) None of these

57. Two numbers A and B are such that the sum of 5% of A and 4% of B is two-third of the sum of 6% of A and 8% of B. Find the ratio of A : B (M.B.A. 2002)
(a) 2 : 3 (b) 1 : 1 (c) 3 : 4 (d) 4 : 3

58. Three candidates contested an election and received 1256, 7690 and 11628 votes respectively. What percentage of the total votes did the winning candidate get ?
(a) 57% (b) 60% (c) 65% (d) 90%
(I.M.T. 2002)

59. The population of a town increased from 1,76,000 to 2,82,500 in a decade. The average percent increase of population per year is : (C.B.I. 1997)
(a) 4.37% (b) 5% (c) 6% (d) 8.75%

60. A student multiplied a number by $\frac{3}{5}$ instead of $\frac{5}{3}$. What is the percentage error in the calculation ? (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) 34% (b) 44% (c) 54% (d) 64%

61. A tempo is insured to the extent of $\frac{4}{5}$ of its original value. If the premium of it at the rate of 1.3 percent amounts to Rs. 910, the original value of the tempo is :
(a) Rs. 78,500 (b) Rs. 80,000 (c) Rs. 82,500 (d) Rs. 87,500

62. When 15% is lost in grinding wheat, a country can export 30 lakh tons of wheat. On the other hand, if 10% is lost in grinding, it can export 40 lakh tons of wheat. The production of wheat in the country is :
(a) 20 lakh tons (b) 30 lakh tons (c) 200 lakh tons (d) 300 lakh tons

63. In a competitive examination in State A, 6% candidates got selected from the total appeared candidates. State B had an equal number of candidates appeared and 7% candidates got selected with 80 more candidates got selected than A. What was the number of candidates appeared from each State ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)
(a) 7600 (b) 8000 (c) 8400 (d) Data inadequate

64. The price of a car is Rs. 3,25,000. It was insured to 85% of its price. The car was damaged completely in an accident and the insurance company paid 90% of the insurance. What was the difference between the price of the car and the amount received ?
(a) Rs. 32,500 (b) Rs. 48,750 (c) Rs. 76,375 (d) Rs. 81,250
(Bank P.O. 2003)

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65. Gauri went to the stationers and bought things worth Rs. 25, out of which 80 paise went on sales tax on taxable purchases. If the tax rate was 8%, then what was the cost of the tax free items ? (M.A.T. 2003)
(a) Rs. 19 (b) Rs. 15.70 (c) Rs. 18.70 (d) Rs. 20

66. A batsman scored 110 runs which included 3 boundaries and 8 sixes. What percent of his total score did he make by running between the wickets ? (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 45% (b) $45\frac{5}{11}\%$ (c) $54\frac{6}{11}\%$ (d) 55%

67. After deducting a commission of 5%, a T.V. set costs Rs. 9500. Its marked price is :
(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 10,075 (c) Rs. 10,100 (d) Rs. 10,500

68. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. Originally, he had : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 588 apples (b) 600 apples (c) 672 apples (d) 700 apples

69. A person who spends $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of his income is able to save Rs. 1600 per month. His monthly expenses (in Rs.) are (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) Rs. 1200 (b) Rs. 2400 (c) Rs. 3000 (d) Rs. 3200

70. In an examination, 35% of the students passed and 455 failed. How many students appeared for the examination ? (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 490 (b) 700 (c) 945 (d) 1300

71. In a market survey, 20% opted for product A whereas 60% opted for product B. The remaining individuals were not certain. If the difference between those who opted for product B and those who were uncertain was 720, how many individuals were covered in the survey ?
(a) 1440 (b) 1800 (c) 3600 (d) Data inadequate

72. A student has to obtain 33% of the total marks to pass. He got 125 marks and failed by 40 marks. The maximum marks are : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 300 (b) 500 (c) 800 (d) 1000

73. In an election a candidate who gets 84% of the votes is elected by a majority of 476 votes. What is the total number of votes polled ? (Hotel Management, 2003)
(a) 672 (b) 700 (c) 749 (d) 848

74. In an election between two candidates, one got 55% of the total valid votes. 20% of the votes were invalid. If the total number of votes was 7500, the number of valid votes that the other candidate got, was : (R.R.B. 2003)
(a) 2700 (b) 2900 (c) 3000 (d) 3100

75. At an election involving two candidates, 68 votes were declared invalid. The winning candidate secures 52% and wins by 68 votes. The total number of votes polled is :
(a) 2382 (b) 2450 (c) 2515 (d) None of these

76. 10% of the voters did not cast their vote in an election between two candidates. 10% of the votes polled were found invalid. The successful candidate got 54% of the valid votes and won by a majority of 1620 votes. The number of voters enrolled on the voters' list was : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 25000 (b) 33000 (c) 35000 (d) 40000

77. 5% of the people eligible to vote are between 18 and 21 years of age. In an election, 85% of those eligible to vote, who were between 18 and 21, actually voted. In that election, the number of persons between 18 and 21, who actually voted, was what percent of those eligible to vote ? (R.R.B. 1998)
(a) 4.2 (b) 6.4 (c) 6.8 (d) 8

78. In an election, 30% of the voters voted for candidate A whereas 60% of the remaining voted for candidate B. The remaining voters did not vote. If the difference between

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those who voted for candidate A and those who did not vote was 1200, how many individuals were eligible for casting vote in that election ?

(a) 10,000 (b) 45,000 (c) 60,000 (d) 73,000

79. Two tailors X and Y are paid a total of Rs. 550 per week by their employer. If X is paid 120 percent of the sum paid to Y, how much is Y paid per week ?

(a) Rs. 200 (b) Rs. 250 (c) Rs. 300 (d) None of these

(N.I.F.T. 2000)

80. While purchasing one item costing Rs. 400, I had to pay the sales tax at 7% and on another costing Rs. 6400, the sales tax was 8%. What percent of the sales tax I had to pay, taking the two items together on an average ?

(a) 8% (b) $8\frac{13}{17}\%$ (c) $8\frac{15}{17}\%$ (d) $8\frac{1}{2}\%$

81. A student secures 90%, 80% and 54% marks in test papers with 100, 150 and 200 respectively as maximum marks. The percentage of his aggregate is :

(a) 64 (b) 68 (c) 70 (d) None of these

(Hotel Management, 1999)

82. 1100 boys and 700 girls are examined in a test; 42% of the boys and 30% of the girls pass. The percentage of the total who failed is :

(a) 58% (b) $62\frac{2}{3}\%$ (c) 64% (d) 78%

83. In a certain school, 20% of students are below 8 years of age. The number of students above 8 years of age is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the number of students of 8 years age which is 48. What is the total number of students in the school ? (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) 72 (b) 80 (c) 120 (d) 150 (e) None of these

84. In an examination, 5% of the applicants were found ineligible and 85% of the eligible candidates belonged to the general category. If 4275 eligible candidates belonged to other categories, then how many candidates applied for the examination ?

(a) 30,000 (b) 35,000 (c) 37,000 (d) None of these

(Hotel Management, 1996)

85. Two students appeared at an examination. One of them secured 9 marks more than the other and his marks was 56% of the sum of their marks. The marks obtained by them are : (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) 39, 30 (b) 41, 32 (c) 42, 33 (d) 43, 34

86. If x is 90% of y, then what percent of x is y ? (S.S.C. 1997)

(a) 90% (b) $101\frac{1}{9}\%$ (c) $111\frac{1}{9}\%$ (d) 190%

87. x% of y is y% of :

(a) x (b) 100x (c) $\frac{x}{100}$ (d) $\frac{y}{100}$

88. If 20% of a = b, then b% of 20 is the same as : (Hotel Management, 1998)

(a) 4% of a (b) 5% of a (c) 20% of a (d) None of these

89. If x% of y is the same as $\frac{4}{5}$ of 80, then the value of xy is :

(a) 320 (b) 400 (c) 640 (d) None of these

90. If x% of y is 100 and y% of z is 200, then find a relation between x and z

(a) $z = \frac{x}{2}$ (b) $z = 2x$ (c) $z = \frac{x}{4}$ (d) $z = 4x$

(S.S.C. 2002)

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91. If p% of p is 36, then p is equal to : (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 15 (b) 60 (c) 600 (d) 3600

92. If x% of y is equal to z, what percent of z is x ? (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) $\frac{y^2}{100}$ (b) $\frac{y}{100^2}$ (c) $\frac{100}{y}$ (d) $\frac{100^2}{y}$

93. If x is 80% of y, then what percent of $2x$ is y ? (C.B.I. 1998)
(a) 40% (b) $62\frac{1}{2}$% (c) $66\frac{2}{3}$% (d) 80%

94. Subtracting 6% of x from x is equivalent to multiplying x by how much ?
(a) 0.094 (b) 0.94 (c) 9.4 (d) 94

95. (x% of y + y% of x) = ?
(a) x% of y (b) y% of x (c) 2% of xy (d) xy% of 3

96. If A is 150 percent of B, then B is what percent of (A + B) ?
(a) $33\frac{1}{3}$% (b) 40% (c) $66\frac{2}{3}$% (d) 75%

97. If 8% of x = 4% of y, then 20% of x is :
(a) 10% of y (b) 16% of y (c) 80% of y (d) None of these

98. If 20% of A = B and 40% of B = C, then 50% of (A + B) is :
(a) 30% of C (b) 60% of C (c) 75% of C (d) None of these

99. If x% of a is the same as y% of b, then z% of b is :
(a) $\frac{xy}{z}$% of a (b) $\frac{yz}{x}$% of a (c) $\frac{xz}{y}$% of a (d) None of these

100. If A = x% of y and B = y% of x, then which of the following is true ?
(a) A is smaller than B. (b) A is greater than B.
(c) Relationship between A and B cannot be determined.
(d) If x is smaller than y, then A is greater than B.
(e) None of these (Bank P.O. 2003)

101. $33\frac{1}{3}$% of a man's daily output is equal to 50% of a second man's daily output. If the second man turns out 1500 screws daily, then the first man's output in terms of making screws is :
(a) 500 (b) 1000 (c) 3000 (d) 2250

Directions (*Questions 102 to 106*) : *A survey of magazine reading habits of the people living in five cities P, Q, R, S and T is summarised in a table given below. The Column I in the table gives percentage of magazine-readers in each city who read only one magazine a week. The Column II gives the total number of magazine-readers who read two or more magazines a week. Read the table and then answer these questions :* (S.S.C. 1999)

City	I	II
P	75	8000
Q	80	3500
R	60	3000
S	55	2700
T	25	4200

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102. The city with the lowest number of magazine-readers is :
(a) Q (b) R (c) S (d) T

103. Which city has the highest number of magazine-readers who read only one magazine a week ?
(a) P (b) Q (c) R (d) S

104. The highest number of magazine-readers in any given city is :
(a) 17500 (b) 18000 (c) 24000 (d) 30000

105. How many magazine-readers in city Q read only one magazine a week ?
(a) 14000 (b) 18000 (c) 13500 (d) 16500

106. The total number of all the magazine-readers in the five cities who read only one magazine a week is :
(a) 15400 (b) 24000 (c) 41300 (d) 42000

107. Rohit spends 40% of his salary on food, 20% on house rent, 10% on entertainment and 10% on conveyance. If his savings at the end of a month are Rs. 1500, then his monthly salary is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) Rs. 6000 (b) Rs. 7500 (c) Rs. 8000 (d) Rs. 10,000

108. Kunal spent Rs. 35,000 in buying raw materials, Rs. 40,000 in buying machinery and 20% of the total amount he had as cash with him. What was the total amount ?
(a) Rs. 90,000 (b) Rs. 85,750 (c) Rs. 90,000 (d) Rs. 88,750

109. Gaurav spends 20% of his monthly income on food articles, 40% of the remaining on conveyance and clothes and saves 50% of the remaining. If his monthly salary is Rs. 18,400, how much money does he save every month ?
(a) Rs. 3624 (b) Rs. 3884 (c) Rs. 4264 (d) Rs. 5688

110. A spider climbs $62\frac{1}{2}$% of the height of the pole in one hour and in the next hour it covered $12\frac{1}{2}$% of the remaining height. If the height of the pole is 192 m, then distance climbed in second hour is : (Section Officers', 2003)
(a) 3 m (b) 5 m (c) 7 m (d) 9 m

111. A man spends 35% of his income on food, 25% on children's education and 80% of the remaining on house rent. What percent of his income he is left with ?
(a) 8% (b) 10% (c) 12% (d) 14%

112. From the salary of an officer 10% is deducted as house rent, 20% of the rest he spends on conveyance, 20% of the rest he pays as income tax and 10% of the balance, he spends on clothes. Then, he is left with Rs. 15,552. Find his total salary.
(a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs. 30,000 (c) Rs. 35,000 (d) Rs. 40,000
(L.I.C.A.A.O. 2003)

113. Aman gave 40% of the amount he had to Rohan. Rohan in turn gave one-fourth of what he received from Aman to Sahil. After paying Rs. 200 to the taxi driver out of the amount he got from Rohan, Sahil now has Rs. 600 left with him. How much amount did Aman have ? (Bank P.O. 2000)
(a) Rs. 1000 (b) Rs. 8000 (c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Data inadequate

114. Sameer spends 24% of his monthly income on food and 15% on the education of his children. Of the remaining salary, he spends 25% on entertainment and 20% on conveyance. He is now left with Rs. 10,736. What is the monthly salary of Sameer ?
(a) Rs. 27,600 (b) Rs. 28,000 (c) Rs. 31,200 (d) Rs. 32,000
(Bank P.O. 2004)

115. 405 sweets were distributed equally among children in such a way that the number of sweets received by each child is 20% of the total number of children. How many sweets did each child receive ? (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 9 (b) 15 (c) 18 (d) 45

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116. The sum of the number of boys and girls in a school is 150. If the number of boys is x, then the number of girls becomes $x\%$ of the total number of students. The number of boys is : (S.S.C. 2002)
(a) 40 (b) 50 (c) 60 (d) 92

117. In an examination of n questions, a student replied 15 out of the first 20 questions correctly. Of the remaining questions, he answered one-third correctly. All the questions have the same credit. If the student gets 50% marks, the value of n is :
(a) 30 (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) 120

118. The salaries of A and B together amount to Rs. 2000. A spends 95% of his salary and B, 85% of his. If now, their savings are the same, what is A's salary ?
(a) Rs. 750 (b) Rs. 1250 (c) Rs. 1500 (d) Rs. 1300

119. A's marks in Biology are 20 less than 20% of the total marks obtained by him in Biology, Maths and Drawing. If his marks in Drawing be 50, what are his marks in Maths ?
(a) 40 (b) 45
(c) 50 (d) Cannot be determined

120. A salesman is allowed $9\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount on the total sales made by him plus a bonus of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the sales over Rs. 10,000. If his total earnings were Rs. 1990, then his total sales (in Rs.) were : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 30,000 (b) 32,000 (c) 34,000 (d) 35,000

121. In an examination, there are three papers and a candidate has to get 35% of the total to pass. In one paper, he gets 62 out of 150 and in the second 35 out of 150. How much must he get, out of 180, in the third paper to just qualify for a pass ?
(a) 60.5 (b) 68 (c) 70 (d) 71
(R.R.B. 2002)

122. In a History examination, the average for the entire class was 80 marks. If 10% of the students scored 95 marks and 20% scored 90 marks, what was the average marks of the remaining students of the class ? (D.M.R.C. 2003)
(a) 65.5 (b) 72.5 (c) 75 (d) 85

123. A scored 50% marks and failed by 15 marks. B scored 40% marks and obtained 35 marks more than those required to pass. The pass percentage is . (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 33% (b) 38% (c) 43% (d) 46%

124. The price of a table is Rs. 400 more than that of a chair. If 6 tables and 6 chairs together cost Rs. 4800, by what percent is the price of the chair less than that of the table ?
(a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (b) 50% (c) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ (d) None of these

125. In a recent survey 40% houses contained two or more people. Of those houses containing only one person, 25% were having only a male. What is the percentage of all houses, which contain exactly one female and no males ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)
(a) 15 (b) 40 (c) 75
(d) Can't be determined (e) None of these

126. In a city, 40% of the people are illiterate and 60% are poor. Among the rich, 10% are illiterate. What percentage of the poor population is illiterate ?
(a) 36% (b) 40% (c) 60% (d) None of these

127. Of the 1000 inhabitants of a town, 60% are males of whom 20% are literate. If, of all the inhabitants, 25% are literate, then what percent of the females of the town are literate ? (M.A.T. 2003)
(a) 22.5 (b) 27.5 (c) 32.5 (d) 37.5

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128. $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the candidates in an examination were girls, 75% of the boys and $62\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the girls passed and 312 girls failed. The number of boys failed was :

(a) 350 (b) 360 (c) 370 (d) 380

(S.S.C. 2003)

129. $\frac{5}{9}$ part of the population in a village are males. If 30% of the males are married, the percentage of unmarried females in the total population is :

(a) 20% (b) $27\frac{7}{9}\%$ (c) 40% (d) 70%

130. In a city, 35% of the population is composed of migrants, 20% of whom are from rural areas. Of the local population, 48% is female while this figure for rural and urban migrants is 30% and 40% respectively. If the total population of the city is 723400, what is its female population ?

(a) 394138 (b) 349580 (c) 509940 (d) None of these

131. The boys and girls in a college are in the ratio 3 : 2. If 20% of the boys and 25% of the girls are adults, the percentage of students who are not adults is :

(a) 58% (b) 67.5% (c) 78% (d) 82.5%

132. A man bought a house for Rs. 5 lakhs and rents it. He puts $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of each month's rent aside for repairs, pays Rs. 1660 as annual taxes and realises 10% on his investment thereafter. The monthly rent of the house is :

(a) Rs. 2460 (b) Rs. 2500 (c) Rs. 4920 (d) Rs. 5000

133. A debtor can pay 87 paise in the rupee, but if his creditors would take 20% of his debts, he could pay them and have Rs. 42 left. His debts and assets respectively are :

(a) Rs. 400, Rs. 520 (b) Rs. 500, Rs. 521
(c) Rs. 500, Rs. 522 (d) Rs. 1000, Rs. 525

134. If the price of a book is first decreased by 25% and then increased by 20%, then the net change in the price will be : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) No change (b) 5% increase (c) 5% decrease (d) 10% decrease

135. The price of a shirt is increased by 15% and then reduced by 15%. The final price of the shirt : (Hotel Management, 2002)

(a) does not change (b) increases by 2.25%
(c) decreases by 2.25% (d) None of these

136. A number is decreased by 10% and then increased by 10%. The number so obtained is 10 less than the original number. What was the original number ? (S.S.C. 1999)

(a) 1000 (b) 1050 (c) 1500 (d) 2000

137. The price of an article was increased by $r\%$. Later the new price was decreased by $r\%$. If the latest price was Re. 1, then the original price was : (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) Re. 1 (b) Rs. $\left(\frac{1-r^2}{100}\right)$

(c) Rs. $\frac{\sqrt{1-r^2}}{100}$ (d) Rs. $\left(\frac{10000}{10000-r^2}\right)$

138. Peter could save 10% of his income. But two years later when his income is increased by 20%, he could save the same amount only as before. By how much percent has his expenditure increased ? (R.R.B. 2003)

(a) 22% (b) $22\frac{2}{9}\%$ (c) $23\frac{1}{3}\%$ (d) 24%

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139. Madan pays income tax at the rate of 10%. If his income increased by 20% and his tax rate increases to 16%, his net income would increase by Rs. 350. What is Madan's income ?
(a) Rs. 8000 (b) Rs. 10,000 (c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Rs. 14,000

140. Mr. X, a businessman had the income in the year 2000, such that he earned a profit of 20% on his investment in the business. In the year 2001, his investment was less by Rs. 6000 but still had the same income (Income = Investment + Profit) as that in 2000. Thus, the percent profit earned in 2001 increased by 6%. What was his investment in 2000 ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2001)
(a) Rs. 1,02,000 (b) Rs. 1,05,000 (c) Rs. 1,50,500
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

141. What percent decrease in salaries would exactly cancel out the 20 percent increase ?
(a) $16\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) $33\frac{1}{3}$
(S.S.C. 2000)

142. A number is increased by 20% and then again by 20%. By what percent should the increased number be reduced so as to get back the original number ? (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) $19\frac{11}{31}\%$ (b) $30\frac{5}{9}\%$ (c) 40% (d) 44%

143. The price of a T.V. set is decreased by 25% as a result of which the sale increased by 20%. What will be the effect on the total revenue of the shop ? (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) No effect (b) 5% decrease (c) 5% increase
(d) 10% increase (e) None of these

144. The price of tea being increased by 20%, a man reduces his consumption by 20%. By how much percent will his expenses for tea be decreased ? (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 2% (b) 4% (c) 0% (d) 8%

145. Entry fee in an exhibition was Re. 1. Later, this was reduced by 25% which increased the sale by 20%. The percentage increase in the number of visitors is
(a) 54 (b) 57 (c) 60 (d) 66

146. The income of a broker remains unchanged though the rate of commission is increased from 4% to 5%. The percentage of slump in business is
(a) 1% (b) 8% (c) 20% (d) 80%

147. In a fraction, if numerator is increased by 40% and denominator is increased by 80%, then what fraction of the original is the new fraction ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{7}{9}$ (c) $\frac{7}{18}$ (d) Data inadequate

148. If the price of petrol is increased by 30%, by how much percent a car owner must reduce his consumption in order to maintain the same budget ? (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 21% (b) $21\frac{1}{3}\%$ (c) $23\frac{1}{13}\%$ (d) 33%

149. The price of wheat falls by 16%. By what percentage a person can increase the consumption of wheat so that his overall budget does not change ? (M.B.A. 2002)
(a) 16% (b) 18% (c) 18.5% (d) 19%

150. The price of oil is increased by 25%. If the expenditure is not allowed to increase, the ratio between the reduction in consumption and the original consumption is
(a) 1 : 3 (b) 1 : 4 (c) 1 : 5 (d) 1 : 6

151. If the price of sugar rises from Rs. 6 per kg to Rs. 7.50 per kg, a person, to have no increase in his expenditure on sugar, will have to reduce his consumption of sugar by
(a) 15% (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) 30%

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152. Prices register an increase of 10% on foodgrains and 15% on other items of expenditure. If the ratio of an employee's expenditure on foodgrains and other items be 2 : 5, by how much should his salary be increased in order that he may maintain the same level of consumption as before, his present salary being Rs. 2580 ?

(a) Rs. 323.75 (b) Rs. 350 (c) Rs. 360.50 (d) None of these

153. A district has 64000 inhabitants. If the population increases at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$% per annum, then the number of inhabitants at the end of 3 years will be (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) 68911 (b) 65921 (c) 69230 (d) 70000

154. If inflation increases at a rate of 8% p.a., what will a Rs. 20 article cost at the end of two years ? (Bank P.O. 1999)

(a) Between Rs. 20 and Rs. 21 (b) Between Rs. 21 and Rs. 22

(c) Between Rs. 22 and Rs. 23 (d) Between Rs. 23 and Rs. 24

155. The population of a town was 1,60,000 three years ago. If it increased by 3%, 2.5% and 5% respectively in the last three years, then the present population is :

(a) 1,77,000 (b) 1,77,366 (c) 1,77,461 (d) 1,77,596

(IGNOU, 2003)

156. The population of a town 2 years ago was 62,500. Due to migration to big cities, it decreases every year at the rate of 4%. The present population of the town is :

(a) 56,700 (b) 57,600 (c) 58,900 (d) 60,000

(S.S.C. 2004)

157. Depreciation applicable to an equipment is 20%. The value of the equipment 3 years from now will be less by (M.B.A. 2002)

(a) 45% (b) 48.8% (c) 51.2% (d) 50%

158. The population of a town increases by 5% annually. If its population in 2001 was 1,38,615, what it was in 1998 ? (R.R.B. 2001)

(a) 1,00,000 (b) 1,08,000 (c) 1,10,000 (d) 1,20,000

159. The value of a machine depreciates at the rate of 10% every year. It was purchased 2 years ago. If its present value is Rs. 8748, its purchase price was :

(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 11,372 (c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Rs. 12,500

(A.A.O. Exam. 2003)

160. In the month of January the Railway Police caught 4000 ticketless travellers. In February, the number rose by 5%. However, due to constant vigil by the Police and the Railway staff, the number reduced by 5% and in April it further reduced by 10%. The total number of ticketless travellers caught in the month of April was :

(a) 3125 (b) 3256 (c) 3575 (d) 3591

(M.B.A. 1999)

161. The population of a variety of tiny bush in an experimental field increased by 10% in the first year, increased by 8% in the second year but decreased by 10% in the third year. If the present number of bushes in the experimental field is 26730, then the number of bushes in the beginning was : (M.A.T. 2002)

(a) 25000 (b) 27000 (c) 29000 (d) 24600

162. The production of a company has ups and downs every year. The production increases for two consecutive years consistently by 15% and in the third year it decreases by 10%. Again in the next two years it increases by 15% each year and decreases by 10% in the third year. If we start counting from the year 1988, approximately what will be the effect on production of the company in 2002 ? (Bank P.O. 2002)

(a) 27% increase (b) 32% increase (c) 37% increase

(d) 42% increase (e) 52% increase

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153. The present population of a country estimated to be 10 crores is expected to increase to 13.31 crores during the next three years. The uniform rate of growth is :
(a) 8% (b) 10% (c) 12.7% (d) 15%

154. A building worth Rs. 1,33,100 is constructed on land worth Rs. 72,900. After how many years will the value of both be the same if land appreciates at 10% p.a. and building depreciates at 10% p.a. ?
(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 2 (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 3

155. The population of a town increases 4% annually but is decreased by emigration annually to the extent of 0.2%. What will be the increase percent in 3 years ?
(a) 9.8 (b) 10 (c) 10.5 (d) 10.8

156. The current birth rate per thousand is 32, whereas corresponding death rate is 11 per thousand. The net growth rate in terms of population increase in percent is given by :
(a) 0.0021% (b) 0.021% (c) 2.1% (d) 21%

157. The total population of a village is 5000. The number of males and females increases by 10% and 15% respectively and consequently the population of the village becomes 5600. What was the number of males in the village ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
(a) 2000 (b) 2500 (c) 3000 (d) 4000

158. A's income is 25% more than B's income. B's income in terms of A's income is :
(a) 75% (b) 80% (c) 90% (d) 90%

159. A's salary is 50% more than B's. How much percent is B's salary less than A's ?
(a) 33% (b) $33\frac{1}{4}\%$ (c) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (d) $33\frac{1}{2}\%$
(S.S.C. 2002)

160. If A's height is 40% less than that of B, how much percent B's height is more than that of A ? **(S.S.C. 2000)**
(a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (b) 40% (c) 60% (d) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$

161. p is six times as large as q. The percent that q is less than p, is :
(a) $16\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 60 (c) $83\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 90

162. Two numbers are less than a third number by 30% and 37% respectively. How much percent is the second number less than the first ? **(S.S.C. 2002)**
(a) 3% (b) 4% (c) 7% (d) 10%

163. Two numbers are respectively $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 25% more than a third number. The first number as a percentage of the second number is : **(C.B.I. 2003)**
(a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 75 (d) 90

164. A's salary is 40% of B's salary which is 25% of C's salary. What percentage of C's salary is A's salary ? **(M.B.A. 2003)**
(a) 5% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) 20%

165. 5% of income of A is equal to 15% of income of B and 10% of income of B is equal to 20% of income of C. If C's income is Rs. 2000, then the total income of A, B and C is :
(a) Rs. 6000 (b) Rs. 14,000 (c) Rs. 16,000 (d) Rs. 20,000

166. Peter earned 10% more money than Albert. Albert earned 20% less than Michael. Peter earned more than Michael by : **(S.S.C. 2003)**
(a) 10% (b) 12% (c) 20% (d) 25%

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177. Amit's monthly income is 30% more than that of Raunaq. Raunaq's monthly income is 20% less than that of Deepak. If the difference between the monthly incomes of Amit and Deepak is Rs. 800, what is the monthly income of Raunaq ? **(Bank P.O. 1999)**

(a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 16,000 (c) Rs. 20,000
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

178. In an examination in which full marks were 800, A gets 20% more than B, B gets 20% more than C, and C gets 15% less than D. If A got 576, what percentage of full marks did D get (approximately) ? **(R.R.B. 1998)**

(a) 45.7 (b) 51.2 (c) 58.8 (d) 61.7

179. In an examination, the percentage of students qualified to the number of students appeared from school A is 70%. In school B, the number of students appeared is 20% more than the students appeared from school A and the number of students qualified from school B is 50% more than the students qualified from school A. What is the percentage of students qualified to the number of students appeared from school B ?

(a) 30% (b) 70% (c) 78.5% (d) 87.5%

(Bank P.O. 1996)

180. Fresh fruit contains 68% water and dry fruit contains 20% water. How much dry fruit can be obtained from 100 kg of fresh fruits ? **(S.S.C. 2004)**

(a) 32 kg (b) 40 kg (c) 52 kg (d) 30 kg

181. A large watermelon weighs 20 kg with 96% of its weight being water. It is allowed to stand in the sun and some of the water evaporates so that only 95% of its weight is water. Its reduced weight will be :

(a) 16 kg (b) 16.5 kg (c) 17 kg (d) 18 kg

182. How much pure alcohol has to be added to 400 ml of a solution containing 15% alcohol to change the concentration of alcohol in the mixture to 32% ? **(S.S.C. 2003)**

(a) 80 ml (b) 68 ml (c) 100 ml (d) 128 ml

183. Milk contains 5% water. What quantity of pure milk should be added to 10 litres of milk to reduce this to 2% ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**

(a) 5 litres (b) 7 litres (c) 15 litres
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

184. The quantity of water (in ml) needed to reduce 9 ml shaving lotion containing 50% alcohol to a lotion containing 30% alcohol, is :

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 7

185. To a sugar solution of 3 litres containing 40% sugar, one litre of water is added. The percentage of sugar in the new solution is :

(a) $13\frac{1}{3}$% (b) 15% (c) 30% (d) 33%

186. One type of liquid contains 20% water and the second type of liquid contains 35% of water. A glass is filled with 10 parts of first liquid and 4 parts of second liquid. The percentage of water in the new mixture in the glass is : **(C.B.I. 1997)**

(a) 20% (b) $24\frac{2}{7}$% (c) 37% (d) 40%

187. In some quantity of ghee, 60% is pure ghee and 40% is vanaspati. If 10 kg of pure ghee is added, then the strength of vanaspati ghee becomes 20%. The original quantity was : **(Hotel Management, 2003)**

(a) 10 kg (b) 16 kg (c) 20 kg (d) 25 kg

188. The weight of the container alone is 25% of the container filled with a certain fluid. When some fluid is removed, the weight of the container and remaining fluid is 60% of the original total weight. What fractional part of the liquid has been removed ?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$

(D.M.R.C. 2003)

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189. From a container having pure milk, 20% is replaced by water and the process is repeated thrice. At the end of the third operation, the milk is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 40% pure (b) 60% pure (c) 51.2% pure (d) 58.8% pure

190. An empty fuel tank of a car was filled with A type petrol. When the tank was half-empty, it was filled with B type petrol. Again, when the tank was half-empty, it was filled with A type petrol. When the tank was half-empty again, it was filled with B type petrol. What is the percentage of A type petrol at present in the tank ?
(a) 33.5% (b) 37.5% (c) 40% (d) 50%
(Bank P.O. 2003)

191. A bag contains 600 coins of 25 p denomination and 1200 coins of 50 p denomination. If 12% of 25 p coins and 24% of 50 p coins are removed, the percentage of money removed from the bag is nearly :
(a) 15.9% (b) 17.8% (c) 21.6% (d) 30%

192. The price of rice is reduced by 2%. How many kilograms of rice can now be bought for the money which was sufficient to buy 49 kg of rice earlier ? (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 46 kg (b) 49 kg (c) 50 kg (d) 51 kg

193. A reduction of 21% in the price of wheat enables a person to buy 10.5 kg more for Rs. 100. What is the reduced price per kg ?
(a) Rs. 2 (b) Rs. 2.25 (c) Rs. 2.50 (d) Rs. 2.50

194. Due to an increase of 30% in the price of eggs, 3 eggs less are available for Rs. 7.80. The present rate of eggs per dozen is : (N.I.F.T. 1997)
(a) Rs. 8.64 (b) Rs. 8.88 (c) Rs. 9.36 (d) Rs. 10.40

195. The price of sugar having gone down by 10%, Sharad can buy 6.2 kg more for Rs. 279. The difference between the original and the reduced price (per kg) is :
(a) Rs. 0.60 (b) Rs. 1 (c) Rs. 1.50 (d) Rs. 4.50

196. In an examination, 34% of the students failed in Mathematics and 42% failed in English. If 20% of the students failed in both the subjects, then the percentage of students who passed in both the subjects was : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 44 (b) 50 (c) 54 (d) 56

197. 40% of the people read newspaper X, 50% read newspaper Y and 10% read both the papers. What percentage of the people read neither newspaper ?
(a) 10% (b) 15% (c) 20% (d) 25%

198. Out of 450 students of a school, 325 play football, 175 play cricket and 50 neither play football nor cricket. How many students play both football and cricket ?
(a) 50 (b) 75 (c) 100 (d) 225
(S.S.C. 2004)

199. In a hotel, 60% had vegetarian lunch while 30% had non-vegetarian lunch and 15% had both types of lunch. If 96 people were present, how many did not eat either type of lunch ? (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 20 (b) 24 (c) 26 (d) 28

200. There are 600 boys in a hostel. Each plays either hockey or football or both. If 75% play hockey and 45% play football, how many play both ?
(a) 48 (b) 60 (c) 90 (d) 120

201. In a certain office, 72% of the workers prefer tea and 44% prefer coffee. If each of them prefers tea or coffee and 40 like both, the total number of workers in the office is :
(a) 200 (b) 250 (c) 250 (d) 320

202. In an examination, 65% students passed in Civics and 80% in History. 40% passed in both of these subjects. If 90 students failed in History and Civics both, then what is the total number of students ? (R.R.B. 2003)
(a) 600 (b) 650 (c) 700 (d) 750

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203. In an examination, 35% candidates failed in one subject and 42% failed in another subject while 15% failed in both the subjects. If 2500 candidates appeared at the examination, how many passed in either subject but not in both ?

(a) 325 (b) 1175 (c) 2125 (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (a)	6. (b)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (c)
10. (d)	11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (b)	17. (a)	18. (d)
19. (b)	20. (c)	21. (a)	22. (b)	23. (c)	24. (b)	25. (b)	26. (b)	27. (d)
28. (b)	29. (a)	30. (b)	31. (a)	32. (b)	33. (b)	34. (b)	35. (c)	36. (c)
37. (d)	38. (d)	39. (c)	40. (b)	41. (b)	42. (b)	43. (d)	44. (a)	45. (c)
46. (b)	47. (a)	48. (c)	49. (a)	50. (a)	51. (d)	52. (a)	53. (b)	54. (a)
55. (b)	56. (b)	57. (d)	58. (a)	59. (b)	60. (b)	61. (d)	62. (c)	63. (b)
64. (d)	65. (d)	66. (b)	67. (c)	68. (d)	69. (b)	70. (b)	71. (b)	72. (b)
73. (b)	74. (a)	75. (c)	76. (a)	77. (c)	78. (c)	79. (b)	80. (c)	81. (a)
82. (b)	83. (c)	84. (a)	85. (c)	86. (c)	87. (a)	88. (a)	89. (d)	90. (b)
91. (b)	92. (d)	93. (b)	94. (b)	95. (c)	96. (b)	97. (a)	98. (a)	99. (c)
100. (c)	101. (d)	102. (d)	103. (a)	104. (c)	105. (a)	106. (c)	107. (b)	108. (d)
109. (b)	110. (d)	111. (a)	112. (b)	113. (b)	114. (d)	115. (a)	116. (c)	117. (c)
118. (c)	119. (d)	120. (c)	121. (d)	122. (c)	123. (a)	124. (c)	125. (c)	126. (d)
127. (c)	128. (d)	129. (b)	130. (d)	131. (c)	132. (c)	133. (c)	134. (d)	135. (c)
136. (a)	137. (d)	138. (b)	139. (b)	140. (b)	141. (a)	142. (b)	143. (a)	144. (b)
145. (c)	146. (c)	147. (b)	148. (c)	149. (d)	150. (c)	151. (b)	152. (d)	153. (b)
154. (d)	155. (b)	156. (b)	157. (b)	158. (d)	159. (c)	160. (d)	161. (a)	162. (c)
163. (b)	164. (a)	165. (d)	166. (c)	167. (c)	168. (b)	169. (c)	170. (d)	171. (c)
172. (d)	173. (a)	174. (b)	175. (c)	176. (b)	177. (b)	178. (c)	179. (d)	180. (b)
181. (c)	182. (c)	183. (c)	184. (c)	185. (c)	186. (b)	187. (a)	188. (c)	189. (c)
190. (b)	191. (c)	192. (a)	193. (a)	194. (c)	195. (a)	196. (a)	197. (c)	198. (c)
199. (b)	200. (d)	201. (d)	202. (a)	203. (b)				

SOLUTIONS

1. $5 : 4 = \frac{5}{4} = \left(\frac{5}{4} \times 100\right)\% = 125\%$.

2. $35 = \frac{35}{10} = \left(\frac{35}{10} \times 100\right)\% = 350\%$

3. $\frac{1}{2}\% = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{100}\right) = \frac{0.5}{100} = 0.005$

4. 15% of Rs. 34 = Rs. $\left(\frac{15}{100} \times 34\right)$ = Rs. 5.10.

5. 63% of $3\frac{4}{3} = \left(\frac{63}{100} \times \frac{25}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{9} = 225$

6. Let 88% of 370 + 24% of 210 = x + 118.

Then, $x = \left(\frac{88}{100} \times 370\right) + \left(\frac{24}{100} \times 210\right) - 118 = 325.60 + 50.40 - 118 = 376 - 118 = 258.$

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7. Given expression $= \left(\frac{860}{100} \times 50 + \frac{50}{100} \times 660\right) = 430 + 330 = 760.$

8. Given expression $= \left(\frac{45}{100} \times 750\right) - \left(\frac{25}{100} \times 480\right) = (337.50 - 120) = 217.50.$

9. Let 40% of 1640 + x = 35% of 960 + 150% of 850

Then, x = 35% of 960 + 150% of 850 − 40% of 1640

$= \left(\frac{35}{100} \times 960 + \frac{150}{100} \times 850\right) - \left(\frac{40}{100} \times 1640\right) = (336 + 1275 - 656)$

$= (1611 - 656) = 962.$

10. Let 218% of 1674 = x × 1800. Then, $x = \left(\frac{218}{100} \times 1674 \times \frac{1}{1800}\right) = 2.0274.$

11. 60% of 264 $= \left(\frac{60}{100} \times 264\right) = 158.40$; 10% of 44 $= \left(\frac{10}{100} \times 44\right) = 4.40$;

15% of 1056 $= \left(\frac{15}{100} \times 1056\right) = 158.40$; 30% of 132 $= \left(\frac{30}{100} \times 132\right) = 39.60.$

∴ 60% of 264 = 15% of 1056.

12. Pass percentage $= \left(\frac{252}{270} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{280}{3}\% = 93\frac{1}{3}\%.$

13. Required percentage $= \left(\frac{5}{2250} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{2}{9}\%.$

14. Required percentage $= \left(\frac{18}{7200} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{1}{4}\% = 0.25\%.$

15. Required percentage $= \left(\frac{0.01}{0.1} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{1}{10} \times 100\right)\% = 10\%.$

16. Required percentage $= \left(\frac{1987.50}{2650} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{19875}{265} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 100\right)\% = 75\%.$

17. Required percentage $= \left(\frac{3}{24} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{25}{2}\% = 12\frac{1}{2}\%.$

18. Total cost = Rs. $(1 \times 1000 + (100 - 2)\%$ of $1 \times 4000)$

= Rs. $(1000 + 0.98 \times 4000)$ = Rs. $(1000 + 3920)$ = Rs. 4920.

19. Actual price = Rs. (25 + 2.50) = Rs. 27.50.

∴ Saving $= \left(\frac{2.50}{27.50} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{100}{11}\% = 9\frac{1}{11}\% = 9\%.$

20. Quantity of pure acid = 20% of 8 litres $= \left(\frac{20}{100} \times 8\right)$ litres = 1.6 litres.

21. Rebate = 6% of Rs. 6650 = Rs. $\left(\frac{6}{100} \times 6650\right)$ = Rs. 399.

Sales tax = 10% of Rs. (6650 − 399) = Rs. $\left(\frac{10}{100} \times 6251\right)$ = Rs. 625.10.

∴ Final amount = Rs. (6251 + 625.10) = Rs. 6876.10.

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22. $\frac{384}{640} = \left(\frac{384}{640} \times 100\right)\% = 71\frac{1}{9}\%$, $\frac{425}{500} = \left(\frac{425}{500} \times 100\right)\% = 85\%$;

$\frac{570}{700} = \left(\frac{570}{700} \times 100\right)\% = 81\frac{5}{7}\%$; $\frac{480}{660} = \left(\frac{480}{660} \times 100\right)\% = 72\frac{8}{11}\%$.

$\therefore$ $\frac{425}{500}$ shows the best percentage.

23. 5% of (25% of Rs. 1600) = Rs. $\left[\frac{5}{100} \times \left(\frac{25}{100} \times 1600\right)\right]$ = Rs. 20.

24. 0.15% of $33\frac{1}{3}$% of Rs. 10,000 = Rs. $\left[\frac{15}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \left(\frac{100}{3} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 10000\right)\right]$ = Rs. 5.

25. Clearly, 60% of 28% of 240 = $\left(\frac{60}{100} \times \frac{28}{100} \times 240\right) = \left(\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{28}{100} \times 2 \times 240\right)$

$= \left(\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{28}{100} \times 480\right)$ = 30% of 28% of 480.

26. 25% of 25% = $\frac{25}{100} \times \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{16}$ = 0.0625.

27. Required percentage = $\left(\frac{3\%}{5\%} \times 100\right)\% = \left[\frac{(3/100)}{(5/100)} \times 100\right]\% = 60\%$

28. Let 95% of x = 4598. Then, $\frac{95}{100} \times x = 4598$ or $x = \left(4598 \times \frac{100}{95}\right) = 4840$

29. Let x% of 360 = 129.6. Then, $\frac{x}{100} \times 360 = \frac{1296}{10}$ or $x = \left(\frac{1296}{10} \times \frac{100}{360}\right) = 36$.

30. Let x% of 932 + 30 = 309.6. Then, $\left(\frac{x}{100} \times 932\right) = 279.6$ or $x = \left(\frac{2796}{10} \times \frac{100}{932}\right) = 30$.

31. Let x% of 3175 = 45% of 1500 + 35% of 1700.

Then, $\frac{x}{100} \times 3175 = \left(\frac{45}{100} \times 1500 + \frac{35}{100} \times 1700\right) = 675 + 595 = 1270$.

$\Leftrightarrow \quad x = \left(\frac{1270 \times 100}{3175}\right) = 40$.

32. Let 65% of x = 20% of 422.50.

Then, $\frac{65}{100} \times x = \left(\frac{20}{100} \times \frac{4225}{10}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{845}{10} \times \frac{100}{65}\right) = 130$.

33. Let the total sale be Rs. x.

Then, 2.5% of x = 1250 $\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{25}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times x\right) = \frac{125}{10} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{125}{10} \times \frac{100 \times 10}{25}\right) = 500$.

34. Let the worth of the house be Rs. x.

Then, $\frac{2}{7}$% of x = 2800 $\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{100} \times x\right) = 2800 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{2800 \times 100 \times 7}{2}\right) = 9,80,000$.

35. Let 15% of x% of 582 = 17.46.

Then, $\frac{15}{100} \times \frac{x}{100} \times 582 = \frac{1746}{100} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{1746}{100} \times \frac{100 \times 100}{15 \times 582}\right) = 20$.

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36. Let $\sqrt{784} + x$ = 78% of 500. Then, $x = \left(\frac{78}{100} \times 500\right) - \sqrt{784} = (390 - 28) = 362$.

37. Let the number be x.

Then, 30% of $x = 120 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{30}{100} \times x\right) = 120 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{120 \times 100}{30}\right) = 600$.

$\therefore$ 120% of $x = \left(\frac{120}{100} \times 600\right) = 720$.

38. Let the number be x.

Then, 35% of $x = 175 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{35}{100} \times x\right) = 175 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{175 \times 100}{35}\right) = 500$.

Now, let y% of 175 = 500.

Then, $\left(\frac{y}{100} \times 175\right) = 500 \Leftrightarrow y = \left(\frac{500 \times 100}{175}\right) = \frac{2000}{7} = 285\frac{5}{7}$.

39. Let the number be x. Then, $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{7}$ of $x = 15 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(15 \times \frac{7}{3} \times 3 \times \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{525}{2}$.

$\therefore$ 40% of $\frac{525}{2} = \left(\frac{40}{100} \times \frac{525}{2}\right) = 105$.

40. Let the number be x. Then, $x - \frac{2}{5}x = 510 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{5}x = 510 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{510 \times 5}{3}\right) = 850$.

$\therefore$ 10% of 850 = 85.

41. Let the number be x. Then,

15% of 40 − 25% of $x = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{25}{100}x = \left(\frac{15}{100} \times 40\right) - 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{4} = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 16$.

42. Let the number be x. Then, x − 40% of x = 30

$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{40}{100}x = 30 \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{2}{5}x = 30 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x}{5} = 30 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{30 \times 5}{3}\right) = 50$.

43. Let the number be x. Then, 50% of x − 35% of x = 12

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{50}{100}x - \frac{35}{100}x = 12 \Leftrightarrow \frac{15}{100}x = 12 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{12 \times 100}{15}\right) = 80$.

44. Let the number be x. Then, x − 16% of x = 42

$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{16}{100}x = 42 \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4}{25}x = 42 \Leftrightarrow \frac{21}{25}x = 42 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{42 \times 25}{21}\right) = 50$.

45. Clearly, the numbers which have 1 or 9 in the unit's digit, have squares that end i the digit 1. Such numbers from 1 to 70 are 1, 9, 11, 19, 21, 29, 31, 39, 41, 49, 51, 5 61, 69.

Number of such numbers = 14.

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{14}{70} \times 100\right)\% = 20\%$.

46. $\frac{4}{5} \times 70 = 56$ and $\frac{5}{7} \times 112 = 80$.

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{80 - 56}{80} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{24}{80} \times 100\right)\% = 30\%$.

47. y = 125 + 10% of 125 = 125 + 12.50 = 137.50

$\therefore$ x = 137.50 − 10% of 137.50 = 137.50 − 13.75 = 123.75.

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48. Let the number be x. Then,

$$75\% \text{ of } x + 75 = x \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{75}{100}x = 75 \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{3}{4}x = 75 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{4} = 75 \Leftrightarrow x = 300$$

49. Let the number be x.

Then, $x - 35 = \frac{80}{100}x \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{80}{100}x = 35 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{35 \times 100}{20} = 175 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{5}x = 140$

50. Let the number be 100 and required multiplier be y.

Then, $100y = 129.7$ or $y = \frac{129.7}{100} = 1.297$.

51. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, 65% of x = 85% of $y \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{85}{65}y = \frac{17}{13}y$.

Now, $x + y = 2490 \Rightarrow \frac{17}{13}y + y = 2490 \Rightarrow \frac{30}{13}y = 2490 \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{2490 \times 13}{30}\right) = 1079$.

$\therefore$ One number $= y = 1079$, other number $= \frac{17}{13}y = 1411$.

52. Let the numbers be x and y. Then,

$$x + y = \frac{28}{25}x \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{28}{25}x - x \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3}{25}x \Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \left(\frac{3}{25} \times 100\right)\% = 12\%.$$

53. Let the numbers be x and y.

Then, $y = 25\%$ of $x = \frac{5}{6}y \Leftrightarrow y - \frac{5}{6}y = \frac{25}{100}x \Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{6} = \frac{x}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$.

54. Let the larger number be x.

Then, $x - 20 = \frac{20}{100}x \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{1}{5}x = 20 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{5}x = 20 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(20 \times \frac{5}{4}\right) = 25$.

55. Let the numbers be x and y. Then, $\frac{x}{22} = \frac{y}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 5y$

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{x - y}{y} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{2y}{y} \times 100\right)\% = 200\%$.

56. Let one number $= x$. Then, other number $= 80\%$ of $x = \frac{4}{5}x$.

$$\therefore 4\left[x^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}x\right)^2\right] = 656 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{16}{25}x^2 = 164 \Leftrightarrow \frac{41}{25}x^2 = 164$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \left(\frac{164 \times 25}{41}\right) = 100 \Leftrightarrow x = 100.$$

So, the numbers are 10 and 8.

57. 5% of A + 4% of B $= \frac{2}{3}$ (6% of A + 8% of B)

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{100}A + \frac{4}{100}B = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{6}{100}A + \frac{8}{100}B\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{20}A + \frac{1}{25}B = \frac{1}{25}A + \frac{4}{75}B \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{25}\right)A = \left(\frac{4}{75} - \frac{1}{25}\right)B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{100}A = \frac{1}{75}B \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{100}{75} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

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58. Total number of votes polled = (1138 + 7638 + 11628) = 20400.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{11628}{20400} \times 100\right)\% = 57\%$.

59. Increase in 10 years = (262500 − 175000) = 87500.

Increase% = $\left(\frac{87500}{175000} \times 100\right)\% = 50\%$.

$\therefore$ Required average = $\left(\frac{50}{10}\right)\% = 5\%$.

60. Let the number be x. Then, error = $\frac{5}{3}x - \frac{3}{5}x = \frac{16}{15}x$.

Error% = $\left(\frac{16x}{15} \times \frac{3}{5x} \times 100\right)\% = 64\%$.

61. Let the original value of the tempo be Rs. x. Then,

4.3% of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $x = 910 \Leftrightarrow \frac{13}{10} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{4}{5} \times x = 910$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{910 \times 10 \times 100 \times 5}{13 \times 4}\right) = 87500$.

62. Let the total production be x lakh tons. Then, 15% of x − 10% of x = (40 − 30) lakh tons

$\Leftrightarrow$ 5% of x = 10 lakh tons $\Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{10 \times 100}{5}\right) = 200$ lakh tons.

63. Let the number of candidates appeared from each state be x.
Then, 7% of x − 6% of x = 80 $\Leftrightarrow$ 1% of x = 80 $\Leftrightarrow x = 80 \times 100 = 8000$.

64. Amount paid to car owner = 90% of 85% of Rs. 3,25,000

= Rs. $\left(\frac{90}{100} \times \frac{85}{100} \times 325000\right)$ = Rs. 2,48,625.

$\therefore$ Required difference = Rs. (325000 − 248625) = Rs. 76,375.

65. Let the amount of taxable purchases be Rs. x.

Then, 6% of $x = \frac{30}{100} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{100}{6}\right) = 5$.

$\therefore$ Cost of tax free items = Rs. [25 − (5 + 0.30)] = Rs. 19.70.

66. Number of runs made by running = 110 − (3 × 4 + 8 × 6) = 50.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{50}{110} \times 100\right)\% = 45\frac{5}{11}\%$.

67. Let the marked price be x.

Then, x − 5% of x = 9595 $\Leftrightarrow$ 95% of x = 9595 $\Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{9595 \times 100}{95}\right) = 10100$.

68. Suppose originally he had x apples.

Then, (100 − 40)% of x = 420 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{60}{100} \times x = 420 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{420 \times 100}{60}\right) = 700$.

69. Let the monthly income be Rs. x.

Then, $\left(100 - 66\frac{2}{3}\right)\%$ of x = 1200 $\Leftrightarrow 33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of x = 1200

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{100}{3} \times \frac{1}{100} \times x = 1200 \Leftrightarrow x = 1200 \times 3 = 3600$.

$\therefore$ Monthly expenses = Rs. (3600 − 1200) = Rs. 2400.

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70. Let the number of students appeared be x.

Then, 65% of $x = 455 \Leftrightarrow \frac{65}{100}x = 455 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{455 \times 100}{65}\right) = 700.$

71. Percentage of uncertain individuals = $[100 - (20 + 60)]\% = 20\%$.

$\therefore$ 60% of x − 20% of $x = 720 \Leftrightarrow$ 40% of $x = 720$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{40}{100}x = 720 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{720 \times 100}{40}\right) = 1800.$$

72. Let the maximum marks be x.

Then, 33% of $x = 125 + 40 \Leftrightarrow \frac{33}{100}x = 165 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{165 \times 100}{33}\right) = 500.$

73. Let the total number of votes polled be x.

Then, votes polled by other candidate = (100 − 84)% of x = 16% of x.

$\therefore$ 84% of x − 16% of $x = 476 \Leftrightarrow \frac{68}{100}x = 476 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{476 \times 100}{68}\right) = 700.$

74. Number of valid votes = 80% of 7500 = 6000.

Valid votes polled by other candidate = 45% of 6000 = $\left(\frac{45}{100} \times 6000\right) = 2700.$

75. Let the number of valid votes be x.

Then, 52% of x − 48% of $x = 98 \Leftrightarrow$ 4% of $x = 98$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{100}x = 98 \Leftrightarrow x = 98 \times 25 = 2450.$$

$\therefore$ Total number of votes polled = (2450 + 98) = 2548.

76. Let the total number of voters be x. Then, Votes polled = 90% of x.

Valid votes = 90% of (90% of x).

$\therefore$ 54% of [90% of (90% of x)] − 46% of [90% of (90% of x)] = 1620

$\Leftrightarrow$ 8% of [90% of (90% of x)] = 1620

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{8}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times x = 1620 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{1620 \times 100 \times 100 \times 100}{8 \times 90 \times 90}\right) = 25000.$$

77. Let the number of persons eligible to vote be x. Then,

Number of eligible persons between 18 and 21 = 8% of x.

Number of persons between 18 and 21, who voted = 85% of (8% of x)

$$= \left(\frac{85}{100} \times \frac{8}{100} \times x\right) = \frac{68}{1000}x$$

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{68x}{1000} \times \frac{1}{x} \times 100\right)\% = 6.8\%.$

78. Let the number of persons eligible to vote be x.

Then, voters who voted for A = 30% of x.

Voters who voted for B = 60% of (70% of x).

$$= \left(\frac{60}{100} \times \frac{70}{100} \times 100\right)\% \text{ of } x = 42\% \text{ of } x.$$

Voters who did not vote = $[100 - (30 + 42)]\%$ of x = 28% of x.

$\therefore$ 30% of x − 28% of $x = 1200 \Leftrightarrow$ 2% of $x = 1200 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{1200 \times 100}{2}\right) = 60000.$

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79. Let the sum paid to Y per week be Rs. z. Then, z + 120% of z = 550

$\Leftrightarrow z + \frac{120}{100}z = 550 \Leftrightarrow \frac{11}{5}z = 550 \Leftrightarrow z = \left(\frac{550 \times 5}{11}\right) = 250.$

80. Total sales tax paid = 7% of Rs. 400 + 9% of Rs. 6400

$= \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{7}{100} \times 400 + \frac{9}{100} \times 6400\right) = \text{Rs.}\ (28 + 576) = \text{Rs. } 604.$

Total cost of the items = Rs. (400 + 6400) = Rs. 6800.

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{604}{6800} \times 100\right)\% = 8\frac{15}{17}\%$

81. Total marks secured = (90% of 100 + 60% of 150 + 54% of 200)

$= \left(\frac{90}{100} \times 100 + \frac{60}{100} \times 150 + \frac{54}{100} \times 200\right) = (90 + 90 + 108) = 288.$

Total maximum marks = (100 + 150 + 200) = 450.

$\therefore$ Aggregate percentage $= \left(\frac{288}{450} \times 100\right)\% = 64\%.$

82. Total number of students = 1100 + 700 = 1800.

Number of students passed = (42% of 1100 + 30% of 700) = (462 + 210) = 672.

Number of failures = 1800 − 672 = 1128.

$\therefore$ Percentage failure $= \left(\frac{1128}{1800} \times 100\right)\% = 62\frac{2}{3}\%.$

83. Let the number of students be x. Then,

Number of students of or above 8 years = (100 − 20)% of x = 80% of x.

$\therefore$ 80% of x = $48 + \frac{2}{3}$ of 48 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{80}{100}x = 80 \Leftrightarrow x = 100.$

84. Let the total number of applicants be x. Number of eligible candidates = 95% of x.

Eligible candidates of other categories = 15% of (95% of x)

$= \left(\frac{15}{100} \times \frac{95}{100} \times x\right) = \frac{57}{400}x.$

$\therefore \frac{57}{400}x = 4275 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{4275 \times 400}{57}\right) = 30000.$

85. Let their marks be $(x + 9)$ and x.

Then, $x + 9 = \frac{56}{100}(x + 9 + x) \Leftrightarrow 25(x + 9) = 14(2x + 9) \Leftrightarrow 3x = 99 \Leftrightarrow x = 33.$

So, their marks are 42 and 33.

86. $X = \frac{90}{100}Y \Rightarrow X = \frac{9}{10}Y \Rightarrow Y = \frac{10}{9}X \Rightarrow \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{10}{9}$

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{Y}{X} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{10}{9} \times 100\right)\% = 111\frac{1}{9}\%.$

87. $x\%$ of $y = \left(\frac{x}{100} \times y\right) = \left(\frac{y}{100} \times x\right) = y\%$ of x.

88. 20% of $a = b \Rightarrow \frac{20}{100}a = b.$

$\therefore$ $b\%$ of $20 = \left(\frac{b}{100} \times 20\right) = \left(\frac{20}{100}a \times \frac{1}{100} \times 20\right) = \frac{4}{100}a = 4\%$ of a.

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89. $\frac{x}{100} \times y = \frac{4}{5} \times 80 \Rightarrow xy = 64 \times 100 = 6400.$

90. Clearly, $y\%$ of $z = 2$ ($x\%$ of y) $\Rightarrow \frac{yz}{100} = \frac{2xy}{100} \Rightarrow z = 2x$

91. $p\%$ of $p = 36 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{p}{100} \times p\right) = 36 \Leftrightarrow p^2 = 3600 \Leftrightarrow p = 60.$

92. $x\%$ of $y = z \Rightarrow \frac{x}{100} y = z \Rightarrow \frac{x}{z} = \frac{100}{y}.$

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{x}{z} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{100}{y} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{100^2}{y}\right)\%$

93. $x = 80\%$ of $y \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{80}{100} y \Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \frac{5}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{2x} = \frac{5}{8}$

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{y}{2x} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{5}{8} \times 100\right)\% = 62\frac{1}{2}\%$

94. Let $x = 6\%$ of $x = xz$. Then, 94% of $x = xz \Leftrightarrow \frac{94}{100} x \times \frac{1}{x} = z \Leftrightarrow z = 0.94.$

95. $x\%$ of $y + y\%$ of $x = \frac{x}{100} y + \frac{y}{100} x = \frac{2xy}{100} = 2\%$ of xy

96. $A = 150\%$ of $B \Rightarrow A = \frac{150}{100} B \Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} + 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{A+B}{B} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{B}{A+B} = \frac{2}{5}.$

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{B}{A+B} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{2}{5} \times 100\right)\% = 40\%.$

97. 8% of $x = 4\%$ of $y \Rightarrow \frac{8}{100} x = \frac{4}{100} y \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} y.$

$\therefore$ 20% of $x = 20\%$ of $\frac{1}{2} y = 10\%$ of y.

98. $\frac{20}{100} A = B$ and $\frac{40}{100} B = C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} A = B$ and $\frac{2}{5} B = C \Rightarrow A = 5B$ and $B = \frac{5}{2} C$

$\Rightarrow A = \frac{25}{2} C$ and $B = \frac{5}{2} C.$

$\therefore$ 60% of $(A + B) = \frac{60}{100}\left(\frac{25}{2} C + \frac{5}{2} C\right) = \frac{60 \times 15}{100} C = \frac{900}{100} C = 900\%$ of C.

99. $x\%$ of $a = y\%$ of $b \Rightarrow \frac{x}{100} a = \frac{y}{100} b \Rightarrow b = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) a.$

$\therefore$ $z\%$ of $b = \left(z\% \text{ of } \frac{x}{y}\right) a = \left(\frac{xz}{y \times 100}\right) a = \left(\frac{xz}{y}\right)\%$ of a

100. $x\%$ of $y = \left(\frac{x}{100} \times y\right) = \left(\frac{y}{100} \times x\right) = y\%$ of $x \Rightarrow A = B.$

101. Let the first man's outcast be x.

Then, $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of $x = 50\%$ of $1500 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{100}{3} \times \frac{1}{100} \times x\right) = 750 \Leftrightarrow x = 750 \times 3 = 2250.$

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Questions 102-106

Let the number of magazine-readers in city P be x.

Then, (100 − 75% of x) = 6000 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{25}{100}x = 6000 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{6000 \times 100}{25}\right) = 24000$.

Number of readers in P, reading only one magazine a week = (24000 − 6000) = 18000.

Similarly, we can find these values in other cases. Thus, we have the following table.

City	No. of magazine-readers	No. of readers reading only one magazine a week
P	24000	18000
Q	17500	14000
R	7500	4500
S	6000	3300
T	5600	1400

102. The lowest number of magazine-readers is 5600 and this is in the case of city T.

103. The highest number of magazine-readers who read only one magazine a week is 18000 and this is in the case of city P.

104. The highest number of magazine-readers is 24000.

105. Number of magazine-readers in city Q reading only one magazine a week = 14000.

106. Total number of magazine-readers reading only one magazine a week
= (18000 + 14000 + 4500 + 3300 + 1400) = 41200.

107. Saving = [100 − (40 + 20 + 10 + 10)]% = 20%. Let the monthly salary be Rs. x.

Then, 20% of x = 1500 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{20}{100}x = 1500 \Leftrightarrow x = 1500 \times 5 = 7500$.

108. Let the total amount be Rs. x. Then, (100 − 20% of x) = 30000 + 40000

$\Leftrightarrow$ 80% of x = 75000 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{80}{100}x = 75000 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{75000 \times 5}{4}\right) = 93750$.

109. Saving = 50% of (100 − 40)% of (100 − 30)% of Rs. 18,400

$= \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{50}{100} \times \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{70}{100} \times 18400\right) = \text{Rs. } 3864.$

110. Height climbed in second hour = $12\frac{1}{2}$% of $\left(100 - 62\frac{1}{2}\right)$% of 192 m

$= \left(\frac{25}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{75}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 192\right) \text{m} = 9 \text{ m}.$

111. Let the total income be x.

Then, income left = (100 − 80% of [100 − (35 + 25)]% of x = 20% of 40% of x

$= \left(\frac{20}{100} \times \frac{40}{100} \times 100\right)$% of x = 8% of x.

112. Let the total salary be Rs. x.

Then, (100 − 10% of (100 − 20% of (100 − 30% of (100 − 10% of x) = 15552

$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{90}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times x\right) = 15552 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{15552 \times 10000}{64 \times 81}\right) = 30000.$

113. Let the amount with Aman be Rs. x.

Then, amount received by Sahil = $\frac{1}{4}$ of 40% of Rs. x = 10% of Rs. x.

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$\therefore$ 10% of $x = 600 - 200 \Leftrightarrow \frac{10}{100}x = 800 \Leftrightarrow x = 800 \times 10 = 8000$

114. Let the monthly salary of Sameer be Rs. x.

Then, $[100 - (25 + 20)]$% of $[100 - (24 - 15)]$% of $x = 10736 \Leftrightarrow$ 55% of 61% of $x = 10736$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{55}{100} \times \frac{61}{100} \times x = 10736 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{10736 \times 100 \times 100}{55 \times 61}\right) = 32000$

115. Let the total number of children be x.

Then, $x \times (20\%$ of $x) = 405 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{5}x^2 = 405 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2025 \Leftrightarrow x = 45$.

$\therefore$ Number of sweets received by each child = 20% of 45 = 9.

116. We have : $x + x$% of $150 = 150$

$\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{x}{100} \times 150 = 150 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{2}x = 150 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{150 \times 2}{5}\right) = 60.$

117. $15 + \frac{1}{2}(n - 20) = 60\%$ of $n = \frac{60}{100}n = \frac{n}{2} \Leftrightarrow 30 + n - 40 = n \Leftrightarrow n = 50.$

118. Let A's salary = Rs. x. Then, B's salary = Rs. $(2000 - x)$.

$(100 - 95)$% of A = $(100 - 85)$% of B $\Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{100}x = \frac{15}{100}(2000 - x) \Leftrightarrow x = 1500$

119. Let B + M + D = x. Then, B = 25% of $x - 20 = \left(\frac{25}{100}x - 20\right) = \left(\frac{x}{4} - 20\right)$ and D = 50.

$\therefore \frac{x}{4} - 20 + M + 50 = x$ or $M = \left(\frac{3x}{4} - 30\right)$.

So, marks in Maths cannot be determined.

120. Let the total sales be Rs. x. Then, $5\frac{1}{2}$% of $x + \frac{1}{2}$% of $(x - 10000) = 1990$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{11}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times x + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times (x - 10000) = 1990$

$\Leftrightarrow 12x - 10000 = 398000 \Leftrightarrow 12x = 408000 \Leftrightarrow x = 34000.$

121. Let the marks required be x. Then, $(62 + 35 + x) = 36$% of $(150 + 150 + 180)$

$\Leftrightarrow 97 + x = \frac{36}{100} \times 480 \Leftrightarrow x = 168 - 97 = 71.$

122. Let the number of students in the class be 100 and let the required average be x.

Then, $(10 \times 95) + (20 \times 90) + (70 \times x) = (100 \times 80)$

$\Leftrightarrow 70x = 8000 - (950 + 1800) = 5250 \Leftrightarrow x = 75.$

123. Let total marks = x. Then, (30% of x) + 15 = (40% of x) + 35

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{30}{100}x + 15 = \frac{40}{100}x + 35 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{10}x = 50 \Leftrightarrow x = 500.$

So, passing marks = (30% of 500) + 15 = $\left(\frac{30}{100} \times 500 + 15\right) = 165.$

$\therefore$ Pass percentage = $\left(\frac{165}{500} \times 100\right)$% = 33%.

124. Let the price of a chair be Rs. x. Then, price of a table = Rs. $(x + 400)$.

So, $6(x + 400) + 5x = 4800 \Leftrightarrow 11x = 2400 \Leftrightarrow x = 200.$

$\therefore$ Price of a table = Rs. 600; Price of a chair = Rs. 200.

Required percentage = $\left(\frac{400}{600} \times 100\right)$% = $66\frac{2}{3}$%.

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125. Let the total number of houses be x. Then,

$\therefore$ Number of houses having one female only = (100 − 25)% of (100 − 40)% of x

$$= \left(\frac{75}{100} \times \frac{60}{100} \times x\right) = \frac{9}{20}x.$$

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{9x}{20} \times \frac{1}{x} \times 100\right)\% = 45\%.$

126. Let the total population be x. Then,

Poor population $= \frac{60}{100}x = \frac{3}{5}x$. Illiterate population $= \frac{40}{100}x = \frac{2}{5}x$.

Illiterate rich = 10% of (100 − 60)% of $x = \left(\frac{10}{100} \times \frac{40}{100} \times x\right) = \frac{x}{25}$.

Illiterate poor $= \left(\frac{2}{5}x - \frac{x}{25}\right) = \frac{9x}{25}$.

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{9x}{25} \times \frac{5}{3x} \times 100\right)\% = 60\%.$

127. Number of males = 60% of 1000 = 600. Number of females = (1000 − 600) = 400.

Number of literates = 25% of 1000 = 250.

Number of literate males = 20% of 600 = 120.

Number of literate females = (250 − 120) = 130.

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{130}{400} \times 100\right)\% = 32.5\%.$

128. Let the total number of candidates be x. Then $\left(100 - 82\frac{1}{2}\right)\%$ of $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of $x = 342$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{75}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{75}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times x = 342 \Leftrightarrow \frac{9x}{64} = 342 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{342 \times 64}{9}\right) = 2432.$$

Number of boys failed = (100 − 75)% of $\left(100 - 37\frac{1}{2}\right)$% of 2432

$$= \left(\frac{25}{100} \times \frac{125}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 2432\right) = 380.$$

129. Let total population = x. Then, number of males $= \frac{5}{9}x$.

Married males = 30% of $\frac{5}{9}x = \left(\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{5}{9}x\right) = \frac{x}{6}$.

Married females $= \frac{x}{6}$. Number of females $= \left(x - \frac{5}{9}x\right) = \frac{4x}{9}$

Unmarried females $= \left(\frac{4x}{9} - \frac{x}{6}\right) = \frac{5x}{18}$

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{5x}{18} \times \frac{1}{x} \times 100\right)\% = 27\frac{7}{9}\%.$

130. Migrants = 35% of 728400 $= \left(\frac{35x}{100} \times 728400\right) = 254940.$

Local population = (728400 − 254940) = 473460.

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Rural population = 20% of 473460 = 94692.
Urban population = (254940 − 94692) = 160248

∴ Female population = 48% of 473460 + 30% of 94692 + 40% of 160248

$$= \left(\frac{48}{100} \times 473460 + \frac{30}{100} \times 94692 + \frac{40}{100} \times 160248\right)$$

$$= 227260.8 + 28407.6 + 64099.2 = 299660.$$

131. Let the number of boys and girls be 3x and 2x respectively. Then,

No. of students who are not adults $= \left(\frac{80}{100} \times 3x\right) + \left(\frac{75}{100} \times 2x\right) = \left(\frac{12x}{5} + \frac{3x}{2}\right) = \frac{39x}{10}$.

∴ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{39x}{10} \times \frac{1}{5x} \times 100\right)\% = 78\%$.

132. Suppose monthly rent = Rs. x. Then, $12x - \frac{25}{2}\%$ of $12x - 1660 = 10\%$ of 500000

$$\Leftrightarrow 12x - \frac{25}{200} \times 12x - 1660 = 50000 \Leftrightarrow \frac{31x}{2} = 51660 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(51660 \times \frac{2}{31}\right) = 4920.$$

133. Let total debt = x. Asset = $\frac{87}{100}x$.

After paying 20% of the debt, he is left with 80% of the debt plus Rs. 42.

$$\therefore \quad 80\% \text{ of } x + 42 = \frac{87}{100}x \Leftrightarrow \frac{87}{100}x - \frac{80}{100}x = 42 \Leftrightarrow x = 600.$$

So, debt = Rs. 600 and assets = Rs. $\left(\frac{87}{100} \times 600\right)$ = Rs. 522.

134. Let the original price be Rs. 100.

New final price = 120% of 75% of Rs. 100 = Rs. $\left(\frac{120}{100} \times \frac{75}{100} \times 100\right)$ = Rs. 90.

∴ Decrease = 10%.

135. Let the original price be Rs. 100.

New final price = 85% of (115% of Rs. 100) = Rs. $\left(\frac{85}{100} \times \frac{115}{100} \times 100\right)$ = Rs. 97.75.

∴ Decrease = (100 − 97.75)% = 2.25%.

136. Let the original number be x.

Final number obtained = 110% of (90% of x) $= \left(\frac{110}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times x\right) = \frac{99}{100}x$.

$$\therefore \quad x - \frac{99}{100}x = 10 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{100}x = 10 \Leftrightarrow x = 10 \times 100 = 1000$$

137. Let the original price be Rs. x.

∴ (100 − r)% of (100 + r)% of x = 1

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(100-r)}{100} \times \frac{(100+r)}{100} \times x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{100 \times 100}{(100-r)(100-r)} = \frac{10000}{(10000 - r^2)}$$

138. Let original income = Rs. 100. Then, saving = Rs. 10 and expenditure = Rs. 90.
New income = Rs. 120. New saving = Rs. 10.
New expenditure = Rs. (120 − 10) = Rs. 110.
Increase in expenditure = Rs. (110 − 90) = Rs. 20.

∴ Increase% $= \left(\frac{20}{90} \times 100\right)\% = 22\frac{2}{9}\%$.

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139. Let Madan's income be Rs. x.

Then, Net income = (100 − 10)% of Rs. x = 90% of Rs. x = Rs. $\frac{9x}{10}$.

New net income = 85% of 110% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(\frac{85}{100} \times \frac{110}{100} \times x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{187}{200}x$.

$\therefore \frac{187x}{200} - \frac{9x}{10} = 350 \Leftrightarrow \frac{7x}{200} = 350 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{350 \times 200}{7}\right) = 10000$

140. Let his investment in the year 2000 be Rs. x.

Then, income in 2000 = Rs. [x + 20% of x] = Rs. $\frac{120}{100}x$.

Income in 2001 = Rs. $\left[\frac{126}{100}(x - 5000)\right]$

$\therefore \frac{120}{100}x = \frac{126}{100}(x - 5000) \Leftrightarrow 120x = 126(x - 5000) \Leftrightarrow 6x = 630000 \Leftrightarrow x = 105000.$

141. Let original salary = Rs. 100. New salary = Rs. 120.

Decrease on 120 = 20. Decrease on 100 = $\left(\frac{20}{120} \times 100\right)\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$

142. Let original number = 100.

New number = 120% of 120% of 100 = $\left(\frac{120}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} \times 100\right) = 144.$

Decrease on 144 = 44. Decrease on 100 = $\left(\frac{44}{144} \times 100\right)\% = 30\frac{5}{9}\%.$

143. Let original price per T.V. = Rs. 100 and original sale = 100 T.V.s.

Then, total revenue = Rs. (100 × 100) = Rs. 10,000.

New revenue = Rs. (75 × 120) = Rs. 9000.

$\therefore$ Decrease in revenue = $\left(\frac{1000}{10000} \times 100\right)\% = 10\%.$

144. Let original consumption = 100 units and original price = Rs. 100 per unit.

Original expenditure = Rs. (100 × 100) = Rs. 10000.

New expenditure = Rs. (120 × 80) = Rs. 9600.

$\therefore$ Decrease in expenditure = $\left(\frac{400}{10000} \times 100\right)\% = 4\%.$

145. Let the total original sale be Rs. 100. Then, original number of visitors = 100.

New number of visitors = $\frac{120}{0.75} = 160.$

$\therefore$ Increase% = 60%.

146. Suppose the business value changes from x to y.

4% of x = 5% of $y \Rightarrow \frac{4}{100}x = \frac{5}{100}y \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{5}x.$

$\therefore$ Change in business = $\left(x - \frac{4}{5}x\right) = \frac{x}{5}.$

Percentage slump = $\left(\frac{x}{5} \times \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{1}{100}\right)\% = 20\%.$

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147. Let the original fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$. Then, new fraction $= \frac{140\% \text{ of } x}{180\% \text{ of } y} = \frac{140x}{180y} = \frac{7x}{9y}$.

$\therefore \frac{\text{New fraction}}{\text{Original fraction}} = \left(\frac{7x}{9y} \times \frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{7}{9}$.

148. Decrease in consumption $= \left[\frac{R}{(100+R)} \times 100\right]\% = \left(\frac{80}{130} \times 100\right)\% = 23\frac{1}{13}\%$.

149. Increase in consumption $= \left[\frac{R}{(100-R)} \times 100\right]\% = \left(\frac{16}{84} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{400}{21}\% = 19.04\% \approx 19\%$.

150. Let original consumption be 1 unit costing Rs. 100.

New cost = Rs. 125. New consumption $= \left(\frac{1}{125} \times 100\right) = \frac{4}{5}$ unit.

$\therefore \frac{\text{Reduction in consumption}}{\text{Original consumption}} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{4}{5}\right)}{1} = \frac{1}{5}$, i.e., 1 : 5.

151. Let original consumption = 100 kg and new consumption = x kg.

So, $100 \times 8 = x \times 7.50 \Leftrightarrow x = 80$ kg.

$\therefore$ Reduction in consumption = 20%.

152. Let expenditures on food and other items be Rs. $2x$ and Rs. $5x$.

Then, $2x + 5x = 2590$ or $x = 370$.

So, expenditure on food = Rs. (2×370) = Rs. 740.

Expenditure on other items = Rs. (5×370) = Rs. 1850.

New expenditure = 110% of Rs. 740 + 115% of Rs. 1850

$= \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{110}{100} \times 740 + \frac{115}{100} \times 1850\right) = \text{Rs.}\,(814 + 2127.50) = \text{Rs. } 2941.50.$

$\therefore$ Desired increase = Rs. $(2941.50 - 2590)$ = Rs. 351.50.

153. Population after 3 years $= 64000 \times \left(1 + \frac{5}{2 \times 100}\right)^3 = \left(64000 \times \frac{41}{40} \times \frac{41}{40} \times \frac{41}{40}\right) = 68921$.

154. Cost after 2 years $= \text{Rs.}\left[20 \times \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^2\right] = \text{Rs.}\left(20 \times \frac{27}{25} \times \frac{27}{25}\right) = \text{Rs. } 23.33$.

155. Present population $= 160000 \times \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right)\left(1 + \frac{5}{2 \times 100}\right)\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)$

$= \left(160000 \times \frac{103}{100} \times \frac{41}{40} \times \frac{21}{20}\right) = 177366$.

156. Present population $= 62500 \times \left(1 - \frac{4}{100}\right)^2 = \left(62500 \times \frac{24}{25} \times \frac{24}{25}\right) = 57600$.

157. Let the present value be Rs. 100.

Value after 3 years $= \text{Rs.}\left[100 \times \left(1 - \frac{20}{100}\right)^3\right] = \text{Rs.}\left(100 \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{5}\right) = \text{Rs. } 51.20$.

$\therefore$ Reduction in value $= (100 - 51.20)\% = 48.8\%$.

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158. Population in 1998 $= \dfrac{135915}{\left(1+\dfrac{6}{100}\right)^3} = \left(135915 \times \dfrac{20}{21} \times \dfrac{20}{21} \times \dfrac{20}{21}\right) = 120000.$

159. Purchase price $=$ Rs $\left[\dfrac{8748}{\left(1-\dfrac{10}{100}\right)^3}\right] =$ Rs $\left(8748 \times \dfrac{10}{9} \times \dfrac{10}{9} \times \dfrac{10}{9}\right) =$ Rs. 12000.

160. Number of ticketless travellers in April

$$= 4000 \times \left(1+\frac{5}{100}\right)\left(1-\frac{5}{100}\right)\left(1-\frac{10}{100}\right) = \left(4000 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{19}{20} \times \frac{9}{10}\right) = 3591.$$

161. Number of bushes in the beginning

$$= \frac{26730}{\left(1+\dfrac{10}{100}\right)\left(1+\dfrac{8}{100}\right)\left(1-\dfrac{10}{100}\right)} = \left(26730 \times \frac{10}{11} \times \frac{25}{27} \times \frac{10}{9}\right) = 25000$$

162. Let the production in 1998 be 100 units. Then,

$$\text{Production in 2002} = 100 \times \left(1+\frac{15}{100}\right)^2\left(1-\frac{10}{100}\right)\left(1+\frac{15}{100}\right)$$

$$= \left(100 \times \frac{23}{20} \times \frac{23}{20} \times \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{23}{20}\right) = 136.88.$$

$\therefore$ Increase in production $= (136.88 - 100)\% = 36.88\% \approx 37\%.$

163. 10 crores $\times \left(1+\dfrac{R}{100}\right)^3 = 13.31$ crores.

$$\therefore \left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^3 = \frac{13.31 \text{ crores}}{10 \text{ crores}} = \frac{13.31}{10} = \frac{1331}{1000} = \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^3$$

So, $\left(1+\dfrac{R}{100}\right) = \dfrac{11}{10} \Leftrightarrow \left(1+\dfrac{R}{100}\right) = \left(1+\dfrac{1}{10}\right) \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{R}{100} = \dfrac{1}{10} \Leftrightarrow R = 10.$

164. Let the required time be n years. Then, $72900 \times \left(1+\dfrac{10}{100}\right)^n = 133100 \times \left(1-\dfrac{10}{100}\right)^n$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^n \times \left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^n = \frac{133100}{72900} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{11}{9}\right)^n = \frac{1331}{729} = \left(\frac{11}{9}\right)^3 \Leftrightarrow n = 3.$$

165. Let original population $= 100$.

$$\text{Population after 3 years} = 100 \times \left(1+\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{100}\right)^3 = 100 \times \frac{207}{200} \times \frac{207}{200} \times \frac{207}{200} = 110.87$$

$\therefore$ Increase $= (110.87 - 100)\% = 10.87\% = 10.8\%$

166. Net growth on 1000 $= (32 - 11) = 21$. Net growth on 100 $= \left(\dfrac{21}{1000} \times 100\right)\% = 2.1\%.$

167. Let the number of males be x. Then, number of females $= (5000 - x)$.

$\therefore$ 10% of x + 15% of $(5000 - x) = (5600 - 5000)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{10}{100}x + \frac{15}{100}(5000 - x) = 600 \Leftrightarrow 10x + 75000 - 15x = 60000$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x = 15000 \Leftrightarrow x = 3000.$$

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168. A = 125% of B $\Rightarrow$ $A = \frac{125}{100}B \Rightarrow B = \frac{100}{125}A = \left(\frac{4}{5} \times 100\right)\%$ of A = 80% of A.

169. B's salary is less than A's by $\left[\frac{50}{(100+50)} \times 100\right]\%$ i.e., $\frac{100}{3}\% = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$

170. Excess of B's height over A's = $\left[\frac{40}{(100-40)} \times 100\right]\% = \frac{200}{3}\% = 66\frac{2}{3}\%$

171. $p = 6q$. So, q is less than p by $5q$.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{5q}{p} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{5q}{6q} \times 100\right)\% = 83\frac{1}{3}\%$

172. Let third number be x.

Then, first number = 70% of $x = \frac{7x}{10}$; second number = 63% of $x = \frac{63x}{100}$.

Difference = $\left(\frac{7x}{10} - \frac{63x}{100}\right) = \frac{7x}{100}$

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{7x}{100} \times \frac{10}{7x} \times 100\right)\% = 10\%$.

173. Let third number be x.

Then, first number = $112\frac{1}{2}\%$ of $x = \frac{9x}{8}$; second number = 125% of $x = \frac{5}{4}x$.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{9x}{8} \times \frac{4}{5x} \times 100\right)\% = 90\%$.

174. A = 40% of B = 40% of (25% of C) = $\left(\frac{40}{100} \times \frac{25}{100} \times 100\right)\%$ of C = 10% of C.

175. $\frac{5}{100}A = \frac{15}{100}B$ and $\frac{10}{100}B = \frac{20}{100}C \Rightarrow A = 3B$ and $B = 2C = 2 \times 2000 = 4000$

$\therefore A = 3 \times 4000 = 12000$.

Hence, A + B + C = (12000 + 4000 + 2000) = 18000

176. $P = \frac{140}{100}A = \frac{140}{100}\left(\frac{80}{100}M\right) = \left(\frac{140}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times 100\right)\%$ of M = 112% of M.

177. Let Deepak's monthly income = Rs. 100. Then, Raunaq's monthly income = Rs. 80.

Amit's monthly income = Rs. $\left(\frac{130}{100} \times 80\right)$ = Rs. 104.

If difference between Amit's and Deepak's income is Rs. 4, then Raunaq's income = Rs. 80

If difference is Rs. 800, Raunaq's income = Rs. $\left(\frac{80}{4} \times 800\right)$ = Rs. 16000.

178. $A = \frac{120}{100}B$, $B = \frac{120}{100}C$ and $C = \frac{85}{100}D$.

$\therefore B = \frac{5}{6}A$, $C = \frac{5}{6}B$ and $D = \frac{20}{17}C$.

$B = \frac{5}{6} \times 576 = 480$; $C = \frac{5}{6} \times 480 = 400$; $D = \frac{20}{17} \times 400 = \frac{8000}{17}$.

So, required percentage = $\left(\frac{8000}{17} \times \frac{1}{800} \times 100\right)\% = 58.82\%$.

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179. Let number of students appeared from school A = 100.
Then, number of students qualified from school A = 70.
Number of students appeared from school B = 120.

Number of students qualified from school B = $\left(\frac{150}{100} \times 70\right) = 105$.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{105}{120} \times 100\right)\% = 87.5\%$.

180. Quantity of pulp in 100 kg of fresh fruits = (100 − 68)% of 100 kg = 32 kg.
Let the quantity of dry fruit obtained be x kg.

Then, (100 − 20)% of x = 32 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{80}{100}x = 32 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{32 \times 100}{80}\right) = 40$.

181. Let the reduced weight be x kg.
Clearly, the quantity of pulp remains the same in both the cases.
So, (100 − 96)% of 20 kg = (100 − 95)% of x kg

$\Rightarrow$ 4% of 20 kg = 5% of x kg $\Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{4}{5} \times 20\right)$ kg = 16 kg.

182. Quantity of alcohol in 400 ml solution = $\left(\frac{15}{100} \times 400\right)$ ml = 60 ml.

Quantity of water = (400 − 60) ml = 340 ml.
Let x ml of alcohol be added.

Then, $\frac{60 + x}{400 + x} = \frac{32}{100} \Leftrightarrow 6000 + 100x = 12800 + 32x \Leftrightarrow 68x = 6800 \Leftrightarrow x = 100$.

183. Quantity of water in 10 litres = 5% of 10 litres = 0.5 litres.

Let x litres of pure milk be added. Then, $\frac{0.5}{10 + x} = \frac{2}{100} \Leftrightarrow 2x = 30 \Leftrightarrow x = 15$

184. Quantity of alcohol in 9 ml lotion = $\left(\frac{50}{100} \times 9\right)$ ml = 4.5 ml.

Let the water to be added be x ml.

Then, $\frac{4.5}{9 + x} = \frac{30}{100} \Leftrightarrow 270 + 30x = 450 \Leftrightarrow x = 6$ ml.

185. Quantity of sugar = $\left(\frac{40}{100} \times 3\right)$ kg = 1.2 kg.

$\therefore$ New percentage = $\left(\frac{1.2}{4} \times 100\right)\% = 30\%$

186. Required percentage = $\left(\frac{20\% \text{ of } 10 + 35\% \text{ of } 4}{10 + 4} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{3.4}{14} \times 100\right)\% = 24\frac{2}{7}\%$.

187. Let the original quantity be x kg. Vanaspati ghee in x kg = $\left(\frac{40}{100}x\right)$ kg = $\left(\frac{2x}{5}\right)$ kg.

Now, $\frac{\frac{2x}{5}}{x + 10} = \frac{20}{100} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{5x + 50} = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow 5x = 50 \Leftrightarrow x = 10$.

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188. Let the original total weight be x. Weight of container $= \frac{25}{100}x = \frac{x}{4}$.

Original weight of fluid $= \left(x - \frac{x}{4}\right) = \frac{3x}{4}$.

New weight of (container + fluid) $= \frac{50}{100}x = \frac{x}{2}$. New weight of fluid $= \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{4}\right) = \frac{x}{4}$.

$\therefore$ Required fraction $= \frac{\left(\frac{3x}{4} - \frac{x}{4}\right)}{\frac{3x}{4}} = \frac{x}{2} \times \frac{4}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$.

189. Let total quantity of original milk = 1000 gm.
Milk after first operation = 80% of 1000 = 800 gm.
Milk after second operation = 80% of 800 = 640 gm.
Milk after third operation = 80% of 640 = 512 gm.
$\therefore$ Strength of final mixture = 51.2%.

190. Let the capacity of the tank be 100 litres. Then,
Initially : A type petrol = 100 litres
After first operation :

A type petrol $= \left(\frac{100}{2}\right) = 50$ litres; B type petrol = 50 litres.

After second operation :

A type petrol $= \left(\frac{50}{2} + 50\right) = 75$ litres; B type petrol $= \left(\frac{50}{2}\right) = 25$ litres.

After third operation :

A type petrol $= \left(\frac{75}{2}\right) = 37.5$ litres; B type petrol $= \left(\frac{25}{2} + 50\right) = 62.5$ litres.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = 37.5%.

191. Total money = Rs. $\left(600 \times \frac{25}{100} + 1200 \times \frac{50}{100}\right)$ = Rs. 750.

35 paise coins removed $= \left(\frac{12}{100} \times 600\right) = 72$.

50 paise coins removed $= \left(\frac{24}{100} \times 1200\right) = 288$.

Money removed = Rs. $\left(72 \times \frac{25}{100} + 288 \times \frac{50}{100}\right)$ = Rs. 162.

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{162}{750} \times 100\right)\% = 21.6\%$.

192. Let the original price be Rs. 100 per kg.
Money required to buy 49 kg of rice = Rs. (100 × 49) = Rs. 4900.
New price = Rs. 98 per kg.

$\therefore$ Quantity of rice bought $= \left(\frac{4900}{98}\right)$ kg = 50 kg.

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193. Let original price = Rs. x per kg. Reduced price = Rs. $\left(\frac{79x}{100}\right)$ per kg.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{100}{\frac{79x}{100}} - \frac{100}{x} = 10.5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{10000}{79x} - \frac{100}{x} = 10.5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10000 - 7900 = 10.5 \times 79x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2100}{10.5 \times 79}$$

$\therefore$ Reduced price = Rs. $\left(\frac{79}{100} \times \frac{2100}{10.5 \times 79}\right)$ per kg = Rs. 2 per kg

194. Let the original price per egg be Rs. x. Then, increased price = Rs. $\left(\frac{130}{100}x\right)$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{7.80}{x} - \frac{7.80}{\frac{130}{100}x} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{7.80}{x} - \frac{780}{130x} = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1014 - 780 = 3 \times 130x \Leftrightarrow 390x = 234 \Leftrightarrow x = 0.6$$

So, present price per dozen = Rs. $\left(12 \times \frac{130}{100} \times 0.6\right)$ = Rs. 9.36

195. Let original price = Rs. x per kg. Reduced price = Rs. $\left(\frac{90x}{100}\right)$ per kg.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{279}{\left(\frac{90x}{100}\right)} - \frac{279}{x} = 6.2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{27900}{9x} - \frac{279}{x} = 6.2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 27900 - 2511 = 6.2 \times 9x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 558x = 2790 \Leftrightarrow x = 5.$$

$\therefore$ Required difference = 10% of Rs. 5 = Rs. 0.50.

196. $n(A) = 34$, $n(B) = 42$, $n(A \cap B) = 20$.

So, $n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = 34 + 42 - 20 = 56$.

$\therefore$ Percentage failed in either or both the subjects = 56

Hence, percentage passed = (100 − 56)% = 44%.

197. $n(A) = 40$, $n(B) = 50$, $n(A \cap B) = 10$.

$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = 40 + 50 - 10 = 80$.

$\therefore$ Percentage reading either or both newspapers = 80%.

Hence, percentage reading neither newspaper = (100 − 80)% = 20%.

198. $n(A) = 325$, $n(B) = 175$, $n(A \cup B) = 450 - 50 = 400$.

Required number = $n(A \cap B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cup B) = 325 + 175 - 400 = 100$.

199. $n(A) = \left(\frac{60}{100} \times 96\right) = \frac{288}{5}$, $n(B) = \left(\frac{80}{100} \times 90\right) = \frac{144}{5}$, $n(A \cap B) = \left(\frac{15}{100} \times 96\right) = \frac{72}{5}$.

$$\therefore \quad n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = \frac{288}{5} + \frac{144}{5} - \frac{72}{5} = \frac{360}{5} = 72$$

So, people who had either or both types of lunch = 72.

Hence, people who had neither type of lunch = (96 − 72) = 24.

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200. $n(A) = \left(\frac{75}{100} \times 600\right) = 450$, $n(B) = \left(\frac{45}{100} \times 600\right) = 270$, $n(A \cup B) = 600$

$\therefore$ $n(A \cap B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cup B) = (450 + 270 - 600) = 120$.

201. Let total number be x. Then,

$n(A) = \frac{72}{100}x = \frac{18x}{25}$, $n(B) = \frac{44}{100}x = \frac{11x}{25}$ and $n(A \cap B) = 40$.

$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$

$\therefore$ $x = \frac{18x}{25} + \frac{11x}{25} - 40 \Rightarrow \frac{29x}{25} - x = 40 \Rightarrow \frac{4x}{25} = 40 \Rightarrow x = 250$.

202. Let the total number of students be x.

Number passed in one or both is given by :

$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = 65\%$ of $x + 60\%$ of $x - 40\%$ of x

$= \left(\frac{65}{100}x + \frac{60}{100}x - \frac{40}{100}x\right) = \frac{65}{100}x - \frac{17}{20}x$

Failed in both $= \left(x - \frac{17}{20}x\right) = \frac{3x}{20}$

$\therefore$ $\frac{3x}{20} = 90 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{90 \times 20}{3}\right) = 600$

203. Failed in 1st subject $= \left(\frac{35}{100} \times 2500\right) = 875$.

Failed in 2nd subject $= \left(\frac{42}{100} \times 2500\right) = 1050$.

Failed in both $= \left(\frac{15}{100} \times 2500\right) = 375$.

Failed in 1st subject only $= (875 - 375) = 500$.

Failed in 2nd subject only $= (1050 - 375) = 675$.

$\therefore$ Passed in one only $=$ Passed in 1st only $= (675 + 500) = 1175$.

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11. PROFIT AND LOSS

IMPORTANT FACTS

Cost Price : The price at which an article is purchased, is called its *cost price*, abbreviated as *C.P.*

Selling Price : The price at which an article is sold, is called its *selling price*, abbreviated as *S.P.*

Profit or Gain : If S.P. is greater than C.P., the seller is said to have a *profit* or *gain*.

Loss : If S.P. is less than C.P., the seller is said to have incurred a *loss*.

FORMULAE

1. Gain = (S.P.) − (C.P.)
2. Loss = (C.P.) − (S.P.)
3. Loss or gain is always reckoned on C.P.
4. $\text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{\text{Gain} \times 100}{\text{C.P.}}\right)$
5. $\text{Loss\%} = \left(\frac{\text{Loss} \times 100}{\text{C.P.}}\right)$
6. $\text{S.P.} = \frac{(100 + \text{Gain\%})}{100} \times \text{C.P.}$
7. $\text{S.P.} = \frac{(100 - \text{Loss\%})}{100} \times \text{C.P.}$
8. $\text{C.P.} = \frac{100}{(100 + \text{Gain\%})} \times \text{S.P.}$
9. $\text{C.P.} = \frac{100}{(100 - \text{Loss\%})} \times \text{S.P.}$
10. If an article is sold at a gain of say, 35%, then S.P. = 135% of C.P.
11. If an article is sold at a loss of say, 35%, then S.P. = 65% of C.P.
12. When a person sells two similar items, one at a gain of say, x%, and the other at a loss of x%, then the seller always incurs a loss given by :

$$\text{Loss\%} = \left(\frac{\text{Common Loss and Gain\%}}{10}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{x}{10}\right)^2$$

13. If a trader professes to sell his goods at cost price, but uses false weights, then

$$\text{Gain\%} = \left[\frac{\text{Error}}{(\text{True Value}) - (\text{Error})} \times 100\right]\%$$

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1 *A man buys an article for Rs. 27.50 and sells it for Rs. 28.60. Find his gain percent.*

Sol. C.P. = Rs. 27.50, S.P. = Rs. 28.60.

So, Gain = Rs. (28.60 − 27.50) = Rs. 1.10.

$\therefore$ $\text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{1.10}{27.50} \times 100\right)\% = 4\%.$

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Ex. 2. *If a radio is purchased for Rs. 490 and sold for Rs. 465.50, find the loss percent.*

Sol. C.P. = Rs. 490, S.P. = Rs. 465.50.

Loss = Rs. (490 − 465.50) = Rs. 24.50.

$\therefore$ Loss% = $\left(\frac{24.50}{490} \times 100\right)\% = 5\%$.

Ex. 3. *Find S.P., when*

(i) C.P. = Rs. 56.25, Gain = 20% *(ii) C.P. = Rs. 80.40, Loss = 5%*

Sol. (i) S.P. = 120% of Rs. 56.25 = Rs. $\left(\frac{120}{100} \times 56.25\right)$ = Rs. 67.50.

(ii) S.P. = 95% of Rs. 80.40 = Rs. $\left(\frac{95}{100} \times 80.40\right)$ = Rs. 76.38.

Ex. 4. *Find C.P., when*

(i) S.P. = Rs. 40.60, Gain = 16% *(ii) S.P. = Rs. 51.70, Loss = 12%*

Sol. (i) C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{116} \times 40.60\right)$ = Rs. 35.

(ii) C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{88} \times 51.70\right)$ = Rs. 58.70.

Ex. 5. *A person incurs 5% loss by selling a watch for Rs. 1140. At what price should the watch be sold to earn 5% profit?* [R.R.B. 2002]

Sol. Let the new S.P. be Rs. x. Then,

(100 − loss%) : (1st S.P.) = (100 + gain%) : (2nd S.P.)

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{100 - 5}{1140}\right) = \left(\frac{100 + 5}{x}\right) \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{105 \times 1140}{95}\right) = 1260$

$\therefore$ New S.P. = Rs. 1260.

Ex. 6. *A book was sold for Rs. 27.50 with a profit of 10%. If it were sold for Rs. 25.75, then what would have been the percentage of profit or loss?* (Hotel Management, 2003)

Sol. S.P. = Rs. 27.50, Profit = 10%.

So, C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{110} \times 27.50\right)$ = Rs. 25.

When S.P. = Rs. 25.75, profit = Rs. (25.75 − 25) = Rs. 0.75.

$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left(\frac{0.75}{25} \times 100\right)\% = 3\%$.

Ex. 7. *If the cost price is 96% of the selling price, then what is the profit percent?*

Sol. Let S.P. = Rs. 100. Then, C.P. = Rs. 96; Profit = Rs. 4.

$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left(\frac{4}{96} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{25}{6}\% = 4.17\%$.

Ex. 8. *The C.P. of 21 articles is equal to S.P. of 18 articles. Find the gain or loss percent.*

Sol. Let C.P. of each article be Re. 1.

Then, C.P. of 18 articles = Rs. 18, S.P. of 18 articles = Rs. 21.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{3}{18} \times 100\right)\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$

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Ex. 9. *By selling 33 metres of cloth, one gains the selling price of 11 metres. Find the gain percent.* (Section Officers', 2001)

Sol. (S.P. of 33 m) − (C.P. of 33 m) = Gain = S.P. of 11 m.

$\therefore$ S.P. of 22 m = C.P. of 33 m.

Let C.P. of each metre be Re. 1. Then, C.P. of 22 m = Rs. 22, S.P. of 22 m = Rs. 33.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{11}{22} \times 100\right)\% = 50\%$.

Ex. 10. *A vendor bought bananas at 6 for Rs. 10 and sold them at 4 for Rs. 6. Find his gain or loss percent.*

Sol. Suppose, number of bananas bought = L.C.M. of 6 and 4 = 12.

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{10}{5} \times 12\right)$ = Rs. 20; S.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{6}{4} \times 12\right)$ = Rs. 18.

$\therefore$ Loss% = $\left(\frac{2}{20} \times 100\right)\% = 10\%$.

Ex. 11. *A man bought toffees at 3 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 50% ?*

Sol. C.P. of 3 toffees = Re. 1; S.P. of 3 toffees = 150% of Re. 1 = $\frac{3}{2}$.

For Rs. $\frac{3}{2}$, toffees sold = 3. For Rs. 1, toffees sold = $\left(3 \times \frac{2}{3}\right) = 2$.

Ex. 12. *A grocer purchased 80 kg of sugar at Rs. 13.50 per kg and mixed it with 120 kg sugar at Rs. 16 per kg. At what rate should he sell the mixture to gain 16% ?*

Sol. C.P. of 200 kg of mixture = Rs. (80 × 13.50 + 120 × 16) = Rs. 3000.

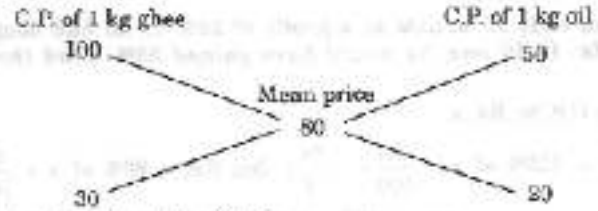
S.P. = 116% of Rs. 3000 = Rs. $\left(\frac{116}{100} \times 3000\right)$ = Rs. 3480.

$\therefore$ Rate of S.P. of the mixture = Rs. $\left(\frac{3480}{200}\right)$ per kg = Rs. 17.40 per kg.

Ex. 13. *Pure ghee costs Rs. 100 per kg. After adulterating it with vegetable oil costing Rs. 50 per kg, a shopkeeper sells the mixture at the rate of Rs. 96 per kg, thereby making a profit of 20%. In what ratio does he mix the two ?*

Sol. Mean cost price = Rs $\left(\frac{100}{120} \times 96\right)$ = Rs. 80 per kg.

By the rule of alligation :



$\therefore$ Required ratio = 30 : 20 = 3 : 2.

Ex. 14. *A dishonest dealer professes to sell his goods at cost price but uses a weight of 960 gms for a kg. weight. Find his gain percent.*

Sol. Gain% = $\left[\frac{\text{Error}}{(\text{True Value}) - (\text{Error})} \times 100\right]\% = \left(\frac{40}{960} \times 100\right)\% = 4\frac{1}{6}\%$.

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Ex. 15. *If the manufacturer gains 10%, the wholesale dealer 15% and the retailer 25%, then find the cost of production of a table, the retail price of which is Rs. 1265?*

Sol. Let the cost of production of the table be Rs. x.

Then, 125% of 115% of 110% of x = 1265

$$\Rightarrow \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{115}{100} \times \frac{110}{100} \times x = 1265 \Rightarrow \frac{253}{160}x = 1265 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{1265 \times 160}{253}\right) = \text{Rs. } 800$$

Ex. 16. *Monika purchased a pressure cooker at $\frac{9}{10}$th of its selling price and sold it at 8% more than its S.P. Find her gain percent.*

Sol. Let the S.P. be Rs. x. Then, C.P. = Rs. $\frac{9x}{10}$, Receipt = 108% of Rs. x = Rs. $\frac{27x}{25}$.

$$\text{Gain} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{27x}{25} - \frac{9x}{10}\right) = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{108x - 90x}{100}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{18x}{100}$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{18x}{100} \times \frac{10}{9x} \times 100\right)\% = 20\%.$$

Ex. 17. *An article is sold at a certain price. By selling it at $\frac{2}{3}$ of that price one loses 10%. Find the gain percent at original price.*

Sol. Let the original S.P. be Rs. x. Then, New S.P. = Rs. $\frac{2}{3}x$, Loss = 10%.

$$\text{So, C.P.} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{100}{90} \times \frac{2}{3}x\right) = \frac{20x}{27}$$

$$\text{Now, C.P.} = \text{Rs. } \frac{20x}{27}, \text{ S.P.} = \text{Rs. } x, \text{ Gain} = \text{Rs. } \left(x - \frac{20x}{27}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{7x}{27}$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{7x}{27} \times \frac{27}{20x} \times 100\right)\% = 35\%.$$

Ex. 18. *A tradesman sold an article at a loss of 20%. If the selling price had been increased by Rs. 100, there would have been a gain of 5%. What was the cost price of the article?* (S.S.C. 2004)

Sol. Let C.P. be Rs. x. Then, (105% of x) − (80% of x) = 100 or 25% of x = 100

$$\therefore \quad \frac{x}{4} = 100 \text{ or } x = 400$$

So, C.P. = Rs. 400.

Ex. 19. *A man sells an article at a profit of 25%. If he had bought it at 20% less and sold it for Rs. 10.50 less, he would have gained 30%. Find the cost price of the article.*

Sol. Let the C.P. be Rs. x.

$$\text{1st S.P.} = 125\% \text{ of } x = \frac{125}{100}x = \frac{5x}{4}; \quad \text{2nd S.P.} = 80\% \text{ of } x = \frac{80}{100}x = \frac{4x}{5}.$$

$$\text{2nd S.P.} = 130\% \text{ of } \frac{4x}{5} = \left(\frac{130}{100} \times \frac{4x}{5}\right) = \frac{26x}{25}.$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{5x}{4} - \frac{26x}{25} = 10.50 \Leftrightarrow \frac{21x}{100} = 10.50 \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{10.50 \times 100}{21}\right) = 50.$$

Hence, C.P. = Rs. 50

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Ex. 20. ***The price of a jewel, passing through three hands, rises on the whole by 65%. If the first and the second sellers earned 20% and 25% profit respectively, find the percentage profit earned by the third seller.***

Sol. Let the original price of the jewel be Rs. P and let the profit earned by the third seller be x%.

Then, $(100 + x)$% of 125% of 120% of P = 165% of P

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{(100+x)}{100} \times \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} \times P\right] = \left(\frac{165}{100} \times P\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (100 + x) = \left(\frac{165 \times 100 \times 100}{125 \times 120}\right) = 110 \Rightarrow x = 10\%.$$

Ex. 21. ***A man sold two flats for Rs. 6,75,968 each. On one he gains 16% while on the other he loses 16%. How much does he gain or lose in the whole transaction ?***

Sol. **Remember** : In such a case, there is always a loss. The selling price is immaterial.

$$\therefore \quad \text{Loss\%} = \left(\frac{\text{Common Loss and Gain\%}}{10}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{16}{10}\right)^2 \% = \left(\frac{64}{25}\right)\% = 2.56\%.$$

Ex. 22. ***A dealer sold three-fourth of his articles at a gain of 20% and the remaining at cost price. Find the gain earned by him in the whole transaction.***

Sol. Let C.P. of whole be Rs. x.

C.P. of $\frac{3}{4}$th = Rs. $\frac{3x}{4}$. C.P. of $\frac{1}{4}$th = Rs. $\frac{x}{4}$.

$$\therefore \quad \text{Total S.P} = \text{Rs.}\left[\left(120\% \text{ of } \frac{3x}{4}\right) + \frac{x}{4}\right] = \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{9x}{10} + \frac{x}{4}\right) = \text{Rs.}\ \frac{23x}{20}.$$

$$\text{Gain} = \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{23x}{20} - x\right) = \text{Rs.}\ \frac{3x}{20}.$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{3x}{20} \times \frac{1}{x} \times 100\right)\% = 15\%.$$

Ex. 23. ***A man bought a horse and a carriage for Rs. 3000. He sold the horse at a gain of 20% and the carriage at a loss of 10%, thereby gaining 2% on the whole. Find the cost of the horse.*** (M.B.A. 2002)

Sol. Let the C.P. of the horse be Rs. x. Then, C.P. of the carriage = Rs. $(3000 - x)$.

$\therefore$ 20% of x − 10% of $(3000 - x)$ = 2% of 3000

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{5} - \frac{(3000 - x)}{10} = 60 \Rightarrow 2x - 3000 + x = 600 \Rightarrow 3x = 3600 \Rightarrow x = 1200.$$

Hence, C.P. of the horse = Rs. 1200.

Ex. 24. ***Find the single discount equivalent to a series discount of 20%, 10% and 5%.***

Sol. Let marked price be Rs. 100.

Then, Net S.P. = 95% of 90% of 80% of Rs. 100

$$= \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{95}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times 100\right) = \text{Rs. } 68.40$$

$\therefore$ Required discount = (100 − 68.40)% = 31.6%.

Ex. 25. ***After getting two successive discounts, a shirt with a list price of Rs. 150 is available at Rs. 105. If the second discount is 12.5%, find the first discount.***

Sol. Let the first discount be x%.

Then, 87.5% of $(100 - x)$% of 150 = 105

$$\Rightarrow \frac{87.5}{100} \times \frac{(100 - x)}{100} \times 150 = 105 \Rightarrow 100 - x = \left(\frac{105 \times 100 \times 100}{150 \times 87.5}\right) = 80$$

$\Rightarrow x = (100 - 80) = 20.$

$\therefore$ First discount = 20%.

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Ex. 26. *An uneducated retailer marks all his goods at 50% above the cost price and thinking that he will still make 25% profit, offers a discount of 25% on the marked price. What is his actual profit on the sales?* (IGNOU, 2003)

Sol. Let C.P. = Rs. 100. Then, marked price = Rs. 150.

S.P. = 75% of Rs. 150 = Rs. 112.50.

$\therefore$ Gain% = 12.50%.

Ex. 27. *A retailer buys 40 pens at the marked price of 36 pens from a wholesaler. If he sells these pens giving a discount of 1%, what is the profit percent?* (S.S.C. 2003)

Sol. Let the marked price of each pen be Re. 1.

Then, C.P. of 40 pens = Rs. 36. S.P. of 40 pens = 99% of Rs. 40 = Rs. 39.60.

$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left(\frac{3.60}{36} \times 100\right)\% = 10\%$.

Ex. 28. *At what percentage above the C.P. must an article be marked so as to gain 33% after allowing a customer a discount of 5%?* (M.B.A. 2003)

Sol. Let C.P. = Rs. 100. Then, S.P. = Rs. 133.

Let marked price be Rs. x.

Then, 95% of x = 133 $\Rightarrow \frac{95}{100}x = 133 \Rightarrow x = \left(133 \times \frac{100}{95}\right) = 140$.

$\therefore$ Marked price = 40% above C.P.

Ex. 29. *When a producer allows 20% commission on the retail price of his product, he earns a profit of 8.8%. What would be his profit percent if the commission is reduced by 24%?* (M.B.A. 2002)

Sol. Let retail price = Rs. 100. Then, commission = Rs. 36.

$\therefore$ S.P. = Rs. (100 − 36) = Rs. 64.

But, profit = 8.8%

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{108.8} \times 64\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{1000}{17}$

Now, commission = Rs. 12. New S.P. = Rs. (100 − 12) = Rs. 88.

Gain = Rs. $\left(88 - \frac{1000}{17}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{496}{17}$

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{496}{17} \times \frac{17}{1000} \times 100\right)\% = 49.6\%$

EXERCISE 11A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : *Mark (✓) against the correct answer :*

1. I gain 70 paise on Rs. 70. My gain percent is :
   (a) 0.1% (b) 1% (c) 7% (d) 10%
2. In terms of percentage profit, which is the best transaction? (C.B.I. 2003)

	C.P. (in Rs.)	Profit (in Rs.)
(a)	36	17
(b)	50	24
(c)	40	19
(d)	60	29

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3. If books bought at prices ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 are sold at prices ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 425, what is the greatest possible profit that might be made in selling eight books ?

(a) Rs. 400 (b) Rs. 600
(c) Cannot be determined (d) None of these

4. A shopkeeper sold an article for Rs. 2590.42. Approximately, what will be the percentage profit if he sold that article for Rs. 2802.58 ?

(a) 15% (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) 30%

5. Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. 4700 and spends Rs. 800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is : (R.R.B. 2003)

(a) $4\frac{4}{7}\%$ (b) $5\frac{5}{11}\%$ (c) 10% (d) 12%

6. A shopkeeper purchased 70 kg of potatoes for Rs. 420 and sold the whole lot at the rate of Rs. 6.50 per kg. What will be his gain percent ? (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) $4\frac{1}{6}\%$ (b) $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ (c) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ (d) 20%

7. Sam purchased 20 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 375 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 33. What was his percentage profit ? (Bank P.O. 2000)

(a) 3.5 (b) 4.5 (c) 5.6 (d) 6.6 (e) None of these

8. 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 : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ gain (b) 15% gain (c) $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ loss (d) 15% loss

9. A man buys a cycle for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the cycle ? (S.S.C. 2002)

(a) Rs. 1090 (b) Rs. 1160 (c) Rs. 1190 (d) Rs. 1260

10. A sells an article which costs him Rs. 400 to B at a profit of 20%. B then sells it to C, making a profit of 10% on the price he paid to A. How much does C pay B ?

(a) Rs. 472 (b) Rs. 476 (c) Rs. 528 (d) Rs. 532

11. Peter purchased a machine for Rs. 80,000 and spent Rs. 5000 on repair and Rs. 1000 on transport and sold it with 25% profit. At what price did he sell the machine ?

(a) Rs. 1,05,100 (b) Rs. 1,06,250 (c) Rs. 1,07,500
(d) Rs. 1,17,500 (e) None of these (Bank P.O. 1998)

12. By selling an article for Rs. 100, a man gains Rs. 15. Then, his gain% is :

(a) 15% (b) $12\frac{2}{3}\%$ (c) $17\frac{11}{17}\%$ (d) $17\frac{1}{2}\%$

13. When a commodity is sold for Rs. 34.80, there is a loss of 2%. What is the cost price of the commodity ?

(a) Rs. 26.10 (b) Rs. 43 (c) Rs. 47.20 (d) Rs. 46.40

14. A shopkeeper expects a gain of $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ on his cost price. If in a week, his sale was of Rs. 392, what was his profit ? (Bank P.O. 2003)

(a) Rs. 18.20 (b) Rs. 70 (c) Rs. 72 (d) Rs. 88.25

15. The sale price of an article including the sales tax is Rs. 616. The rate of sales tax is 10%. If the shopkeeper has made a profit of 12%, then the cost price of the article is :

(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 515 (c) Rs. 550 (d) Rs. 600

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16. Saransh purchased 120 reams of paper at Rs. 80 per ream. He spent Rs. 280 on transportation, paid octroi at the rate of 40 paise per ream and paid Rs. 72 to the coolie. If he wants to have a gain of 8%, what must be the selling price per ream ?
(a) Rs. 86 (b) Rs. 87.48 (c) Rs. 89 (d) Rs. 90

17. A person bought 20 litres of milk at the rate of Rs. 8 per litre. He got it churned after spending Rs. 10 and 5 kg of cream and 20 litres of toned milk were obtained. If he sold the cream at Rs. 30 per kg and toned milk at Rs. 4 per litre, his profit in the transaction is
(a) 25% (b) 35.3% (c) 37.5% (d) 42.5%

18. Jacob bought a scooter for a certain sum of money. He spent 10% of the cost on repairs and sold the scooter for a profit of Rs. 1100. How much did he spend on repairs if he made a profit of 20% ? **(Assistant Grade, 1997)**
(a) Rs. 400 (b) Rs. 440 (c) Rs. 500 (d) Rs. 550

19. A manufacturer undertakes to supply 2000 pieces of a particular component at Rs. 25 per piece. According to his estimates, even if 5% fail to pass the quality tests, then he will make a profit of 25%. However as it turned out, 50% of the components were rejected. What is the loss to the manufacturer ? **(M.A.T. 2003)**
(a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 13,000 (c) Rs. 14,000 (d) Rs. 15,000

20. A trader buys a chair for Rs. 600 and sells it for Rs. 765 at a credit of 4 months. Reckoning money worth 6% p.a., his gain percent is :
(a) 23% (b) $32\frac{1}{3}$% (c) 25% (d) $27\frac{1}{2}$%

21. When a plot is sold for Rs. 18,700, the owner loses 15%. At what price must the plot be sold in order to gain 15% ? **(A.A.O. Exam, 2003)**
(a) Rs. 21,000 (b) Rs. 22,500 (c) Rs. 25,300 (d) Rs. 25,800

22. A fruitseller sells mangoes at the rate of Rs. 9 per kg and thereby loses 20%. At what price per kg, he should have sold them to make a profit of 5% ? **(R.R.B. 2002)**
(a) Rs. 11.81 (b) Rs. 12 (c) Rs. 12.25 (d) Rs. 12.31

23. A property dealer sells a house for Rs. 5,30,000 and in the bargain makes a profit of 5%. Had he sold it for Rs. 5,00,000, then what percentage of loss or gain he would have made ? **(Hotel Management, 2001)**
(a) $2\frac{1}{4}$% gain (b) 10% loss (c) $15\frac{1}{2}$% loss (d) $16\frac{2}{3}$% loss

24. A shopkeeper sells one transistor for Rs. 840 at a gain of 20% and another for Rs. 960 at a loss of 4%. His total gain or loss percent is : **(Hotel Management, 1999)**
(a) $5\frac{15}{17}$% loss (b) $5\frac{15}{17}$% gain (c) $6\frac{2}{3}$% gain (d) None of these

25. If selling price of an article is $\frac{4}{3}$ of its cost price, the profit in the transaction is :
(a) $15\frac{2}{3}$% (b) $20\frac{1}{2}$% (c) $25\frac{2}{3}$% (d) $33\frac{1}{3}$%

26. The ratio of the cost price and the selling price is 4 : 5. The profit percent is :
(a) 10% (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) 30%
(Hotel Management, 2003)

27. The ratio between the sale price and the cost price of an article is 7 : 5. What is the ratio between the profit and the cost price of that article ? **(Bank P.O. 2000)**
(a) 2 : 7 (b) 5 : 2 (c) 7 : 2
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

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28. A man gains 30% by selling an article for a certain price. If he sells it at double the price, the percentage of profit will be : (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) 60 (b) 100 (c) 120 (d) 110

29. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit percent : (M.A.T. 2001)
(a) $65\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 100 (c) $105\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 120

30. At what profit percent must an article be sold so that by selling at half that price, there may be a loss of 30% ?
(a) 25% (b) 33% (c) 40% (d) 42%

31. The C.P. of an article is 40% of the S.P. The percent that the S.P. is of C.P. is :
(a) 250 (b) 240 (c) 60 (d) 40

32. By selling a pen for Rs. 18, a man loses one-sixteenth of what it costs him. The cost price of the pen is :
(a) Rs. 13 (b) Rs. 16 (c) Rs. 20 (d) Rs. 21

33. By selling an article, Michael earned a profit equal to one-fourth of the price he bought it. If he sold it for Rs. 375, what was the cost price ?
(a) Rs. 281.75 (b) Rs. 300 (c) Rs. 312.50 (d) Rs. 350

34. 10% loss on selling price is what percent loss on the cost price ?
(a) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$ (b) $9\frac{2}{11}\%$ (c) 10% (d) 11%

35. If loss is $\frac{1}{3}$ of S.P., the loss percentage is :
(a) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

36. In a certain store, the profit is 320% of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but the selling price remains constant, approximately what percentage of the selling price is the profit ? (M.A.T. 1998)
(a) 30% (b) 70% (c) 100% (d) 250%

37. The profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 832 is equal to the loss incurred when the same article is sold for Rs. 448. What should be the sale price for making 50% profit ? (Bank P.O. 2000)
(a) Rs. 920 (b) Rs. 950 (c) Rs. 1080 (d) Rs. 1200 (e) None of these

38. The profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 900 is double the loss incurred when the same article is sold for Rs. 450. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit ?
(a) Rs. 600 (b) Rs. 750 (c) Rs. 800 (d) Data inadequate

39. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for Rs. 1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit ? (SIDBI, 2000)
(a) Rs. 2000 (b) Rs. 2200 (c) Rs. 2400
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

40. Profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 1005 is 20% more than the loss incurred by selling the article for Rs. 950. At what price should the article be sold to earn 20% profit ?
(a) Rs. 980 (b) Rs. 1080 (c) Rs. 1800 (d) None of these

41. If the cost price of 12 pens is equal to the selling price of 8 pens, the gain percent is :
(a) 25% (b) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (c) 50% (d) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
(S.S.C. 2004)

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42. The cost price of 19 articles is equal to the selling price of 16 articles. Gain percent is :
(a) $3\frac{9}{17}\%$ (b) $15\frac{15}{19}\%$ (c) $18\frac{2}{4}\%$ (d) 20%

43. If the selling price of 50 articles is equal to the cost price of 40 articles, then the loss or gain percent is : **(Hotel Management, 2003)**
(a) 20% loss (b) 20% gain (c) 25% loss (d) 25% gain

44. If by selling 110 mangoes, the C.P. of 120 mangoes is realised, the gain percent is :
(a) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$ (b) $9\frac{1}{9}\%$ (c) $10\frac{10}{11}\%$ (d) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$

45. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of x is : **(M.A.T. 2004)**
(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 18 (d) 25

46. On an order of 6 dozen boxes of a consumer product, a retailer receives an extra dozen free. This is equivalent to allowing him a discount of : **(C.B.I. 1997)**
(a) 15% (b) $16\frac{1}{6}\%$ (c) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (d) 20%

47. A man sold 18 cots for Rs. 16,800, gaining thereby the cost price of 3 cots. The cost price of a cot is : **(S.S.C. 2000)**
(a) Rs. 650 (b) Rs. 700 (c) Rs. 750 (d) Rs. 800

48. If on selling 12 notebooks, a seller makes a profit equal to the selling price of 4 notebooks, what is his percent profit ? **(Bank P.O. 2000)**
(a) $16\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 25 (c) 50
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

49. On selling 17 balls at Rs. 720, there is a loss equal to the cost price of 6 balls. The cost price of a ball is : **(S.S.C. 2004)**
(a) Rs. 45 (b) Rs. 50 (c) Rs. 55 (d) Rs. 60

50. A vendor loses the selling price of 4 oranges on selling 36 oranges. His loss percent is :
(a) 10% (b) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ (c) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ (d) None of these

51. A man buys 2 dozen bananas at Rs. 16 per dozen. After selling 16 bananas at the rate of Rs. 12 per dozen, the shopkeeper reduced the rate to Rs. 4 per dozen. The percent loss is : **(Section Officers', 2003)**
(a) 35.2% (b) 32.4% (c) 36.5% (d) 37.5%

52. A man bought apples at the rate of 8 for Rs. 34 and sold them at the rate of 12 for Rs. 57. How many apples should he sold to earn a net profit of Rs. 45 ? **(S.S.C. 2003)**
(a) 90 (b) 100 (c) 135 (d) 150

53. Oranges are bought at the rate of 10 for Rs. 25 and sold at the rate of 9 for Rs. 26. The profit is :
(a) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$ (b) 10% (c) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ (d) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$

54. Some articles were bought at 6 for Rs. 5 and sold at 5 for Rs. 6. Gain percent is :
(a) 30% (b) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (c) 35% (d) 44%
(S.S.C. 2004)

55. A man bought some fruits at the rate of 16 for Rs. 24 and sold them at the rate of 8 for Rs. 18. What is the profit percent ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
(a) 25% (b) 40% (c) 50% (d) 60% (e) None of these

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56. A man purchased a box full of pencils at the rate of 7 for Rs. 9 and sold all of them at the rate of 8 for Rs. 11. In this transaction, he gained Rs. 10. How many pencils did the box contain ? (C.B.I. 1997)

(a) 100 (b) 112 (c) 114 (d) 115

57. A man bought a number of clips at 3 for a rupee and an equal number at 2 for a rupee. At what price per dozen should he sell them to make a profit of 20% ?

(a) Rs. 4 (b) Rs. 5 (c) Rs. 6 (d) Rs. 7

58. A man buys eggs at 2 for Rs. 1 and an equal number at 3 for Rs. 2 and sells the whole at 5 for Rs. 3. His gain or loss percent is :

(a) $2\frac{2}{7}$% loss (b) $3\frac{6}{7}$% gain (c) $8\frac{2}{7}$% loss (d) $2\frac{6}{7}$% gain

59. A man bought some oranges at Rs. 10 per dozen and bought the same number of oranges at Rs. 8 per dozen. He sold these oranges at Rs. 11 per dozen and gained Rs. 120. The total number of oranges bought by him was .

(a) 30 dozens (b) 40 dozens (c) 50 dozens (d) 60 dozens

60. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20% ? (C.B.I. 1998)

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

61. By selling 12 oranges for a rupee, a man loses 20%. How many for a rupee should he sell to get a gain of 20% ? (R.R.B. 2003)

(a) 5 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 15

62. By selling 45 lemons for Rs. 40, a man loses 20%. How many should he sell for Rs. 24 to gain 20% in the transaction ?

(a) 16 (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) 22

63. A trader mixes 26 kg of rice at Rs. 20 per kg with 30 kg of rice of other variety at Rs. 36 per kg and sells the mixture at Rs. 30 per kg. His profit percent is :

(a) No profit, no loss (b) 5% (c) 8%
(d) 10% (e) None of these (Bank P.O. 2003)

64. Arun purchased 30 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs. 11.50 per kg and 20 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs. 14.25 per kg. He mixed the two and sold the mixture. Approximately what price per kg should he sell the mixture to make 30% profit ? (Bank P.O. 1999)

(a) Rs. 14.80 (b) Rs. 15.40 (c) Rs. 16.60
(d) Rs. 16.90 (e) Rs. 18.20

65. Padam purchased 30 kg of rice at the rate of Rs. 17.50 per kg and another 30 kg rice at a certain rate. He mixed the two and sold the entire quantity at the rate of Rs. 18.60 per kg and made 20% overall profit. At what price per kg did he purchase the lot of another 30 kg rice ? (Bank P.O. 2000)

(a) Rs. 12.50 (b) Rs. 13.50 (c) Rs. 14.50
(d) Rs. 15.50 (e) None of these

66. A trader mixes three varieties of groundnuts costing Rs. 50, Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per kg in the ratio 2 : 4 : 3 in terms of weight, and sells the mixture at Rs. 33 per kg. What percentage of profit does he make ? (Hotel Management, 1998)

(a) 8% (b) 9% (c) 10% (d) None of these

67. A dairyman pays Rs. 6.40 per litre of milk. He adds water and sells the mixture at Rs. 8 per litre, thereby making 37.5% profit. The proportion of water to milk received by the customers is : (M.A.T. 2003)

(a) 1 : 10 (b) 1 : 12 (c) 1 : 15 (d) 1 : 20

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68. By mixing two brands of tea and selling the mixture at the rate of Rs. 177 per kg, a shopkeeper makes a profit of 18%. If to every 2 kg of one brand costing Rs. 200 per kg, 3 kg of the other brand is added, then how much per kg does the other brand cost?
(a) Rs. 110 (b) Rs. 120 (c) Rs. 140 (d) None of these
(Hotel Management, 1999)

69. The manufacturer of a certain item can sell all he can produce at the selling price of Rs. 60 each. It costs him Rs. 40 in materials and labour to produce each item and he has overhead expenses of Rs. 3000 per week in order to operate the plant. The number of units he should produce and sell in order to make a profit of at least Rs. 1000 per week, is
(a) 200 (b) 250 (c) 300 (d) 400

70. A dishonest dealer uses a scale of 90 cm instead of a metre scale and claims to sell at cost price. His profit is :
(N.I.F.T. 2000)
(a) 9% (b) 10% (c) 12% (d) None of these

71. A shopkeeper professes to sell his goods at cost price but uses a weight of 800 gm instead of kilogram weight. Thus, he makes a profit of :
(C.B.I. 1997)
(a) 20% (b) $15\frac{2}{3}\%$ (c) 25% (d) None of these

72. A dishonest dealer professes to sell his goods at cost price. But he uses a false weight and thus gains $6\frac{18}{47}\%$. For a kg, he uses a weight of :
(A.A.O. Exam, 2003)
(a) 940 gms (b) 947 gms (c) 953 gms (d) 960 gms

73. A shopkeeper cheats to the extent of 10% while buying as well as selling, by using false weights. His total gain is :
(Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 10% (b) 11% (c) 20% (d) 21% (e) $22\frac{2}{9}\%$

74. A grocer sells rice at a profit of 10% and uses weights which are 20% less than the market weight. The total gain earned by him will be :
(a) 30% (b) 36% (c) 37.5% (d) None of these

75. A fair price shopkeeper takes 10% profit on his goods. He lost 20% goods during theft. His loss percent is :
(S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12

76. A sells a bicycle to B at a profit of 20%. B sells it to C at a profit of 25%. If C pays Rs. 225 for it, the cost price of the bicycle for A is :
(B.S.F. 2001)
(a) Rs. 110 (b) Rs. 120 (c) Rs. 125 (d) Rs. 150

77. A bought a radio set and spent Rs. 110 on its repairs. He then sold it to B at 20% profit, B sold it to C at a loss of 10% and C sold it for Rs. 1188 at a profit of 12%. What is the amount for which A bought the radio set ?
(a) Rs. 880 (b) Rs. 890 (c) Rs. 930 (d) Rs. 950

78. A house worth Rs. 1,50,000 is sold by X to Y at 5% profit. Y sells the house back to X at 2% loss. Then, in the entire transaction :
(a) X loses Rs. 1350 (b) X gains Rs. 3150
(c) X loses Rs. 4350 (d) X gains Rs. 4350

79. A manufacturer sells a pair of glasses to a wholesale dealer at a profit of 18%. The wholesaler sells the same to a retailer at a profit of 20%. The retailer in turn sells them to a customer for Rs. 30.09, thereby earning a profit of 25%. The cost price for the manufacturer is :
(a) Rs. 15 (b) Rs. 16 (c) Rs. 17 (d) Rs. 18

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80. An article was sold for Rs. 144. If the percentage of profit was numerically equal to the cost price, the cost of the article was :
(a) Rs. 72 (b) Rs. 80 (c) Rs. 90 (d) Rs. 100

81. Rahul purchased a scooter at $\frac{13}{15}$th of its selling price and sold it at 12% more than its selling price. His gain is
(a) 20% (b) $20\frac{2}{13}$% (c) 30% (d) $33\frac{1}{13}$%

82. A man buys an article for 10% less than its value and sells it for 10% more than its value. His gain or loss percent is : (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) no profit, no loss (b) 20% profit
(c) less than 20% profit (d) more than 20% profit

83. Samant bought a microwave oven and paid 10% less than the original price. He sold it with 30% profit on the price he had paid. What percentage of profit did Samant earn on the original price ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) 17% (b) 20% (c) 27% (d) 32% (e) None of these

84. If 5% more is gained by selling an article for Rs. 350 than by selling it for Rs. 340, the cost of the article is : (C.B.I. 1997)
(a) Rs. 50 (b) Rs. 100 (c) Rs. 200 (d) Rs. 225

85. If a man reduces the selling price of a fan from Rs. 400 to Rs. 380, his loss increases by 2%. The cost price of the fan is : (R.R.B. 2001)
(a) Rs. 480 (b) Rs. 500 (c) Rs. 600 (d) None of these

86. An article when sold at a gain of 5% yields Rs. 15 more than when sold at a loss of 5%. Its cost price would be :
(a) Rs. 150 (b) Rs. 200 (c) Rs. 250 (d) Rs. 300

87. A shopkeeper sells an article at a loss of $12\frac{1}{2}$%. Had he sold it for Rs. 51.80 more, he would have earned a profit of 6%. The cost price of the article is :
(a) Rs. 350 (b) Rs. 300 (c) Rs. 390 (d) Rs. 400
(Section Officers', 2003)

88. The difference between the cost price and sale price of an article is Rs. 240. If the profit is 20%, the selling price is :
(a) Rs. 1240 (b) Rs. 1400 (c) Rs. 1600 (d) None of these

89. A dealer sold an article at a loss of $2\frac{1}{2}$%. Had he sold it for Rs. 100 more, he would have gained $7\frac{1}{2}$%. To gain $12\frac{1}{2}$%, he should sell it for :
(a) Rs. 850 (b) Rs. 925 (c) Rs. 1080 (d) Rs. 1125

90. The cash difference between the selling prices of an article at a profit of 4% and 6% is Rs. 3. The ratio of the two selling prices is : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 51 : 52 (b) 52 : 53 (c) 51 : 53 (d) 52 : 55

91. A shopkeeper sells two watches for Rs. 308 each. On one he gets 12% profit and on the other 12% loss. His profit or loss in the entire transaction was : (R.S.F. 2001)
(a) Neither profit, nor loss (b) $1\frac{11}{25}$% loss
(c) $1\frac{11}{25}$% profit (d) $3\frac{2}{25}$% loss

92. A man sells two flats at the rate of Rs. 1.960 lakhs each. On one he gains 5% and on the other, he loses 5%. His gain or loss percent in the whole transaction is :
(a) 0.25% loss (b) 0.25% gain (c) 2.5% loss (d) 25% loss

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93. A man sells two commodities for Rs. 4300 each, neither losing nor gaining in the deal. If he sold one commodity at a gain of 25%, the other commodity is sold at a loss of :

(a) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (b) $18\frac{2}{9}\%$ (c) 20% (d) None of these

94. A house and a shop were sold for Rs. 1 lakh each. In this transaction, the house sale resulted into 20% loss whereas the shop sale resulted into 20% profit. The entire transaction resulted in :

(a) no loss, no gain (b) loss of Rs. $\frac{1}{12}$ lakh

(c) loss of Rs. $\frac{1}{16}$ lakh (d) gain of Rs. $\frac{1}{24}$ lakh

95. Ranjan purchased 120 tables at a price of Rs. 110 per table. He sold 30 tables at a profit of Rs. 12 per table and 75 tables at a profit of Rs. 14 per table. The remaining tables were sold at a loss of Rs. 7 per table. What is the average profit per table ?

(a) Rs. 10.04 (b) Rs. 10.875 (c) Rs. 12.80 (d) Rs. 13.875

96. Hemant sold 10 sarees for a total profit of Rs. 460 and 12 sarees for a total profit of Rs. 144. At what profit per saree should he sell the remaining 20 sarees so that he gets an average profit of Rs. 18 per saree ?

(a) Rs. 7.40 (b) Rs. 7.60 (c) Rs. 7.80 (d) Rs. 8

97. Sanket purchased 20 dozen notebooks at Rs. 48 per dozen. He sold 8 dozen at 10% profit and the remaining 12 dozen with 20% profit. What is his profit percentage in the transaction ?

(a) 7.68 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 19.2

98. A man purchased sugar worth Rs. 400. He sold $\frac{3}{4}$th at a loss of 10% and the remainder at a gain of 10%. On the whole, he gets :

(a) a loss of 5% (b) a gain of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$

(c) a loss of $5\frac{1}{19}\%$ (d) a loss of $5\frac{5}{19}\%$

99. A businessman sold $\frac{2}{3}$ of his stock at a gain of 20% and the rest at a gain of 14%. The overall percentage of gain to the businessman is .

(a) 12% (b) 17% (c) 18% (d) 20%

100. A cloth merchant sold half of his cloth at 20% profit, half of the remaining at 20% loss and the rest was sold at the cost price. In the total transaction, his gain or loss will be : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) Neither loss nor gain (b) 5% loss

(c) 5% gain (d) 10% gain

101. A person purchases 90 clocks and sells 40 clocks at a gain of 10% and 50 clocks at a gain of 20%. If he sold all of them at a uniform profit of 15%, then he would have got Rs. 40 less. The cost price of each clock is : (Hotel Management, 2003)

(a) Rs. 50 (b) Rs. 60 (c) Rs. 80 (d) Rs. 90

102. A person earns 15% on an investment but loses 10% on another investment. If the ratio of the two investments be 3 : 5, what is the gain or loss on the two investments taken together ?

(a) $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ loss (b) $13\frac{1}{8}\%$ gain (c) $13\frac{1}{8}\%$ loss (d) None of these

103. A man bought goods worth Rs. 6000 and sold half of them at a gain of 10%. At what gain percent must he sell the remainder so as to get a gain of 25% on the whole ?

(a) 25% (b) 30% (c) 35% (d) 40%

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80. An article was sold for Rs. 144. If the percentage of profit was numerically equal to the cost price, the cost of the article was :
(a) Rs. 72 (b) Rs. 80 (c) Rs. 90 (d) Rs. 100

81. Rahul purchased a scooter at $\frac{13}{15}$th of its selling price and sold it at 12% more than its selling price. His gain is :
(a) 20% (b) $29\frac{2}{13}$% (c) 30% (d) $38\frac{1}{13}$%

82. A man buys an article for 10% less than its value and sells it for 10% more than its value. His gain or loss percent is (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) no profit, no loss (b) 20% profit
(c) less than 20% profit (d) more than 20% profit

83. Samant bought a microwave oven and paid 10% less than the original price. He sold it with 30% profit on the price he had paid. What percentage of profit did Samant earn on the original price ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) 17% (b) 20% (c) 27% (d) 32% (e) None of these

84. If 5% more is gained by selling an article for Rs. 350 than by selling it for Rs. 340, the cost of the article is : (C.B.I. 1997)
(a) Rs. 50 (b) Rs. 160 (c) Rs. 200 (d) Rs. 225

85. If a man reduces the selling price of a fan from Rs. 400 to Rs. 380, his loss increases by 2%. The cost price of the fan is : (R.R.B. 2001)
(a) Rs. 480 (b) Rs. 500 (c) Rs. 600 (d) None of these

86. An article when sold at a gain of 5% yields Rs. 15 more than when sold at a loss of 5%. Its cost price would be :
(a) Rs. 150 (b) Rs. 200 (c) Rs. 250 (d) Rs. 300

87. A shopkeeper sells an article at a loss of $12\frac{1}{2}$%. Had he sold it for Rs. 51.80 more, he would have earned a profit of 6%. The cost price of the article is :
(a) Rs. 280 (b) Rs. 300 (c) Rs. 380 (d) Rs. 400
(Section Officers', 2003)

88. The difference between the cost price and sale price of an article is Rs. 240. If the profit is 20%, the selling price is :
(a) Rs. 1240 (b) Rs. 1400 (c) Rs. 1600 (d) None of these

89. A dealer sold an article at a loss of $2\frac{1}{2}$%. Had he sold it for Rs. 100 more, he would have gained $7\frac{1}{2}$%. To gain $12\frac{1}{2}$%, he should sell it for :
(a) Rs. 850 (b) Rs. 925 (c) Rs. 1050 (d) Rs. 1125

90. The cash difference between the selling prices of an article at a profit of 4% and 6% is Rs. 3. The ratio of the two selling prices is : (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) 51 : 52 (b) 52 : 53 (c) 51 : 53 (d) 52 : 55

91. A shopkeeper sells two watches for Rs. 308 each. On one he gets 12% profit and on the other 12% loss. His profit or loss in the entire transaction was : (B.S.R. 2001)
(a) Neither profit, nor loss (b) $1\frac{11}{25}$% loss
(c) $1\frac{11}{25}$% profit (d) $3\frac{2}{25}$% loss

92. A man sells two flats at the rate of Rs. 1.995 lakhs each. On one he gains 5% and on the other, he loses 5%. His gain or loss percent in the whole transaction is :
(a) 0.26% loss (b) 0.25% gain (c) 2.5% loss (d) 25% loss

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104. A fruitseller has 24 kg of apples. He sells a part of these at a gain of 20% and the balance at a loss of 5%. If on the whole he earns a profit of 10%, the amount of apples sold at a loss is :

(a) 4.8 kg (b) 6 kg (c) 9.6 kg (d) 11.4 kg

105. Two-third of a consignment was sold at a profit of 5% and the remainder at a loss of 2%. If the total profit was Rs. 400, the value of the consignment (in Rs.) was :

(a) 10,000 (b) 12,000 (c) 15,000 (d) 20,000

106. A trader purchases a watch and a wall clock for Rs. 390. He sells them making a profit of 10% on the watch and 15% on the wall clock. He earns a profit of Rs. 51.50. The difference between the original prices of the wall clock and the watch is equal to :

(a) Rs. 80 (b) Rs. 100 (c) Rs. 110 (d) Rs. 120

107. Albert buys 4 horses and 9 cows for Rs. 13,400. If he sells the horses at 10% profit and the cows at 20% profit, then he earns a total profit of Rs. 1880. The cost of a horse is : (C.D.S. 2008)

(a) Rs. 1000 (b) Rs. 2000 (c) Rs. 2500 (d) Rs. 3000

108. A man purchases two clocks A and B at a total cost of Rs. 650. He sells A with 20% profit and B at a loss of 25% and gets the same selling price for both the clocks. What are the purchasing prices of A and B respectively ?

(a) Rs. 225, Rs. 425 (b) Rs. 250, Rs. 400

(c) Rs. 275, Rs. 375 (d) Rs. 300, Rs. 350

109. The C.P. of two watches taken together is Rs. 840. If by selling one at a profit of 16% and the other at a loss of 12%, there is no loss or gain in the whole transaction, then the C.P. of the two watches are respectively

(a) Rs. 360, Rs. 460 (b) Rs. 460, Rs. 360

(c) Rs. 380, Rs. 460 (d) Rs. 400, Rs. 440

110. On selling a chair at 7% loss and a table at 17% gain, a man gains Rs. 296. If he sells the chair at 7% gain and the table at 12% gain, then he gains Rs. 400. The actual price of the table is :

(a) Rs. 1800 (b) Rs. 1800 (c) Rs. 2200 (d) Rs. 2400

111. A shopkeeper offers 2.5% discount on cash purchases. What cash amount would Rohan pay for a cycle, the marked price of which is Rs. 650 ? (IGNOU, 2008)

(a) Rs. 633.25 (b) Rs. 633.75 (c) Rs. 634 (d) Rs. 635

112. If a company sells a car with a marked price of Rs. 2,72,000 and gives a discount of 4% on Rs. 2,00,000 and 2.5% on the remaining amount of Rs. 72,000, then the actual price charged by the company for the car is : (S.S.C. 2008)

(a) Rs. 2,60,000 (b) Rs. 2,65,000 (c) Rs. 2,60,100 (d) Rs. 2,62,200

113. Garima purchased a briefcase with an additional 10% discount on the reduced price after deducting 20% on the labelled price. If the labelled price was Rs. 1400, at what price did she purchase the briefcase ? (Bank P.O. 2002)

(a) Rs. 980 (b) Rs. 1008 (c) Rs. 1056 (d) Rs. 1120 (e) None of these

114. A bag marked at Rs. 80 is sold for Rs. 68. The rate of discount is

(a) 12% (b) 15% (c) $17\frac{11}{17}\%$ (d) 20%

115. A pair of articles was bought for Rs. 37.40 at a discount of 15%. What must be the marked price of each of the articles ? (A.A.O. Exam, 2008)

(a) Rs. 11 (b) Rs. 22 (c) Rs. 33 (d) Rs. 44

116. A shopkeeper gives 12% additional discount on the discounted price, after giving an initial discount of 20% on the labelled price of a radio. If the final sale price of the radio is Rs. 704, then what is its labelled price ? (R.R.B. 2002)

(a) Rs. 844.80 (b) Rs. 929.28 (c) Rs. 1000 (d) Rs. 1044.80

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117. A fan is listed at Rs. 1500 and a discount of 20% is offered on the list price. What additional discount must be offered to the customer to bring the i.e. price to Rs. 1104 ?
(a) 8% (b) 10% (c) 12% (d) 15%
(S.S.C. 2002)

118. A discount of 15% on one article is the same as a discount of 20% on another article. The costs of the two articles can be : (S.S.C. 1999)
(a) Rs. 40, Rs. 20 (b) Rs. 60, Rs. 40 (c) Rs. 80, Rs. 60 (d) Rs. 80, Rs. 40

119. If the S.P. of Rs. 24 results in a 20% discount on list price, what S.P. would result in a 30% discount on list price ?
(a) Rs. 18 (b) Rs. 20 (c) Rs. 21 (d) Rs. 27

120. An article was sold for Rs. y after giving a discount of x%. Then, its list price is :
(a) $\frac{100y}{100-x}$ (b) $\frac{100y}{1-x}$ (c) $\frac{100y}{1-(x/100)}$ (d) None of these

121. Jatin bought a refrigerator with 20% discount on the labelled price. Had he bought it with 25% discount, he would have saved Rs. 500. At what price did he buy the refrigerator ?
(a) Rs. 5000 (b) Rs. 10,000 (c) Rs. 12,500 (d) Rs. 15,000

122. A manufacturer offers a 20% rebate on the marked price of a product. The retailer offers another 30% rebate on the reduced price. The two reductions are equivalent to a single reduction of :
(a) 40% (b) 44% (c) 46% (d) 50%

123. Successive discounts of 10%, 12% and 15% amount to a single discount of :
(a) 32.68% (b) 35.28% (c) 36.58% (d) None of these
(R.R.B. 2002)

124. List price of an article at a showroom is Rs. 2000 and it is being sold at successive discounts of 20% and 10%. Its net selling price will be : (S.S.C. 2004)
(a) Rs. 1400 (b) Rs. 1440 (c) Rs. 1520 (d) Rs. 1700

125. Find the selling price of an article if a shopkeeper allows two successive discounts of 5% each on the marked price of Rs. 80. (C.B.I. 2003)
(a) Rs. 70.10 (b) Rs. 70.20 (c) Rs. 72 (d) Rs. 72.20

126. The price of a VCR is marked at Rs. 12,000. If successive discounts of 15%, 10% and 5% be allowed, then at what price does a customer buy it ?
(a) Rs. 8400 (b) Rs. 8721 (c) Rs. 9850 (d) None of these
(Hotel Management, 2002)

127. After successive discounts of 12% and 5% an article was sold for Rs. 209. What was the original price of the article ?
(a) Rs. 238 (b) Rs. 250 (c) Rs. 252 (d) Rs. 269

128. Applied to a bill for Rs. 1,00,000, the difference between a discount of 40% and two successive discounts of 36% and 4% is : (Section Officers', 2003)
(a) Nil (b) Rs. 1440 (c) Rs. 2500 (d) Rs. 1960

129. The difference between a discount of 35% and two successive discounts of 20% on a certain bill was Rs. 22. Find the amount of the bill. (Bank P.O. 1999)
(a) Rs. 200 (b) Rs. 1100 (c) Rs. 2230
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

130. Two shopkeepers announce the same price of Rs. 700 for a sewing machine. The first offers successive discounts of 30% and 6% while the second offers successive discounts of 20% and 16%. The shopkeeper that offers better discount, charges ..... less than the other shopkeeper.
(a) Rs. 9.80 (b) Rs. 16.80 (c) Rs. 22.40 (d) Rs. 36.40

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131. The marked price of a watch was Rs. 720. A man bought the same for Rs. 500.80 after getting two successive discounts, the first being 20%. What was the second discount rate ? (S.S.C. 2000)

(a) 12% (b) 14% (c) 16% (d) 18%

132. A shopkeeper purchased 150 identical pieces of calculators at the rate of Rs. 250 each. He spent an amount of Rs. 2500 on transport and packing. He fixed the labelled price of each calculator at Rs. 320. However, he decided to give a discount of 6% on the labelled price. What is the percentage profit earned by him ? (Bank P.O. 1999)

(a) 14% (b) 15% (c) 16% (d) 20% (e) None of these

133. A trader marked the price of his commodity so as to include a profit of 26%. He allowed discount of 16% on the marked price. His actual profit was : (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) 5% (b) 9% (c) 16% (d) 25%

134. A tradesman marks his goods 30% above the C.P. If he allows a discount of $6\frac{1}{4}$%, then his gain percent is

(a) $21\frac{7}{3}$% (b) 22% (c) $23\frac{3}{4}$% (d) None of these

135. The price of an article is raised by 30% and then two successive discounts of 10% each are allowed. Ultimately, the price of the article is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) decreased by 6.3% (b) increased by 3%
(c) increased by 5.3% (d) increased by 10%

136. A retailer buys 30 articles from a wholesaler at the price of 27. If he sells them at their marked price, the gain percent in the transaction is :

(a) $9\frac{1}{11}$% (b) 10% (c) $11\frac{1}{9}$% (d) $16\frac{2}{3}$%

137. By selling an umbrella for Rs. 203, a shopkeeper gains 20%. During a clearance sale, the shopkeeper allows a discount of 10% on the marked price. His gain percent during the sale is : (M.B.A. 2002)

(a) 7 (b) 7.5 (c) 8 (d) 9

138. The cost price of an article is 64% of the marked price. Calculate the gain percent after allowing a discount of 12%. (C.B.I. 1998)

(a) 37.5% (b) 48% (c) 50.5% (d) 52%

139. A shopkeeper allows a discount of 10% on the marked price of an item but charges a sales tax of 8% on the discounted price. If the customer pays Rs. 683.40 as the price including the sales tax, then what is the marked price of the item ?

(a) Rs. 630 (b) Rs. 700 (c) Rs. 780 (d) None of these

140. At what percent above the cost price must a shopkeeper mark his goods so that he gains 20% even after giving a discount of 10% on the marked price ? (S.S.C. 2004)

(a) 25% (b) 30% (c) $33\frac{1}{3}$% (d) $37\frac{1}{2}$%

141. At what price should a shopkeeper mark a radio that costs him Rs. 1200 in order that he may offer a discount of 20% on the marked price and still make a profit of 25% ?

(a) Rs. 1675 (b) Rs. 1875 (c) Rs. 1900 (d) Rs. 2025 (e) None of these
(Bank P.O. 1996)

142. A shopkeeper earns a profit of 12% on selling a book at 10% discount on the printed price. The ratio of the cost price to the printed price of the book is :

(a) 65 : 56 (b) 50 : 51 (c) 55 : 69 (d) 99 : 125

143. By selling an article at $\frac{3}{5}$ of the marked price, there is a loss of 20%. The ratio of the marked price and the cost price of the article is : (S.S.C. 2003)

(a) 2 : 5 (b) 5 : 2 (c) 8 : 15 (d) 15 : 8

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144. A tradesman gives 4% discount on the marked price and gives 1 article free for buying every 25 articles and thus gains 35%. The marked price is above the cost price by :
(a) 20% (b) 39% (c) 40% (d) 50%

145. A trader marked the selling price of an article at 10% above the cost price. At the time of selling, he allows certain discount and suffers a loss of 1%. He allowed a discount of : **(S.S.C. 2003)**
(a) 9% (b) 10% (c) 10.5% (d) 11%

146. A shopkeeper fixes the marked price of an item 35% above its cost price. The percentage of discount allowed to gain 8% is : **(Assistant Grade, 1997)**
(a) 20% (b) 27% (c) 31% (d) 43%

147. A trader marked his goods at 20% above the cost price. He sold half the stock at the marked price, one quarter at a discount of 20% on the marked price and the rest at a discount of 40% on the marked price. His total gain is : **(S.S.C. 2004)**
(a) 2% (b) 4.5% (c) 13.5% (d) 15%

148. A product when sold with 10% rebate on the listed price gave a profit of Rs. 70. What was its cost price ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
(a) Rs. 200 (b) Rs. 360 (c) Rs. 700
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

149. The labelled price of a cupboard is Rs. 6500. The shopkeeper sold it by giving 5% discount on the labelled price and earned a profit of 15%. What approximately is the cost price of the cupboard ? **(Bank P.O. 1999)**
(a) Rs. 5000 (b) Rs. 5350 (c) Rs. 5600 (d) Rs. 5800 (e) Rs. 6000

150. Kunal bought a suitcase with 15% discount on the labelled price. He sold the suitcase for Rs. 2550 with 20% profit on the labelled price. At what price did he buy the suitcase? **(S.B.I.P.O. 1997)**
(a) Rs. 2040 (b) Rs. 2400 (c) Rs. 2604 (d) Rs. 2640 (e) None of these

151. A shopkeeper sells a badminton racket, whose marked price is Rs. 30, at a discount of 16% and gives a shuttle cock costing Rs. 1.50 free with each racket. Even then he makes a profit of 20%. His cost price per racket is : **(S.S.C. 2004)**
(a) Rs. 19.75 (b) Rs. 20 (c) Rs. 21 (d) Rs. 21.25

152. If a commission of 10% is given on the written price of an article, the gain is 20%. If the commission is increased to 20%, the gain is :
(a) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ (b) $7\frac{1}{4}\%$ (c) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ (d) $13\frac{1}{3}\%$

153. A shopkeeper sold a T.V. set for Rs. 17,940 with a discount of 8% and earned a profit of 19.6%. What would have been the percentage of profit earned if no discount was offered ? **(Bank P.O. 2003)**
(a) 24.3% (b) 25% (c) 26.4%
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

154. A shopkeeper sells 25 articles at Rs. 45 per article after giving 10% discount and earns 50% profit. If the discount is not given, the profit gained is : **(S.B.I.P.O. 2000)**
(a) 30% (b) $60\frac{2}{3}\%$ (c) 66% (d) $68\frac{2}{3}\%$ (e) None of these

155. A shopkeeper sold sarees at Rs. 265 each after giving 5% discount on labelled price. Had he not given the discount, he would have earned a profit of 12% on the cost price. What was the cost price of each saree ? **(S.B.I.P.O. 1996)**
(a) Rs. 240 (b) Rs. 260 (c) Rs. 280
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

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156. Even after reducing the marked price of a transistor by Rs. 32, a shopkeeper makes a profit of 15%. If the cost price be Rs. 320, what percentage of profit would he have made if he had sold the transistor at the marked price ?
(a) 10% (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) None of these

157. A shopkeeper sold an article offering a discount of 5% and earned a profit of 23.5%. What would have been the percentage of profit earned if no discount was offered ?
(a) 21.5 (b) 28.5 (c) 30
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these (Bank P.O. 2002)

158. Komal buys an article at a discount of 25%. At what percentage above the cost price should he sell it to make a profit of 25% over the original list price ?
(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 66.67

159. Peter bought an item at 20% discount on its original price. He sold it with 40% increase on the price he bought it. The new sale price is by what percent more than the original price ? (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 7.5 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12 (e) None of these

160. Turun got 30% concession on the labelled price of an article and sold it for Rs. 8750 with 25% profit on the price he bought. What was the labelled price ?
(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 12,000 (c) Rs. 16,000
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (c)
10. (c)	11. (c)	12. (c)	13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (d)	17. (b)	18. (c)
19. (b)	20. (c)	21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (d)	24. (b)	25. (d)	26. (c)	27. (c)
28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (c)	31. (a)	32. (a)	33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (c)	36. (b)
37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (c)	40. (d)	41. (c)	42. (c)	43. (a)	44. (a)	45. (b)
46. (c)	47. (d)	48. (c)	49. (a)	50. (a)	51. (d)	52. (a)	53. (c)	54. (d)
55. (a)	56. (b)	57. (c)	58. (d)	59. (d)	60. (c)	61. (b)	62. (b)	63. (b)
64. (d)	65. (b)	66. (c)	67. (a)	68. (d)	69. (a)	70. (d)	71. (c)	72. (a)
73. (d)	74. (c)	75. (d)	76. (d)	77. (b)	78. (b)	79. (c)	80. (b)	81. (b)
82. (d)	83. (a)	84. (c)	85. (d)	86. (a)	87. (a)	88. (d)	89. (d)	90. (b)
91. (b)	92. (a)	93. (a)	94. (b)	95. (b)	96. (b)	97. (c)	98. (a)	99. (c)
100. (c)	101. (c)	102. (d)	103. (d)	104. (c)	105. (c)	106. (c)	107. (b)	108. (b)
109. (a)	110. (d)	111. (b)	112. (d)	113. (b)	114. (b)	115. (b)	116. (c)	117. (a)
118. (c)	119. (c)	120. (a)	121. (b)	122. (b)	123. (a)	124. (b)	125. (d)	126. (b)
127. (b)	128. (b)	129. (c)	130. (a)	131. (b)	132. (a)	133. (a)	134. (a)	135. (c)
136. (c)	137. (c)	138. (a)	139. (b)	140. (c)	141. (b)	142. (a)	143. (d)	144. (d)
145. (b)	146. (a)	147. (a)	148. (d)	149. (b)	150. (a)	151. (b)	152. (a)	153. (c)
154. (d)	155. (c)	156. (c)	157. (c)	158. (c)	159. (d)	160. (a)		

SOLUTIONS

1. $\text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{0.70}{70} \times 100\right)\% = 1\%$

2. (a) $\text{Profit\%} = \left(\frac{17}{36} \times 100\right)\% = 47\frac{2}{9}\%$ (b) $\text{Profit\%} = \left(\frac{24}{50} \times 100\right)\% = 48\%$.

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(c) Profit % $= \left(\frac{19}{40} \times 100\right)\% = 47\frac{1}{2}\%$ (d) Profit % $= \left(\frac{29}{60} \times 100\right)\% = 48\frac{1}{3}\%$

Clearly, (d) is the best transaction.

3. Least C.P. = Rs. (200 × 8) = Rs. 1600. Greatest S.P. = Rs. (425 × 8) = Rs. 3400.
Required profit = Rs. (3400 − 1600) = Rs. 1800.

4. Profit = Rs. (2602.58 − 2090.42) = Rs. 512.16

Profit % $= \left(\frac{512.16}{2090.42} \times 100\right)\% = \left(\frac{512160}{209042} \times 10\right)\% = 24.5\% = 25\%.$

5. C.P. = Rs. (4700 + 800) = Rs. 5500; S.P. = Rs. 5800.

Gain % $= \left(\frac{300}{5500} \times 100\right)\% = 5\frac{5}{11}\%.$

6. C.P. of 1 kg = Rs. $\left(\frac{420}{70}\right)$ = Rs. 6. S.P. of 1 kg = Rs. 6.50.

$\therefore$ Gain % $= \left(\frac{0.50}{6} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{25}{3}\% = 8\frac{1}{3}\%$

7. C.P. of 1 toy = Rs. $\left(\frac{375}{12}\right)$ = Rs. 31.25. S.P. of 1 toy = Rs. 33.

$\therefore$ Profit % $= \left(\frac{1.75}{31.25} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{28}{5}\% = 5.6\%$

8. C.P. of 1 orange = Rs. $\left(\frac{350}{100}\right)$ = Rs. 3.50. S.P. of 1 orange = Rs. $\left(\frac{48}{12}\right)$ = Rs. 4.

$\therefore$ Gain % $= \left(\frac{0.50}{3.50} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{100}{7}\% = 14\frac{2}{7}\%.$

9. S.P = 85% of Rs. 1400 = Rs. $\left(\frac{85}{100} \times 1400\right)$ = Rs. 1190.

10. C.P for B = 120% of Rs. 400 = Rs. $\left(\frac{120}{100} \times 400\right)$ = Rs. 480.

C.P. for C = 110% of Rs. 480 = Rs. $\left(\frac{110}{100} \times 480\right)$ = Rs. 528.

11. C.P. = Rs. (80000 + 5000 + 1000) = Rs. 86000, Profit = 25%

$\therefore$ S.P. = 125% of Rs. 86000 = Rs. $\left(\frac{125}{100} \times 86000\right)$ = Rs. 107500.

12. S.P = Rs. 100, gain = Rs. 15.

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. (100 − 15) = Rs. 85.

Gain % $= \left(\frac{15}{85} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{300}{17}\% = 17\frac{11}{17}\%$

13. C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{75} \times 34.80\right)$ = Rs. 46.40

14. C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{122.50} \times 392\right)$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{1000}{1225} \times 392\right)$ = Rs. 320

$\therefore$ Profit = Rs. (392 − 320) = Rs. 72.

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15. 110% of S.P. = 616 $\Rightarrow$ S.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{616 \times 100}{110}\right)$ = Rs. 560.

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{112} \times 560\right)$ = Rs. 500.

16. Total investment = Rs. $\left(120 \times 80 + 280 + \frac{40}{100} \times 120 + 72\right)$

= Rs. (9600 + 280 + 48 + 72) = Rs. 10000.

S.P. of 120 reams = 108% of Rs. 10000 = Rs. 10800.

$\therefore$ S.P. per ream = Rs. $\left(\frac{10800}{120}\right)$ = Rs. 90.

17. Investment = Rs. (120 × 8 + 10) = Rs. 170. Receipt = Rs. (30 × 5 + 20 × 4) = Rs. 230.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{60}{170} \times 100\right)$% = 35.29% ≈ 35.3%.

18. Let the C.P. be Rs. x. Then, 20% of x = 1100 $\Rightarrow \frac{20}{100} \times x = 1100 \Rightarrow x = 5500$.

C.P. = Rs. 5500. Expenditure on repairs = 10%.

Actual price = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{110} \times 5500\right)$ = Rs. 5000.

$\therefore$ Expenditure on repairs = Rs. (5500 − 5000) = Rs. 500.

19. Total cost incurred = Rs. $\left[\frac{100}{125} \times 25 \times (95\% \text{ of } 2000)\right]$

= Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{125} \times 25 \times 1900\right)$ = Rs. 38000.

Loss to the manufacturer = Rs. (38000 − (25 × 1000)) = Rs. 13000.

20. C.P. = Rs. $\left(600 + \frac{600 \times 6 \times 4}{100 \times 12}\right)$ = Rs. 612. Gain = Rs. (765 − 612) = Rs. 153.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{153}{612} \times 100\right)$% = 25%.

21. 85 : 18700 = 116 : x or $x = \left(\frac{18700 \times 116}{85}\right)$ = 25300.

Hence, S.P. = Rs. 25,300.

22. 80 : 9 = 105 : x or $x = \left(\frac{9 \times 105}{80}\right)$ = 11.81.

Hence, S.P. per kg = Rs. 11.81.

23. C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{105} \times 630000\right)$ = Rs. 600000.

$\therefore$ Required loss% = $\left(\frac{100000}{600000} \times 100\right)$% = $16\frac{2}{3}$%.

24. C.P. of 1st transistor = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{120} \times 840\right)$ = Rs. 700.

C.P. of 2nd transistor = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{96} \times 960\right)$ = Rs. 1000.

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So, total C.P. = Rs. (700 + 1000) = Rs. 1700.
Total S.P. = Rs. (840 + 960) = Rs. 1800.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{100}{1700} \times 100\right)\% = 5\frac{15}{17}\%$.

25. Let C.P. = Rs. x. Then, S.P. = Rs. $\frac{4x}{3}$. Gain = Rs. $\left(\frac{4x}{3} - x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{x}{3}$.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{x}{3} \times \frac{1}{x} \times 100\right)\% = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$.

26. Let C.P. = Rs. 4x. Then, S.P. = Rs. 5x. Gain = Rs. (5x − 4x) = Rs. x.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{x}{4x} \times 100\right)\% = 25\%$.

27. Let C.P. = Rs. 5x and S.P. = Rs. 7x. Then, Gain = Rs. 2x.

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 2x : 5x = 2 : 5.

28. Let C.P. = Rs. x. Then, S.P. = Rs. (120% of x) = Rs. $\frac{6x}{5}$.

New S.P. = Rs. $\left(2 \times \frac{6x}{5}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{12x}{5}$. Profit = Rs. $\left(\frac{12x}{5} - x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{7x}{5}$.

$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left(\frac{7x}{5} \times \frac{1}{x} \times 100\right)\% = 140\%$.

29. Let C.P. be Rs. x and S.P. be Rs. y. Then, 3 (y − x) = (2y − x) $\Rightarrow$ y = 2x.
Profit = Rs. (y − x) = Rs. (2x − x) = Rs. x.

$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left(\frac{x}{x} \times 100\right)\% = 100\%$.

30. Let S.P. = Rs. x. New S.P. = Rs. $\frac{x}{2}$, Loss = 30%.

So, C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{70} \times \frac{x}{2}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{5x}{7}$. Profit = Rs. $\left(x - \frac{5x}{7}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{2x}{7}$.

$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left(\frac{2x}{7} \times \frac{7}{5x} \times 100\right)\% = 40\%$.

31. C.P. = $\frac{40}{100}$ × S.P. $\Rightarrow$ S.P. = $\frac{5}{2}$ C.P. = $\left(\frac{5}{2} \times 100\right)\%$ of C.P. = 250% of C.P.

32. Let the C.P. be Rs. x. Then, $x - 15 = \frac{x}{16} \Rightarrow x - \frac{x}{16} = 15 \Rightarrow \frac{15x}{16} = 15 \Rightarrow x = 16$.

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. 16.

33. S.P. = C.P. + $\frac{1}{4}$ C.P. = $\frac{5}{4}$ C.P.

$\therefore$ $\frac{5}{4}$ C.P. = 375 $\Rightarrow$ C.P. = Rs. $\left(375 \times \frac{4}{5}\right)$ = Rs. 300.

34. Let S.P. = Rs. 100. Then, Loss = Rs. 10. C.P. = Rs. (100 + 10) = Rs. 110.

$\therefore$ Loss% = $\left(\frac{10}{110} \times 100\right)\% = 9\frac{1}{11}\%$.

35. Let S.P. = Rs. x. Then, Loss = Rs. $\frac{x}{3}$. C.P. = Rs. $\left(x + \frac{x}{3}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{4x}{3}$.

$\therefore$ Loss% = $\left(\frac{x}{3} \times \frac{3}{4x} \times 100\right)\% = 25\%$.

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36. Let C.P. = Rs. 100. Then, Profit = Rs. 320, S.P. = Rs. 420.
New C.P. = 125% of Rs. 100 = Rs. 125; New S.P. = Rs. 420.
Profit = Rs. (420 − 125) = Rs. 295.

$\therefore$ Required percentage $= \left(\frac{295}{420} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{1475}{21}\% = 70\%.$

37. Let C.P. = Rs. x. Then, $832 - x = x - 448 \Rightarrow 2x = 1280 \Rightarrow x = 640.$

$\therefore$ Required S.P. = 150% of Rs. 640 = Rs. $\left(\frac{150}{100} \times 640\right)$ = Rs. 960.

38. Let C.P. = Rs. x. Then, $900 - x = 2(x - 450) \Rightarrow 3x = 1800 \Rightarrow x = 600.$

$\therefore$ Required S.P. = 125% of Rs. 600 = Rs. $\left(\frac{125}{100} \times 600\right)$ = Rs. 750.

39. Let C.P. be Rs. x

Then, $\frac{1920 - x}{x} \times 100 = \frac{x - 1280}{x} \times 100 \Rightarrow 1920 - x = x - 1280$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 3200 \Rightarrow x = 1600$

$\therefore$ Required S.P. = 125% of Rs. 1600 = Rs. $\left(\frac{125}{100} \times 1600\right)$ = Rs. 2000.

40. Let C.P. be Rs. x

Then, $(3060 - x) = \frac{120}{100}(x - 950) \Rightarrow 306000 - 100x = 120x - 120 \times 950$

$\Rightarrow 220x = 220000 \Rightarrow x = 1000.$

$\therefore$ Desired S.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{120}{100} \times 1000\right)$ = Rs. 1200.

41. Let C.P. of each pen be Re. 1. Then, C.P. of 8 pens = Rs. 8; S.P. of 8 pens = Rs. 12

$\therefore$ Gain% $= \left(\frac{4}{8} \times 100\right)\% = 50\%.$

42. Let C.P. of each article be Re. 1.
Then, C.P. of 16 articles = Rs. 16; S.P. of 16 articles = Rs. 19.

$\therefore$ Gain% $= \left(\frac{3}{16} \times 100\right)\% = 18\frac{3}{4}\%.$

43. Let C.P. of each article be Re. 1.
Then, C.P. of 50 articles = Rs. 50; S.P. of 50 articles = Rs. 40.

$\therefore$ Loss% $= \left(\frac{10}{50} \times 100\right)\% = 20\%.$

44. Let C.P. of each mango be Re. 1.
C.P. of 110 mangoes = Rs. 110; S.P. of 110 mangoes = Rs. 120.

$\therefore$ Gain% $= \left(\frac{10}{110} \times 100\right)\% = 9\frac{1}{11}\%.$

45. Let C.P. of each article be Re. 1. C.P. of x articles = Rs. x; S.P. of x articles = Rs. 20.
Profit = Rs. (20 − x).

$\therefore \frac{20 - x}{x} \times 100 = 25 \Rightarrow 2000 - 100x = 25x \Rightarrow 125x = 2000 \Rightarrow x = 16.$

46. Clearly, the retailer gets 1 dozen out of 6 dozens free.

$\therefore$ Equivalent discount $= \left(\frac{1}{6} \times 100\right)\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%.$

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47. (S.P. of 18 cots) − (C.P. of 18 cots) = (C.P. of 3 cots)
$\Rightarrow$ C.P. of 21 cots = S.P. of 18 cots = Rs. 16800.
$\Rightarrow$ C.P. of 1 cot = Rs. $\left(\frac{16800}{21}\right)$ = Rs. 800.

48. (S.P. of 12 notebooks) − (C.P. of 12 notebooks) = (S.P. of 4 notebooks)
$\Rightarrow$ C.P. of 12 notebooks = S.P. of 3 notebooks.
Let C.P. of each notebook be Re. 1
Then, C.P. of 8 notebooks = Rs. 8; S.P. of 8 notebooks = Rs. 12.
$\therefore$ Gain % = $\left(\frac{4}{8} \times 100\right)$% = 50%.

49. (C.P. of 17 balls) − (S.P. of 17 balls) = (C.P. of 5 balls)
$\Rightarrow$ C.P. of 12 balls = S.P. of 17 balls = Rs. 720
$\Rightarrow$ C.P. of 1 ball = Rs. $\left(\frac{720}{12}\right)$ = Rs. 60.

50. (C.P. of 36 mangoes) − (S.P. of 36 mangoes) = Loss = (S.P. of 4 mangoes)
$\Rightarrow$ S.P. of 40 mangoes = C.P. of 36 mangoes.
Let C.P. of each mango be Re. 1.
C.P. of 40 mangoes = Rs. 40; S.P. of 40 mangoes = Rs. 36.
$\therefore$ Loss % = $\left(\frac{4}{40} \times 100\right)$% = 10%.

51. C.P. = Rs. (16 × 2) = 32. S.P. = Rs. (12 × 1.5 + 4 × 0.5) = Rs. (18 + 2) = Rs. 20.
$\therefore$ Loss % = $\left(\frac{12}{32} \times 100\right)$% = 37.5%.

52. C.P. of 1 apple = Rs. $\left(\frac{34}{8}\right)$ = Rs. 4.25. S.P. of 1 apple = Rs. $\left(\frac{57}{12}\right)$ = Rs. 4.75.
Profit on each apple = Rs. 0.50.
$\therefore$ Number of apples required = $\left(\frac{45}{0.50}\right)$ = 90.

53. Suppose, number of oranges bought = L.C.M. of 9 and 10 = 90.
C.P. of 90 oranges = Rs. $\left(\frac{25}{10} \times 90\right)$ = Rs. 225.
S.P. of 90 oranges = Rs. $\left(\frac{25}{9} \times 90\right)$ = Rs. 250.
$\therefore$ Profit % = $\left(\frac{25}{225} \times 100\right)$% = $\frac{100}{9}$% = $11\frac{1}{9}$%.

54. Suppose, number of articles bought = L.C.M. of 6 and 5 = 30.
C.P. of 30 articles = Rs. $\left(\frac{5}{6} \times 30\right)$ = Rs. 25. S.P. of 30 articles = Rs. $\left(\frac{6}{5} \times 30\right)$ = Rs. 36
$\therefore$ Gain % = $\left(\frac{11}{25} \times 100\right)$% = 44%.

55. Suppose, number of fruits bought = L.C.M. of 16 and 8 = 16
C.P. of 16 fruits = Rs. 24. S.P. of 16 fruits = Rs. $\left(\frac{18}{8} \times 16\right)$ = Rs. 36.
$\therefore$ Profit % = $\left(\frac{12}{24} \times 100\right)$% = 50%.

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56. Suppose, number of pencils bought = L.C.M. of 7 and 8 = 56.

C.P. of 56 pencils = Rs. $\left(\frac{9}{7} \times 56\right)$ = Rs. 72. S.P. of 56 pencils = Rs. $\left(\frac{11}{8} \times 56\right)$ = Rs. 77.

Now, Rs. 5 are gained on 56 pencils.

So, Rs. 10 are gained on $\left(\frac{56}{5} \times 10\right)$ = 112 pencils.

57. Suppose he bought 1 dozen clips of each kind.

C.P. of 2 dozens = Rs. $\left(\frac{1}{3} \times 12 + \frac{1}{2} \times 12\right)$ = Rs. 10.

$\therefore$ S.P. of 2 dozens = 120% of Rs. 10 = Rs. $\left(\frac{120}{100} \times 10\right)$ = Rs. 12.

Hence, S.P. per dozen = Rs. 6.

58. Suppose he buys 3 eggs of each kind.

C.P. of 12 eggs = Rs. $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 6 + \frac{2}{3} \times 6\right)$ = Rs. 7. S.P. of 12 eggs = Rs. $\left(\frac{3}{5} \times 12\right)$ = Rs. 7.20.

$\therefore$ Gain = $\left(\frac{0.20}{7} \times 100\right)\% = 2\frac{6}{7}\%$

59. C.P. of 2 dozen oranges = Rs. (16 + 8) = Rs. 18. S.P. of 2 dozen oranges = Rs. 22.
If profit is Rs. 4, oranges bought = 2 dozen.

If profit is Rs. 120, oranges bought = $\left(\frac{2}{4} \times 120\right)$ dozens = 60 dozens.

60. C.P. of 6 toffees = Rs. 1. S.P. of 6 toffees = 120% of Rs. 1 = Rs. $\frac{3}{5}$

For Rs. $\frac{3}{5}$, toffees sold = 6. For Rs. 1, toffees sold = $\left(6 \times \frac{5}{3}\right)$ = 10.

61. Let S.P. of 12 toffees be Rs. x. Then, 80 : 1 = 120 : x or $x = \left(\frac{120}{80}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$

For Rs. $\frac{3}{2}$, toffees sold = 12. For Rs. 1, toffees sold = $\left(12 \times \frac{2}{3}\right)$ = 8.

62. Let S.P. of 45 lemons be Rs. x. Then, 80 : 40 = 120 : x or $x = \left(\frac{120 \times 40}{80}\right)$ = 60.

For Rs. 80, lemons sold = 45. For Rs. 24, lemons sold = $\left(\frac{45}{60} \times 24\right)$ = 18.

63. C.P. of 56 kg rice = Rs. (26 × 20 + 30 × 36) = Rs. (520 + 1080) = Rs. 1600.
S.P. of 56 kg rice = Rs. (56 × 30) = Rs. 1680.

$\therefore$ Gain = $\left(\frac{80}{1600} \times 100\right)\% = 5\%$.

64. C.P. of 50 kg wheat = Rs. (30 × 11.50 + 20 × 14.25) = Rs. (345 + 285) = Rs. 630

S.P. of 50 kg wheat = 130% of Rs. 630 = Rs. $\left(\frac{130}{100} \times 630\right)$ = Rs. 819

$\therefore$ S.P. per kg = Rs. $\left(\frac{819}{50}\right)$ = Rs. 16.38 = Rs. 16.30.

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65. Let the required price per kg be Rs. x. Then,

C.P. of 60 kg rice = Rs. $(30 \times 17.50 + 30 \times x)$ = Rs. $(525 + 30x)$.

S.P. of 60 kg rice = Rs. (60×19.00) = Rs. 1140.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{1140 - (525 + 30x)}{525 + 30x} \times 100 = 20 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{591 - 30x}{525 + 30x} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad 2955 - 150x = 525 + 30x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 180x = 2430 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \left(\frac{2430}{180}\right) = \left(\frac{27}{2}\right) = 13.50.$$

So, the C.P. of second lot is Rs. 13.50 per kg.

66. Suppose he bought 2 kg, 4 kg and 3 kg of the three varieties.

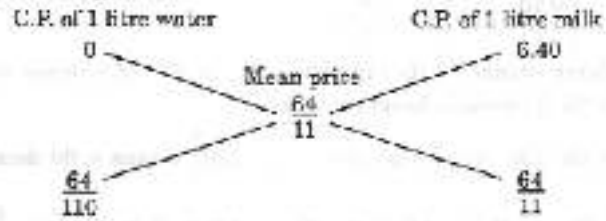
C.P. of 9 kg = Rs. $(2 \times 50 + 4 \times 20 + 3 \times 30)$ = Rs. 270.

S.P. of 9 kg = Rs. (9×33) = Rs. 297.

$$\therefore \quad \text{Profit\%} = \left(\frac{27}{270} \times 100\right)\% = 10\%$$

67. Mean cost price = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{137.5} \times 8\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{64}{11}$

By the rule of alligation :



$$\therefore \quad \text{Required ratio} = \frac{64}{110} : \frac{64}{11} = 1 : 10.$$

68. Let the cost of the other brand be Rs. x per kg.

C.P. of 5 kg = Rs. $(2 \times 200 + 3 \times x)$ = Rs. $(400 + 3x)$.

S.P. of 5 kg = Rs. (5×177) = Rs. 885.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{885 - (400 + 3x)}{400 + 3x} \times 100 = 18 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{485 - 3x}{400 + 3x} = \frac{9}{50}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad 24250 - 150x = 3600 + 27x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 177x = 20650 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \left(\frac{350}{3}\right) = 116\frac{2}{3}$$

So, cost of the other brand = Rs. 116.66.

69. Suppose, he must produce x items. Then, C.P. = Rs. $(40x + 300)$, S.P. = Rs. $60x$.

$\therefore \quad 60x - (40x + 300) = 2000$ or $20x = 2300$ or $x = 200$.

70. $\text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{10}{90} \times 100\right)\% = 11\frac{1}{9}\%.$

71. $\text{Profit\%} = \left(\frac{200}{800} \times 100\right)\% = 25\%.$

72. Let error = x gms. Then, $\frac{x}{1000 - x} \times 100 = 6\frac{18}{47} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{100x}{1000 - x} = \frac{300}{47}$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad 47x = 3(1000 - x) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 50x = 3000 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = 60.$

$\therefore$ Weight used = $(1000 - 60)$ = 940 gms.

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73. **Rule :** $\text{Gain\%} = \frac{(100 + \text{common gain\%})^2}{100} - 100.$

$\therefore \quad \text{Gain\%} = \left[\frac{(100+10)^2}{100} - 100\right]\% = \left(\frac{12100 - 10000}{100}\right)\% = 21\%.$

74. Let us consider a packet of rice marked 1 kg.
Its actual weight is 80% of 1000 gm = 800 gm.
Let C.P. of each gm be Re. 1. Then, C.P. of this packet = Rs. 800.
S.P. of this packet = 110% of C.P. of 1 kg = Rs. $\left(\frac{110}{100} \times 1000\right)$ = Rs. 1100.

$\therefore \quad \text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{300}{800} \times 100\right)\% = 37.5\%.$

75. Suppose he has 100 items. Let C.P. of each item be Re. 1.
Total cost = Rs. 100. Number of items left after theft = 80.
S.P. of each item = Rs. 1.10.
$\therefore$ Total sale = Rs. (1.10 × 80) = Rs. 88.

Hence, $\text{Loss\%} = \left(\frac{12}{100} \times 100\right)\% = 12\%.$

76. 125% of 120% of A = 225 $\Rightarrow \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} \times A = 225 \rightarrow A = \left(225 \times \frac{2}{3}\right) = 150.$

77. 110% of 90% of 120% of A = 1188

$\Rightarrow \frac{110}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} A = 1188 \rightarrow \frac{1188}{1000} A = 1188 \rightarrow A = 1000.$

$\therefore$ A purchased it for Rs. (1000 − 110) = Rs. 890.

78. Money spent by X = Rs. 150000.
Money received by X = 105% of Rs. 150000 = Rs. 157500.
C.P. to X = 98% of Rs. 157500 = Rs. 154350.
$\therefore$ X gains Rs. (157500 − 154350) = Rs. 3150.

79. Let the cost price for the manufacturer be Rs. x.
Then, 125% of 120% of 118% of x = 30.09.

$\rightarrow \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{118}{100} x = \frac{3009}{100} \rightarrow \frac{177}{100} x = \frac{3009}{100} \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{3009}{177}\right) = 17.$

80. Let C.P. = Rs. x, Profit% = x% and S.P. = Rs. 144.

$\therefore \quad x = \left[\frac{100}{(100 + x)} \times 144\right] \Rightarrow x^2 + 100x = 14400 \Rightarrow x^2 + 100x - 14400 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + 180x - 80x - 14400 = 0 \rightarrow (x + 180)(x - 80) = 0 \rightarrow x = 80.$

81. Let S.P. be Rs. x. Then, C.P. = Rs. $\frac{13}{15}x$. Receipt = 112% of Rs. x = Rs. $\frac{28}{25}x$.

Gain = Rs. $\left(\frac{28x}{25} - \frac{13x}{15}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{19x}{75}$.

$\therefore \quad \text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{19x}{75} \times \frac{15}{13x} \times 100\right)\% = \frac{380}{13}\% = 29\frac{3}{13}\%.$

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82. Let the article be worth Rs. x

C.P. = 90% of Rs. x = Rs. $\frac{9x}{10}$; S.P. = 110% of Rs. x = Rs. $\frac{11x}{10}$.

Gain = Rs. $\left(\frac{11x}{10} - \frac{9x}{10}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{x}{5}$.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{x}{5} \times \frac{10}{9x} \times 100\right)\% = 22\frac{2}{9}\% > 20\%$.

83. Let original price = Rs. 100.

Then C.P. = Rs. 90, S.P. = 130% of Rs. 90 = Rs. $\left(\frac{130}{100} \times 90\right)$ = Rs. 117.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = (117 − 100)% = 17%.

84. Let C.P. be Rs. x. Then, 5% of x = (350 − 340) = 10 $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{20} = 10 \Rightarrow x = 200$.

85. Let C.P. be Rs. x. Then, 2% of x = (400 − 380) = 20 $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{50} = 20 \Rightarrow x = 1000$.

86. Let C.P. be Rs. x. Then, $\frac{105}{100}x - \frac{95}{100}x = 15 \Rightarrow \frac{10x}{100} = 15 \Rightarrow x = 150$.

87. Let C.P. be Rs. x. Then, (106% of x) − $\left(87\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } x\right)$ = 5180

$\Rightarrow 18\frac{1}{2}\%$ of x = 5180 $\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{5180 \times 100 \times 2}{37}\right) = 2800$.

88. Let the C.P. be Rs. x.

Then, S.P. = 120% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(x \times \frac{120}{100}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{6x}{5}$.

$\therefore \frac{6x}{5} - x = 240 \Leftrightarrow x = 1200$.

$\therefore$ S.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{6}{5} \times 1200\right)$ = Rs. 1200.

89. Let C.P. be Rs. x. Then,

$\left(107\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } x\right) - \left(97\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } x\right) = 100 \Rightarrow 10\% \text{ of } x = 100 \Rightarrow x = 1000$.

$\therefore$ Desired S.P. = $112\frac{1}{2}\%$ of Rs. 1000 = Rs. $\left(\frac{225}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 1000\right)$ = Rs. 1125.

90. Let C.P. of the article be Rs. x. Then, Required ratio = $\frac{104\% \text{ of } x}{106\% \text{ of } x} = \frac{104}{106} = \frac{52}{53} = 52 : 53$.

91. Loss% = $\left(\frac{\text{Common Loss and Gain\%}}{10}\right)^2\% = \left(\frac{12}{10}\right)^2\% = \frac{36}{25}\% = 1\frac{11}{25}\%$.

92. Loss% = $\left(\frac{5}{10}\right)^2\% = (0.5)^2\% = 0.25\%$.

93. Total S.P. = Rs. 8000 and Total C.P. = Rs. 8000.

S.P. of 1st commodity = Rs. 4000. Gain on it = 25%.

$\therefore$ C.P. of 1st commodity = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{125} \times 4000\right)$ = Rs. 3200.

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C.P. of 2nd commodity = Rs. (8000 − 3200) = Rs. 4800.
S.P. of 2nd commodity = Rs. 4000.

$\therefore$ Loss on 2nd commodity = $\left(\frac{800}{4800} \times 100\right)\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$.

94. Total S.P. = Rs. 2 lakh.

C.P. of house = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{80} \times 1\right)$ lakh = Rs. $\frac{5}{4}$ lakh.

C.P. of shop = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{120} \times 1\right)$ lakh = Rs. $\frac{5}{6}$ lakh.

Total C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{6}\right)$ lakh = Rs. $\frac{25}{12}$ lakh.

$\therefore$ Loss = Rs. $\left(\frac{25}{12} - 2\right)$ lakh = Rs. $\frac{1}{12}$ lakh.

95. Total C.P. = Rs. (120 × 110) = Rs. 13200.
Total S.P. = Rs. [30 × 110 + 30 × 12] + (75 × 110 + 75 × 14) + (15 × 110 − 15 × 70)]
= Rs. 14506.

Average profit = Rs. $\left(\frac{14506 - 13200}{120}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{1306}{120}$ = Rs. 10.875.

96. Total profit required = Rs. (42 × 18) = Rs. 756.
Profit on 22 sarees = Rs. (450 + 144) = Rs. 604.
Profit on 20 sarees = Rs. (756 − 604) = Rs. 152.

Average profit on these sarees = Rs. $\left(\frac{152}{20}\right)$ = Rs. 7.60.

97. C.P. of 20 dozen = Rs. (48 × 20) = Rs. 960.
C.P. of 8 dozen = Rs. (48 × 8) = Rs. 384.
C.P. of 12 dozen = Rs. (960 − 384) = Rs. 576.

Total S.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{110}{100} \times 384 + \frac{120}{100} \times 576\right)$ = Rs. 1113.60

$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left(\frac{153.60}{960} \times 100\right)\% = 16\%$.

98. C.P. of $\frac{3}{4}$th = Rs. $\left(\frac{3}{4} \times 400\right)$ = Rs. 300, C.P. of $\frac{1}{4}$th = Rs. 100.

$\therefore$ Total S.P. = (90% of Rs. 300 + 110% of Rs. 100) = Rs. 380.

Loss = $\left(\frac{20}{400} \times 100\right)\% = 5\%$.

99. Let C.P. of whole be Rs. x. C.P. of $\frac{2}{3}$rd = Rs. $\frac{2x}{3}$, C.P. of $\frac{1}{3}$rd = Rs. $\frac{x}{3}$.

Total S.P. = Rs. $\left[\left(120\% \text{ of } \frac{2x}{3}\right) + \left(114\% \text{ of } \frac{x}{3}\right)\right]$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{4x}{5} + \frac{19x}{50}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{59x}{50}$.

Gain = Rs. $\left(\frac{59x}{50} - x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{9x}{50}$.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{9x}{50} \times \frac{1}{x} \times 100\right)\% = 18\%$.

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100. Let C.P. of whole be Rs. x. C.P. of $\frac{1}{2}$ stock = Rs. $\frac{x}{2}$, C.P. of $\frac{1}{4}$ stock = Rs. $\frac{x}{4}$.

Total S.P. = Rs. $\left[\left(120\% \text{ of } \frac{x}{2}\right) + \left(80\% \text{ of } \frac{x}{4}\right) + \frac{x}{4}\right]$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{3x}{5} + \frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{4}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{21x}{20}$.

Gain = Rs. $\left(\frac{21x}{20} - x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{x}{20}$.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{x}{20} \times \frac{1}{x} \times 100\right)\% = 5\%$.

101. Let C.P. of each clock be Rs. x. Then, C.P. of 90 clocks = Rs. $90x$.

$\therefore$ [(110% of $40x$) + (120% of $50x$)] − (115% of $90x$) = 40

$\Rightarrow 44x + 60x - 103.5x = 40 \Rightarrow 0.5x = 40 \Rightarrow x = 80$.

102. Let the investments be $3x$ and $5x$. Then, total investment = $8x$.

Total receipt = (115% of $3x$ + 90% of $5x$) = $(3.45x + 4.5x) = 7.95x$.

$\therefore$ Loss = $\left(\frac{0.05x}{8x} \times 100\right)\% = 0.625\%$.

103. Let the required gain percent be x%.

Then, (110% of 3000) + [(100 + x)% of 3000] = 125% of 6000

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{110}{100} \times 3000\right) + \left[\frac{(100+x)}{100} \times 3000\right] = \frac{125}{100} \times 6000$

$\Rightarrow 30(100 + x) = 4200 \Rightarrow 100 + x = 140 \Rightarrow x = 40\%$.

104. Let the quantity sold at a loss be x kg and let C.P. per kg be Re. 1.

Total C.P. = Rs. 24.

Total S.P. = Rs. [120% of $(24 - x)$ + 95% of x] = Rs. $\left[\frac{6}{5}(24 - x) + \frac{19x}{20}\right]$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{576 - 5x}{20}\right)$.

$\therefore \frac{576 - 5x}{20}$ = 110% of 24 $\Rightarrow \frac{576 - 5x}{20} = \frac{264}{10} \Rightarrow 576 - 5x = 528$

$\Rightarrow 5x = 48 \Rightarrow x = 9.6$ kg.

105. Let the total value be Rs. x. Value of $\frac{2}{3}$rd = Rs. $\frac{2x}{3}$, Value of $\frac{1}{3}$rd = Rs. $\frac{x}{3}$.

Total S.P. = Rs. $\left[\left(105\% \text{ of } \frac{2x}{3}\right) + \left(98\% \text{ of } \frac{x}{3}\right)\right]$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{210x}{300} + \frac{98x}{300}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{308x}{300}$.

$\therefore \frac{308x}{300} - x = 400 \Rightarrow \frac{8x}{300} = 400 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{400 \times 300}{8}\right) = 15000$.

106. Let C.P. of watch be Rs. x. Then, C.P. of wall clock = Rs. $(390 - x)$.

$\therefore$ (10% of x) + [15% of $(390 - x)$] = 51.50 $\Rightarrow \frac{10}{100} \times x + \frac{15}{100} \times (390 - x) = \frac{515}{10}$

$\Rightarrow 10x + 5850 - 15x = 5150 \Rightarrow 5x = 700 \Rightarrow x = 140$.

So, C.P. of watch = Rs. 140, C.P. of wall clock = Rs. 250.

$\therefore$ Difference = Rs. (250 − 140) = Rs. 110

107. Let C.P. of each horse be Rs. x and C.P. of each cow be Rs. y. Then,

$4x + 9y = 13400$ ...(i)

And, 10% of $4x$ + 20% of $9y$ = 1880

$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{9}{5}y = 1880 \Rightarrow 2x + 9y = 9400$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $x = 2000$ and $y = 600$.

$\therefore$ Cost price of each horse = Rs. 2000.

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108. Let C.P. of clock A be Rs. x and that of clock B be Rs. $(650 - x)$. Then,

120% of $x = 75\%$ of $(650 - x)$ $\Rightarrow$ $650 - x = \frac{150}{75}x = \frac{8}{5}x$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{13}{5}x = 650$ $\Rightarrow$ $x = \left(\frac{650 \times 5}{13}\right) = 250.$

$\therefore$ C.P. of A = Rs. 250, C.P. of B = Rs. 400.

109. Let the C.P. of the watches be Rs. x and Rs. $(840 - x)$.

$\therefore$ $(116\%$ of $x) + (88\%$ of $(840 - x)) = 840$

$\Rightarrow$ $116x + 75920 - 88x = 84000$ $\Rightarrow$ $28x = 20080$ $\Rightarrow$ $x = 360.$

$\therefore$ Their cost prices are Rs. 360 and Rs. 480.

110. Let C.P. of the chair be Rs. x and that of the table be Rs. y.

Then, 17% of $y - 7\%$ of $x = 296$ $\Rightarrow$ $17y - 7x = 29600$ ...(i)

And, 18% of $y + 7\%$ of $x = 400$ $\Rightarrow$ $18y + 7x = 40000$ ...(ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get : $y = 2400$ and $x = 1600.$

$\therefore$ C.P. of table = Rs. 2400.

111. S.P. = $97\frac{1}{2}\%$ of Rs. 650 = Rs. $\left(\frac{195}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 650\right)$ = Rs. 633.75.

112. M.P. = Rs. 272000.

Discount = Rs. $(4\%$ of $200000) + (2.5\%$ of $72000)$ = Rs. $(8000 + 1800)$ = Rs. 9800.

$\therefore$ Actual price = Rs. $(272000 - 9800)$ = Rs. 262200.

113. C.P. = 90% of 80% of Rs. 1400 = Rs. $\left(\frac{90}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times 1400\right)$ = Rs. 1008.

114. Rate of discount = $\left(\frac{12}{30} \times 100\right)\% = 15\%.$

115. S.P. of each article = Rs. $\left(\frac{37.40}{2}\right)$ = Rs. 18.70.

Let M.P. be Rs. x.

Then, 85% of $x = 18.70$ $\Rightarrow$ $x = \left(\frac{18.70 \times 100}{85}\right) = 22.$

116. Let the labelled price be Rs. x.

88% of 80% of $x = 704$ $\Rightarrow$ $x = \left(\frac{704 \times 100 \times 100}{88 \times 80}\right) = 1000.$

117. S.P. after 1st discount = Rs. $\left(\frac{80}{100} \times 1500\right)$ = Rs. 1200.

New S.P. = Rs. 1104. Discount on Rs. 1200 = Rs. 96

$\therefore$ Required discount = $\left(\frac{96}{1200} \times 100\right)\% = 8\%.$

118. Let the costs of the two articles be x and y. Then, 15% of $x = 20\%$ of y $\Rightarrow$ $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{20}{15} = \frac{4}{3}.$

So, x and y must be in the ratio of 4 : 3.

119. Let the list price be Rs. x.

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{80}{100}x = 24$ $\Rightarrow$ $x = \frac{24 \times 100}{80} = 30$

$\therefore$ Required S.P. = 70% of Rs. 30 = Rs. 21.

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120. Let the list price be Rs. z

$\therefore$ $(100 - x)\%$ of $z = y \Rightarrow \left(\frac{100-x}{100}\right) \times z = y \Rightarrow z = \left(\frac{100y}{100-x}\right)$

121. Let the labelled price be Rs. x. Then,

(30% of x) − (75% of x) = 500 $\Rightarrow$ 5% of x = 500 $\Rightarrow$ $x = \left(\frac{500 \times 100}{5}\right) = 10000.$

122. Let marked price be Rs. 100.

Then, Final S.P. = 70% of 80% of Rs. 100 = Rs. $\left(\frac{70}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times 100\right)$ = Rs. 56.

$\therefore$ Single discount = (100 − 56)% = 44%.

123. Let marked price be Rs. 100.

Then, S.P. = 85% of 88% of 90% of Rs. 100 = Rs. $\left(\frac{85}{100} \times \frac{88}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times 100\right)$ = Rs. 67.32

$\therefore$ Single discount = (100 − 67.32)% = 32.68%.

124. S.P. = 90% of 80% of Rs. 2000 = Rs. $\left(\frac{90}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times 2000\right)$ = Rs. 1440.

125. S.P. = 95% of 96% of Rs. 80 = Rs. $\left(\frac{95}{100} \times \frac{96}{100} \times 80\right)$ = Rs. 72.20.

126. Actual price = 95% of 90% of 85% of Rs. 12000

= Rs. $\left(\frac{95}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{85}{100} \times 12000\right)$ = Rs. 8721.

127. Let the original price be Rs. x. Then,

95% of 88% of x = 209 $\Rightarrow$ $x = \left(\frac{209 \times 100 \times 100}{95 \times 88}\right) = 250.$

128. S.P. in 1st case = 60% of Rs. 100000 = Rs. 60000.

S.P. in 2nd case = 96% of 64% of Rs. 100000

= Rs. $\left(\frac{96}{100} \times \frac{64}{100} \times 100000\right)$ = Rs. 61440

$\therefore$ Difference = Rs. (61440 − 60000) = Rs. 1440.

129. Let the amount of the bill be Rs. x. Then,

(65% of x) − (80% of 80% of x) = 22 $\Rightarrow$ $\left(\frac{65}{100} \times x\right) - \left(\frac{80}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times x\right) = 22$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{65}{100}x - \frac{64}{100}x = 22 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{100} = 22 \Rightarrow x = 2200$

130. S.P. in 1st case = 94% of 70% of Rs. 700 = Rs. $\left(\frac{94}{100} \times \frac{70}{100} \times 700\right)$ = Rs. 460.60.

S.P. in 2nd case = 84% of 80% of Rs. 700 = Rs. $\left(\frac{84}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times 700\right)$ = Rs. 470.40.

$\therefore$ Difference = Rs. (470.40 − 460.60) = Rs. 9.80.

131. Let the second discount rate be x%. Then,

$(100 - x)$% of 90% of 720 = 550.80

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{(100-x)}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times 720 = 550.80 \Rightarrow (100 - x) = \left(\frac{550.80}{9 \times 72}\right) = 85 \Rightarrow x = 15.$

$\therefore$ Second discount rate = 15%.

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132. Cost of each calculator = Rs. $\left(250 + \frac{2500}{150}\right)$ = Rs. $266\frac{2}{3}$.

S.P. of each calculator = Rs. $\left(\frac{85}{100} \times 320\right)$ = Rs. 304.

$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left(\frac{112}{3} \times \frac{3}{800} \times 100\right)\%$ = 14%.

133. Let C.P. be Rs. 100. Then, marked price = Rs. 125.

S.P. = 84% of Rs. 125 = Rs. $\left(\frac{84}{100} \times 125\right)$ = Rs. 105.

$\therefore$ Profit% = (105 − 100)% = 5%.

134. Let C.P. be Rs. 100. Then, marked price = Rs. 130.

S.P. = $\left(100 - \frac{25}{4}\right)\%$ of Rs. 130 = Rs. $\left(\frac{375}{400} \times 130\right)$ = Rs. 121.875.

$\therefore$ Profit% = (121.875 − 100)% = 21.875% = $\frac{21.875}{100}\% = 21\frac{7}{8}\%$.

135. Let the original price be Rs. 100. Then, marked price = Rs. 130.

Final price = 90% of 90% of Rs. 130 = Rs. $\left(\frac{90}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times 130\right)$ = Rs. 105.30.

$\therefore$ Increase in price = (105.30 − 100)% = 5.3%.

136. Let the marked price of each article be Rs. 1.
Then, C.P. of 30 = Rs. 27, S.P. of 30 = Rs. 30.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{3}{27} \times 100\right)\% = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$.

137. Marked price = Rs. 300. C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{120} \times 300\right)$ = Rs. 250.

Sale price = 90% of Rs. 300 = Rs. 270.

$\therefore$ Required gain% = $\left(\frac{20}{250} \times 100\right)\% = 8\%$.

138. Let marked price = Rs. 100. Then, C.P. = Rs. 64, S.P. = Rs. 88.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{24}{64} \times 100\right)\% = 37.5\%$.

139. Let the marked price be Rs. x. Then, 108% of 90% of x = 660.40

$\Rightarrow \frac{108}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} x = 660.40 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{66040 \times 100}{108 \times 90}\right)$ = Rs. 700

140. Let C.P. = Rs. 100. Then, S.P. = Rs. 120.

Let marked price be Rs. x. Then, 90% of x = 120 $\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{120 \times 100}{90}\right) = 133\frac{1}{3}$.

$\therefore$ Marked price = $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ above C.P.

141. C.P. = Rs. 1200. S.P. = 125% of Rs. 1200 = Rs. $\left(\frac{125}{100} \times 1200\right)$ = Rs. 1500.

Let marked price be Rs. x. Then, 80% of x = 1500 $\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{1500 \times 100}{80}\right)$ = 1875.

$\therefore$ Marked price = Rs. 1875.

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142. Let cost price be Rs. 100. Then, S.P. = Rs. 112.
Let printed price be Rs. x.

90% of $x = 112 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{112 \times 100}{90}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{1120}{9}$.

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= 100 : \frac{1120}{9} = 900 : 1120 = 45 : 56$.

143. Let cost price = Rs. 100. Then,

$\frac{2}{5}$ of (Marked Price) $= 75 \Rightarrow$ Marked Price $= \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{75 \times 5}{2}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{375}{2}$.

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= \frac{375}{2} : 100 = 375 : 200 = 15 : 8$.

144. Let the C.P. of each article be Rs. 100.
Then, C.P. of 16 articles = Rs. (100×16) = Rs. 1600.

S.P. of 15 articles = Rs. $\left(1600 \times \frac{135}{100}\right)$ = Rs. 2160.

S.P. of each article = Rs. $\frac{2160}{15}$ = Rs. 144.

If S.P. is Rs. 96, marked price = Rs. 100.

If S.P. is Rs. 144, marked price = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{96} \times 144\right)$ = Rs. 150.

$\therefore$ Marked price = 50% above C.P.

145. Let C.P. = Rs. 100. Then, Marked Price = Rs. 110, S.P. = Rs. 99.

$\therefore$ Discount% $= \left(\frac{11}{110} \times 100\right)\% = 10\%$.

146. Let C.P. = Rs. 100. Then, Marked Price = Rs. 135, S.P. = Rs. 108.

$\therefore$ Discount% $= \left(\frac{27}{135} \times 100\right)\% = 20\%$.

147. Let C.P. of whole stock = Rs. 100. Then, Marked Price of whole stock = Rs. 120.

M.P. of $\frac{1}{2}$ stock = Rs. 60, M.P. of $\frac{1}{4}$ stock = Rs. 30.

$\therefore$ Total S.P. = Rs. [60 − (80% of 30) + (60% of 30)] = Rs. (60 − 24 + 18) = Rs. 102.
Hence, gain% = [102 − 100]% = 2%.

148. Since the marked price is not given, so the cost price cannot be determined.

149. S.P. = 95% of Rs. 6500 = Rs. $\left(\frac{95}{100} \times 6500\right)$ = Rs. 6175.

Profit = 15%.

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{110}{115} \times 6175\right)$ = Rs. 5369.56 = Rs. 5350.

150. Let the labelled price be Rs. x. Then, 120% of $x = 2880 \rightarrow x = \left(\frac{2880 \times 100}{120}\right) = 2400$.

$\therefore$ C.P. = 85% of Rs. 2400 = Rs. $\left(\frac{85}{100} \times 2400\right)$ = Rs. 2040.

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151. Marked price = Rs. 30. S.P. = Rs. $\left[\left(\frac{85}{100}\times 30\right) - 1.50\right]$ = Rs. (25.50 − 1.50) = Rs. 24

Let C.P. be Rs. x. Then, 120% of x = 24 ⇒ $x = \left(\frac{24\times 100}{120}\right)$ = Rs. 20.

152. Let the marked price be Rs. 100.

Then, S.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{90}{100}\times 100\right)$ = Rs. 90. Gain = 20%.

∴ C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{120}\times 90\right)$ = Rs. 75.

New commission = Rs. 20; New S.P. = Rs. 80.

∴ New Profit = $\left(\frac{5}{75}\times 100\right)\% = 6\frac{2}{3}\%$

153. S.P. = Rs. 17940. Let marked price be Rs. x.

Then, $\frac{92}{100}x = 17940 \Rightarrow x$ = Rs. $\left(17940\times\frac{100}{92}\right)$ = Rs. 19500.

C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{119.6}\times 17940\right)$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{1000}{1196}\times 17940\right)$ = Rs. 15000.

New C.P. = Rs. 15000, S.P. = Rs. 19500

∴ Required profit% = $\left(\frac{4500}{15000}\times 100\right)\% = 30\%$.

154. S.P. of 1 article = Rs. 45. Let marked price of each article be Rs. x.

Then, $\frac{90}{100}x = 45 \Rightarrow x$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{45\times 100}{90}\right)$ = Rs. 50.

C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{150}\times 45\right)$ = Rs. 30.

Now, C.P. = Rs. 30, S.P. = Rs. 50.

∴ Required profit% = $\left(\frac{20}{30}\times 100\right)\% = 66\frac{2}{3}\%$

155. S.P. of 1 saree = Rs. 266. Let the labelled price of each saree be Rs. x.

Then, $\frac{95}{100}x = 266 \Rightarrow x$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{266\times 100}{95}\right)$ = Rs. 280.

Now, S.P. = Rs. 280, Profit = 12%.

∴ C.P. of 1 saree = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{112}\times 280\right)$ = Rs. 250.

156. C.P. = Rs. 320, Profit = 16%.

S.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{116}{100}\times 320\right)$ = Rs. 368. Marked price = Rs. (368 + 32) = Rs. 400.

∴ Required profit% = $\left(\frac{80}{320}\times 100\right)\% = 25\%$.

157. Let C.P. be Rs. 100. Then, S.P. = Rs. 123.50.

Let marked price be Rs. x. Then, $\frac{95}{100}x = 123.50 \Rightarrow x$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{12350}{95}\right)$ = Rs. 130

Now, S.P. = Rs. 130, C.P. = Rs. 100.

∴ Profit% = 30%.

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158. Let original list price = Rs. 100. Then, C.P. = Rs. 75. Desired S.P. = Rs. 125.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{50}{75} \times 100\right)\% = 66.67\%$.

159. Let the original price be Rs. 100. Then, C.P. = Rs. 80.

S.P. = 140% of Rs. 80 = Rs. $\left(\frac{140}{100} \times 80\right)$ = Rs. 112.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = (112 − 100)% = 12%.

160. C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{125} \times 8750\right)$ = Rs. 7000. Let the labelled price be Rs. x.

Then, $\frac{70}{100}x = 7000 \rightarrow x$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{7000 \times 100}{70}\right)$ = Rs. 10000.

EXERCISE 11B

(DATA SUFFICIENCY TYPE QUESTIONS)

1. A shopkeeper sells some toys at Rs. 250 each. What percent profit does he make ?
To find the answer, which of the following information given in Statements I and II is/are necessary ?
I. Number of toys sold. II. Cost price of each toy
(a) Only I is necessary (b) Only II is necessary
(c) Both I and II are necessary (d) Either I or II is necessary
(e) None of these

2. A shopkeeper sells some articles at the profit of 25% on the original price. What is the exact amount of profit ?
To find the answer, which of the following information given in Statements I and II is/are necessary ?
I. Sale price of the article. II. Number of articles sold.
(a) Only I is necessary (b) Only II is necessary
(c) Either I or II is necessary (d) Both I and II are necessary
(e) None of these

Directions (*Questions 3 to 13*) : *Each of the questions given below consists of a statement and/or a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement(s) is/are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and*

Give answer (a) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (b) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (c) if the data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (d) if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (e) if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

3. By selling a product with 20% profit, how much profit was earned ?
I. The difference between cost and selling price is Rs. 40.
II. The selling price is 120 percent of the cost price. (S.B.I.P.O. 2003)

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4. What is the cost price of the article ?
   I. The profit earned on the article is one-third of the cost price.
   II. The article is sold for Rs. 400.
5. What would have been the selling price per kg of rice? (Bank P.O. 1999)
   I. 50 kg of rice was purchased for Rs. 3350 and Rs. 150 were spent on transport.
   II. Profit earned was 5%.
6. How much was the loss ?
   I. The cost is Rs. 300.
   II. The loss is 25% of the selling price.
7. A man mixes two types of rice (X and Y) and sells the mixture at the rate of Rs. 17 per kg. Find his profit percentage. (M.B.A. 2002)
   I. The rate of X is Rs. 20 per kg.
   II. The rate of Y is Rs. 13 per kg.
8. What is the percent profit earned by selling the product ? (Bank P.O. 2003)
   I. The profit earned was Rs. 50.
   II. Had it been sold for Rs. 310, the profit would have been Rs. 70.
9. What is the cost price of the cassette ?
   I. The percent profit made when the cassette is sold for Rs. 78 is twice as much as when it is sold for Rs. 69.
   II. If the price of the cassette is marked at 20% above the cost price and a discount of 10% is offered on the marked price, the seller gains 8%.
10. What was the cost price of the suitcase purchased by Richard ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
   I. Richard got 20% concession on the labelled price.
   II. Richard sold the suitcase for Rs. 2000 with 25% profit on the labelled price.
11. By selling a product for Rs. 100, how much profit was earned ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
   I. 20% profit would have been earned if it were sold for Rs. 90.
   II. The profit was one-third of the purchase price.
12. What is the price of a banana ?
   I. A man can buy 14 bananas and 35 oranges for Rs. 84.
   II. With 50% discount on the price of bananas, Rs. 12 would buy 4 bananas and 5 oranges.
13. How much profit did Anand make by selling a bed ? (S.B.I.P.O. 1998)
   I. He bought the bed with 10% discount on labelled price.
   II. He sold it with 20% profit on the labelled price.

Directions (*Questions 14 to 20*) : *Each of the following questions consists of a question followed by three statements I, II and III. You have to study the question and the statements and decide which of the statement(s) is/are necessary to answer the question.*

14. How many articles were sold ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
   I. Total profit earned was Rs. 1595.
   II. Cost price per article was Rs. 632.
   III. Selling price per article was Rs. 765.
   (a) Any two of the three (b) I and II only
   (c) II and III only (d) All I, II and III
   (e) Question cannot be answered even with the information in all the three statements.

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15. What was the amount of profit earned ? (Bank P.O. 2003)
I. 10% discount was offered on the labelled price.
II. Had there been no discount, profit would have been 30%.
III. Selling price was more than the cost price by 20%.
(a) All I, II and III (b) Any two of the three
(c) III, and either I or II (d) I, and either II or III
(e) Question cannot be answered even with the information in all the three statements.

16. What was the cost price of the watch ?
I. The shopkeeper labelled the price of the watch 20% above the cost price.
II. After allowing a discount of 15% on the labelled price, the shopkeeper charges Rs. 408 for the watch.
III. Had there been no discount, the shopkeeper would have earned 20% profit.
(a) I, and either II or III (b) II, and either I or III
(c) III, and either I or II (d) I and II only
(e) Any two of the three

17. How much profit did Manick earn on the cost price of an article by selling it ?
I. He got 15% discount on the marked price at the time of purchase.
II. He sold it for Rs. 3060.
III. He earned 2% profit on the marked price. (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)
(a) I and II only (b) II and III only
(c) I only or II and III together (d) All I, II and III
(e) Even I, II and III together are not sufficient to answer the question

18. By selling an article what is the profit percent gained ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2002)
I. 5% discount is given on list price.
II. If discount is not given, 20% profit is gained.
III. The cost price of the article is Rs. 5000.
(a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and III
(d) All I, II and III (e) None of these

19. An item costing Rs. 3000 is sold at a certain discount. Find the rate of discount offered.
I. The profit earned after discount is 5%.
II. Had the discount rate been doubled, the seller incurs a loss of 15%.
III. The item is marked at a price 25% above the cost price.
(a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and III
(d) All I, II and III (e) Any two of the three

20. What was the percentage of discount given ? (R.B.I. 2003)
I. 23.1% profit was earned by selling an almirah for Rs. 12,350.
II. If there were no discount, the earned profit would have been 30%.
III. The cost price of the almirah was Rs. 10,000.
(a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and III
(d) Any two of the three (e) None of these

Directions *(Questions 21 to 22) : Each of these questions is followed by three statements. You have to study the question and all the three statements given to decide whether any information provided in the statement(s) is/are redundant and can be dispensed with while answering the given question.*

21. What is the percent profit earned by the shopkeeper on selling the articles in his shop ?
I. Labelled price of the articles sold was 130% of the cost price.
II. Cost price of each article was Rs. 550.
III. A discount of 10% on labelled price was offered. (S.B.I.P.O. 2001)

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(a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Only III (d) All the three are required
(e) Question cannot be answered even with information in all the three statements.

22. What is the marked price of the suitcase ?
I. When a discount of 16% is offered, the profit earned is 10.5%.
II. The cost price of the suitcase is Rs. 1500.
III. The marked price is 30% above the cost price.
(a) I only (b) Either I or III (c) Any one of the three
(d) All I, II and III are required (e) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (e)	5. (e)	6. (a)	7. (d)	8. (b)
9. (a)	10. (c)	11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (b)
17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (e)	21. (b)	22. (b)		

SOLUTIONS

1. S.P. = Rs. 250 each. To find gain percent, we must know the C.P. of each.
∴ Correct answer is (b).

2. Gain = 25% of C.P.
In order to find gain, we must know the sale price of each article and the number of articles sold.
∴ Correct answer is (d).

3. Gain = 20%
I. Profit = (S.P.) − (C.P.) = Rs. 40.
Thus, I gives the answer. But, II does not give the answer.
∴ Correct answer is (a).

4. I. Gain = $\frac{1}{3}$ (C.P.).
II. S.P. = Rs. 400.

$$\text{Gain} = (\text{S.P.}) - (\text{C.P.}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}(\text{C.P.}) = (\text{Rs. } 400) - (\text{C.P.}) \Rightarrow \left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)(\text{C.P.}) = \text{Rs. } 400$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{C.P.} = \text{Rs.}\left(400 \times \frac{3}{4}\right) = \text{Rs. } 300.$$

Thus, I and II both are needed to get the answer.
∴ Correct answer is (e).

5. I. Total C.P. of 50 kg = Rs. (3350 + 150) = Rs. 3500.

∴ C.P. of 1 kg = Rs. $\left(\frac{3500}{50}\right)$ = Rs. 70

II. Gain = 5%.

∴ S.P. of 1 kg = 105% of Rs. 70 = Rs. $\left(70 \times \frac{105}{100}\right)$ = Rs. 73.50.

Thus, both I and II are needed to get the answer.
∴ Correct answer is (e).

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6. I. C.P. = Rs. 300
II. Loss = 25% of S.P.

Let S.P. be Rs. x. Then, loss = 25% of Rs. x = Rs. $\frac{x}{4}$

Loss = (C.P.) − (S.P.) $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} = 300 - x \Rightarrow \left(x - \frac{x}{4}\right) = 300$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(300 \times \frac{4}{3}\right) = 240.$$

$\therefore$ Loss = 25% of Rs. 240 = Rs. $\left(\frac{25}{100} \times 240\right)$ = Rs. 60.

Thus, I and II are required to get the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (e).

7. The ratio in which X and Y are mixed, is not given.
So, both I and II together cannot give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

8. II gives, S.P. = Rs. 310 and gain = Rs. 70.

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. (310 − 70) = Rs. 240.

$\therefore$ Gain % = $\left(\frac{70}{240} \times 310\right)\%$

Thus, II alone gives the answer.

Clearly, I alone does not give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (b).

9. Let the C.P. be Rs. x. Then,

I. $\frac{(78 - x)}{x} \times 100 = 2 \times \frac{(69 - x)}{x} \times 100 \Rightarrow 78 - x = 138 - 2x \Rightarrow x = 60.$

Thus, I only gives the answer.

II. Let the C.P. be Rs. x. Then, M.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{120}{100} \times x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{6x}{5}$.

$\therefore$ S.P. = 90% of Rs. $\frac{6x}{5}$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{6x}{5} \times \frac{90}{100}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{27x}{25}$

Thus, 108% of $x = \frac{27x}{25}$. This does not give x.

$\therefore$ II does not give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (a).

10. Let the labelled price be Rs. x.

I. C.P. = 80% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(x \times \frac{80}{100}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{4x}{5}$.

II. S.P. = Rs. 2000. S.P. = 125% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(\frac{125}{100} \times x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{5x}{4}$

$\therefore \frac{5x}{4} = 2000 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2000 \times 4}{5} = 1600.$

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. $\frac{4x}{5}$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{4}{5} \times 1600\right)$ = Rs. 1280.

Thus, I and II together give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (e).

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11. S.P. = Rs. 100.

I. When S.P. = Rs. 90, Gain = 20%.

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{120} \times 90\right)$ = Rs. 75.

Now, (C.P. = Rs. 75 and S.P. = Rs. 100) $\Rightarrow$ Profit = Rs. 25.

Thus, I alone gives the answer.

II. Let the C.P. be Rs. x. Then, gain = Rs. $\frac{x}{3}$.

$\therefore$ S.P. = Rs. $\left(x + \frac{x}{3}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{4x}{3}$

Thus, $\frac{4x}{3} = 100 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{3 \times 100}{4}\right) = 75$ and so C.P. = Rs. 75.

Thus, II alone gives the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (c).

12. Let the price of a banana be Rs. x and that of an orange Rs. y.

I. $14x + 35y = 84 \Rightarrow 2x + 5y = 12$ ...(i)

II. $4 \times \frac{x}{3} + 5y = 12 \Rightarrow 2x + 5y = 12$ ...(ii)

Thus, even I and II together do not give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

13. I. Let the labelled price be Rs. x.

C.P. = 60% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(x \times \frac{60}{100}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{3x}{5}$.

II. S.P. = 120% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(x \times \frac{120}{100}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{6x}{5}$.

Profit = Rs. $\left(\frac{6x}{5} - \frac{3x}{5}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{3x}{5}$.

Thus, even I and II together do not give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

14. I. Total gain = Rs. 1596.

II. C.P. of each article = Rs. 632

III. S.P. of each article = Rs. 765.

Let the number of articles be x.

Then, $765x - 632x = 1596 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1596}{133} = 12$.

Thus, all I, II and III are needed to get the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

15. Let the M.P. be Rs. x.

I. S.P. = 90% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(x \times \frac{90}{100}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{9x}{10}$.

II. If S.P. = Rs. x, then gain = 30%.

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{130} \times x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{10x}{13}$.

III. Gain = 20%.

Thus, I, II, III do not give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (e).

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16. I. Let the C.P. be Rs. x.

Then, M.P. = 120% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(\frac{120}{100} \times x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{6x}{5}$.

II. S.P. = 85% of M.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{6x}{5} \times \frac{85}{100}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{51x}{50}$

$\therefore \frac{51x}{50} = 408 \Rightarrow x = \left(408 \times \frac{50}{51}\right) \Rightarrow x = 400.$

Thus, I and II give the answer.

III. When there is no discount, then S.P. = M.P. = Rs. $\frac{6x}{5}$ [From I]

Thus, II and III give the same answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (b).

17. Let the M.P. be Rs. x.

I. C.P. = 85% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(x \times \frac{85}{100}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{17x}{20}$.

II. S.P. = Rs. 3060.

III. 102% of x = 3060 $\Rightarrow x = \left(3060 \times \frac{100}{102}\right) = 3000.$

$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. $\frac{17x}{20}$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{17}{20} \times 3000\right)$ = Rs. 2550.

So, gain = Rs. (3060 − 2550) = Rs. 510.

Thus all I, II and III give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

18. I. Let the list price be Rs. x.

Then, S.P. = 95% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(x \times \frac{95}{100}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{19x}{20}$.

II. When S.P. = Rs. x and gain = 20%

Then, C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{120} \times x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{5x}{6}$.

$\therefore$ Gain = $\left(\frac{19x}{20} - \frac{5x}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{57x - 50x}{60}\right) = \frac{7x}{60}$.

$\therefore$ Gain% = $\left(\frac{7x}{60} \times \frac{6}{5x} \times 100\right)\% = 14\%$.

Thus, I and II only give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (a).

19. C.P. = Rs. 3000. Let the rate of discount be x%.

I. S.P. = 105% of Rs. 3000 = Rs. 3150.

II. Let M.P. = Rs. x. Then, $\frac{(x - 3150)}{(x - 85\% \text{ of } 3000)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 3750$

From I and II, discount = Rs. (3750 − 3150) = Rs. 600.

Discount% = $\left(\frac{600}{3750} \times 100\right)\% = 16\%$.

Thus, I and II give the answer.

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III. M.P. = 125% of Rs. 3000 = Rs. 3750.

From I and III, discount = (M.P.) − (S.P.) = Rs. 600

Thus, Discount% can be calculated.

Thus, I and III give the answer.

From II and III, we get : discount = Rs. $\left(\frac{3750 - 85\% \text{ of } 3000}{2}\right)$ = Rs. 600.

Thus, II and III give the answer.

∴ Correct answer is (e).

20. I. S.P. = Rs. 12350, Gain = 23.5%

∴ C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{123.5} \times 12350\right)$ = Rs. 10000.

II. M.P. = 130% of C.P. = 130% of Rs. 10000 = Rs. 13000.

From I and II, discount = Rs. (13000 − 12350) = Rs. 650

Discount% = $\left(\frac{650}{13000} \times 100\right)\%$ = 5%.

Thus, I and II give the answer.

III gives C.P. = Rs. 10000.

So, II and III give the answer.

∴ Correct answer is (e).

21. I. Let C.P. be Rs. x. Then, M.P. = 130% of x = Rs. $\frac{13x}{10}$.

III. S.P. = 90% of M.P.

Thus, I and III give, S.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{90}{100} \times \frac{13x}{10}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{117x}{100}$.

Gain = Rs. $\left(\frac{117x}{100} - x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{17x}{100}$.

Thus, from I and III, gain% can be obtained.

Clearly, II is redundant.

∴ Correct answer is (b).

22. II. C.P. = Rs. 1500.

I. Gain = 10.5%.

∴ From I and II, we get

S.P. = 110.5% of C.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{110.5}{100} \times 1500\right)$ = Rs. 1657.50.

Discount = 15%

∴ M.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{85} \times 1657.50\right)$ = Rs. 1950.

Thus, I and II give the answer and so III is redundant.

III. M.P. = 130% of C.P.

From II and III, we get : M.P. = Rs. $\left(\frac{130}{100} \times 1500\right)$ = Rs. 1950.

∴ II and III give the answer and so I is redundant.

So, either I or III is redundant.

∴ Correct answer is (b).

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12. RATIO AND PROPORTION

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FORMULAE

1. **RATIO** : The ratio of two quantities a and b in the same units, is the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ and we write it as $a : b$.

   In the ratio $a : b$, we call a as the first term or **antecedent** and b, the **second term** or **consequent**.

   Ex. The ratio $5 : 9$ represents $\frac{5}{9}$ with antecedent = 5, consequent = 9.

   Rule : The multiplication or division of each term of a ratio by the same non-zero number does not affect the ratio.

   Ex. $4 : 5 = 8 : 10 = 12 : 15$ e.t.c. Also, $4 : 6 = 2 : 3$

2. **PROPORTION** : *The equality of two ratios is called proportion.*

   If $a : b = c : d$, we write, $a : b :: c : d$ and we say that a, b, c, d are in proportion.

   Here a and d are called **extremes**, while b and c are called **mean terms**.

   Product of means = Product of extremes.

   Thus, $a : b :: c : d \Leftrightarrow (b \times c) = (a \times d)$.

3. (i) **Fourth Proportional** : If $a : b = c : d$, then d is called the fourth proportional to a, b, c.

   (ii) **Third Proportional** : If $a : b = b : c$, then c is called the third proportional to a and b.

   (iii) **Mean Proportional** : Mean proportional between a and b is $\sqrt{ab}$.

4. (i) **COMPARISON OF RATIOS** :

   We say that $(a : b) > (c : d) \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d}$.

   (ii) **COMPOUNDED RATIO** :

   The compounded ratio of the ratios $(a : b)$, $(c : d)$, $(e : f)$ is $(ace : bdf)$

5. (i) ***Duplicate ratio*** of $(a : b)$ is $(a^2 : b^2)$.

   (ii) ***Sub-duplicate ratio*** of $(a : b)$ is $(\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b})$.

   (iii) ***Triplicate ratio*** of $(a : b)$ is $(a^3 : b^3)$.

   (iv) **Sub-triplicate ratio** of $(a : b)$ is $\left(a^{\frac{1}{3}} : b^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)$.

   (v) If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, then $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$. **(componendo and dividendo)**

6. **VARIATION** :

   (i) We say that x is directly proportional to y, if $x = ky$ for some constant k and we write, $x \propto y$.

   (ii) We say that x is inversely proportional to y, if $xy = k$ for some constant k and we write, $x \propto \frac{1}{y}$.

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SOLVED PROBLEMS

Ex. 1. *If $a : b = 5 : 9$ and $b : c = 4 : 7$, find $a : b : c$.*

Sol. $a : b = 5 : 9$ and $b : c = 4 : 7 = \left(4 \times \frac{9}{4}\right) : \left(7 \times \frac{9}{4}\right) = 9 : \frac{63}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \quad a : b : c = 5 : 9 : \frac{63}{4} = 20 : 36 : 63$

Ex. 2. *Find :*

(i) the fourth proportional to 4, 9, 12;

(ii) the third proportional to 16 and 36;

(iii) the mean proportional between 0.08 and 0.18.

Sol. (i) Let the fourth proportional to 4, 9, 12 be x.

Then, $4 : 9 :: 12 : x \Leftrightarrow 4 \times x = 9 \times 12 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{9 \times 12}{4} = 27.$

Fourth proportional to 4, 9, 12 is 27.

(ii) Let the third proportional to 16 and 36 be x.

Then, $16 : 36 :: 36 : x \Leftrightarrow 16 \times x = 36 \times 36 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{36 \times 36}{16} = 81.$

$\therefore$ Third proportional to 16 and 36 is 81.

(iii) Mean proportional between 0.08 and 0.18

$= \sqrt{0.08 \times 0.18} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{100} \times \frac{18}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{144}{100 \times 100}} = \frac{12}{100} = 0.12.$

Ex. 3. *If $x : y = 3 : 4$, find $(4x + 5y) : (5x - 2y)$.*

Sol. $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{4x + 5y}{5x - 2y} = \frac{4\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + 5}{5\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - 2} = \frac{\left(4 \times \frac{3}{4} + 5\right)}{\left(5 \times \frac{3}{4} - 2\right)} = \frac{(3 + 5)}{\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)} = \frac{32}{7}.$

Ex. 4. *Divide Rs. 672 in the ratio 5 : 3.*

Sol. Sum of ratio terms $= (5 + 3) = 8$.

$\therefore$ First part $=$ Rs. $\left(672 \times \frac{5}{8}\right) =$ Rs. 420; Second part $=$ Rs. $\left(672 \times \frac{3}{8}\right) =$ Rs. 252.

Ex. 5. *Divide Rs. 1162 among A, B, C in the ratio 35 : 28 : 20.*

Sol. Sum of ratio terms $= (35 + 28 + 20) = 83$.

A's share $=$ Rs. $\left(1162 \times \frac{35}{83}\right) =$ Rs. 490. B's share $=$ Rs. $\left(1162 \times \frac{28}{83}\right) =$ Rs. 392;

C's share $=$ Rs. $\left(1162 \times \frac{20}{83}\right) =$ Rs. 280.

Ex. 6. *A bag contains 50 p, 25 p and 10 p coins in the ratio 5 : 9 : 4, amounting to Rs. 206. Find the number of coins of each type.*

Sol. Let the number of 50 p, 25 p and 10 p coins be $5x$, $9x$ and $4x$ respectively.

Then, $\frac{5x}{2} + \frac{9x}{4} + \frac{4x}{10} = 206$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad 50x + 45x + 8x = 4120 \Leftrightarrow 103x = 4120 \Leftrightarrow x = 40.$

$\therefore$ Number of 50 p coins $= (5 \times 40) = 200$; Number of 25 p coins $= (9 \times 40) = 360$;

Number of 10 p coins $= (4 \times 40) = 160$.

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Ex. 7. *A mixture contains alcohol and water in the ratio 4 : 3. If 5 litres of water is added to the mixture, the ratio becomes 4 : 5. Find the quantity of alcohol in the given mixture.*

Sol. Let the quantity of alcohol and water in $4x$ litres and $3x$ litres respectively. Then,

$$\frac{4x}{3x+5} = \frac{4}{5} \Leftrightarrow 20x = 4(3x+5) \Leftrightarrow 8x = 20 \Leftrightarrow x = 2.5.$$

$\therefore$ Quantity of alcohol $= (4 \times 2.5)$ litres $= 10$ litres.

EXERCISE 12

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : *Mark (✓) against the correct answer :*

1. If A : B = 5 : 7 and B : C = 6 : 11, then A : B : C is :
   (a) 56 : 77 : 66 (b) 30 : 42 : 77 (c) 35 : 49 : 42 (d) None of these
2. If A : B = 3 : 4 and B : C = 8 : 5, then A : C is :
   (a) 1 : 3 (b) 3 : 2 (c) 2 : 3 (d) 1 : 2
3. If A : B = 8 : 15, B : C = 5 : 6 and C : D = 4 : 5, then A : D is equal to :
   (a) 2 : 7 (b) 4 : 15 (c) 8 : 15 (d) 15 : 4
4. If A : B : C = 2 : 3 : 4, then $\frac{A}{B} : \frac{B}{C} : \frac{C}{A}$ is equal to : (S.S.C. 2002)
   (a) 4 : 9 : 16 (b) 8 : 9 : 12 (c) 8 : 9 : 16 (d) 8 : 9 : 24
5. If $A : B = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{3}{8}$, $B : C = \frac{1}{3} : \frac{5}{9}$ and $C : D = \frac{5}{6} : \frac{8}{4}$, then the ratio A : B : C : D is :
   (a) 4 : 6 : 8 : 10 (b) 6 : 4 : 8 : 10 (c) 6 : 8 : 9 : 10 (d) 8 : 6 : 10 : 9
6. If A : B = 2 : 3, B : C = 4 : 5 and C : D = 6 : 7, then A : B : C : D is :
   (a) 16 : 22 : 30 : 35 (b) 16 : 24 : 15 : 35
   (c) 16 : 24 : 30 : 35 (d) 18 : 24 : 30 : 35 (S.S.C. 2002)
7. If 2A = 3B = 4C, then A : B : C is :
   (a) 2 : 3 : 4 (b) 4 : 3 : 2 (c) 6 : 4 : 3 (d) 20 : 15 : 2
8. If $\frac{A}{3} = \frac{B}{4} = \frac{C}{5}$, then A : B : C is :
   (a) 4 : 3 : 5 (b) 5 : 4 : 3 (c) 3 : 4 : 5 (d) 20 : 15 : 2
9. If 2A = 3B and 4B = 5C, then A : C is :
   (a) 4 : 3 (b) 6 : 15 (c) 15 : 8 (d) 3 : 4
10. The ratio of $4^{3.5} : 2^5$ is same as :
    (a) 2 : 1 (b) 4 : 1 (c) 7 : 5 (d) 7 : 10
11. If $\frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{125}$, then the value of x is :
    (a) 1.5 (b) 2 (c) 2.5 (d) 3.5
12. If 0.75 : x :: 5 : 8, then x is equal to : (L.I.C. 2003)
    (a) 1.12 (b) 1.20 (c) 1.25 (d) 1.30
13. If x : y = 5 : 2, then (8x + 3y) : (8x + 2y) is : (S.S.C. 2001)
    (a) 22 : 29 (b) 26 : 61 (c) 29 : 22 (d) 61 : 26
14. If 16% of x = 20% of y, then x : y is :
    (a) 3 : 4 (b) 4 : 3 (c) 17 : 16 (d) 16 : 17

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15. If $(x : y) = 2 : 1$, then $(x^2 - y^2) : (x^2 + y^2)$ is :
(a) 3 : 5 (b) 5 : 3 (c) 1 : 3 (d) 3 : 1

16. If $(4x^2 - 3y^2) : (2x^2 - 5y^2) = 12 : 13$, then $(x : y)$ is :
(a) 2 : 3 (b) 1 : 2 (c) 3 : 2 (d) 2 : 1

17. If $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4xy$, then $x : y$ is :
(a) 2 : 1 (b) 1 : 2 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 1 : 4

18. If $5x^2 - 13xy + 6y^2 = 0$, then $x : y$ is :
(a) (2 : 1) only (b) (3 : 5) only
(c) (5 : 3) or (1 : 2) (d) (3 : 5) or (2 : 1)

19. If $\frac{x}{5} = \frac{y}{8}$, then $(x + 5) : (y + 8)$ is equal to :
(a) 3 : 5 (b) 13 : 8 (c) 8 : 5 (d) 5 : 8

20. If $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{b}{4} = \frac{c}{7}$, then $\frac{a + b + c}{c}$ is equal to :
(a) 7 (b) 2 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{7}$

21. If $(a + b) : (b + c) : (c + a) = 5 : 7 : 8$ and $(a + b + c) = 14$, then the value of c is :
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 14

22. The salaries of A, B, C are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. If the increments of 15%, 10% and 20% are allowed respectively in their salaries, then what will be the new ratio of their salaries ? **(Bank P.O. 2002)**
(a) 3 : 3 : 10 (b) 10 : 11 : 20
(c) 23 : 33 : 60 (d) Cannot be determined

23. If Rs. 782 be divided into three parts, proportional to $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4}$, then the first part is : **(C.B.I. 2003)**
(a) Rs. 182 (b) Rs. 190 (c) Rs. 196 (d) Rs. 204

24. If 76 is divided into four parts proportional to 7, 5, 3, 4, then the smallest part is :
(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 19

25. Two numbers are in the ratio 3 : 5. If 9 is subtracted from each, the new numbers are in the ratio 12 : 23. The smaller number is : **(S.S.C. 2003)**
(a) 27 (b) 33 (c) 49 (d) 55

26. Two numbers are in the ratio 1 : 2. If 7 is added to both, their ratio changes to 3 : 5. The greatest number is : **(Hotel Management, 2003)**
(a) 24 (b) 20 (c) 25 (d) 32

27. Rs. 1210 were divided among A, B, C so that A : B = 5 : 4 and B : C = 9 : 10. Then, C gets :
(a) Rs. 340 (b) Rs. 400 (c) Rs. 450 (d) Rs. 475

28. In a bag, there are coins of 25 p, 10 p and 5 p in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. If there are Rs. 30 in all, how many 5 p coins are there ? **(Hotel Management, 2003)**
(a) 60 (b) 100 (c) 150 (d) 200

29. The ratio of three numbers is 3 : 4 : 5 and the sum of their squares is 1250. The sum of the numbers is :
(a) 30 (b) 50 (c) 60 (d) 90

30. The ratio of three numbers is 3 : 4 : 7 and their product is 18144. The numbers are :
(a) 9, 12, 21 (b) 15, 20, 25 (c) 18, 24, 42 (d) None of these

31. Salaries of Ravi and Sumit are in the ratio 2 : 3. If the salary of each is increased by Rs. 4000, the new ratio becomes 40 : 57. What is Sumit's present salary ?
(a) Rs. 17,000 (b) Rs. 20,000 (c) Rs. 25,500 (d) None of these
(Bank P.O. 2003)

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32. If Rs. 510 be divided among A, B, C in such a way that A gets $\frac{2}{3}$ of what B gets and B gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of what C gets, then their shares are respectively : (I.M.T. 2002)
(a) Rs. 120, Rs. 240, Rs. 150 (b) Rs. 60, Rs. 90, Rs. 360
(c) Rs. 150, Rs. 300, Rs. 60 (d) None of these

33. The sum of three numbers is 98. If the ratio of the first to the second is 2 : 3 and that of the second to the third is 5 : 8, then the second number is : (S.S.C. 2001)
(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 48 (d) 58

34. A fraction which bears the same ratio to $\frac{1}{27}$ that $\frac{3}{11}$ does to $\frac{5}{9}$, is equal to :
(a) $\frac{1}{55}$ (b) $\frac{1}{11}$ (c) $\frac{3}{11}$ (d) 55
(S.S.C. 2001)

35. Rs. 366 are divided amongst A, B and C so that A may get $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as B and C together, B may get $\frac{2}{3}$ as much as A and C together, then the share of A is :
(a) Rs. 122 (b) Rs. 129.60 (c) Rs. 146.50 (d) Rs. 183

36. A sum of Rs. 1300 is divided amongst P, Q, R and S such that
$\frac{\text{P's share}}{\text{Q's share}} = \frac{\text{Q's share}}{\text{R's share}} = \frac{\text{R's share}}{\text{S's share}} = \frac{2}{3}$. Then, P's share is : (L.I.C. 2003)
(a) Rs. 140 (b) Rs. 160 (c) Rs. 240 (d) Rs. 320

37. A and B together have Rs. 1210. If $\frac{4}{15}$ of A's amount is equal to $\frac{2}{5}$ of B's amount, how much amount does B have ? (A.A.O. 2003)
(a) Rs. 460 (b) Rs. 484 (c) Rs. 550 (d) Rs. 664

38. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is : (S.S.C. 2003)
(a) 2 : 5 (b) 3 : 5 (c) 4 : 5 (d) 6 : 7

39. Two whole numbers whose sum is 72 cannot be in the ratio :
(a) 5 : 7 (b) 3 : 5 (c) 3 : 4 (d) 4 : 5

40. If a carton containing a dozen mirrors is dropped, which of the following cannot be the ratio of broken mirrors to unbroken mirrors ?
(a) 2 : 1 (b) 3 : 1 (c) 3 : 2 (d) 7 : 5

41. Seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology in a school are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats ? (Bank P.O. 2003)
(a) 2 : 3 : 4 (b) 6 : 7 : 8 (c) 6 : 8 : 9 (d) None of these

42. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a college is 7 : 8. If the percentage increase in the number of boys and girls be 20% and 10% respectively, what will be the new ratio ? (R.B.I. 2003)
(a) 8 : 9 (b) 17 : 18
(c) 21 : 22 (d) Cannot be determined

43. A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share ? (R.B.I. 2003)
(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 1500 (c) Rs. 2000 (d) None of these

44. If 40% of a number is equal to two-third of another number, what is the ratio of first number to the second number ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) 2 : 5 (b) 3 : 7 (c) 5 : 3 (d) 7 : 3

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45. Ratio of the earnings of A and B is 4 : 7. If the earnings of A increase by 50% and those of B decrease by 25%, the new ratio of their earnings becomes 8 : 7. What are A's earnings ? (Bank P.O. 2002)
(a) Rs. 21,000 (b) Rs. 26,000 (c) Rs. 28,000 (d) Data inadequate

46. What least number must be subtracted from each of the numbers 14, 17, 24 and 42 so that the remainders may be proportional ?
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 7

47. In a mixture of 60 litres, the ratio of milk and water is 2 : 1. If this ratio is to be 1 : 2, then the quantity of water to be further added is :
(a) 20 litres (b) 30 litres (c) 40 litres (d) 60 litres

48. The fourth proportional to 5, 8, 15 is : (R.R.B. 2002)
(a) 18 (b) 24 (c) 19 (d) 20 (e) 21

49. The mean proportional between 234 and 104 is :
(a) 12 (b) 39 (c) 54 (d) None of these

50. The third proportional to 0.36 and 0.18 is :
(a) 0.64 (b) 0.1728 (c) 0.42 (d) 0.94

51. The third proportional to $(x^2 - y^2)$ and $(x - y)$ is :
(a) $(x + y)$ (b) $(x - y)$ (c) $\frac{x+y}{x-y}$ (d) $\frac{x-y}{x+y}$

52. The ratio of third proportional to 13 and 30 and the mean proportional between 9 and 26 is :
(a) 2 : 1 (b) 5 : 1 (c) 7 : 15 (d) 9 : 14

53. In a ratio, which is equal to 3 : 4, if the antecedent is 12, then the consequent is :
(a) 9 (b) 16 (c) 20 (d) 24

54. The prices of a scooter and a T.V. are in the ratio 7 : 5. If the scooter costs Rs. 8000 more than a T.V. set, then the price of a T.V. set is :
(a) Rs. 20,000 (b) Rs. 24,000 (c) Rs. 28,000 (d) Rs. 32,000

55. An amount of Rs. 735 was divided between A, B and C. If each of them had received Rs. 25 less, their shares would have been in the ratio of 1 : 3 : 2. The money received by C was :
(a) Rs. 135 (b) Rs. 200 (c) Rs. 225 (d) Rs. 245

56. An amount of Rs. 2420 is divided among A, B and C such that if their shares be reduced by Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 respectively, the remainders shall be in the ratio of 2 : 4 : 5. Then, B's share was :
(a) Rs. 605 (b) Rs. 790 (c) Rs. 800 (d) Rs. 810

57. The ratio between two numbers is 3 : 4 and their L.C.M. is 180. The first number is :
(a) 60 (b) 45 (c) 20 (d) 15

58. An alloy is to contain copper and zinc in the ratio 9 : 4. The zinc required to be melted with 24 kg of copper is :
(a) $10\frac{2}{3}$ kg (b) $10\frac{1}{3}$ kg (c) $9\frac{2}{3}$ kg (d) 9 kg

59. 60 kg of an alloy A is mixed with 100 kg of alloy B. If alloy A has lead and tin in the ratio 3 : 2 and alloy B has tin and copper in the ratio 1 : 4, then the amount of tin in the new alloy is :
(a) 36 kg (b) 44 kg (c) 53 kg (d) 80 kg

60. Gold is 19 times as heavy as water and copper is 9 times as heavy as water. In what ratio should these be mixed to get an alloy 15 times as heavy as water ?
(a) 1 : 1 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 1 : 2 (d) 3 : 2

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61. 15 litres of mixture contains 20% alcohol and the rest water. If 3 litres of water be mixed with it, the percentage of alcohol in the new mixture would be :

(a) 15% (b) $16\frac{2}{3}$% (c) 17% (d) $19\frac{1}{2}$%

62. 20 litres of a mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 5 : 3. If 4 litres of this mixture be replaced by 4 litres of milk, the ratio of milk to water in the new mixture would be :

(a) 2 : 1 (b) 7 : 3 (c) 8 : 3 (d) 4 : 3

63. 85 kg of a mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 27 : 7. How much more water is to be added to get a new mixture containing milk and water in the ratio 3 : 1 ?

(a) 5 kg (b) 5.5 kg (c) 7.25 kg (d) 8 kg

64. The ages of A and B are in the ratio 3 : 1. Fifteen years hence, the ratio will be 2 : 1. Their present ages are :

(a) 30 years, 10 years (b) 45 years, 15 years
(c) 21 years, 7 years (d) 60 years, 20 years

65. The average age of three boys is 25 years and their ages are in the proportion 3 : 5 : 7. The age of the youngest boy is :

(a) 21 years (b) 18 years (c) 15 years (d) 9 years

66. The speeds of three cars are in the ratio 5 : 4 : 6. The ratio between the time taken by them to travel the same distance is :

(a) 5 : 4 : 5 (b) 5 : 4 : 6 (c) 10 : 12 : 15 (d) 12 : 15 : 10

67. In a college, the ratio of the number of boys to girls is 8 : 5. If there are 160 girls, the total number of students in the college is :

(a) 100 (b) 250 (c) 260 (d) 416

68. The sides of a triangle are in the ratio $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$ and its perimeter is 104 cm. The length of the longest side is :

(a) 52 cm (b) 48 cm (c) 32 cm (d) 26 cm

69. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a school is 3 : 2. If 20% of the boys and 25% of the girls are scholarship holders, what percentage of the students does not get the scholarship ?

(a) 56 (b) 70 (c) 75 (d) 80

70. In a school, 10% of the boys are same in number as $\frac{1}{4}$th of the girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls in that school ?

(a) 3 : 2 (b) 5 : 2 (c) 2 : 1 (d) 4 : 3

71. Three containers have their volumes in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5. They are full of mixtures of milk and water. The mixtures contain milk and water in the ratio of (4 : 1), (3 : 1) and (5 : 2) respectively. The contents of all these three containers are poured into a fourth container. The ratio of milk and water in the fourth container is :

(a) 4 : 1 (b) 151 : 48 (c) 157 : 53 (d) 5 : 2

72. x varies inversely as square of y. Given that $y = 2$ for $x = 1$. The value of x for $y = 6$ will be equal to : (C.D.S. 2003)

(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{9}$

73. If 10% of x = 20% of y, then $x : y$ is equal to : (C.D.S. 2003)

(a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 5 : 1 (d) 10 : 1

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74. The electricity bill of a certain establishment is partly fixed and partly varies as the number of units of electricity consumed. When in a certain month 540 units are consumed, the bill is Rs. 1800. In another month 620 units are consumed and the bill is Rs. 2040. In yet another month 500 units are consumed. The bill for that month would be :
(a) Rs. 1580 (b) Rs. 1680 (c) Rs. 1840 (d) Rs. 1950

75. The ratio of the incomes of A and B is 5 : 4 and the ratio of their expenditures is 3 : 2. If at the end of the year, each saves Rs. 1600, then the income of A is :
(a) Rs. 3400 (b) Rs. 3600 (c) Rs. 4000 (d) Rs. 4400

76. Zinc and copper are melted together in the ratio 9 : 11. What is the weight of melted mixture, if 28.8 kg of zinc has been consumed in it ?
(a) 58 kg (b) 60 kg (c) 64 kg (d) 70 kg

77. The compounded ratio of (2 : 3), (6 : 11) and (11 : 2) is :
(a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 11 : 24 (d) 36 : 121

78. If 0.4 of a number is equal to 0.06 of another number, the ratio of the numbers is :
(a) 2 : 3 (b) 3 : 4 (c) 3 : 20 (d) 20 : 3

79. The least whole number which when subtracted from both the terms of the ratio 6 : 7 gives a ratio less than 16 : 21 is :
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

80. A and B are two alloys of gold and copper prepared by mixing metals in the ratio 7 : 2 and 7 : 11 respectively. If equal quantities of the alloys are melted to form a third alloy C, the ratio of gold and copper in C will be :
(a) 5 : 7 (b) 5 : 9 (c) 7 : 5 (d) 9 : 5

81. Which of the following ratios is greatest ?
(a) 7 : 15 (b) 15 : 21 (c) 17 : 25 (d) 21 : 29

82. A certain amount was divided between A and B in the ratio 4 : 3. If B's share was Rs. 4800, the total amount was :
(a) Rs. 11,200 (b) Rs. 6400 (c) Rs. 19,200 (d) Rs. 39,200

83. A sum of Rs. 53 is divided among A, B, C in such a way that A gets Rs. 7 more than what B gets and B gets Rs. 8 more than what C gets. The ratio of their shares is :
(a) 16 : 9 : 18 (b) 25 : 18 : 10 (c) 18 : 25 : 10 (d) 15 : 8 : 30

84. What is the ratio whose terms differ by 40 and the measure of which is $\frac{2}{7}$?
(a) 16 : 56 (b) 14 : 56 (c) 15 : 56 (d) 15 : 72

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (c)
9. (c)	10. (b)	11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (a)	16. (c)
17. (a)	18. (d)	19. (d)	20. (b)	21. (a)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (a)
25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (b)	28. (c)	29. (c)	30. (c)	31. (d)	32. (b)
33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (a)	36. (b)	37. (b)	38. (c)	39. (c)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (c)	43. (d)	44. (c)	45. (d)	46. (c)	47. (d)	48. (b)
49. (d)	50. (a)	51. (d)	52. (b)	53. (b)	54. (a)	55. (d)	56. (d)
57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (b)	60. (d)	61. (b)	62. (b)	63. (a)	64. (b)
65. (c)	66. (d)	67. (d)	68. (b)	69. (c)	70. (b)	71. (d)	72. (d)
73. (b)	74. (b)	75. (c)	76. (c)	77. (b)	78. (c)	79. (b)	80. (c)
81. (d)	82. (a)	83. (b)	84. (a)				

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SOLUTIONS

1. $A : B = 5 : 7$, $B : C = 6 : 11 = \left(6 \times \frac{7}{6}\right) : \left(11 \times \frac{7}{6}\right) = 7 : \frac{77}{6}$.

$\therefore$ $A : B : C = 5 : 7 : \frac{77}{6} = 30 : 42 : 77$.

2. $\left(\frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{4}, \frac{B}{C} = \frac{8}{9}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{A}{C} = \left(\frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B}{C}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{8}{9}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow A : C = 2 : 3$

3. $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{8}{15}, \frac{B}{C} = \frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{C}{D} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{A}{D} = \left(\frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B}{C} \times \frac{C}{D}\right) = \left(\frac{8}{15} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{4}{15}$

$\Rightarrow A : D = 4 : 15$.

4. Let $A = 2x$, $B = 3x$ and $C = 4x$. Then, $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{B}{C} = \frac{3x}{4x} = \frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{C}{A} = \frac{4x}{2x} = \frac{2}{1}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} : \frac{B}{C} : \frac{C}{A} = \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4} : \frac{2}{1} = 8 : 9 : 24$.

5. $A : B = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{3}{8} = 4 : 3$, $B : C = \frac{1}{3} : \frac{5}{9} = 3 : 5$, $C : D = \frac{5}{6} : \frac{3}{4} = 10 : 9$

$\Rightarrow A : B = 4 : 3$, $B : C = 3 : 5$ and $C : D = 5 : \frac{9}{2}$

$\Rightarrow A : B : C : D = 4 : 3 : 5 : \frac{9}{2} = 8 : 6 : 10 : 9$.

6. $A : B = 2 : 3$, $B : C = 4 : 5 = \left(4 \times \frac{3}{4}\right) : \left(5 \times \frac{3}{4}\right) = 3 : \frac{15}{4}$

and $C : D = 6 : 7 = \left(6 \times \frac{15}{24}\right) : \left(7 \times \frac{15}{24}\right) = \frac{15}{4} : \frac{35}{8}$

$\Rightarrow A : B : C : D = 2 : 3 : \frac{15}{4} : \frac{35}{8} = 16 : 24 : 30 : 35$.

7. Let $2A = 3B = 4C = k$. Then, $A = \frac{k}{2}$, $B = \frac{k}{3}$ and $C = \frac{k}{4}$

$\Rightarrow A : B : C = \frac{k}{2} : \frac{k}{3} : \frac{k}{4} = 6 : 4 : 3$

8. Let $\frac{A}{3} = \frac{B}{4} = \frac{C}{5} = k$. Then, $A = 3k$, $B = 4k$ and $C = 5k$

$\Rightarrow A : B : C = 3k : 4k : 5k = 3 : 4 : 5$.

9. $2A = 3B$ and $4B = 5C \Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{B}{C} = \frac{5}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{C} = \left(\frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B}{C}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{15}{8} \Rightarrow A : C = 15 : 8$

10. $\frac{4^{3.5}}{2^5} = \frac{(2^2)^{3.5}}{2^5} = \frac{2^{2 \times 3.5}}{2^5} = \frac{2^7}{2^5} = 2^2 = 4$.

$\therefore$ Required ratio is $4 : 1$.

11. $\frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} : \frac{100}{125} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x} \times \frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{100}{125}\right) = \frac{4}{25}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{4}{25} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{25}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$.

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12. $(x \times 5) = (0.75 \times 8) \Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{5} = 1.20$

13. Let $x = 5k$ and $y = 2k$. Then, $\frac{8x + 8y}{8x + 2y} = \frac{(8 \times 5k) + (8 \times 2k)}{(8 \times 5k) + (2 \times 2k)} = \frac{58k}{44k} = \frac{29}{22}$.

$\Rightarrow (8x + 8y) : (8x + 2y) = 29 : 22.$

14. 16% of x = 20% of $y \Rightarrow \frac{16x}{100} = \frac{20y}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \left(\frac{20}{100} \times \frac{100}{16}\right) = \frac{4}{3}$

$\Rightarrow x : y = 4 : 3.$

15. $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{4}{1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{4+1}{4-1}$ [By componendo and dividendo]

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - y^2) : (x^2 + y^2) = 3 : 5.$

16. $\frac{4x^2 - 3y^2}{2x^2 + 5y^2} = \frac{12}{19} \Leftrightarrow 19(4x^2 - 3y^2) = 12(2x^2 + 5y^2)$

$\Leftrightarrow 52x^2 = 117y^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 = 9y^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{9}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{2}.$

$\therefore$ Required ratio is 3 : 2.

17. $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4xy \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 2y)^2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x - 2y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2y \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{1}.$

$\therefore x : y = 2 : 1.$

18. $5x^2 - 13xy + 6y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 5x^2 - 10xy - 3xy + 6y^2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 5x(x - 2y) - 3y(x - 2y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 2y)(5x - 3y) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x = 2y$ or $5x = 3y \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{1}$ or $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{5}$

$\therefore (x : y) = (2 : 1)$ or $(3 : 5)$.

19. Let $\frac{x}{5} = \frac{y}{8} = k$. Then, $x = 5k$ and $y = 8k$.

$\therefore \frac{x+5}{y+8} = \frac{5k+5}{8k+8} = \frac{5(k+1)}{8(k+1)} = \frac{5}{8} \Rightarrow (x + 5) : (y + 8) = 5 : 8.$

20. Let $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{b}{4} = \frac{c}{7} = k$. Then, $a = 3k$, $b = 4k$, $c = 7k$.

$\therefore \frac{a+b+c}{c} = \frac{3k + 4k + 7k}{7k} = \frac{14k}{7k} = 2$

21. Let $(a + b) = 6k$, $(b + c) = 7k$ and $(c + a) = 8k$.

Then, $2(a + b + c) = 21k \Leftrightarrow 2 \times 14 = 21k \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{28}{21} = \frac{4}{3}.$

$\therefore (a + b) = \left(6 \times \frac{4}{3}\right) = 8 \Rightarrow c = (a + b + c) - (a + b) = (14 - 8) = 6.$

22. Let A = 2k, B = 3k and C = 5k.

A's new salary = $\frac{115}{100}$ of $2k = \left(\frac{115}{100} \times 2k\right) = \frac{23}{10}k$

B's new salary = $\frac{110}{100}$ of $3k = \left(\frac{110}{100} \times 3k\right) = \frac{33}{10}k$

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C's new salary $= \frac{120}{100}$ of $5k = \left(\frac{120}{100} \times 5k\right) = 6k$.

$\therefore$ New ratio $= \frac{33k}{10} : \frac{33k}{10} : 6k = 33 : 33 : 60$.

23. Given ratio $= \frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4} = 6 : 8 : 9$.

$\therefore$ 1st part $=$ Rs. $\left(782 \times \frac{6}{23}\right) =$ Rs. 204.

24. Given ratio $= 7 : 5 : 3 : 4$, Sum of ratio terms $= 19$.

$\therefore$ Smallest part $= \left(76 \times \frac{3}{19}\right) = 12$.

25. Let the numbers be $3x$ and $5x$. Then, $\frac{3x - 9}{5x - 9} = \frac{12}{23} \Leftrightarrow 23(3x - 9) = 12(5x - 9)$

$\Leftrightarrow 9x = 99 \Leftrightarrow x = 11$.

$\therefore$ The smaller number $= (3 \times 11) = 33$.

26. Let the numbers be x and $2x$. Then, $\frac{x - 7}{2x + 7} = \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow 5(x + 7) = 3(2x + 7) \Leftrightarrow x = 14$.

$\therefore$ Greatest number $= 28$.

27. A : B $= 5 : 4$, B : C $= 9 : 10 = \left(9 \times \frac{4}{9}\right) : \left(10 \times \frac{4}{9}\right) = 4 : \frac{40}{9}$.

$\therefore$ A : B : C $= 5 : 4 : \frac{40}{9} = 45 : 36 : 40$.

Sum of ratio terms $= (45 + 36 + 40) = 121$.

$\therefore$ C's share $=$ Rs. $\left(1210 \times \frac{40}{121}\right) =$ Rs. 400

28. Let the number of 25 p, 10 p and 5 p coins be x, $2x$ and $3x$ respectively.

Then, sum of their values $=$ Rs. $\left(\frac{25x}{100} + \frac{10 \times 2x}{100} + \frac{5 \times 3x}{100}\right) =$ Rs. $\frac{60x}{100}$.

$\therefore \frac{60x}{100} = 30 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{30 \times 100}{60} = 50$.

Hence, the number of 5 p coins $= (3 \times 50) = 150$.

29. Let the numbers be $3x$, $4x$ and $5x$. Then,

$9x^2 + 16x^2 + 25x^2 = 1250 \Leftrightarrow 50x^2 = 1250 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 25 \Leftrightarrow x = 5$.

$\therefore$ Sum of numbers $= (3x + 4x + 5x) = 12x = (12 \times 5) = 60$.

30. Let the numbers be $3x$, $4x$ and $7x$. Then,

$3x \times 4x \times 7x = 18144 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 216 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 6^3 \Leftrightarrow x = 6$.

$\therefore$ The numbers are 18, 24 and 42.

31. Let the original salaries of Ravi and Sumit be Rs. $2x$ and Rs. $3x$ respectively. Then,

$\frac{2x + 4000}{3x + 4000} = \frac{40}{57} \Leftrightarrow 57(2x + 4000) = 40(3x + 4000) \Leftrightarrow 6x = 68000 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 34000$.

Sumit's present salary $= (3x + 4000) =$ Rs. $(34000 + 4000) =$ Rs. 38,000.

32. $\left(A = \frac{2}{3}B \text{ and } B = \frac{1}{4}C\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{B}{C} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow$ A : B $= 2 : 3$ and B : C $= 1 : 4 = 3 : 12 \Rightarrow$ A : B : C $= 2 : 3 : 12$

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$\therefore$ A's share = Rs. $\left(510 \times \frac{2}{17}\right)$ = Rs. 60, B's share = Rs. $\left(510 \times \frac{3}{17}\right)$ = Rs. 90.

C's share = Rs. $\left(510 \times \frac{12}{17}\right)$ = Rs. 360.

33. Let the three parts be A, B, C. Then,

$A : B = 2 : 3$ and $B : C = 5 : 8 = \left(5 \times \frac{3}{5}\right) : \left(8 \times \frac{3}{5}\right) = 3 : \frac{24}{5}$

$\Rightarrow A : B : C = 2 : 3 : \frac{24}{5} = 10 : 15 : 24 \Rightarrow B = \left(96 \times \frac{15}{49}\right) = 30.$

34. Let $x : \frac{1}{27} :: \frac{3}{11} : \frac{5}{9}$. Then, $x \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{1}{27} \times \frac{3}{11} \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{1}{27} \times \frac{3}{11} \times \frac{9}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{55}.$

35. $A : (B + C) = 1 : 2 \Rightarrow$ A's share = Rs. $\left(366 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$ = Rs. 122.

36. Let $P = 2x$ and $Q = 3x$. Then, $\frac{Q}{R} = \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow R = \frac{3}{2}Q = \left(\frac{3}{2} \times 3x\right) = \frac{9x}{2}.$

Also, $\frac{R}{S} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow S = \frac{3}{2}R = \left(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{9x}{2}\right) = \frac{27x}{4}.$

Thus, $P = 2x$, $Q = 3x$, $R = \frac{9x}{2}$ and $S = \frac{27x}{4}$.

Now, $P + Q + R + S = 1300 \Leftrightarrow \left(2x + 3x + \frac{9x}{2} + \frac{27x}{4}\right) = 1300$

$\Leftrightarrow (8x + 12x + 18x + 27x) = 5200$

$\Leftrightarrow 65x = 5200 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5200}{65} = 80.$

$\therefore$ P's share = Rs. (2×80) = Rs. 160.

37. $\frac{4}{15}A = \frac{2}{5}B \Leftrightarrow A = \left(\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{15}{4}\right)B \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{3}{2}B \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow A : B = 3 : 2$

$\therefore$ B's share = Rs. $\left(1210 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$ = Rs. 484.

38. Let the third number be x.

Then, first number = 120% of $x = \frac{120x}{100} = \frac{6x}{5}$,

second number = 150% of $x = \frac{150x}{100} = \frac{3x}{2}$.

$\therefore$ Ratio of first two numbers $= \frac{6x}{5} : \frac{3x}{2} = 12x : 15x = 4 : 5.$

39. The sum of the ratio terms must divide 72. So, the ratio cannot be 3 : 4.

40. For dividing 12 into two whole numbers, the sum of the ratio terms must be a factor of 12. So, they cannot be in the ratio 3 : 2.

41. Originally, let the number of seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology be $5x$, $7x$ and $8x$ respectively

Number of increased seats are (140% of $5x$), (150% of $7x$) and (175% of $8x$)

i.e. $\left(\frac{140}{100} \times 5x\right)$, $\left(\frac{150}{100} \times 7x\right)$ and $\left(\frac{175}{100} \times 8x\right)$ i.e. $7x$, $\frac{21x}{2}$ and $14x$

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= 7x : \frac{21x}{2} : 14x = 14x : 21x : 28x = 2 : 3 : 4.$

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42. Originally, let the number of boys and girls in the college be $7x$ and $8x$ respectively.
Their increased number is (120% of $7x$) and (110% of $8x$)

i.e. $\left(\frac{120}{100} \times 7x\right)$ and $\left(\frac{110}{100} \times 8x\right)$ i.e. $\frac{42x}{5}$ and $\frac{44x}{5}$

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= \frac{42x}{5} : \frac{44x}{5} = 21 : 22$.

43. Let the shares of A, B, C and D be Rs. $5x$, Rs. $2x$, Rs. $4x$ and Rs. $3x$ respectively.
Then, $4x - 3x = 1000 \Leftrightarrow x = 1000$.
$\therefore$ D's share = Rs. $2x$ = Rs. (2×1000) = Rs. 2000.

44. Let 40% of A $= \frac{2}{5}$ B. Then, $\frac{40A}{100} = \frac{2B}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2A}{5} = \frac{2B}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{3}$
$\therefore$ A : B = 5 : 3

45. Let the original earnings of A and B be Rs. $4x$ and Rs. $7x$

New earnings of A = 150% of Rs. $4x$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{150}{100} \times 4x\right)$ = Rs. $6x$.

New earnings of B = 75% of Rs. $7x$ = Rs. $\left(\frac{75}{100} \times 7x\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{21x}{4}$.

$\therefore 6x : \frac{21x}{4} = 8 : 7 \Leftrightarrow \frac{6x \times 4}{21x} = \frac{8}{7}$

This does not give x. So, the given data is inadequate.

46. Let the required number be x. Then, $(14 - x) : (17 - x) :: (34 - x) : (42 - x)$.

$\therefore \frac{14 - x}{17 - x} = \frac{34 - x}{42 - x} \Leftrightarrow (14 - x)(42 - x) = (17 - x)(34 - x)$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 56x + 588 = x^2 - 51x + 578 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 10 \Leftrightarrow x = 2.$

$\therefore$ Required number = 2

47. Quantity of milk $= \left(60 \times \frac{2}{3}\right)$ litres = 40 litres.

Quantity of water in it = (60 − 40) litres = 20 litres.
New Ratio required = 1 : 2.

Let quantity of water to be added further be x litres. Then, milk : water $= \frac{40}{(20 + x)}$

Now, $\frac{40}{(20 + x)} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 20 + x = 80 \Leftrightarrow x = 60.$

Quantity of water to be further added = 60 litres.

48. Let the fourth proportional to 5, 8, 15 be x.

Then, $5 : 8 :: 15 : x \Leftrightarrow 5x = (8 \times 15) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{(8 \times 15)}{5} = 24.$

49. Required mean proportional $= \sqrt{234 \times 104} = \sqrt{13 \times 9 \times 2 \times 13 \times 8} = (13 \times 3 \times 4) = 156.$

50. Let the third proportional to 0.36 and 0.48 be x.

Then, $0.36 : 0.48 :: 0.48 : x \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{0.48 \times 0.48}{0.36}\right) = 0.64.$

51. Let the third proportional to $(x^2 - y^2)$ and $(x - y)$ be z. Then,

$(x^2 - y^2) : (x - y) :: (x - y) : z \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - y^2) \times z = (x - y)^2 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{(x - y)^2}{(x^2 - y^2)} = \frac{(x - y)}{(x + y)}.$

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52. Let the third proportional to 12 and 30 be x.

Then, $12 : 30 :: 30 : x \Leftrightarrow 12x = 30 \times 30 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{(30 \times 30)}{12} = 75$.

$\therefore$ Third proportional to 12 and 30 = 75.

Mean proportional between 9 and 25 = $\sqrt{9 \times 25} = 15$.

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 75 : 15 = 5 : 1.

53. We have $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{x} \Leftrightarrow 3x = 48 \Leftrightarrow x = 16$.

$\therefore$ Consequent = 16.

54. Let the prices of a scooter and a T.V. set be Rs. $7x$ and Rs. $5x$ respectively. Then,

$7x - 5x = 8000 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 8000 \Leftrightarrow x = 4000$.

$\therefore$ Price of a T.V. set = Rs. (7×4000) = Rs. 28000.

55. Remainder = Rs. $[736 - (25 \times 8)]$ = Rs. 660

$\therefore$ Money received by C = Rs. $\left[\left(660 \times \frac{2}{8}\right) + 25\right]$ = Rs. 225.

56. Remainder = Rs. $[2430 - (5 + 10 + 15)]$ = Rs. 2400.

$\therefore$ B's share = Rs. $\left[\left(2400 \times \frac{4}{12}\right) + 10\right]$ = Rs. 810.

57. Let the required numbers be $3x$ and $4x$. Then, their L.C.M. is $12x$.

$\therefore 12x = 180 \Leftrightarrow x = 15$. Hence, the first number is 45.

58. Let the required quantity of copper be x kg.

Then, $9 : 4 :: 24 : x \Leftrightarrow 9x = 4 \times 24 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4 \times 24}{9} = 10\frac{2}{3}$.

Hence, the required quantity of copper is $10\frac{2}{3}$ kg.

59. Quantity of tin in 60 kg of A = $\left(60 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$ kg = 24 kg.

Quantity of tin in 100 kg of B = $\left(100 \times \frac{1}{5}\right)$ kg = 20 kg.

Quantity of tin in the new alloy = (24 + 20) kg = 44 kg.

60. G = 19W and C = 9W.

Let 1 gm of gold be mixed with x gm of copper to get $(1 + x)$ gm of the alloy.

(1 gm gold) + (x gm copper) = $(x + 1)$ gm of alloy

$\Rightarrow 19W + 9Wx = (x + 1) \times 15W \Leftrightarrow 19 + 9x = 15(x + 1) \Leftrightarrow 5x = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$.

$\therefore$ Ratio of gold with copper = $1 : \frac{2}{3} = 3 : 2$.

61. Alcohol in 15 litres of mix. = 20% of 15 litres = $\left(\frac{20}{100} \times 15\right)$ litres = 3 litres.

Water in it = (15 − 3) litres = 12 litres.

New quantity of mix. = (15 + 3) litres = 18 litres.

Quantity of alcohol in it = 3 litres.

Percentage of alcohol in new mix. = $\left(\frac{3}{18} \times 100\right)\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$.

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62. Quantity of milk in 16 litres of mix. = $\left(16 \times \frac{5}{8}\right)$ litres = 10 litres.

Quantity of milk in 20 litres of new mix. = (10 − 4) litres

Quantity of water in it = (20 − 14) litres = 6 litres.

∴ Ratio of milk and water in the new mix. = 14 : 6 = 7 : 3.

63. Milk in 85 kg of mix. = $\left(85 \times \frac{27}{34}\right)$ kg = $\frac{135}{2}$ kg

Water in it = $\left(85 - \frac{135}{2}\right)$ kg = $\frac{35}{2}$ kg.

Let x kg of water be added to it.

Then, $\dfrac{\left(\frac{135}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{35}{2} + x\right)} = \dfrac{3}{1} \Leftrightarrow \dfrac{135}{35 + 2x} = \dfrac{3}{1} \Leftrightarrow 105 + 6x = 135 \Leftrightarrow 6x = 30 \Leftrightarrow x = 5.$

∴ Quantity of water to be added = 5 kg.

64. Let the ages of A and B be $3x$ years and x years respectively.

Then, $\dfrac{3x + 15}{x + 15} = \dfrac{2}{1} \Leftrightarrow 2x + 30 = 3x + 15 \Leftrightarrow x = 15.$

So, A's age = (3 × 15) years = 45 years and B's age = 15 years.

65. Total age of 3 boys = (25 × 3) years = 75 years. Ratio of their ages = 3 : 5 : 7.

Age of the youngest = $\left(75 \times \frac{3}{15}\right)$ years = 15 years.

66. Ratio of time taken = $\frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{6}$ = 12 : 15 : 10.

67. Let the number of boys and girls be $8x$ and $5x$ respectively. Then, $5x = 160 \Leftrightarrow x = 32$

∴ Total number of students = $13x$ = (13 × 32) = 416.

68. Ratio of sides = $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$ = 6 : 4 : 3.

Largest side = $\left(104 \times \frac{6}{13}\right)$ cm = 48 cm.

69. Let boys = $3x$ and girls = $2x$

Number of those who do not get scholarship

$$= (80\% \text{ of } 3x) + (75\% \text{ of } 2x) = \left(\frac{80}{100} \times 3x\right) + \left(\frac{75}{100} \times 2x\right) = \frac{39x}{10}.$$

Required percentage = $\left(\frac{39x}{10} \times \frac{1}{5x} \times 100\right)\% = 78\%$

70. 10% of B = $\frac{1}{4}$ G $\Leftrightarrow \frac{10B}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$ G $\Leftrightarrow$ B = $\frac{5}{2}$ G

∴ $\frac{B}{G} = \frac{5}{2} \Leftrightarrow$ B : G = 5 : 2.

71. Let the three containers contain $3x$, $4x$ and $5x$ litres of mixtures respectively.

Milk in 1st mix = $\left(3x \times \frac{4}{5}\right)$ litres = $\frac{12x}{5}$ litres

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Water in 1st mix. $= \left(3x - \frac{12x}{5}\right)$ litres $= \frac{3x}{5}$ litres.

Milk in 2nd mix. $= \left(4x \times \frac{3}{4}\right)$ litres $= 3x$ litres.

Water in 2nd mix. $= (4x - 3x)$ litres $= x$ litres.

Milk in 3rd mix. $= \left(5x \times \frac{5}{7}\right)$ litres $= \frac{25x}{7}$ litres.

Water in 3rd mix. $= \left(5x - \frac{25x}{7}\right)$ litres $= \frac{10x}{7}$ litres.

Total milk in final mix $= \left(\frac{12x}{5} + 3x + \frac{25x}{7}\right)$ litres $= \frac{314x}{35}$ litres.

Total water in final mix. $= \left(\frac{3x}{5} + x + \frac{10x}{7}\right)$ litres $= \frac{106x}{35}$ litres.

Required ratio of milk and water $= \frac{314x}{35} : \frac{106x}{35} = 157 : 53$.

72. Given $x = \frac{k}{y^2}$, where k is a constant.

Now, $y = 2$ and $x = 1$ gives $k = 4$

$\therefore \quad x = \frac{4}{y^2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{6^2}$, when $y = 6 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$

73. 10% of x = 20% of $y \Leftrightarrow \frac{10x}{100} = \frac{20y}{100} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{10} = \frac{y}{5} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{10}{5} = \frac{2}{1}$.

$\therefore \quad x : y = 2 : 1$.

74. Let the fixed amount be Rs. x and the cost of each unit be Rs. y. Then,

$540y + x = 1800$ ...(i) and $620y + x = 2040$ ...(ii)

On subtracting (i) from (ii), we get $80y = 240 \Leftrightarrow y = 3$.

Putting $y = 3$ in (i), we get :

$540 \times 3 + x = 1800 \Leftrightarrow x = (1800 - 1620) = 180$.

$\therefore$ Fixed charges = Rs. 180, Charge per unit = Rs. 3.

Total charges for consuming 500 units = Rs. $(180 + 500 \times 3)$ = Rs. 1680.

75. Let the incomes of A and B be Rs. $5x$ and Rs. $4x$ respectively and let their expenditures be Rs. $3y$ and Rs. $2y$ respectively.

Then, $5x - 3y = 1600$ ...(i) and $4x - 2y = 1600$ ...(ii)

On multiplying (i) by 2, (ii) by 3 and subtracting, we get : $2x = 1600 \Leftrightarrow x = 800$.

$\therefore$ A's income = Rs. $5x$ = Rs. (5×800) = Rs. 4000.

76. For 9 kg zinc, mixture melted = (9 + 11) kg.

For 28.8 kg zinc, mixture melted $= \left(\frac{20}{9} \times 28.8\right)$ kg = 64 kg.

77. Required ratio $= \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{11} \times \frac{11}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{1} = 2 : 1$.

78. $0.4A = 0.06B \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{0.06}{0.40} = \frac{6}{40} = \frac{3}{20}$.

$\therefore \quad A : B = 3 : 20$.

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79. Let x be subtracted. Then,

$$\frac{3-x}{7-x} < \frac{13}{21} \Leftrightarrow 21(3-x) < 13(7-x) \Leftrightarrow 5x > 14 \Leftrightarrow x > 2.8.$$

$\therefore$ Least such whole number is 3.

80. Gold in C $= \left(\frac{7}{9} + \frac{7}{18}\right)$ units $= \frac{7}{6}$ units. Copper in C $= \left(\frac{2}{9} + \frac{11}{18}\right)$ units $= \frac{5}{6}$ units.

$\therefore$ Gold : Copper $= \frac{7}{6} : \frac{5}{6} = 7 : 5.$

81. $\frac{7}{15} = 0.466$, $\frac{15}{23} = 0.652$, $\frac{17}{25} = 0.68$ and $\frac{21}{29} = 0.724$.

Clearly, 0.724 is greatest and therefore, 21 : 29 is greatest.

82. If D's share is Rs. 3, total amount = Rs. 7.

If D's share is Rs. 4800, total amount = Rs. $\left(\frac{7}{3} \times 4800\right)$ = Rs. 11200.

83. Suppose C gets Rs. x. Then, B gets Rs. $(x + 8)$ and A gets Rs. $(x + 15)$.

Then, $x + (x + 8) + (x + 15) = 53 \Leftrightarrow x = 10.$

$\therefore$ A : B : C = (10 + 15) : (10 + 8) : 10 = 25 : 18 : 10.

84. Let the ratio be $x : (x + 40)$. Then,

$$\frac{x}{(x+40)} = \frac{2}{7} \Leftrightarrow 7x = 2x + 80 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 80 \Leftrightarrow x = 16.$$

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 16 : 56.

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13. PARTNERSHIP

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FORMULAE

1. **Partnership** : When two or more than two persons run a business jointly they are called ***partners*** and the deal is known as ***partnership***.
2. **Ratio of Division of Gains** :
   (i) *When investments of all the partners are for the same time*, the gain or loss is distributed among the partners in the ratio of their investments.
   Suppose A and B invest Rs. x and Rs. y respectively for a year in a business, then at the end of the year :
   (A's share of profit) : (B's share of profit) = $x : y$.
   (ii) *When investments are for different time periods*, then equivalent capitals are calculated for a unit of time by taking (capital × number of units of time). Now, gain or loss is divided in the ratio of these capitals.
   Suppose A invests Rs. x for p months and B invests Rs. y for q months, then
   (A's share of profit) : (B's share of profit) = $xp : yq$.
3. **Working and Sleeping Partners** : A partner who manages the business is known as a ***working partner*** and the one who simply invests the money is a ***sleeping partner***.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. ***A, B and C started a business by investing Rs. 1,20,000, Rs. 1,35,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 respectively; Find the share of each, out of an annual profit of Rs. 56,700.***

Sol. Ratio of shares of A, B and C = Ratio of their investments

$$= 120000 : 135000 : 150000 = 8 : 9 : 10.$$

$\therefore$ A's share = Rs. $\left(56700 \times \frac{8}{27}\right)$ = Rs. 16800.

B's share = Rs. $\left(56700 \times \frac{9}{27}\right)$ = Rs. 18900.

C's share = Rs. $\left(56700 \times \frac{10}{27}\right)$ = Rs. 21000.

Ex. 2. ***Alfred started a business investing Rs. 45,000. After 3 months, Peter joined him with a capital of Rs. 60,000. After another 6 months, Ronald joined them with a capital of Rs. 90,000. At the end of the year, they made a profit of Rs. 16,500. Find the share of each.***

Sol. Clearly Alfred invested his capital for 12 months, Peter for 9 months and Ronald for 3 months.

So, ratio of their capitals = $(45000 \times 12) : (60000 \times 9) : (90000 \times 3)$

$$= 540000 : 540000 : 270000 = 2 : 2 : 1.$$

$\therefore$ Alfred's share = Rs. $\left(16500 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$ = Rs. 6600.

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Peter's share = Rs. $\left(16500 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$ = Rs. 6600;

Ronald's share = Rs. $\left(16500 \times \frac{1}{5}\right)$ = Rs. 3300.

Ex. 3. *A, B and C start a business each investing Rs. 20,000. After 5 months A withdrew Rs. 5000, B withdrew Rs. 4000 and C invests Rs. 6000 more. At the end of the year, a total profit of Rs. 69,900 was recorded. Find the share of each.*

Sol. Ratio of the capitals of A, B and C

$= 20000 \times 5 + 15000 \times 7 : 20000 \times 5 + 16000 \times 7 : 20000 \times 5 + 26000 \times 7$

$= 205000 : 212000 : 282000 = 205 : 212 : 282.$

$\therefore$ A's share = Rs. $\left(69900 \times \frac{205}{699}\right)$ = Rs. 20500;

B's share = Rs. $\left(69900 \times \frac{212}{699}\right)$ = Rs. 21200;

C's share = Rs. $\left(69900 \times \frac{282}{699}\right)$ = Rs. 28200.

Ex. 4. *A, B and C enter into partnership. A invests 3 times as much as B invests and B invests two-third of what C invests. At the end of the year, the profit earned is Rs. 6600. What is the share of B ?*

Sol. Let C's capital = Rs. x. Then, B's capital = Rs. $\frac{2}{3}x$.

A's capital = Rs. $\left(3 \times \frac{2}{3}x\right)$ = Rs. $2x$.

$\therefore$ Ratio of their capitals $= 2x : \frac{2}{3}x : x = 6 : 2 : 3.$

Hence, B's share = Rs. $\left(6600 \times \frac{2}{11}\right)$ = Rs. 1200.

Ex. 5. *Four milkmen rented a pasture. A grazed 24 cows for 3 months; B 10 cows for 5 months; C 35 cows for 4 months and D 21 cows for 3 months. If A's share of rent is Rs. 720, find the total rent of the field.*

Sol. Ratio of shares of A, B, C, D $= (24 \times 3) : (10 \times 5) : (35 \times 4) : (21 \times 3)$

$= 72 : 50 : 140 : 63$

Let total rent be Rs. x. Then, A's share = Rs. $\frac{72x}{325}$.

$\therefore \frac{72x}{325} = 720 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{720 \times 325}{72} = 3250.$

Hence, total rent of the field is Rs. 3250.

Ex. 6. *A invested Rs. 76,000 in a business. After few months, B joined him with Rs. 57,000. At the end of the year, the total profit was divided between them in the ratio 2 : 1. After how many months did B join ?*

Sol. Suppose B joined after x months. Then, B's money was invested for $(12 - x)$ months.

$\therefore \frac{76000 \times 12}{57000 \times (12 - x)} = \frac{2}{1} \Leftrightarrow 912000 = 114000\,(12 - x)$

$\Leftrightarrow 114\,(12 - x) = 912 \Leftrightarrow (12 - x) = 8 \Leftrightarrow x = 4.$

Hence, B joined after 4 months.

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Ex. 7. *A, B and C enter into a partnership by investing in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 4. After one year, B invests another Rs. 2,70,000 and C, at the end of 2 years, also invests Rs. 2,70,000. At the end of three years, profits are shared in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5. Find the initial investment of each.*

Sol. Let the initial investments of A, B and C be Rs. 3x, Rs. 2x and Rs. 4x respectively. Then,

$$(3x \times 36) : [(2x \times 12) + (2x + 270000) \times 24] : [(4x \times 24) + (4x + 270000) \times 12]$$
$$= 3 : 4 : 5.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad 108x : (72x + 6480000) : (144x + 3240000) = 3 : 4 : 5$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{108x}{72x + 6480000} = \frac{3}{4} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 432x = 216x + 19440000$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad 216x = 19440000 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = 90000.$$

Hence, A's initial investment = 3x = Rs. 2,70,000;
B's initial investment = 2x = Rs. 1,80,000;
C's initial investment = 4x = Rs. 3,60,000

EXERCISE 13A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions : *Mark (✓) against the correct answer :*

1. P and Q started a business investing Rs. 85,300 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. In what ratio the profit earned after 2 years be divided between P and Q respectively ?
   (a) 3 : 4 (b) 3 : 5 (c) 15 : 23 (d) 17 : 23 (e) None of these
   (B.S.R.B. 2003)

2. 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. 5400 (b) Rs. 7200 (c) Rs. 8400 (d) Rs. 9600

3. A, B, C enter into a partnership investing Rs. 35,000, Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 55,000 respectively. The respective shares of A, B, C in an annual profit of Rs. 40,500 are :
   (a) Rs. 10,500, Rs. 13,500, Rs. 16,500 (b) Rs. 11,000, Rs. 13,500, Rs. 16,000
   (c) Rs. 11,000, Rs. 14,000, Rs. 15,500 (d) Rs. 11,000, Rs. 12,500, Rs. 16,500
   (U.P.L. 1997)

4. Reena and Shalini are partners in a business. Reena invests Rs. 35,000 for 8 months and Shalini invests Rs. 42,000 for 10 months. Out of a profit of Rs. 31,570, Reena's share is :
   (a) Rs. 9471 (b) Rs. 12,628 (c) Rs. 18,040 (d) Rs. 18,942

5. Kamal started a business investing Rs. 9000. After five months, Sameer joined with a capital of Rs. 8000. If at the end of the year, they earn a profit of Rs. 6970, then what will be the share of Sameer in the profit ? **(R.R.B. 2003)**
   (a) Rs. 1883.78 (b) Rs. 2380 (c) Rs. 3690 (d) Rs. 3864

6. Simran started a software business by investing Rs. 50,000. After six months, Nanda joined her with a capital of Rs. 80,000. After 3 years, they earned a profit of Rs. 21,500. What was Simran's share in the profit ? **(Bank P.O. 2004)**
   (a) Rs. 9423 (b) Rs. 10,250 (c) Rs. 12,500 (d) Rs. 14,000 (e) None of these

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7. A and B started a business in partnership investing Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. After six months, C joined them with Rs. 20,000. What will be B's share in the total profit of Rs. 25,000 earned at the end of 2 years from the starting of the business ? **(S.B.I.P.O. 2000)**

(a) Rs. 7500 (b) Rs. 9000 (c) Rs. 9500 (d) Rs. 10,000 (e) None of these

8. Aman started a business investing Rs. 70,000. Rakhi joined him after six months with an amount of Rs. 1,05,000 and Sagar joined them with Rs. 1.4 lakhs after another six months. The amount of profit earned should be distributed in what ratio among Aman, Rakhi and Sagar respectively, 3 years after Aman started the business ?

(a) 7 : 6 : 10 (b) 12 : 15 : 16 (c) 42 : 45 : 58

(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these **(Bank P.O. 2003)**

9. Arun, Kamal and Vinay invested Rs. 8000, Rs. 4000 and Rs. 8000 respectively in a business. Arun left after six months. If after eight months, there was a gain of Rs. 4000, then what will be the share of Kamal ? **(R.R.B. 1998)**

(a) Rs. 890 (b) Rs. 1335 (c) Rs. 1602 (d) Rs. 1780

10. A, B and C enter into a partnership. They invest Rs. 40,000, Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,20,000 respectively. At the end of the first year, B withdraws Rs. 40,000, while at the end of the second year, C withdraws Rs. 80,000. In what ratio will the profit be shared at the end of 3 years ? **(Hotel Management, 1997)**

(a) 2 : 3 : 5 (b) 3 : 4 : 7 (c) 4 : 5 : 9 (d) None of these

11. A, B and C enter into a partnership. A initially invests Rs. 25 lakhs and adds another Rs. 10 lakhs after one year. B initially invests Rs. 20 lakhs and withdraws Rs. 10 lakhs after 2 years and C invests Rs. 30 lakhs. In what ratio should the profits be divided at the end of 3 years ?

(a) 10 : 10 : 9 (b) 20 : 20 : 19 (c) 20 : 19 : 18 (d) None of these

12. Shekhar started a business investing Rs. 25,000 in 1999. In 2000, he invested an additional amount of Rs. 10,000 and Rajeev joined him with an amount of Rs. 35,000. In 2001, Shekhar invested another additional amount of Rs. 10,000 and Jatin joined them with an amount of Rs. 35,000. What will be Rajeev's share in the profit of Rs. 1,50,000 earned at the end of 3 years from the start of the business in 1999 ?

(a) Rs. 45,000 (b) Rs. 50,000 (c) Rs. 70,000 (d) Rs. 75,000 (e) None of these **(S.B.I.P.O. 2001)**

13. A and B entered into a partnership investing Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively. After 3 months, A withdrew Rs. 5000 while B invested Rs. 5000 more. After 3 more months, C joins the business with a capital of Rs. 21,000. The share of B exceeds that of C, out of a total profit of Rs. 26,400 after one year by :

(a) Rs. 2400 (b) Rs. 3000 (c) Rs. 3600 (d) Rs. 4800

14. A and B start a business with investments of Rs. 5000 and Rs. 4500 respectively. After 4 months, A takes out half of his capital. After two more months, B takes out one-third of his capital while C joins them with a capital of Rs. 7000. At the end of a year, they earn a profit of Rs. 5080. Find the share of each member in the profit.

(a) A – Rs. 1400, B – Rs. 2500, C – Rs. 1780

(b) A – Rs. 1600, B – Rs. 1800, C – Rs. 1680

(c) A – Rs. 1600, B – Rs. 1500, C – Rs. 1780

(d) A – Rs. 1680, B – Rs. 1600, C – Rs. 1800

(e) None of these **(Bank P.O. 2003)**

15. A, B, C subscribe Rs. 50,000 for a business. A subscribes Rs. 4000 more than B and B Rs. 5000 more than C. Out of a total profit of Rs. 35,000, A receives :

(a) Rs. 8400 (b) Rs. 11,900 (c) Rs. 13,600 (d) Rs. 14,700

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16. Three partners A, B, C start a business. Twice A's capital is equal to thrice B's capital and B's capital is four times C's capital. Out of a total profit of Rs. 16,500 at the end of the year, B's share is :
(a) Rs. 4000 (b) Rs. 6000 (c) Rs. 7500 (d) Rs. 9600

17. If 4 (A's capital) = 6 (B's capital) = 10 (C's capital), then out of a profit of Rs. 4650, C will receive :
(a) Rs. 465 (b) Rs. 900 (c) Rs. 1550 (d) Rs. 2250

18. A, B and C enter into partnership. A invests some money at the beginning, B invests double the amount after 6 months and C invests thrice the amount after 8 months. If the annual profit be Rs. 27,000, C's share is :
(a) Rs. 8625 (b) Rs. 9000 (c) Rs. 10,800 (d) Rs. 11,250

19. A, B, C hired a car for Rs. 520 and used it for 7, 8 and 11 hours respectively. Hire charges paid by B were :
(a) Rs. 140 (b) Rs. 180 (c) Rs. 180 (d) Rs. 220

20. A, B and C rent a pasture. A puts 10 oxen for 7 months, B puts 12 oxen for 5 months and C puts 15 oxen for 3 months for grazing. If the rent of the pasture is Rs. 175, how much must C pay as his share of rent ? (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) Rs. 45 (b) Rs. 50 (c) Rs. 55 (d) Rs. 60

21. In a business, A and C invested amounts in the ratio 2 : 1, whereas the ratio between amounts invested by A and B was 3 : 2. If Rs. 1,57,300 was their profit, how much amount did B receive ? (Bank P.O. 1999)
(a) Rs. 24,200 (b) Rs. 36,300 (c) Rs. 48,400 (d) Rs. 72,600

22. A and B started a partnership business investing some amount in the ratio of 3 : 5. C joined them after six months with an amount equal to that of B. In what proportion should the profit at the end of one year be distributed among A, B and C ?
(a) 3 : 5 : 2 (b) 3 : 5 : 5 (c) 6 : 10 : 5
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these (Bank P.O. 2000)

23. A, B and C enter into a partnership and their shares are in the ratio $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$. After 2 months, A withdraws half of his capital and after 10 months, a profit of Rs. 378 is divided among them. What is B's share ? (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) Rs. 129 (b) Rs. 144 (c) Rs. 156 (d) Rs. 168

24. A, B and C enter into a partnership in the ratio $\frac{7}{2} : \frac{4}{3} : \frac{6}{5}$. After 4 months, A increases his share by 50%. If the total profit at the end of one year be Rs. 21,600, then B's share in the profit is (I.I.C.A.A.O. 2003)
(a) Rs. 2100 (b) Rs. 2600 (c) Rs. 3600 (d) Rs. 4000

25. A, B, C started a business with their investments in the ratio 1 : 3 : 5. After 4 months, A invested the same amount as before and B as well as C withdrew half of their investments. The ratio of their profits at the end of the year is :
(a) 4 : 3 : 5 (b) 5 : 6 : 10 (c) 5 : 5 : 10 (d) 10 : 5 : 6

26. A and B entered into partnership with capitals in the ratio 4 : 5. After 5 months, A withdrew $\frac{1}{4}$ of his capital and B withdrew $\frac{1}{5}$ of his capital. The gain at the end of 10 months was Rs. 760. A's share in this profit is : (A.A.O. Exam, 2003)
(a) Rs. 330 (b) Rs. 360 (c) Rs. 380 (d) Rs. 430

27. In a partnership, A invests $\frac{1}{5}$ of the capital for $\frac{1}{6}$ of the time, B invests $\frac{1}{3}$ of the capital for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the time and C, the rest of the capital for the whole time. Out of a profit of Rs. 4600, B's share is :
(a) Rs. 660 (b) Rs. 800 (c) Rs. 960 (d) Rs. 1000

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28. A, B and C jointly thought of engaging themselves in a business venture. It was agreed that A would invest Rs. 6500 for 6 months, B, Rs. 8400 for 5 months and C, Rs. 10,000 for 3 months. A wants to be the working member for which he was to receive 5% of the profits. The profit earned was Rs. 7400. Calculate the share of B in the profit.
(a) Rs. 1900 (b) Rs. 2860 (c) Rs. 2800 (d) Rs. 2840
(M.B.A. 2002)

29. X and Y invested in a business. They earned some profit which they divided in the ratio of 2 : 3. If X invested Rs. 40,000, the amount invested by Y is :
(a) Rs. 45,000 (b) Rs. 50,000 (c) Rs. 60,000 (d) Rs. 80,000

30. Manish received Rs. 6000 as his share out of the total profit of Rs. 9000 which he and Raunaq earned at the end of one year. If Manish invested Rs. 20,000 for 6 months, whereas Raunaq invested his amount for the whole year, what was the amount invested by Raunaq ?
(a) Rs. 4000 (b) Rs. 5000 (c) Rs. 6000 (d) Rs. 10,000

31. A, B and C enter into a partnership with a capital in which A's contribution is Rs. 10,000. If out of a total profit of Rs. 1000, A gets Rs. 500 and B gets Rs. 300, then C's capital is :
(a) Rs. 4000 (b) Rs. 5000 (c) Rs. 6000 (d) Rs. 9000

32. A, B and C started a shop by investing Rs. 27,000, Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 81,000 respectively. At the end of the year, the profits were distributed among them. If C's share of profit be Rs. 36,000, then the total profit was :
(a) Rs. 80,000 (b) Rs. 95,500 (c) Rs. 1,08,000 (d) Rs. 1,16,000

33. A and B started a business jointly. A's investment was thrice the investment of B and the period of his investment was two times the period of investment of B. If B received Rs. 4000 as profit, then their total profit is :
(a) Rs. 16,000 (b) Rs. 20,000 (c) Rs. 24,000 (d) Rs. 28,000

34. 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) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

35. A began a business with Rs. 85,000. He was joined afterwards by B with Rs. 42,500. For how much period does B join, if the profits at the end of the year are divided in the ratio of 3 : 1 ?
(N.I.F.T. 2003)
(a) 4 months (b) 5 months (c) 5 months (d) 8 months.

36. A starts business with Rs. 3500 and after 5 months, B joins with A as his partner. After a year, the profit is divided in the ratio 2 : 3. What is B's contribution in the capital ?
(S.S.C. 2000)
(a) Rs. 7500 (b) Rs. 8000 (c) Rs. 8500 (d) Rs. 9000

37. A and B start a business jointly. A invests Rs. 16,000 for 8 months and B remains in the business for 4 months. Out of total profit, B claims $\frac{2}{7}$ of the profit. How much money was contributed by B ?
(a) Rs. 10,500 (b) Rs. 11,900 (c) Rs. 12,800 (d) Rs. 13,500

38. Two friends P and Q started a business investing in the ratio of 5 : 6. R joined them after six months investing an amount equal to that of Q's. At the end of the year, 20% profit was earned which was equal to Rs. 68,000. What was the amount invested by R ?
(S.B.I.P.O. 1999)
(a) Rs. 1,65,000 (b) Rs. 1,75,000 (c) Rs. 2,10,000
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

39. Three partners shared the profit in a business in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. They had partnered for 14 months, 8 months and 7 months respectively. What was the ratio of their investments ?
(Hotel Management, 1998)
(a) 5 : 7 : 8 (b) 28 : 49 : 64 (c) 38 : 58 : 21 (d) None of these

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40. A and B invest in a business in the ratio 3 : 2. If 5% of the total profit goes to charity and A's share is Rs. 855, the total profit is :
(a) Rs. 1425 (b) Rs. 1500 (c) Rs. 1537.50 (d) Rs. 1576

41. A and B started a business with initial investments in the ratio 14 : 15 and their annual profits were in the ratio 7 : 6. If A invested the money for 10 months, for how many months did B invest his money ?
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9

42. A and B are partners in a business. A contributes $\frac{1}{4}$ of the capital for 15 months and B received $\frac{2}{3}$ of the profit. For how long B's money was used ? (S.S.C. 2000)
(a) 6 months (b) 9 months (c) 10 months (d) 1 year

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (a)
10. (b)	11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (d)	16. (b)	17. (b)	18. (b)
19. (b)	20. (a)	21. (d)	22. (c)	23. (b)	24. (d)	25. (b)	26. (a)	27. (b)
28. (b)	29. (c)	30. (b)	31. (b)	32. (a)	33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (d)	36. (d)
37. (c)	38. (c)	39. (d)	40. (b)	41. (c)	42. (c)			

SOLUTIONS

1. P : Q = 85000 : 15000 = 85 : 15 = 17 : 3

2. Ratio of their shares = 22400 : 35000 = 8 : 14.

Deepak's share = Rs. $\left(13800 \times \frac{14}{23}\right)$ = Rs. 8400.

3. A : B : C = 35000 : 45000 : 55000 = 7 : 9 : 11.

A's share = Rs. $\left(40500 \times \frac{7}{27}\right)$ = Rs. 10500.

B's share = Rs. $\left(40500 \times \frac{9}{27}\right)$ = Rs. 13500.

C's share = Rs. $\left(40500 \times \frac{11}{27}\right)$ = Rs. 16500.

4. Ratio of their shares = (35000 × 8) : (42000 × 10) = 2 : 3.

Reena's share = Rs. $\left(31570 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$ = Rs. 12628

5. Kamal : Sameer = (9000 × 12) : (6000 × 7) = 108 : 56 = 27 : 14.

∴ Sameer's share = Rs. $\left(6970 \times \frac{14}{41}\right)$ = Rs. 2380.

6. Simran : Nanda = (54000 × 36) : (63000 × 30) = 3 : 4.

∴ Simran's share = Rs. $\left(24500 \times \frac{3}{7}\right)$ = Rs. 10500.

7. A : B : C = (20000 × 24) : (15000 × 24) : (20000 × 15) = 4 : 3 : 3.

∴ B's share = Rs. $\left(25000 \times \frac{3}{10}\right)$ = Rs. 7500.

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8. Aman : Rakhi : Sagar = $(70000 \times 36) : (105000 \times 30) : (140000 \times 24) = 12 : 15 : 16$.

9. Arun : Kamal : Vinay = $(8000 \times 6) : (4000 \times 8) : (6000 \times 9) = 48 : 32 : 54 = 3 : 2 : 4$.

$\therefore$ Kamal's share = Rs. $\left(4005 \times \frac{2}{9}\right)$ = Rs. 890

10. A : B : C = $(40000 \times 36) : (80000 \times 12 + 40000 \times 24) : (120000 \times 24 + 40000 \times 12)$
= 144 : 192 : 336 = 3 : 4 : 7.

11. A : B : C = (25 lakhs × 1) + (35 lakhs × 2) : (35 lakhs × 2 + 25 lakhs × 1) : (30 lakhs × 3)
= 95 lakhs : 95 lakhs : 90 lakhs = 19 : 19 : 18.

12. Shekhar : Rajeev : Jatin
= $(25000 \times 12 + 35000 \times 12 + 45000 \times 12) : (35000 \times 24) : (35000 \times 12)$
= 1260000 : 840000 : 420000 = 3 : 2 : 1.

$\therefore$ Rajeev's share = Rs. $\left(150000 \times \frac{2}{6}\right)$ = Rs. 50000.

13. A : B : C = $(16000 \times 3 + 11000 \times 9) : (13000 \times 3 + 17000 \times 9) : (21000 \times 6)$
= 147 : 162 : 126 = 7 : 9 : 6.

$\therefore$ Difference of B and C's shares = Rs. $\left(25400 \times \frac{9}{22} - 23400 \times \frac{6}{22}\right)$ = Rs. 3600.

14. A : B : C = $(5000 \times 4 + 2500 \times 6) : (4500 \times 6 + 3000 \times 6) : (7000 \times 6)$
= 40000 : 45000 : 42000 = 40 : 45 : 42.

$\therefore$ A's share = Rs. $\left(5080 \times \frac{40}{127}\right)$ = Rs. 1600;

B's share = Rs. $\left(5080 \times \frac{45}{127}\right)$ = Rs. 1800;

C's share = Rs. $\left(5080 \times \frac{42}{127}\right)$ = Rs. 1680.

15. Let C = x. Then, B = x − 5000 and A = x + 5000 = 4000 = x + 9000.
So, x + x + 5000 − x − 9000 = 50000 $\Leftrightarrow$ 2x = 38000 $\Leftrightarrow$ x = 19000.
A : B : C = 21000 : 17000 : 12000 = 21 : 17 : 12.

$\therefore$ A's share = Rs. $\left(35000 \times \frac{21}{50}\right)$ = Rs. 14,700.

16. Let C = x. Then, B = 4x and 2A = 3 × 4x = 12x or A = 6x.
$\therefore$ A : B : C = 6x : 4x : x = 6 : 4 : 1

So, B's capital = Rs. $\left(16500 \times \frac{4}{11}\right)$ = Rs. 6000.

17. Let 4A = 6B = 10C = k. Then, A = $\frac{k}{4}$, B = $\frac{k}{6}$ and C = $\frac{k}{10}$.

$\therefore$ A : B : C = $\frac{k}{4} : \frac{k}{6} : \frac{k}{10}$ = 15 : 10 : 6.

Hence, C's share = Rs. $\left(4650 \times \frac{6}{31}\right)$ = Rs. 900.

18. Let A's investment be Rs. x.
Then, Ratio of capitals = $(x \times 12) : (2x \times 6) : (3x \times 4) = 12x : 12x : 12x = 1 : 1 : 1$.

$\therefore$ C's share = Rs. $\left(27000 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$ = Rs. 9000.

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19. A : B : C = 7 : 3 : 11.

Hire charges paid by B = Rs. $\left(520 \times \frac{3}{26}\right)$ = Rs. 160.

20. A : B : C = $10 \times 7 : 12 \times 5 : 15 \times 3$ = 70 : 60 : 45 = 14 : 12 : 9.

$\therefore$ C's rent = Rs. $\left(175 \times \frac{9}{35}\right)$ = Rs. 45.

21. A : B = 3 : 2 $\Rightarrow$ B : A = 2 : 3 = 4 : 6 and A : C = 2 : 1 = 6 : 3.

So, B : A : C = 4 : 6 : 3 or A : B : C = 6 : 4 : 3.

$\therefore$ B's share = Rs. $\left(157500 \times \frac{4}{13}\right)$ = Rs. 48400.

22. Let the initial investments of A and B be 3x and 5x.

A : B : C = $(3x \times 12) : (5x \times 12) : (5x \times 6)$ = 36 : 60 : 30 = 6 : 10 : 5

23. Ratio of initial investments = $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$ = 6 : 4 : 3.

Let their initial investments be 6x, 2x and 3x respectively.

A : B : C = $(6x \times 2 + 3x \times 10) : (4x \times 12) : (3x \times 12)$ = 42 : 48 : 36 = 7 : 8 : 6.

$\therefore$ B's share = Rs. $\left(378 \times \frac{8}{21}\right)$ = Rs. 144.

24. Ratio of initial investments = $\frac{7}{2} : \frac{5}{3} : \frac{6}{5}$ = 105 : 40 : 36.

Let the initial investments be 105x, 40x and 36x.

$\therefore$ A : B : C = $\left(105x \times 4 + \frac{150}{100} \times 105x \times 8\right) : (40x \times 12) : (36x \times 12)$

= 1680x : 480x : 432x = 35 : 10 : 9.

Hence, B's share = Rs. $\left(21600 \times \frac{10}{54}\right)$ = Rs. 4000.

25. Let their initial investments be x, 3x and 5x respectively. Then,

A : B : C = $(x \times 4 + 2x \times 8) : \left(3x \times 4 + \frac{3x}{2} \times 8\right) : \left(5x \times 4 + \frac{5x}{2} \times 8\right)$

= 20x : 24x : 40x = 5 : 6 : 10

26. A : B = $\left[4x \times 3 + \left(4x - \frac{1}{4} \times 4x\right) \times 7\right] : \left[5x \times 3 + \left(5x - \frac{1}{5} \times 5x\right) \times 7\right]$

= (12x + 21x) : (15x + 28x) = 33x : 43x = 33 : 43.

$\therefore$ A's share = Rs. $\left(760 \times \frac{33}{76}\right)$ = Rs. 330.

27. Suppose A invests Rs. $\frac{x}{6}$ for $\frac{y}{6}$ months. Then, B invests Rs. $\frac{x}{3}$ for $\frac{y}{3}$ months

C invests $\left[x - \left(\frac{x}{6} + \frac{x}{3}\right)\right]$ i.e., Rs. $\frac{x}{2}$ for y months.

$\therefore$ A : B : C = $\left(\frac{x}{6} \times \frac{y}{6}\right) : \left(\frac{x}{3} \times \frac{y}{3}\right) : \left(\frac{x}{2} \times y\right)$ = $\frac{1}{36} : \frac{1}{9} : \frac{1}{2}$ = 1 : 4 : 18.

Hence, B's share = Rs. $\left(4500 \times \frac{4}{23}\right)$ = Rs. 800

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28. For managing, A receives = 5% of Rs. 7400 = Rs. 370.
Balance = Rs. (7400 − 370) = Rs. 7030.
Ratio of their investments = (6500 × 6) : (8400 × 5) : (10000 × 3)
= 39000 : 42000 : 30000 = 13 : 14 : 10.
∴ B's share = Rs. $\left(7030 \times \frac{14}{37}\right)$ = Rs. 2660.

29. Suppose Y invested Rs. y. Then, $\frac{40000}{y} = \frac{2}{3}$ or $y = \left(\frac{40000 \times 3}{2}\right) = 60000$.

30. Suppose Raunaq invested Rs. x. Then, Manick : Raunaq = (20000 × 6) : (x × 12)
∴ $\frac{120000}{12x} = \frac{6000}{3000}$ or $x = \frac{120000}{24} = 5000$.

31. A : B : C = 600 : 300 : 200 = 6 : 3 : 2.
Let their capitals be 5x, 3x and 2x respectively. Then, 5x = 10000 ⇔ x = 2000
∴ C's capital = 2x = Rs. 4000

32. A : B : C = 27000 : 72000 : 81000 = 3 : 8 : 9. So, C's share : Total Profit = 9 : 20.
Let the total profit be Rs. x. Then, $\frac{9}{20} = \frac{36000}{x}$ or $x = \frac{36000 \times 20}{9} = 80000$.

33. Suppose B invested Rs. x for y months. Then, A invested Rs. $3x$ for $2y$ months.
So, A : B = $(3x \times 2y) : (x \times y) = 6xy : xy = 6 : 1$.
∴ B's profit : Total profit = 1 : 7.
Let the total profit be Rs. x. Then, $\frac{1}{7} = \frac{4000}{x}$ or $x = 28000$.

34. Suppose B joined after x months.
Then, 21000 × 12 = 36000 × (12 − x) ⇔ 36x = 180 ⇔ x = 5.
Hence, B joined after 5 months.

35. Suppose B joined for x months. Then, $\frac{35000 \times 12}{42500 \times x} = \frac{8}{1}$ or $x = \frac{85000 \times 12}{42500 \times 8} = 8$.
So, B joined for 8 months.

36. Let B's capital be Rs. x. Then, $\frac{3500 \times 12}{7x} = \frac{2}{3}$ ⇔ 14x = 126000 ⇔ x = 9000.

37. Let the total profit be Rs. x. Then, B = $\frac{2x}{7}$ and A = $\left(x - \frac{2x}{7}\right) = \frac{5x}{7}$.
So, A : B = $\frac{5x}{7} : \frac{2x}{7}$ = 5 : 2.
Let B's capital be Rs. y. Then, $\frac{16000 \times 8}{y \times 4} = \frac{5}{2}$ ⇔ $y = \left(\frac{16000 \times 8 \times 2}{5 \times 4}\right) = 12800$.

38. Let the total profit be Rs. x.
Then, 20% of x = 98000 ⇔ $x = \left(\frac{98000 \times 100}{20}\right) = 490000$.
Let the capitals of P, Q and R be Rs. 5x, Rs. 6x and Rs. 6x respectively. Then,
(5x × 12) + (6x × 12) + (6x × 5) = 490000 × 12
⇔ 168x = 490000 × 12 ⇔ $x = \left(\frac{490000 \times 12}{168}\right) = 35000$.
∴ R's investment = 6x = Rs. (6 × 35000) = Rs. 210000.

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39. Let their investments be Rs. x for 14 months, Rs. y for 8 months and Rs. z for 7 months respectively.

Then, $14x : 8y : 7z = 5 : 7 : 8$.

Now, $\frac{14x}{8y} = \frac{5}{7} \Leftrightarrow 70x = 40y \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{7}{4}x$.

And, $\frac{14x}{7z} = \frac{5}{8} \Leftrightarrow 112x = 35z \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{112}{35}x = \frac{16}{5}x$.

$\therefore x : y : z = x : \frac{7}{4}x : \frac{16}{5}x = 20 : 35 : 64$.

40. Let the total profit be Rs. 100.

After paying to charity, A's share = Rs. $\left(95 \times \frac{3}{5}\right)$ = Rs. 57.

If A's share is Rs. 57, total profit = Rs. 100.

If A's share is Rs. 855, total profit = $\left(\frac{100}{57} \times 855\right) = 1500$.

41. Suppose A invested Rs. $14x$ for 10 months and B invested Rs. $15x$ for y months. Then,

$\frac{14x \times 10}{15x \times y} = \frac{7}{8} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{840}{105} = 8$

Hence, B invested the money for 8 months.

42. Let the total profit be Rs. x. Then,

B's share = Rs. $\frac{2x}{3}$, A's share = Rs. $\left(x - \frac{2x}{3}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{x}{3}$

$\therefore$ A : B = $\frac{x}{3} : \frac{2x}{3} = 1 : 2$

Let the total capital be Rs. x and suppose B's money was used for y months. Then,

$\frac{\frac{1}{4}x \times 15}{\frac{3}{4}x \times y} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow y = \left(\frac{15 \times 2}{3}\right) = 10$.

Thus, B's money was used for 10 months.

EXERCISE 13B

(DATA SUFFICIENCY TYPE QUESTIONS)

Directions (*Questions 1 to 4*) : *Each of the questions given below consists of a statement and/or a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement(s) is/are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and*

Give answer (a) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (b) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (c) if the data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (d) if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question;

Give answer (e) if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

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1. Ravi, Gagan and Nitin are running a business firm in partnership. What is Gagan's share in the profit earned by them ? (M.B.A. 2002)
   I. Ravi, Gagan and Nitin invested the amounts in the ratio of 2 : 4 : 7.
   II. Nitin's share in the profit is Rs. 8750.
2. A and B start a business jointly. What is A's share out of an annual profit of Rs. 28,800 ?
   I. B's investment is $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ more than A's investment.
   II. A's investment is Rs. 1,20,000.
3. A and B are in a partnership business of one year. At the end of the year, a profit of Rs. 20,000 was earned. What is A's share ?
   I. A invested Rs. 50,000.
   II. B withdrew his capital after 6 months.
4. Rahul, Anurag and Vivek started a business together. In what proportion would the annual profit be distributed among them ? (Bank P.O. 1999)
   I. Rahul got one-fourth of the profit.
   II. Rahul and Vivek contributed 75% of the total investment.

Directions (*Questions 5 to 8*) : *Each of the questions given below consists of a question followed by three statements. You have to study the question and the statements and decide which of the statement(s) is/are necessary to answer the given question.*

5. What is R's share of profit in a joint venture ? (S.B.I P.O. 2000)
   I. Q started business investing Rs. 80,000.
   II. R joined him after 3 months.
   III. P joined after 4 months with a capital of Rs. 1,20,000 and got Rs. 6000 as his share of profit.
   (a) All I, II and III (b) I and III only (c) II and III only
   (d) Even with all I, II, and III, the answer cannot be arrived at.
   (e) None of these
6. What is the difference in the shares of profit between P and Q in a joint business at the end of one year ?
   I. P invested Rs. 80,000 and withdrew Rs. 20,000 after 6 months.
   II. Q joined four months after the start of business.
   III. Q's amount was 80% of P's amount during the last six months.
   (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) All I, II and III
   (d) Even with all I, II and III together, the answer cannot be arrived at.
   (e) None of these.
7. A, B and C together start a business with a total investment of Rs. 15,000. At the end of the year, the total profit is Rs. 3000. What is A's share in the profit ?
   I. A's contribution is $\frac{3}{2}$ times B's.
   II. B's contribution is twice that of C.
   III. A's contribution is thrice that of C.
   (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) All I, II and III
   (d) Any two of the three (e) None of these
8. How much did Rohit get as profit at the year-end in the business done by Nitin, Rohit and Kunal ? (S.B.I.P.O. 1999)
   I. Kunal invested Rs. 6000 for nine months, his profit was $\frac{3}{2}$ times that of Rohit's and his investment was four times that of Nitin.

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II. Nitin and Rohit invested for one year in the proportion 1 : 2 respectively.

III. The three together got Rs. 1000 as profit at the year end.

(a) Only I and II (b) Only I and III

(c) Question cannot be answered even with the information in all the three statements.

(d) All I, II and III (e) None of these

Directions (*Questions 9-10*) : ***Each of these questions is followed by three statements. You have to study the question and all the three statements given to decide whether any information provided in the statement(s) is redundant and can be dispensed with while answering the given question.***

9. Three friends, P, Q and R started a partnership business investing money in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 3 respectively for a period of 3 years. What is the amount received by P as his share in the total profit ? (S.B.I.P.O. 2000)

I. Total amount invested in the business is Rs. 22,000.

II. Profit earned at the end of 3 years is $\frac{3}{8}$ of the total investment.

III. The average amount of profit earned per year is Rs. 2750.

(a) I or II or III (b) Either III only, or I and II together

(c) Any two of the three (d) All I, II and III are required

(e) None of these

10. What will be the percentage share of Y in the profit earned by X, Y and Z together ?

I. X, Y and Z invested a total amount of Rs. 25,000 for a period of two years.

II. The profit earned at the end of 2 years is 30%.

III. The amount invested by Y is equal to the amount invested by X and Z together.

(a) I and II only (b) II and III only

(c) Any two of the three (d) All I, II and III are required

(e) Question cannot be answered even with information in all the three statements.

ANSWERS

1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (d)
8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (a)

SOLUTIONS

1. Let us name Ravi, Gagan and Nitin by R, G and N respectively.

I. R : G : N = 2 : 4 : 7.

II. N = 8750.

From I and II, we get :

When N = 7, then G = 4. When N = 8750, then G = $\left(\frac{4}{7} \times 8750\right)$ = 5000.

Thus, both I and II are needed to get the answer.

∴ Correct answer is (e).

2. Annual profit = Rs. 23800.

I. Let A's investment = Rs. x. Then, B's investment = $112\frac{1}{2}$% of Rs. x = Rs. $\left(\frac{9x}{8}\right)$.

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$\therefore$ A : B = $x : \frac{8x}{8} = 8 : 9$.

A's share = Rs. $\left(23800 \times \frac{8}{17}\right)$ = Rs. 11200.

Thus, I only gives the answer.

II. A's investment = Rs. 120000

This is not sufficient to get the answer.

Thus, I gives the answer but II is not sufficient to get the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (a).

3. Since R's investment is not given, both the statements even do not give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

4. Let the total investment be Rs. x. Then, R = $\frac{x}{4}$.

$R + V = \left(\frac{75}{100} \times x\right) = \frac{3x}{4} \Rightarrow V = \left(\frac{3x}{4} - \frac{x}{4}\right) = \frac{x}{2}$.

$\therefore A = x - \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{4}$

$R : A : V = \frac{x}{4} : \frac{x}{4} : \frac{x}{2} = 1 : 1 : 2$.

Thus, both I and II are needed to get the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (c).

5. From I, II and III, we get P : Q : R = $(120000 \times 8) : (80000 \times 12) : (x \times 9)$.

Since R's investment is not given, the above ratio cannot be given.

$\therefore$ Given data is inadequate

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

6. I. P's investment = $(80000 \times 6 + 60000 \times 6)$ = 840000 for 1 month.

II & III. Q's investment = 60% of Rs. 60000 for 8 months

= Rs. (48000×8) for 1 month = 384000 for 1 month

P : Q = 840000 : 384000 = 35 : 16.

But, the total profit is not given, so data is inadequate.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

7. Let C's contribution be Rs. x.

From I and II, we get : C = Rs. x, B = Rs. $2x$ and A = Rs. $\left(\frac{3}{2} \times 2x\right)$ = Rs. $3x$.

From II and III, we get C = Rs. x, B = Rs. $2x$ and A = Rs. $3x$.

From I and III, we get C = Rs. x, A = Rs. $3x$ and B = Rs. $\left(\frac{2}{3} \times 3x\right)$ = Rs. $2x$.

Thus, A : B : C = $3x : 2x : x = 3 : 2 : 1$.

A's share = Rs. $\left(3000 \times \frac{3}{6}\right)$ = Rs. 1500.

Thus, any two of three give the answer.

$\therefore$ Correct answer is (d).

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8. I and II give, K = Rs. (6000 × 9) for 1 month = Rs. 72000 for 1 month.

N = Rs. $\left(\frac{1}{4} \times 6000 \times 12\right)$ for 1 month = Rs. 24000 for 1 month.

R = Rs. 48000 for 1 month

∴ K : N : R = 72000 : 24000 : 48000 = 3 : 1 : 2

III gives, total profit = Rs. 1000.

∴ Rohit's share = Rs. $\left(1000 \times \frac{2}{6}\right)$ = Rs. $333\frac{1}{3}$.

∴ Correct answer is (d).

9. I and II give, profit after 3 years = Rs. $\left(\frac{3}{8} \times 22000\right)$ = Rs. 8250.

From III also, profit after 3 years = Rs. (2750 × 3) = Rs. 8250

∴ P's share = Rs. $\left(8250 \times \frac{5}{11}\right)$ = Rs. 3750.

Thus, (either III is redundant) or (I and II are redundant).

∴ Correct answer is (b)

10. From III, Y = X + Z ⇒ Y's investment is 60%.

∴ Share of Y is 50%.

Thus, I and II are redundant.

∴ Correct answer is (a).

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14. CHAIN RULE

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FORMULAE

1. **Direct Proportion** : *Two quantities are said to be directly proportional, if on the increase (or decrease) of the one, the other increases (or decreases) to the same extent.*

   Ex. 1. ***Cost is directly proportional to the number of articles.***
   (More Articles, More Cost)

   Ex. 2. ***Work done is directly proportional to the number of men working on it.***
   (More Men, More Work)

2. **Indirect Proportion** : *Two quantities are said to be indirectly proportional, if on the increase of the one, the other decreases to the same extent and vice-versa.*

   Ex. 1. ***The time taken by a car in covering a certain distance is inversely proportional to the speed of the car.***
   (More speed, Less is the time taken to cover a distance)

   Ex. 2. ***Time taken to finish a work is inversely proportional to the number of persons working at it.***
   (More persons, Less is the time taken to finish a job)

   Remark : In solving questions by chain rule, we compare every item with the term to be found out.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. *If 15 toys cost Rs. 234, what do 35 toys cost ?*

Sol. Let the required cost be Rs. x. Then,

More toys, More cost (*Direct Proportion*)

$\therefore \quad 15 : 35 :: 234 : x \Leftrightarrow (15 \times x) = (35 \times 234) \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{35 \times 234}{15}\right) = 546.$

Hence, the cost of 35 toys is Rs. 546.

Ex. 2. *If 36 men can do a piece of work in 25 hours, in how many hours will 15 men do it ?*

Sol. Let the required number of hours be x. Then,

Less men, More hours (*Indirect Proportion*)

$\therefore \quad 15 : 36 :: 25 : x \Leftrightarrow (15 \times x) = (36 \times 25) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{36 \times 25}{15} = 60.$

Hence, 15 men can do it in 60 hours.

Ex. 3. *If the wages of 6 men for 15 days be Rs. 2100, then find the wages of 9 men for 12 days.*

Sol. Let the required wages be Rs. x.

More men, More wages (*Direct Proportion*)

Less days, Less wages (*Direct Proportion*)

$$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text{Men} & 6 : 9 \\ \text{Days} & 15 : 12\end{array}\right\} :: 2100 : x$$