5-1-2015

DATA INTERPRETATION

P.9 NO:-95

5. $x \longrightarrow$ below poverty line

38% of $x = 12160$

$x = 32000$

$x = 16\% = 32000$

$1\% = 2000$

$S = 11\% = ?$

$11\% = 22000$

6.

I		II
46% of 21%	:	42% of 11%
$\frac{46}{100} \times \frac{21}{100}$	:	$\frac{42}{100} \times \frac{11}{100}$
23	:	11

7. $R = 16\% = 32000$

$1\% = 2000$

$y = 15\% = ?$

$y = 15 \times 2000 = 30000$

↓

below poverty

50% of $x = 30000$

$x = \frac{30000 \times 100}{50}$

$x = 15600$

8. $y = 15\% = 30000 \longrightarrow 2007$

$1\% = 2000$

$V = 10\% = 10 \times 2000 = 20000 \longrightarrow 2007$

$V = 10\% \uparrow = \frac{11.0}{100} \times 20000 = 22000 \longrightarrow 2008$

↓

58% of $x = 22000$

$x = 12760$

9. R : Z

10% ↑ : 5% ↓

51% of 16% : 42% of 11%

$\frac{110}{100} \times \frac{51}{100} \times \frac{16}{100}$: $\frac{95}{100} \times \frac{42}{100} \times \frac{11}{100}$

2 : 1

Level – II

1. $CP = 40 \times N + 3000$

$SP = 60 \times N$

profit = 1000/-

$SP - CP = profit$

$60N - (40N + 3000) = 1000$

$N = 200$

2. $A \xrightarrow{20\%\uparrow} B \xrightarrow{10\%\downarrow} C \xrightarrow{10\%\uparrow}$

$R = 110 \quad SP = 1188$

$$C.P = \frac{100}{120} \times \frac{100}{90} \times \frac{100}{110} \times 1188$$

$CP = 1000$

price = 1000 – Repairs

= 1000 – 110

= 890 Rs.

5. $1400 \times \frac{80}{100} \times \frac{90}{100}$

= 1008

6.

R.S. 650

(A) (B)

profit = 20% ↑ Loss = 25% ↑

SP = SP

$CP = x$ & $CP = (650 - x)$

$$\frac{120}{100} \times x = \frac{75}{100} \times (650 - x)$$

$x = 250$

$CP = 650 - 250$

$= 400$

3. $M \xrightarrow{18\%\uparrow} W \xrightarrow{20\%\uparrow} R \xrightarrow{25\%\uparrow} C$

$SP = 30.09$

$$CP = \frac{100}{118} \times \frac{100}{120} \times \frac{100}{125} \times 30.09$$

= 17/-

7. $CP = 150 \times 250 + 2500 = 40,000$

$$SP = 320 \times \frac{95}{100} = 304$$

$SP = 304 \times 150 = 45,600$

$$\text{profit}(\%) = \frac{SP - CP}{CP} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{45600 - 40000}{40000} \times 100$$

= 14%

5-1-2014

SIMPLE INTEREST (I)

$$I = \frac{PTR}{100}$$

$$\text{Amount } (A) = P + I$$

P.9 No:- 86

1. Given $P = 800$ $T = 3$ years, $A = 956$, $R = ?$

$$A = P + I$$

$$I = A - P = 156$$

$$I = \frac{PTR}{100}$$

$$156 = \frac{800 \times 3 \times R}{100}$$

$$R = 6.5\%$$

$$R = 6.5 + 4 = 10.5\%$$

$$I = \frac{800 \times 3 \times 10.5}{100}$$

$$= 252$$

$$A = P + I = 800 + 252$$

$$= 1052$$

2. Given $I = 600$ $P = ?$ $R = ?$

$T = 10$ yrs $\begin{cases} 5 \text{ yrs} \rightarrow P \\ 5 \text{ yrs} \rightarrow 3P \end{cases}$ $I = \frac{P \times 5 \times \frac{6000}{P}}{100} + \frac{3P \times 5 \times \frac{6000}{P}}{100}$

$$= 300 + 900$$

$$I = 1200$$

$$I = \frac{PTR}{100}$$

$$600 = \frac{P \times 10 \times R}{100}$$

$$R = \frac{6000}{P}$$

4. Given $P = 100$ $T = \frac{1}{2}$ year $R = 10\%$

$$I = \frac{100 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10}{100} = 5/-$$

$$P = 100 + 5 = 105$$

$$I = \frac{105 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10}{100} = 5.25 \text{ Rs.}$$

$= 10.25 \times 100 = 10.25\%$