

Solution 1:
Exercise 3(E)

1st case

Given: S.I. = Rs 450; Time = 2 years and Rate = 4%

$$\therefore \text{Principal} = \frac{I \times 100}{R \times T} = \frac{450 \times 100}{4 \times 2} = \text{Rs. } 5625$$

2nd case (compounded half-yearly)

P = ₹5,625; n = 1 year and r = 4%

$$\therefore A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} = 5,625 \left(1 + \frac{4}{2 \times 100} \right)^{1 \times 2}$$

$$= 5,625 \left(\frac{51}{50} \right)^2 = \text{Rs. } 5852.25$$

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = 5,852.25 - 5,625 = \text{Rs. } 227.25$$

Solution 2:

Given: P = Rs. 10,800; Time = $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years and Rate = 10% p.a

For 2 years

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n = 10,800 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 = \text{Rs. } 13,068$$

For $\frac{1}{2}$ year

$$\therefore A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} = 13,068 \left(1 + \frac{10}{2 \times 100} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \times 2}$$
$$= 13,068 \times \frac{21}{20} = 13,721.40 = \text{Rs. } 13721 (\text{nearest rupee})$$

$$\therefore \text{₹}13,721 - \text{₹}10,800 = \text{₹}2,921$$

Solution 3:

(i) Present value of machine(P) = ₹97,200

Depreciation rate = 10%

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Value of machine after 2 years} &= P \left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right)^n \\ &= 97,200 \left(1 - \frac{10}{100}\right)^2 \\ &= 97,200 \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2\end{aligned}$$

= ₹78732

(ii) Present value of machine(A) = ₹97,200

Depreciation rate = 10% and time = 2 years

To calculate the cost 2 years ago

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore A &= P \left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right)^n \\ \Rightarrow 97,200 &= P \left(1 - \frac{10}{100}\right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow 97,200 &= P \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow P &= \text{Rs. } 97,200 \times \left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^2 = 1,20,000\end{aligned}$$

Solution 4:

Let the sum of money lent by both ₹y

For Anuj

P = ₹y; rate = 8% and time = 2 years

$$\therefore \text{S.I.} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{y \times 8 \times 2}{100} = \frac{4y}{25}$$

For Rajesh

P = ₹y; rate = 8% and time = 2 years

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n - 1 \right] = y \left[\left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^2 - 1 \right] = \frac{104y}{625}$$

Given: C.I. = ₹64

$$\Rightarrow \frac{104y}{625} - \frac{4y}{25} = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4y}{625} = 64 \Rightarrow y = \frac{64 \times 625}{4} = \text{Rs. } 10,000 \quad \text{Interest received by Anuj} = \frac{4 \times 10,000}{25} = \text{Rs. } 1600$$

$$\text{Interest received by Rajesh} = \frac{104 \times 10,000}{625} = \text{Rs. } 1664$$

Solution 5:

Given: Principal = ₹4,715; time = 5 years and rate = 5% p.a.

$$\therefore \text{S.I.} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{4715 \times 5 \times 5}{100} = 1,178.75$$

Then C.I. = ₹1,178.75 × 4 = ₹4,715

Time = 2 years and rate = 5%

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 4,715 = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 4,715 = P \left(\frac{41}{400} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \text{Rs.} \frac{4,715 \times 400}{41} = \text{Rs.} 46,000$$

Solution 6:

Given: C.I. for the 2nd year = ₹4,950 and rate = 15%

$$\text{Then, C.I.} = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 4,950 = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{15}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 4,950 = P \left(\frac{3}{20} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{4,950 \times 20}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \text{Rs.} 33,000$$

Then amount at the end of 2nd year = ₹33,000

For first 2 years

A = ₹33,000; $r_1 = 10\%$

$$\therefore A = P \left(1 + \frac{r_1}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 33,000 = P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 33,000 = P \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{33,000 \times 10}{11} = 30,000$$

The sum invested is ₹30,000.

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Solution 7:

Let the sum of money be ₹y

and rate = 10% p.a. compounded half yearly

For first 6 months

$$\therefore A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100}\right)^{n \times 2} = y \left(1 + \frac{10}{2 \times 100}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} \times 2} = \left(\frac{21}{20}\right) y$$

For first 12 months

$$\therefore A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100}\right)^{n \times 2} = y \left(1 + \frac{10}{2 \times 100}\right)^{1 \times 2} = \left(\frac{441}{400}\right) y$$

Given: The difference between the above amounts = ₹189

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{441}{400}\right) y - \left(\frac{21}{20}\right) y = 189$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{21}{400}\right) y = 189$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{189 \times 400}{21}$$

$$y = 3600$$

Solution 8:

P = ₹86,000; time = 2 years and rate = 5% p.a.

To calculate S.I.

$$\therefore \text{S.I.} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{86,000 \times 5 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 8,600$$

To calculate C.I.

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n - 1 \right]$$

$$= 86,000 \left[\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 86,000 \left(\frac{41}{400}\right) = \text{Rs. } 8,815$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{C.I.} - \text{S.I.} = ₹8,815 - ₹8,600 = ₹215$$

Solution 9:

Let ₹x be the sum of money.

Rate = 5 % p.a. Simple interest = ₹1,200, n = 3 years.

$$1,200 = \frac{x \times 5 \times 3}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{12,00,00}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 8,000$$

The amount due and the compound interest on this sum of money at the same rate and after 2 years.

P = ₹8,000; rate = 5% p.a., n = 3 years

$$\therefore A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 8,000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 8,000 (1.1025)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 8,820$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{C.I.} = 8,820 - 8,000$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{C.I.} = 820$$

The amount due after 2 years is ₹8,820 and the compound interest is ₹820.

Solution 10:

Let $x\%$ be the rate of interest.

$$P = ₹6,000, n = 2 \text{ years}, A = ₹6,720$$

i. For the first year

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow 6,720 = 6,000 \left(1 + \frac{x}{100} \right)^1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6,720 - 6,000 = 60x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12$$

The rate of interest is $x\% = 12\%$.

ii. The amount at the end of the second year.

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 6,000 \left(1 + \frac{12}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 6,000 \left(\frac{112}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = ₹7,526.40$$

The amount at the end of the second year = ₹7,526.40