

How

## SI and CI

① If the CI on a certain sum of 2 yrs at 10% pa is ₹ 525. The SI on the same sum for double the time at half the rate percent per annum is:

let  $P = x$

sol:  $CI = P \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right]$

$$525 = x \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= x \left[ \left( \frac{11}{10} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= x \left[ \frac{121}{100} - 1 \right]$$

$$= x \left( \frac{121 - 100}{100} \right)$$

$$525 = \frac{21}{100} x$$

$$x = \frac{525 \times 100}{21} = \frac{52500}{21} = ₹ 2500$$

$$P = ₹ 2500$$

$$R\% = \frac{10}{2} = 5\% \quad T = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ yrs.}$$

$$SI = \frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{2500 \times 5 \times 4}{100} = ₹ 500 \text{ (B)}$$

Q) The simple interest on a certain sum of money for ~~the~~ 3 yrs at 8% pa is half the compound interest on ₹ 4000 for 2 yrs at 10% pa. The sum placed on SI is:

sol:  $CI = P \left[ \left( \frac{1+r}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right]$

$$= 4000 \left[ \left( \frac{1+10}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 4000 \left[ \left( \frac{11}{10} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 4000 \left( \frac{121}{100} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 4000 \left( \frac{121-100}{100} \right)$$

$$= 4000 \left( \frac{21}{100} \right)$$

$$= ₹ 840$$

SI = half of CI

$$= \frac{840}{2} = ₹ 420$$

SI =  $\frac{PRT}{100}$

$$420 = \frac{P \times 10 \times 3}{100}$$

$$P = \frac{420 \times 100}{10 \times 3} = ₹ 1400$$

Q) There is 60% increase in an amount in 6 yrs at SI. What will be the CI of ₹ 12000 after 3 yrs at the same rate.

sol: SI = 60% in 6 yrs

SI in 1 yr =  $\frac{60}{6} = 10\%$  pa.

r% = 10% pa.

$$CI = 12000 \left[ \left( \frac{1+10}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 12000 \left[ \frac{1331}{1000} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 12000 \times \frac{331}{1000} = ₹ 3972$$

Q) The difference between CI and SI on an amount of ₹ 15000 for 2 yrs is ₹ 96. What is the rate of interest pa?

Let  $r\% = x$

Sol:  $CI - SI = P \left[ \left( \frac{100+x}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right] - \frac{PRT}{100}$

$$96 = 15000 \left[ \left( \frac{100+x}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right] - \frac{15000 \times x \times 2}{100}$$

$$96 = 15000 \left[ \frac{(100+x)^2}{100} - 1 \right] - 300x$$

$$96 = 1.5x^2 + 300x - 300x$$

$$x^2 = \frac{96}{1.5} = 64$$

$$x = \sqrt{64} = 8\%$$