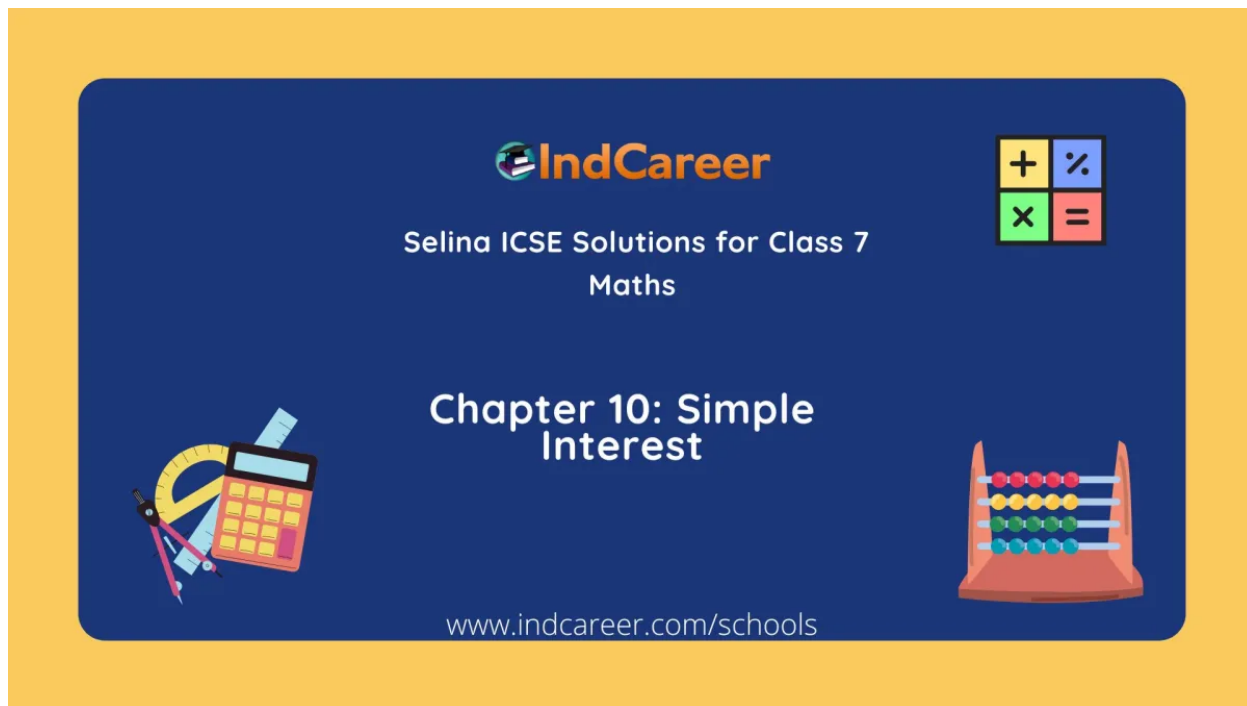


Selina Class 7 ICSE Solutions Mathematics : Chapter 10- Simple Interest



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Chapter 10- Simple Interest

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Selina Class 7 ICSE Solutions Mathematics : Chapter 10- Simple Interest

Selina 7th Maths Chapter 10, Class 7 Maths Chapter 10 solutions

Exercise 10 page: 116

1. Find the S.I. and the amount on:

(i) ₹ 150 for 4 years at 5% per year.

(ii) ₹ 350 for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at 8% p.a.

(iii) ₹ 620 for 4 months at 8 p per rupee per month.

(iv) ₹ 3,380 for 30 months at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a.

(v) ₹ 600 from July 12 to Dec. 5 at 10% p.a.

(vi) ₹ 850 from 10th March to 3rd August at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a.

(vii) ₹ 225 for 3 years 9 months at 16% p.a.

Solution:

(i) ₹ 150 for 4 years at 5% per year

We know that

P = ₹ 150

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$R = 5\%$ per year

$T = 4$ years

Here

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (150 \times 5 \times 4) / 100$$

$$= ₹ 30$$

$$\text{Amount} = P + S.I$$

Substituting the values

$$= 150 + 30$$

$$= ₹ 180$$

(ii) ₹ 350 for $3 \frac{1}{2}$ years at 8% p.a.

We know that

$$P = ₹ 350$$

$$R = 8\% \text{ p.a.}$$

$$T = 3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ years} = \frac{7}{2} \text{ years}$$

Here

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (350 \times 8 \times 7) / (100 \times 2)$$

$$= ₹ 98$$

$$\text{Amount} = P + S.I$$

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Substituting the values

$$= 350 + 98$$

$$= ₹ 448$$

(iii) ₹ 620 for 4 months at 8 p per rupee per month

We know that

$$P = ₹ 620$$

$$R = 8 \text{ p per rupee per month} = 8\% \text{ p.m.}$$

$$T = 4 \text{ months}$$

Here

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (620 \times 8 \times 4) / 100$$

$$= ₹ 198.40$$

$$\text{Amount} = P + S.I$$

Substituting the values

$$= 620 + 198.40$$

$$= ₹ 818.40$$

(iv) ₹ 3,380 for 30 months at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a.

We know that

$$P = ₹ 3,380$$

$$R = 4\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ p.a.} = 9/2\%$$

$$P = 30 \text{ months} = 30/12 \text{ years}$$

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Here

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T)/ 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (3380 \times 9 \times 30)/ (100 \times 2 \times 12)$$

$$= ₹ 380.25$$

$$\text{Amount} = P + S.I$$

Substituting the values

$$= 3380 + 380.25$$

$$= ₹ 3760.25$$

(v) ₹ 600 from July 12 to Dec. 5 at 10% p.a.

We know that

$$P = ₹ 600$$

$$R = 10\% \text{ p.a.}$$

$$T = \text{July 12 to Dec 5}$$

$$\text{July} = 19 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Aug} = 31 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Sep} = 30 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Oct} = 31 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Nov} = 30 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Dec} = 05 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Total} = 146 \text{ days}$$

$$T = 146/365 \text{ years} = 2/5 \text{ years}$$

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Here

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (600 \times 10 \times 2) / (100 \times 5)$$

$$= ₹ 24$$

$$\text{Amount} = P + S.I$$

Substituting the values

$$= 600 + 24$$

$$= ₹ 624$$

(vi) ₹ 850 from 10th March to 3rd August at 2 ½ % p.a.

We know that

$$P = ₹ 850$$

$$R = 2 \frac{1}{2}\% = 5/2\% \text{ p.a.}$$

$$T = 10^{\text{th}} \text{ March to } 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ August}$$

$$\text{March} = 21 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{April} = 30 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{May} = 31 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{June} = 30 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{July} = 31 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Aug} = 3 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Total} = 146 \text{ days}$$

$$T = 146/365 = 2/5 \text{ years}$$

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Here

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (850 \times 5 \times 2) / (100 \times 2 \times 5)$$

$$= ₹ 8.50$$

$$\text{Amount} = P + S.I$$

Substituting the values

$$= 850 + 8.50$$

$$= ₹ 858.50$$

(vii) ₹ 225 for 3 years 9 months at 16% p.a.

We know that

$$P = ₹ 225$$

$$R = 16\% \text{ p.a.}$$

$$T = 3 \text{ years } 9 \text{ months} = 3 \text{ and } 9/12 \text{ years} = 3 \frac{3}{4} \text{ years} = 15/4 \text{ years}$$

Here

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (225 \times 16 \times 15) / (100 \times 4)$$

$$= ₹ 135$$

$$\text{Amount} = P + S.I$$

Substituting the values

$$= 225 + 135$$

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= ₹ 360

2. On what sum of money does the S.I. for 10 years at 5% become ₹ 1,600?

Solution:

It is given that

$$\text{S.I} = ₹ 1,600$$

$$R = 5\% \text{ p.a.}$$

$$T = 10 \text{ years}$$

We know that

$$P = (\text{S.I} \times 100) / (R \times T)$$

Substituting the values

$$= (1600 \times 100) / (5 \times 10)$$

So we get

$$= ₹ 3,200$$

3. Find the time in which ₹ 2,000 will amount to ₹ 2,330 at 11% p.a.

Solution:

It is given that

$$A = ₹ 2,330$$

$$P = ₹ 2,000$$

We know that

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

Substituting the values

$$= 2330 - 2000$$

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$$= ₹ 330$$

Here

$$\text{Time} = (\text{S.I} \times 100) / (\text{P} \times \text{R})$$

Substituting the values

$$= (330 \times 100) / (2000 \times 11)$$

So we get

$$= 3/2$$

$$= 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ years}$$

4. In what time will a sum of money double itself at 8% p.a.

Solution:

Consider the principal

$$\text{P} = ₹ 100$$

It is given that

$$\text{A} = 100 \times 2 = ₹ 200$$

We know that

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

Substituting the values

$$= 200 - 100$$

$$= ₹ 100$$

$$\text{R} = 8\% \text{ p.a.}$$

Here

$$\text{Time} = (\text{S.I} \times 100) / (\text{P} \times \text{R})$$

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Substituting the values

$$= (100 \times 100) / (100 \times 8)$$

So we get

$$= 25/2$$

$$= 12 \frac{1}{2} \text{ years}$$

5. In how many years will ₹ 870 amount to ₹ 1,044, the rate of interest being $2 \frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a.?

Solution:

It is given that

$$P = ₹ 870$$

$$A = ₹ 1044$$

We know that

$$S.I = A - P$$

Substituting the values

$$= 1044 - 870$$

$$= ₹ 174$$

$$R = 2 \frac{1}{2} = 5/2 \% \text{ p.a.}$$

We know that

$$\text{Time} = (S.I \times 100) / (P \times R)$$

Substituting the values

$$= (174 \times 100 \times 2) / (870 \times 5)$$

So we get

$$= 8 \text{ years}$$

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6. Find the rate percent, if the S.I. on ₹ 275 in 2 years is ₹ 22.

Solution:

It is given that

$$P = ₹ 275$$

$$S.I = ₹ 22$$

$$T = 2 \text{ years}$$

We know that

$$\text{Rate} = (S.I \times 100) / (P \times T)$$

Substituting the values

$$= (22 \times 100) / (275 \times 2)$$

So we get

$$= 4\% \text{ p.a.}$$

7. Find the sum which will amount to ₹ 700 in 5 years at 8% p.a.

Solution:

It is given that

$$\text{Amount} = ₹ 700$$

$$R = 8\% \text{ p.a.}$$

$$T = 5 \text{ years}$$

$$\text{Consider } P = ₹ 100$$

We know that

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

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$$= (100 \times 8 \times 5) / 100$$

$$= ₹ 40$$

Here

$$A = P + S.I$$

Substituting the values

$$= 100 + 40$$

$$= ₹ 140$$

If the amount is ₹ 140 then the principal is ₹ 100

If the amount is ₹ 700 then the principal = $(100 \times 700) / 140 = ₹ 500$

8. What is the rate of interest, if ₹ 3,750 amounts to ₹ 4,650 in 4 years?

Solution:

It is given that

$$P = ₹ 3,750$$

$$A = ₹ 4,650$$

We know that

$$S.I = A - P$$

Substituting the values

$$= 4650 - 3750$$

$$= ₹ 900$$

$$T = 4 \text{ years}$$

Here

$$\text{Rate} = (S.I \times 100) / (P \times T)$$

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Substituting the values

$$= (900 \times 100) / (3750 \times 4)$$

So we get

$$= 6\% \text{ p.a.}$$

9. In 4 years, ₹ 6,000 amounts to ₹ 8,000. In what time will ₹ 525 amount to ₹ 700 at the same rate?

Solution:

It is given that

$$P = ₹ 6,000$$

$$A = ₹ 8,000$$

We know that

$$S.I = A - P$$

Substituting the values

$$= 8000 - 6000$$

$$= ₹ 2000$$

$$T = 4 \text{ years}$$

Here

$$\text{Rate} = (S.I \times 100) / (P \times T)$$

Substituting the values

$$= (2000 \times 100) / (6000 \times 4)$$

So we get

$$= 25/3\%$$

$$= 8 \frac{1}{3}\% \text{ p.a.}$$

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It is given that

$$P = ₹ 525$$

$$A = ₹ 700$$

We know that

$$S.I = A - P$$

Substituting the values

$$= 700 - 525$$

$$= ₹ 175$$

$$R = 25/3\% \text{ p.a.}$$

Here

$$\text{Time} = (S.I \times 100) / (P \times R)$$

Substituting the values

$$= (175 \times 100 \times 3) / (525 \times 25)$$

So we get

$$= 4 \text{ years}$$

10. The interest on a sum of money at the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years is $\frac{4}{5}$ of the sum. What is the rate percent?

Solution:

Consider the sum $P = ₹ 100$

$$S.I = 100 \times \frac{4}{5} = ₹ 80$$

$$T = 2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \text{ years}$$

We know that

$$\text{Rate} = (S.I \times 100) / (P \times T)$$

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Substituting the values

$$= (80 \times 100 \times 2) / (100 \times 5)$$

So we get

$$= 32\% \text{ p.a.}$$

11. What sum of money lent out at 5% for 3 years will produce the same interest as ₹ 900 lent out at 4% for 5 years?

Solution:

It is given that

$$P = ₹ 900$$

$$R = 4\%$$

$$T = 5 \text{ years}$$

We know that

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (900 \times 4 \times 5) / 100$$

$$= ₹ 180$$

It is given that

$$S.I = ₹ 180$$

$$R = 5\%$$

$$T = 3 \text{ years}$$

We know that

$$\text{Sum } P = (S.I \times 100) / (R \times T)$$

Substituting the values

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$$= (180 \times 100) / (5 \times 3)$$

So we get

$$= ₹ 1200$$

12. A sum of ₹ 1,780 becomes ₹ 2,136 in 4 years. Find:

(i) the rate of interest.

(ii) the sum that will become ₹ 810 in 7 years at the same rate of interest.

Solution:

(i) It is given that

$$P = ₹ 1780$$

$$A = ₹ 2136$$

We know that

$$S.I = A - P$$

Substituting the values

$$= 2136 - 1780$$

$$= ₹ 356$$

$$T = 4 \text{ years}$$

Here

$$\text{Rate} = (S.I \times 100) / (P \times T)$$

Substituting the values

$$= (356 \times 100) / (1780 \times 4)$$

So we get

$$= 5\% \text{ p.a.}$$

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(ii) Consider $P = ₹ 100$

$R = 5\%$ p.a.

$T = 7$ years

We know that

$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (100 \times 5 \times 7) / 100$$

$$= ₹ 35$$

Here amount = $P + S.I$

Substituting the values

$$= 100 + 35$$

$$= ₹ 135$$

If the amount is ₹ 135 then the principal is ₹ 100

If the amount is ₹ 810 then principal = $(100 \times 810) / 135 = ₹ 600$

13. A sum amounts to ₹ 2,652 in 6 years at 5% p.a. simple interest. Find:

(i) the sum

(ii) the time in which the same sum will double itself at the same rate of interest.

Solution:

(i) Consider $P = ₹ 100$

$R = 5\%$ p.a.

$T = 6$ years

We know that

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$$S.I = (P \times R \times T) / 100$$

Substituting the values

$$= (100 \times 5 \times 6) / 100$$

$$= ₹ 30$$

$$\text{Here amount} = 100 + 30 = ₹ 130$$

If the amount is ₹ 130 then principal is ₹ 100

$$\text{If the amount is ₹ 2652 then principal} = (100 \times 2652) / 130 = ₹ 2040$$

Consider sum $P = ₹ 100$

$$\text{Amount} = 100 \times 2 = ₹ 200$$

We know that

$$S.I = A - P$$

Substituting the values

$$= 200 - 100$$

$$= ₹ 100$$

$$R = 5\% \text{ p.a.}$$

Here

$$T = (S.I \times 100) / (P \times R)$$

Substituting the values

$$= (100 \times 100) / (100 \times 5)$$

So we get

$$= 20 \text{ years}$$

14. P and Q invest ₹ 36,000 and ₹ 25,000 respectively at the same rate of interest per year. If at the end of 4 years, P gets ₹ 3,080 more interest than Q, find the rate of interest.

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Solution:

It is given that

P's investment (P_1) = ₹ 36,000

Q's investment (P_2) = ₹ 25,000

T = 4 years

Consider the rate of interest = x%

So we get

P's interest (S.I) = $(P \times R \times T) / 100$

Substituting the values

$$= (36000 \times x \times 4) / 100$$

$$= ₹ 1440x$$

Q's interest = $(P \times R \times T) / 100$

Substituting the values

$$= (25000 \times x \times 4) / 100$$

$$= ₹ 1000x$$

Here the difference in their interest = $1440x - 1000x = ₹ 440x$

The difference given = ₹ 3080

So we get

$$440x = 3080$$

$$x = 3080/440$$

$$x = 7\%$$

So the rate of interest = 7% p.a.

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15. A sum of money is lent for 5 years at R% simple interest per annum. If the interest earned be one-fourth of the money lent, find the value of R.

Solution:

Consider the sum $P = ₹ 100$

We know that

$$S.I = \frac{1}{4} \times 100 = ₹ 25$$

$$T = 5 \text{ years}$$

Here

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{(S.I \times 100)}{(P \times T)}$$

Substituting the values

$$= \frac{(25 \times 100)}{(100 \times 5)}$$

So we get

$$= 5\%$$

16. The simple interest earned on a certain sum in 5 years is 30% of the sum. Find the rate of interest.

Solution:

Consider sum $P = ₹ 100$

We know that

$$SI = \frac{30}{100} \times 100 = ₹ 30$$

$$T = 5 \text{ years}$$

Here

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{(S.I \times 100)}{(P \times T)}$$

Substituting the values

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$$= (30 \times 100) / (100 \times 5)$$

So we get

$$= 6\%$$



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