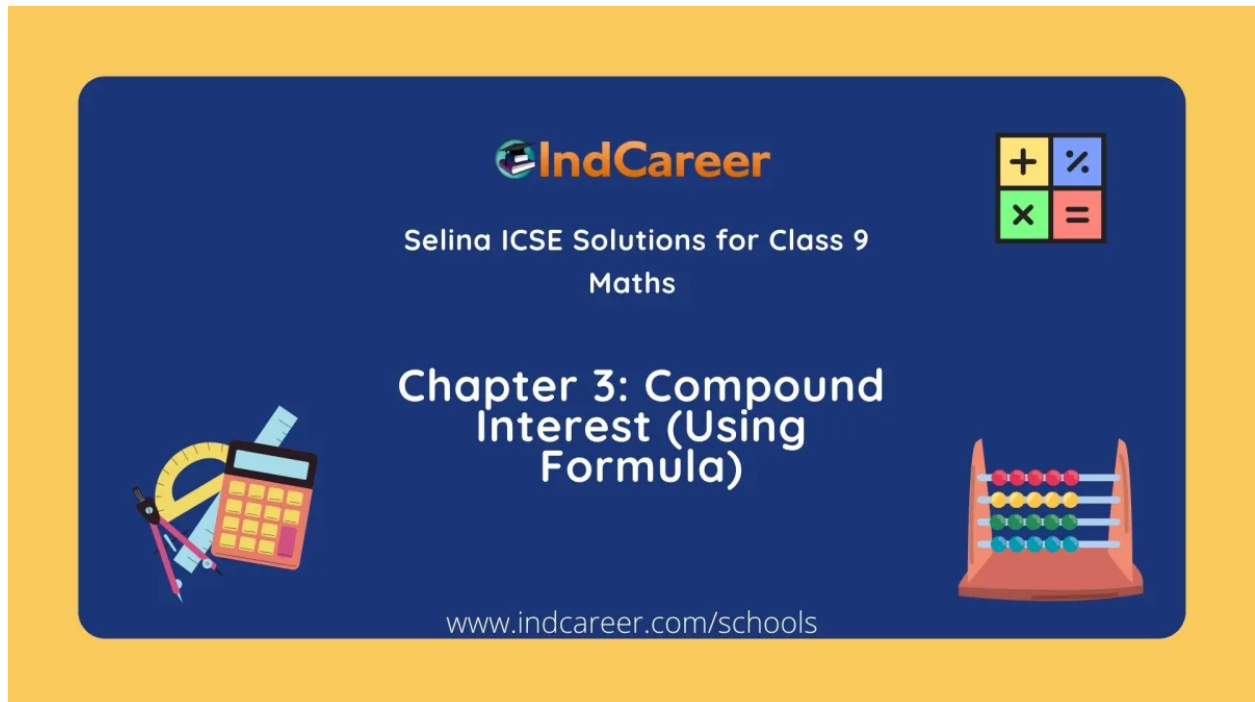


Selina Class 9 ICSE Solutions Mathematics :

Chapter 3 - Compound Interest (Using Formula)



For any clarifications or questions you can write to **info@indcareer.com**

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Selina Class 9 ICSE Solutions Mathematics :

Chapter 3 - Compound Interest (Using Formula)

Class 9: Maths Chapter 3 solutions. Complete Class 9 Maths Chapter 3 Notes.

Selina Class 9 ICSE Solutions Mathematics : Chapter 3 - Compound Interest (Using Formula)

Selina 9th Maths Chapter 3, Class 9 Maths Chapter 3 solutions

Exercise 3(A)

Solution 1:

Given : $P = \text{Rs}12,000$; $n=3\text{years}$ and $r=5\%$

$$\text{Amount} = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n = 12000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^3$$

$$= 12000 \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^3$$

$$= \text{Rs}13,891.50 \text{ Ans.}$$

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = \text{Rs}13,891.50 - \text{Rs}12,000$$

$$= \text{Rs}1,891.50 \text{ Ans.}$$

Solution 2:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given : $P = \text{Rs}15,000$; $n=2\text{years}$; $r_1=8\%$ and $r_2=10\%$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Amount} &= P \left(1 + \frac{r_1}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{r_2}{100}\right) = 15,000 \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right) \\ &= 15,000 \left(\frac{27}{25}\right) \left(\frac{11}{10}\right) \\ &= \text{Rs}17,820 \text{ Ans.}\end{aligned}$$

Solution 3:

Given : $P = \text{Rs}6,000$; $n=3\text{years}$; $r_1=5\%$; $r_2=8\%$ and $r_3=10\%$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Amount} &= P \left(1 + \frac{r_1}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{r_2}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{r_3}{100}\right) \\ &= 6,000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right) \\ &= 6000 \left(\frac{21}{20}\right) \left(\frac{27}{25}\right) \left(\frac{11}{10}\right) \\ &= \text{Rs}7,484.40 \\ \therefore \text{C.I.} &= \text{Rs}7,484.40 - \text{Rs}6,000 = \text{Rs}1,484.40 \text{ Ans.}\end{aligned}$$

Solution 4:

Given : Amount = Rs5,445; $n=2\text{years}$ and $r=10\%$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n \\ \Rightarrow 5,445 &= P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow 5,445 &= P \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow P &= 5,445 \left(\frac{10}{11}\right)^2 = \text{Rs}4,500 \text{ Ans.}\end{aligned}$$

Solution 5:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given : C.I.= Rs768.75; n= 2years and r = 5%

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

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

$$\Rightarrow A = P \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^2 = \frac{441}{400} P$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{441}{400} P - P = \text{Rs}768.75$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{41}{400} P = \text{Rs}768.75$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \text{Rs} \frac{768.75 \times 400}{41} = \text{Rs}7,500 \text{ Ans.}$$

Solution 6:

Given : C.I.= Rs1,655; n= 3years and r = 10%

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

$$\Rightarrow A = P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow A = P \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^3 = \frac{1,331}{1,000} P$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1,331}{1,000} P - P = \text{Rs}1,655$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{331}{1,000} P = \text{Rs}1,655$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \text{Rs} \frac{1,655 \times 1,000}{331} = \text{Rs}5,000 \text{ Ans.}$$

Solution 7:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given : Amount = Rs 9,856; $n=2$ years; $r_1 = 10\%$ and $r_2 = 12\%$

$$\therefore \text{Amount} = P \left(1 + \frac{r_1}{100} \right) \left(1 + \frac{r_2}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9,856 = P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right) \left(1 + \frac{12}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9,856 = P \left(\frac{11}{10} \right) \left(\frac{28}{25} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \text{Rs} \frac{9,856 \times 10 \times 25}{11 \times 28} = \text{Rs} 8,000$$

Ans.

Solution 8:

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r_1}{100} \right) \left(1 + \frac{r_2}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (P + 4240) = P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right) \left(1 + \frac{15}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (P + 4240) = P (1.265)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 16000$$

The sum is ₹16,000

Solution 9:

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

$$\Rightarrow 6,615 = 6,000 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2 = \frac{6,615}{6,000}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{r}{100} = \frac{21}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 5\%$$

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At 5% per annum the sum of Rs.6,000 amounts to Rs.6,615 in 2 years when the interest is compounded annually.

Solution 10:

Let Rs.x and Rs.y be the money invested by Pramod and Rohit respectively such that they will get the same sum on attaining the age of 25 years.

Pramod will attain the age of 25 years after $25 - 16 = 9$ years

Rohit will attain the age of 25 years after $25 - 18 = 7$ years

Let Principal = Rs y

Then Amount= Rs 1.44y

n= 2years

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

$$\Rightarrow 1.44y = y \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1.44y}{y} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{36}{25} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{6}{5} \right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

On comparing,

$$\frac{6}{5} = 1 + \frac{r}{100}$$

On solving, we get

$$r = 20\%$$

Pramod and Rohit should invest in 400:441 ratio respectively such that they will get the same sum on attaining the age of 25 years.

Solution 11:

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Given: $P = \text{Rs. } 4,000$, $\text{C.I.} = \text{Rs. } 1,324$ and $n = 3$ years

Now, $A = P + I$

$$\Rightarrow A = \text{Rs. } (4,000 + 1,324) = \text{Rs. } 5,324$$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 5324 = 4000 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5324}{4000} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1331}{1000} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^3 = \frac{1331}{1000} = \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{r}{100} = \frac{11}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{100} = \frac{11}{10} - 1 = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{100}{100} = 10\%$$

Thus, the rate of interest is 10%.

Solution 12:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given: $P = \text{Rs}5,000$; $A = \text{Rs}6,272$ and $n = 2$ years

(i)

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

$$\Rightarrow 6,272 = 5,000 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6,272}{5,000} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{784}{625} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{28}{25} \right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

On comparing

$$\frac{28}{25} = 1 + \frac{r}{100}$$

On solving, we get

$$r = 12\%$$

(ii) Amount at the third year

$$= 5,000 \left(1 + \frac{12}{100} \right)^3$$

$$= 5,000 \left(\frac{28}{25} \right)^3$$

$$= \text{Rs}7,024.64$$

Solution 13:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given : $P = \text{Rs } 7,000$; $A = \text{Rs } 9,317$ and $r = 10\%$

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

$$\Rightarrow 9,317 = 7,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9,317}{7,000} = \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1,331}{1,000} = \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^n$$

On comparing

$n = 3 \text{ years}$

Solution 14:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given : $P = \text{Rs}4,000$; $C.I. = \text{Rs}630.50$ and $r = 5\%$

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

$$\Rightarrow 630.50 = 4,000 \left[\left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{630.50}{4,000} = \left[\left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1,261}{8,000} = \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1,261}{8,000} + 1 = \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9,261}{8,000} = \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n$$

On comparing

$n = 3 \text{ years}$

Solution 15:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let share of A = Rs y

share of B = Rs (28,730 - y)

rate of interest = 10%

According to question

Amount of A in 3 years = Amount of B in 5 years

$$\Rightarrow y \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^3 = (28,730 - y) \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^5$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (28,730 - y) \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (28,730 - y) \left(\frac{121}{100}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 100y = 121(28,730 - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow 100y + 121y = 121 \times 28,730$$

$$\Rightarrow 221y = 121 \times 28,730$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{121 \times 28,730}{221} = \text{Rs } 15,730$$

Therefore share of A = Rs 15,730

Share of B = Rs 28,730 - Rs 15,730 = Rs 13,000

Solution 16:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

(i) Let share of John = Rs y
share of Smith = Rs $(44,200 - y)$
rate of interest = 10%

According to question

Amount of John in 4 years = Amount of Smith in 2 years

$$\Rightarrow y \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^4 = (44,200 - y) \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2 = (44,200 - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow y \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^2 = (44,200 - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow 121y = 100(44,200 - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow 121y = 100 \times 44,200 - 100y$$

$$\Rightarrow 121y + 100y = 100 \times 44,200$$

$$\Rightarrow 221y = 100 \times 44,200$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{100 \times 44,200}{221} = \text{Rs } 20,000$$

Therefore share of John = Rs 20,000

Share of Smith = Rs 44,200 - Rs 20,000 = Rs 24,200

(ii) Amount that each will receive

$$= 20,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^4$$

$$= 20,000 \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^4$$

$$= \text{Rs } 29,282$$

Solution 17:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

(i) $I = \text{Rs. } 6000$, $T = 2 \text{ years}$ and $R = 10\%$

$$\therefore P = \frac{I \times 100}{R \times T} = \frac{6000 \times 100}{10 \times 2} = \text{Rs. } 30,000$$

(ii) $P = \text{Rs. } 30,000$, $n = 3 \text{ years}$ and $r = 10\%$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n \\ &= 30000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^3 \\ &= 30000 \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^3 \\ &= 30000 \times \frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} \\ &= \text{Rs. } 39,930 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) C.I. earned in 3 years $= A - P = \text{Rs. } (39,930 - 30,000) = \text{Rs. } 930$

Solution 18:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given: $P = \text{Rs. } 8000$, $R = 5\%$, $T = 2$ years

For simple interest,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{S.I.} &= \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} \\ &= \frac{8,000 \times 5 \times 2}{100} \\ &= \text{Rs. } 800\end{aligned}$$

For compound interest,

$$\begin{aligned}A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n \\ A &= 8,000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 \\ &= 8,000 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20} \\ &= \text{Rs. } 8,820\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{C.I.} &= A - P \\ &= \text{Rs. } (8,820 - 8,000) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 820\end{aligned}$$

Now, $\text{C.I.} - \text{S.I.} = \text{Rs. } (820 - 800) = \text{Rs. } 20$

Thus, the difference between the compound interest and the simple interest is Rs. 20.

Exercise 3(B)

Solution 1:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let principal (P) = x

R = 8%

T = 2 years

$$SI = \frac{x \times 8 \times 2}{100} = \frac{4x}{25}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CI &= A - P = x \left(1 + \frac{8}{100} \right)^2 - x \\ &= x \left[\left(1 + \frac{8}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right] \\ &= x \left[\left(\frac{27}{25} \right)^2 - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{104}{625} x \end{aligned}$$

Given, CI = SI = 54.40

$$\frac{104x}{625} - \frac{4x}{25} = \text{Rs. } 54.40$$

$$x \left(\frac{104}{625} - \frac{4}{25} \times \frac{25}{25} \right) = 54.40$$

$$x \left(\frac{4}{625} \right) = 54.40$$

$$x = \frac{54.40 \times 625}{4}$$

$$x = \text{Rs. } 8500$$

Thus, principal sum = Rs. 8500

Solution 2:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

(for 2 years) $A = \text{Rs. } 19360$

$T = 2 \text{ years}$

Let $P = X$

$$X \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2 = 19360 \dots (1)$$

$A \text{ (for 4 years)} = \text{Rs. } 23425.60$

$$X \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^4 = 23425.60 \dots (2)$$

$(2) \div (1)$

$$\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2 = \frac{23425.60}{19360}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2 = \frac{2342560}{1936000}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2 = \frac{14641}{12100}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{121}{110} \right)^2$$

$$1 + \frac{R}{100} = \frac{121}{110}$$

$$\frac{R}{100} = \frac{121}{110} - 1$$

$$R = 10\%$$

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$$\text{Form (1)} \times \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2 = 19360$$

$$x = \frac{19360 \times 10 \times 10}{11 \times 11}$$

$$x = \text{Rs. } 16000$$

Thus, sum = Rs. 16000

Solution 3:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let principal = x, A = 3x, T = 8 years, R = ?

Case I,

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

$$3x = x \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^8$$

$$3^{1/8} = 1 + \frac{R}{100} \quad \dots(1)$$

Case II,

P = x, A = 27x, T = ?

$$27x = x \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T$$

$$27^{1/T} = 1 + \frac{R}{100} \quad \dots(2)$$

From (1) and (2) $3^{1/8} = 27^{1/T}$

$$3^{1/8} = 3^{3/T} = 3^{1/T}$$

$$T = 24$$

Time = 24 years.

Solution 5:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let principal = Rs. 100, $R = 5\%$ $T = 2$ years

$$\text{For Kamal, SI} = \frac{100 \times 5 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 10$$

$$\text{For Anand, } A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T$$

$$= 100 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2$$

$$= 100 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20}$$

$$= \frac{441}{4}$$

$$\text{CI} = \frac{441}{4} - 100 = \frac{41}{4}$$

$$\text{Difference of CI and SI} = \frac{41}{4} - 10$$

$$= \frac{41 - 40}{4}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{1}{4}$$

When difference is Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$, then principal = Rs. 100

If difference is 1, principal = 100×4

If difference is Rs. 15, principal = $100 \times 4 \times 15 = \text{Rs. } 6000$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Solution 6:

$$SI = \text{Rs. } 450$$

$$R = 4\%$$

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

$$P = ?$$

$$P = \frac{SI \times 100}{R \times T} = \frac{450 \times 100}{4 \times 2} = \text{Rs. } 5625$$

Now, $P = 5625$, $R = 4\%$, $T = 2 \text{ years}$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 5625 \left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^2 = 5625 \left(\frac{26}{25} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{3802500}{625} = \text{Rs. } 6084 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CI &= A - P = 6084 - 5625 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 459 \end{aligned}$$

Solution 7:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let principal (P), R = 4%, T = 4 years

$$SI = \frac{P \times 4 \times 4}{100} = \frac{4P}{25}$$

$$CI = P \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^3 - P = P \left[\left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^3 - 1 \right] = P \left(\frac{9261}{8000} - 1 \right) \\ = \frac{1261}{8000} P$$

Given SI -; CI = Rs. 228

$$\frac{4P}{25} - \frac{1261}{8000} P = 228 \\ \frac{4 \times 320P - 1261P}{8000} = 228 \\ 19P = 228 \times 8000 \\ P = \frac{228 \times 8000}{19} = \text{Rs. } 96000$$

Thus, Principal = Rs. 96000

Solution 8:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

CI = Rs. 246, R = 5%, T = 2 years
CI = A - P

$$246 = P \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2 - P$$

$$246 = P \left[\left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$246 = P \frac{61}{400}$$

$$P = \frac{246 \times 400}{61}$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 2400$$

Now, P = Rs. 2400, R = 6%, T = 3 years

$$SI = \frac{2400 \times 6 \times 3}{100}$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 432$$

Solution 9:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let the sum (principle) = x

Given Amount = 23400, $R = 10\%$ and $T = 3$ years

$$\Rightarrow \text{interest } I = \frac{x \times 10 \times 3}{100} = \frac{3x}{10}$$

Amount = Principle + Interest

$$23400 = x + \frac{3x}{10}$$

$$x = 18000$$

Principle = 18000

Now,

Principle = ₹18000, $r = 10\%$ and $n = 2$ years

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

$$A = 18000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2$$

$$A = 18000 \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^2$$

$$A = 18000 \left(\frac{121}{100} \right)$$

$$A = 21780$$

The amount of the same sum in 2 years and at 10% p.a. compound interest is 21780.

Solution 10:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

For the payment of Rs. 12,600 at the end of first year:

A = Rs. 12,600; n = 1 year and r = 5%

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

$$\Rightarrow 12,600 = P \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^1$$

$$\Rightarrow 12,600 = P \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{20}{21} \times 12,600 = \text{Rs. } 12,000$$

For the payment of Rs. 17,640 at the end of second year:

A = Rs. 17,640; n = 2 years and r = 5%

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

$$\Rightarrow 17,640 = P \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 17,640 = P \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{20}{21} \times \frac{20}{21} \times 17,640 = \text{Rs. } 16,000$$

$\therefore$ Sum borrowed = Rs. (12,000 + 16,000) = Rs. 28,000

Exercise 3(C)

Solution 1:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given: $P = \text{Rs}7,400$; $r = 5\%$ p.a. and $n = 1$ year
Since the interest is compounded half-yearly,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Then } A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} \\ &= 7,400 \left(1 + \frac{5}{2 \times 100} \right)^{1 \times 2} \\ &= 7,400 \left(\frac{41}{40} \right)^2 \\ &= \text{Rs}7,774.63\end{aligned}$$

Solution 2:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

(i) When interest is compounded yearly

Given: $P = \text{Rs}10,000$; $n = 18 \text{ months} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ year}$ and $r = 10\% \text{ p.a.}$

For 1 year

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n = 10,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^1 = 10,000 \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^1 = \text{Rs}11,000$$

For 1/2 year

$P = \text{Rs}11,000$; $n = 1/2 \text{ year}$ and $r = 10\%$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} = 11,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{2 \times 100} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \times 2} = 11,000 \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^1$$

$$= \text{Rs}11,550$$

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = \text{Rs}11,550 - \text{Rs}10,000 = \text{Rs}1,550$$

(ii) When interest is compounded half-yearly

$P = \text{Rs}10,000$; $n = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ year}$ and $r = 10\% \text{ p.a.}$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} = 10,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{2 \times 100} \right)^{\frac{3}{2} \times 2}$$

$$= 10,000 \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^3$$

$$= \text{Rs}11,576.25$$

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = \text{Rs}11,576.25 - \text{Rs}10,000 = \text{Rs}1,576.25$$

$$\therefore \text{Difference between both C.I.} = \text{Rs}1,576.25 - \text{Rs}1,550$$

$$= \text{Rs}26.25 \text{ Ans.}$$

Solution 3:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

For the first 2 years

$$S.I. = \frac{P \times N \times R}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow S.I. = \frac{16,000 \times 2 \times 20}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow S.I. = 6,400$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{Amount} = 6,400 + 16,000$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Amount} = 22,400$$

Amount in the account at the end of the two years is ₹22,400.

For the remaining one year

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

$$\Rightarrow A = 22,400 \left(1 + \frac{20}{200} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 22,400 \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 27,104$$

The total amount to be paid at the end of the three years is ₹27,104.

Solution 4:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

$$\begin{aligned}A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} \\ \Rightarrow 27,783 &= P \left(1 + \frac{10}{200} \right)^{3 \times 2} \\ \Rightarrow 27,783 &= P \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^3 \\ \Rightarrow P &= 27,783 \left(\frac{20}{21} \right)^3 \\ \Rightarrow P &= 24,000\end{aligned}$$

The sum of ₹24,000 amount ₹27,783 in one and a half years at 10% per annum compounded half yearly.

Solution 5:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

(i) For Ashok (interest is compounded yearly)

Let $P = \text{Rs } y$; $n = 18 \text{ months} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ year}$ and $r = 20\% \text{ p.a.}$

For 1 year

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n = y \left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^1 = \left(\frac{6}{5} \right) y$$

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

$$P = \text{Rs } \left(\frac{6}{5} \right) y; n = \frac{1}{2} \text{ year and } r = 20\%$$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} = \text{Rs } \left(\frac{6}{5} \right) y \left(1 + \frac{20}{2 \times 100} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \times 2} = \text{Rs } \left(\frac{66}{50} \right) y$$

(ii) For Geeta (interest is compounded half-yearly)

$P = \text{Rs } y$; $n = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ year}$ and $r = 20\% \text{ p.a.}$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} = y \left(1 + \frac{20}{2 \times 100} \right)^{\frac{3}{2} \times 2} = y \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^3 \\ &= \text{Rs } \left(\frac{1,331}{1,000} \right) y \end{aligned}$$

According to question

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1,331}{1,000} \right) y - \left(\frac{66}{50} \right) y = \text{Rs } 33$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{11}{1,000} \right) y = \text{Rs } 33$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \text{Rs } \frac{33 \times 1,000}{11} = \text{Rs } 3,000$$

$\therefore$ Money invested by each person = Rs 3,000 Ans.

Solution 6:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.I} &= P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{2n} - 1 \right] \\ \Rightarrow 5,100 &= 62,500 \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{200} \right)^2 - 1 \right] \\ \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{200} \right)^2 &= \frac{67,600}{62,500} \\ \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{r}{200} &= \frac{260}{250} \\ \Rightarrow r &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

The rate of interest is 8%.

Solution 7:

Given: P=Rs1,500; C.I.=Rs496.50 and r=20%

Since interest is compounded semi-annually

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then C.I.} &= P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} - 1 \right] \\ \Rightarrow 496.50 &= 1,500 \left[\left(1 + \frac{20}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} - 1 \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{496.50}{1,500} &= \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^{2n} - 1 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{331}{1,000} + 1 &= \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^{2n} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1,331}{1,000} &= \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^{2n} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^3 &= \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^{2n} \\ \text{On comparing, we get} \\ 2n &= 3 \Rightarrow n = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ years Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Solution 8:

Given: $P = \text{Rs } 3,500$; $r = 6\%$ and $n = 3 \text{ years}$

Since interest is being compounded half-yearly

$$\text{Then C.I.} = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 3,500 \left[\left(1 + \frac{6}{2 \times 100} \right)^{3 \times 2} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 3,500 \left[\left(\frac{103}{100} \right)^6 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 3,500 \left[(1.03)^6 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 3,500 [1.194052 - 1]$$

$$= 3,500 \times 0.194052$$

$$= \text{Rs } 679.18$$

Ans.

Solution 9:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given: $P = \text{Rs}12,000$; $n = 1\frac{1}{2}$ years and $r = 10\%$ $S.I. = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{12,000 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{2}}{100} = \text{Rs}1,800$

To calculate C.I.

For 1 year

$P = \text{Rs}12,000$; $n = 1$ year and $r = 10\%$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n = 12,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^1 = \text{Rs}13,200$$

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

$P = \text{Rs}13,200$; $n = \frac{1}{2}$ year and $r = 10\%$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} = 13,200 \left(1 + \frac{10}{2 \times 100} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \times 2}$$

$$= 13,200 \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^1$$

$$= \text{Rs}13,860$$

$$\therefore C.I. = \text{Rs}13,860 - \text{Rs}12,000 = \text{Rs}1,860$$

$$\therefore \text{Difference between C.I. and S.I.}$$

$$= \text{Rs}1,860 - \text{Rs}1,800 = \text{Rs}60 \text{ Ans.}$$

Solution 10:

Given: $P = \text{Rs}12,000$; $n = 1\frac{1}{2}$ years and $r = 10\%$ $S.I. = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{12,000 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{2}}{100} = \text{Rs}1,800$

To calculate C.I.(compounded half-yearly)

$P = \text{Rs}12,000$; $n = 1\frac{1}{2}$ years and $r = 10\%$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} = 12,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{2 \times 100} \right)^{\frac{3}{2} \times 2}$$

$$= 12,000 \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^3$$

$$= \text{Rs}13,891.50$$

$$\therefore C.I. = \text{Rs}13,891.50 - \text{Rs}12,000 = \text{Rs}1,891.50$$

$$\therefore \text{Difference between C.I. and S.I.}$$

$$= \text{Rs}1,891.50 - \text{Rs}1,800 = \text{Rs}91.50 \text{ Ans.}$$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Exercise 3(D)**Solution 1:**

Cost of machine in 2008 = Rs44,000

Depreciation rate=12%

(i) $\therefore$ Cost of machine at the end of 2009

$$\begin{aligned} &= P \left(1 - \frac{r}{100} \right)^n \\ &= 44,000 \left(1 - \frac{12}{100} \right)^2 \\ &= 44,000 \times \left(\frac{88}{100} \right)^2 = \text{Rs}34,073.60 \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Cost of machine at the beginning of 2007(P)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P \left(1 - \frac{r}{100} \right)^n \\ \Rightarrow 44,000 &= P \left(1 - \frac{12}{100} \right)^1 \\ \Rightarrow 44,000 &= P \left(\frac{88}{100} \right)^1 \\ \Rightarrow P &= \frac{44,000 \times 100}{88} = \text{Rs}50,000 \quad \text{Ans} \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let x be the value of the article.

The value of an article decreases for two years at the rate of 10% per year.

The value of the article at the end of the 1st year is

$$x - 10\% \text{ of } x = 0.90x$$

The value of the article at the end of the 2nd year is

$$0.90x - 10\% \text{ of } (0.90x) = 0.81x$$

The value of the article increases in the 3rd year by 10%.

The value of the article at the end of 3rd year is

$$0.81x + 10\% \text{ of } (0.81x) = 0.891x$$

The value of the article at the end of 3 years is ₹40,095.

$$0.891x = 40,095$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 45,000$$

The original value of the article is ₹45,000.

Solution 3:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Population in 2005(P) = 64,000

Let after n years its population be 74,088(A)

Growth rate= 5% per annum

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

$$\Rightarrow 74,088 = 64,000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{74,088}{64,000} = \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9,261}{8,000} = \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n$$

On comparing, we get

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

Ans.

Solution 4:

Let the population in the beginning of 1998 = P

The population at the end of 1999 = 2,85,120(A)

$r_1 = -12\%$ and $r_2 = +8\%$

$$\therefore A = P \left(1 - \frac{r_1}{100} \right) \left(1 + \frac{r_2}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2,85,120 = P \left(1 - \frac{12}{100} \right) \left(1 + \frac{8}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2,85,120 = P \left(\frac{22}{25} \right) \left(\frac{27}{25} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{2,85,120 \times 25 \times 25}{22 \times 27} = 3,00,000 \text{ Ans.}$$

Solution 5:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let sum of money be Rs P and rate of interest = r%

Money after 1 year = Rs 16,500

Money after 3 years = Rs 19,965

For 1 year

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

$$\Rightarrow 16,500 = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^1 \text{ ----- (1)}$$

For 3 years

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

$$\Rightarrow 19,965 = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^3 \text{ ----- (2)}$$

Divide eqⁿ (2) by eqⁿ (1)

$$\frac{19,965}{16,500} = \frac{P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^3}{P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{121}{100} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

On comparing, we get

$$\frac{11}{10} = 1 + \frac{r}{100} \Rightarrow r = 10\% \text{ Ans.}$$

Put value of r in eqⁿ (1)

$$16,500 = P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{16,500 \times 10}{11} = \text{Rs } 15,000 \text{ Ans}$$

Solution 6:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Given: $P = \text{Rs}7,500$ and $\text{Time}(n) = 2 \text{ years}$

Let rate of interest = $y\%$

$$\therefore \text{S.I.} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{7,500 \times y \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs}150y$$

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n - P = \text{Rs}7,500 \left(1 + \frac{y}{100}\right)^2 - \text{Rs}7,500$$

Given: C.I. $\therefore$ S.I. = Rs12

$$\Rightarrow 7,500 \left(1 + \frac{y}{100}\right)^2 - 7,500 - 150y = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 7,500 \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{10000} + \frac{2y}{100}\right) - 7,500 - 150y = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 7,500 + \frac{7,500y^2}{10000} + 150y - 7,500 - 150y = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3y^2}{4} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 16 \quad \Rightarrow y = 4\% \text{ Ans.}$$

Solution 7:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let Principal be Rs y and rate= r%

According to 1st condition

Amount in 10 years = Rs 3y

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n \\ \Rightarrow 3y &= y \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^{10} \\ \Rightarrow 3 &= \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^{10} \text{ ----- (1)}\end{aligned}$$

According to 2nd condition

Let after n years amount will be Rs 27y

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n \\ \Rightarrow 27y &= y \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n \\ \Rightarrow (3)^3 &= \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n\end{aligned}$$

Put value from first equation

$$\Rightarrow \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^{10} \right]^3 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

On comparing, we get

$$n = 10 \times 3 = 30 \text{ years} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Solution 8:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

At the end of the two years the amount is

$$A_1 = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$
$$\Rightarrow A_1 = P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2$$

Mr. Sharma paid ₹19,360 at the end of the second year.

So for the third year the principal is $A_1 - 19,360$.

Also he cleared the debt by paying ₹31,944 at the end of the third year.

$$A_2 = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$
$$\Rightarrow 31,944 = \left(P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 - 19,360 \right) \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^1$$
$$\Rightarrow 29,040 = \left(P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 - 19,360 \right)$$
$$\Rightarrow P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 = 48,400$$
$$\Rightarrow P = 40,000$$

Mr. Sharma borrowed ₹40,000.

Solution 9:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

Let sum of money be RS y

To calculate S.I.

$$S.I. = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{y \times 10 \times 1}{100} = Rs \frac{y}{10}$$

To calculate C.I.(compounded half-yearly)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore C.I. &= P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} - 1 \right] = y \left[\left(1 + \frac{10}{2 \times 100} \right)^{1 \times 2} - 1 \right] \\ &= y \left[\left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^2 - 1 \right] = \left(\frac{41}{400} \right) y\end{aligned}$$

Given : C.I. - S.I = Rs15

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{41}{400} \right) y - \frac{y}{10} = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{400} = 15 \Rightarrow y = Rs6,000 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Solution 10:

$$x \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^9 = y \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^7$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{400}{441}$$

Exercise 3(E)

Solution 1:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

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

$$\therefore A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{2 \times 100} \right)^{n \times 2} = 13,068 \left(1 + \frac{10}{2 \times 100} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \times 2}$$

$$= 13,068 \times \frac{21}{20} = 13,721.40 = \text{Rs. } 13,721 (\text{nearest rupee})$$

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

Solution 3:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

(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:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

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:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/selina-class-9-icse-solutions-mathematics-chapter-3-compound-interest-using-formula/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Solution 7:

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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:

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Let ₹x be the sum of money.

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x = 8,000$$

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:

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

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

i. For the first year

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n \\ \Rightarrow 6,720 &= 6,000 \left(1 + \frac{x}{100} \right)^1 \\ \Rightarrow 6,720 - 6,000 &= 60x \\ \Rightarrow x &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n \\ \Rightarrow A &= 6,000 \left(1 + \frac{12}{100} \right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow A &= 6,000 \left(\frac{112}{100} \right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow A &= ₹7,526.40 \end{aligned}$$

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

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