

PSC. Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC. Railways, S.I., Classes

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F - 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

PERCENTAGE

INTRODUCTION

1. Concept of Percentage:

By a certain percent, we mean that many hundredths.

Thus, x percent means x hundredths, written as x%.

To express x% as a fraction: We have, $x\% = \frac{x}{100}$.

Thus,
$$20\% = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$$
.

To express $\frac{a}{b}$ as a percent: We have, $\frac{a}{b} = \left(\frac{a}{b} \times 100\right)_{\%}$.

Thus,
$$\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 100\right)_{\%} = 25\%$$
.

2. Percentage Increase/Decrease:

If the price of a commodity increases by R%, then the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ \hline (100 + R) & x & 100 \end{bmatrix}_{\%}$$

If the price of a commodity decreases by R%, then the increase in consumption so as not to decrease the expenditure is:

$$\left[\frac{R}{(100 - R)} \times 100\right]_{\%}$$

3. Results on Population:

Let the population of a town be P now and suppose it increases at the rate of R% per annum, then:

1. Population after *n* years = P
$$\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^n$$

2. Population *n* years ago =
$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{R}{100}}$$

4. Results on Depreciation:

Let the present value of a machine be P. Suppose it depreciates at the rate of R% per annum. Then:

1. Value of the machine after *n* years = P
$$\left(1 - \frac{R}{100}\right)^n$$

2. Value of the machine *n* years ago =
$$\frac{P}{\left(1 - \frac{R}{100}\right)^n}$$

3. If A is R% more than B, then B is less than A by
$$\frac{R}{(100 + R)} \times 100$$

4. If A is R% less than B, then B is more than A by
$$\left[\frac{R}{(100 - R)} \times 100\right]_{\%}$$



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EXERCISE

1.		080 of a town ,than total popu		
	(a) 45000	(b) 46000	(c) 47000	(d) 48000
2.	An ore contain 12 % copper. How many kilograms of the ore are required to get 69 kg of copper-			
	(a) 575 kg	(b) 576 kg	(c) 577 kg	(d) 578 kg
3.	In an examination 65 % o	f the total examinees passed.	If the number of passed is 630), the total
	examinees were-			
	(a) 1200	(b) 1400	(c) 1600	(d) 1800
4.		by 60 %, find how much perc	centage of new price must redu	ace so as not to
	increase expenditure-			
	(a) 37.5 %	(b) 37 1/5 %	(c) 35 1/6 %	(d) 37 2/9%
5.	0.08 is equal to –	M		(4) 01 =1711
	(a) 8/100 %	(b) 8/10%	(c) 8%	(d) none
6.	5:4 is equal to –	(2) 3/10/0	(2) 3/3	(4) 110110
••	(a) 125 %	(b) 80 %	(c) 60 %	(d) none
7.	0.05=?%	(2) 30 70	(2) 33 73	A none
. •	(a) 50	(b) 5	(c) 0.05	(d) 0.5
8.	22.5 % is equal to –	(6) 5	(c) 0.03	(u) 0.5
••	(a) 22.5	(b) 2.25	(c) 0.225	(d) 0.0225
9	63 % of 3 4/7 is-	(6) 2.23	(c) 0.223	(a) 0.0223
7•	(a) 2.25	(b) 2.40	(c) 2.50	(d) 2.75
10	139370869÷199.54+15 %		(c) 2.30	(u) 2.73
10.	(a) 150	(b) 90	(c) 80	(d) 100
11	40 % of a number is 12.8		(c) 60	(u) 100
11.	(a) 42	(b) 32	(c) 36	(d) 51.2
12	8 1/3% of ? =150	(b) 32	(c) 30	(u) 31.2
14.	(a) 1250	(b) 1800	(c) 1700	(d) 1400
13	12.5% of $192 = 50 %$ of		(c) 1700	(u) 1400
15.	(a) $\frac{46}{6}$	(b) 96	(c) 24	(d) none
14	? % of 130 = 11.7	(b) 50	(c) 24	(u) none
17.	(a) 90	(b) 9	(c) 0.9	(d) 0.09
15.	` '	(b))	(c) 0.5	(u) 0.07
13.	(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ 3.33	(b) 37.5	(c) 2.66	(d) 266.66
16	What percentage is 17 g	· /	(C) 2.00	(u) 200.00
10.	(a) 25	(b) 2.5	(c) 0/25	(d) 0.025
17.	` '		(6) 0/23	(u) 0.023
1/,	(a) 25	(b) 2.5	(c) 0.25	(d) 10
	$(a) \Delta J$	(D) 4.J	(C) 0.23	(u) 10



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