# FSC, Bank(Clerk/PO), SSC, Kallways, S.I. , Class*s 

 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 $\mathrm{R} \%$, then the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is:

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

If the price of a commodity decreases by $\mathrm{R} \%$, then the increase in consumption so as not to decrease the expenditure is:
$\left[\frac{\mathrm{R}}{(100-\mathrm{R})} \times 100\right]_{\%}$
3. Results on Population:

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

1. Population after $n$ years $=P\left(1+\frac{\mathrm{R}}{100}\right)^{\mathrm{n}}$
2. Population $n$ years ago $=\frac{\mathrm{P}}{\left(1+\frac{\mathrm{R}}{100}\right)^{n}}$
3. 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 $=P\left(1-\frac{\mathrm{R}}{100}\right)^{n}$
2. Value of the machine $n$ years ago $=\frac{\mathrm{P}}{\left(1-\frac{\mathrm{R}}{100}\right)^{n}}$
3. If $A$ is $R \%$ more than $B$, then $B$ is less than $A$ by $\left[\frac{R}{(100+R)} \times 100\right] \%$.
4. If $A$ is $R \%$ less than $B$, then $B$ is more than $A$ by $\left[\frac{R}{(100-R)} \times 100\right] \%$.

# GOUPK 

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## PERCENTAGE

## EXER CISE

1. If $96 \%$ population is 46080 of a town ,than total population of the town is-
(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 $65 \%$ of the total examinees passed. If the number of passed is 630 , the total examinees were-
(a) 1200
(b) 1400
(c) 1600
(d) 1800
4. If price of rice increased by $60 \%$, find how much percentage of new price must reduce so as not to increase expenditure-
(a) $37.5 \%$
(b) $371 / 5 \%$
(c) $351 / 6 \%$
(d) $372 / 9 \%$
5. 0.08 is equal to -
(a) $8 / 100 \%$
(b) $8 / 10 \%$
(c) $8 \%$
(d) none
6. $5: 4$ is equal to -
(a) $125 \%$
(b) $80 \%$
(c) $60 \%$
(d) none
7. $0.05=$ ? \%
(a) 50
(b) 5
(c) 0.05
(d) 0.5
8. $22.5 \%$ is equal to -
(a) 22.5
(b) 2.25
(c) 0.225
(d) 0.0225
9. $63 \%$ of $34 / 7$ is-
(a) 2.25
(b) 2.40
(c) 2.50
(d) 2.75
10. $139370869 \div 199.54+15 \%$ of $201=$ ?
(a) 150
(b) 90
(c) 80
(d) 100
11. $40 \%$ of a number is 12.8 . that number will be -
(a) 42
(b) 32
(c) 36
(d) 51.2
12. $81 / 3 \%$ of ? $=150$
(a) 1250
(b) 1800
(c) 1700
(d) 1400
13. $12.5 \%$ of $192=50 \%$ of ?
(a) 46
(b) 96
(c) 24
(d) none
14. ? $\%$ of $130=11.7$
(a) 90
(b) 9
(c) 0.9
(d) 0.09
15. ? $\%$ of $24=64$
(a) 133.33
(b) 37.5
(c) 2.66
(d) 266.66
16. What percentage is 17 gm of 6.8 kg . -
(a) 25
(b) 2.5
(c) $0 / 25$
(d) 0.025
17. What percentage is $1 / 35$ of $2 / 7-$
(a) 25
(b) 2.5
(c) 0.25
(d) 10

# GOb)K instrute 

PSC : Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC: Railways, S.I., Class*s

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## ANSWER SHEET

PERCENTAGE EXERCISE

| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | A | D | A | C | A | B | C | A | D | B | D | D | B | D | C | D |

