## prepp

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## IBPS PO

## Quantitative Answer Key

Simplifying
Government Exams
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## Solutions

## S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. Let width of the path $=x \mathrm{~cm}$
So, length of the park will be $=(x+4) \mathrm{cm}$
So,
$\frac{4}{3} \times($ Area of path $)=$ Area of the park
$=>\frac{4}{3}[\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{x}+4)-(\mathrm{x}-4)(\mathrm{x}+4-4)]=\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{x}+4)$
From this equation we can find out the value of $x$ and hence all value can be find out.

## S47. Ans.(d)

Sol. Let C invested for t days
A
B C
$1200 \times 12$ : $2400 \times 4$ : xt
And,
$1200 \times 12=x t$
Here, $x$ will depend on $t$ and value of $t$ can be maximum 8 month and minimum 1 months
On putting $\mathrm{t}=8$
$\mathrm{X}=1800$
Putting $\mathrm{t}=6$
$\mathrm{x}=2400$
on putting $\mathrm{t}=4$
$x=3600$
on putting $\mathrm{t}=2$
$\mathrm{x}=7200$

## S48. Ans. (e)

Sol. Let x men do the work in $(\mathrm{a}-6)$ days
And y women do the work in a days
So,
$x(a-6)=y(a)$
From (i)
Let $x=5 p$
And $y=6 p$
$5 p(a-6)=6 p(a)$
$5 a-30=6 a$
$\mathrm{a}=-30$ not possible
From (ii),
$10 p(a-6)=3 p(a)$
$10 a-60=3 a$
$7 \mathrm{a}=60$
$a=\frac{60}{7}$ it is possible

From (iii)
$8 p(a-6)=5 p(a)$
$8 a-48=5 a$
$3 \mathrm{a}=48$
$\mathrm{a}=16$ possible
From (iv)
10p $(a-6)=7 p(a)$
$10 a-60=7 a$
a $=20$ possible
So, (ii), (iii) and (iv) are possible

## S49. Ans. (d)

Sol. Let total population of village A in 2000, 2008 and 2012 be 200x, 300x and 400x respectively
So,
$\frac{40}{100} \times 200 \mathrm{x}+\frac{50}{100} \times 300 \mathrm{x}+\frac{60}{100} \times 400 \mathrm{x}=1410 \times 3$
$470 x=1410 \times 3$
$\mathrm{x}=9$
Required population $=9 \times 200=1800$

## S50. Ans. (d)

Sol. Let population of village $C$ in 2000, 2008 and 2012 be $(x+2 n),(x+n)$ and $x$ respectively
So,
$\frac{50}{100}(x+n)=\frac{70}{100}(x)$
$5 \mathrm{x}+5 \mathrm{n}=7 \mathrm{x}$
$2 \mathrm{x}=5 \mathrm{n}$
$\mathrm{n}=\frac{2}{5} \mathrm{x}$
Required percentage $=\frac{x+2 n-x}{x+2 n} \times 100$
$=\frac{2 \times \frac{2}{5} \mathrm{x}}{\frac{9}{5} \mathrm{x}} \times 100$
$=44 \frac{4}{9} \%$

## S51. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sum of literate from B in 2000 and 2008=1530
Sum of literate from B in 2008 and $2012=2010$
And sum of liteate from B in all years $=2490$
So, literate in $2008=(1530+2010)-2490=1050$
Let population of $B$ in 2008 be $x$
So,
$40 \%$ of $\mathrm{x}=1050$
$\mathrm{x}=2625$

## S52. Ans.(e)

Sol. From (i) \& (ii),
Let, HCF be $x$
then LCM is 44 x
$44 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}=540$
$\mathrm{x}=\frac{540}{45}=12$
From (iii), $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}=10 \mathrm{~K}$
Let, $A=12 a \& B=12 b$
Then $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}=12(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b})$, where $\mathrm{a} \& \mathrm{~b}$ are coprime.
Also, $\mathrm{a} \times \mathrm{b}=44$
Possible values of $a$ and $b$ are $(4,11)$ or $(1,44)$
Sum of A $+B=12(4+11)=180$
Or A $+B=12(1+44)=540$
So, questioned can't be answered even after including all the statements.

## S53. Ans.(d)

Sol. Let A litres is removed and B litre of water is added to the mixture Initially, Ratio of milk and water is $5: 1$.
ATQ,
$200-\frac{5}{6} \mathrm{~A}=40-\frac{\mathrm{A}}{6}+\mathrm{B}+125$
$\Rightarrow 105=2 \mathrm{~A}+3 \mathrm{~B}$
Among the options only A, B and D satisfy this eqn.

## S54. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let number of red, green and blue ball be $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ and z respectively ATQ,
$x-y=y-z$
$y=\frac{x+z}{2}$ or $2 y=x+z$
And $\frac{z}{x+y+z}>0.2$
$\frac{\mathrm{z}}{3 \mathrm{y}}>\frac{1}{5}$
$5 z>3 y$
If $y=5$, then $z>3$
If $y=10$, then $z>6$, but this isn't possible
Hence,

| Red | Green | Blue |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 3 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 1 | 5 | 9 |

$5,5,5$ isn't possible as number of balls is different
Hence, from given options only (b), (d) and (e) can be the answers.
So, option, Only (b), (d) and (e) is our correct answer.

## S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. Let CP = 100 \& MP = 160
From A
If profit $=60 \%$
Hence no discount is possible here so, it is not satisfy equation
From B
When profit is $20 \%$ then discount will be $\frac{40}{160} \times 100=25 \%$
When it doubles i.e. discount $=50 \%$
Then, $\mathrm{SP}=160-\frac{50}{100} \times 160=80$
So, it gave loss of $20 \%$ not possible
From C
When profit $=48 \%$
Then discount $=\frac{12}{160} \times 100=7.5 \%$
When it doubles $=15 \%$
Then SP $=160-\frac{15}{100} \times 160=124$
So, profit is $24 \%$
So, option C is possible
From D
When profit $=36 \%$
Discount $=\frac{24}{160} \times 100=15 \%$
When discount gets doubled $=30 \%$
$\mathrm{SP}=160-\frac{30}{100} \times 160=112$
So profit is $12 \%$, hence possible
From E
When profit $=44 \%=10 \%$
When discount $=20 \%$
$\mathrm{SP}=160-\frac{20}{100} \times 160=128$
Profit is $28 \%$
So, it is possible
Then C, D and E values are possible

## S56. Ans.(d)

Sol. Let first and fifth numbers be ' 2 x ' and ' 2 a ' respectively.
Then, third number $(A)=\frac{2 x+2 a}{2}=x+a$
Second number $=\frac{2 x}{2}=x$
$\underline{2 x} \quad \underline{x} \quad \underline{x+a} \quad \underline{62} \quad \underline{2 a}$
ATQ,
$2 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{a}=127$
$4 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{a}=127$

From option (a) $\quad x+a=64$
$\Rightarrow 3 \mathrm{x}=63$
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=21$
Average of five numbers $=\frac{42+21+64+62+2(64-21)}{5}=55$
According to this, option (d) 64, 55 is our correct answer.

## S57. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let income of ' $D$ ' and ' $E$ ' is $x$ and $y$ respectively.
We have to find the value of ' $x-y$ '.
From (I)
$0.72 x-0.5 y=3200$
From (II)
$0.4 x-0.4 y=8000$
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{x}-\mathrm{y}=\frac{8000}{0.4}=20000$
Hence, only (II) is sufficient to answer the question.

## S58. Ans.(e)

Sol. Let Rs C's income is Rs x
Atq,
$\frac{0.44 \mathrm{x}+0.52 \mathrm{x}}{2}=19200$
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=\frac{2 \times 19200}{0.96}=40,000$
A's income $=1.2 \times 40,000=48,000$
A's expense in the month of November $=\frac{60}{100} \times 48000=$ Rs 28800

## S59. Ans.(d)

Sol. Let, income of B is Rs $x$
From (I)
$0.6 \mathrm{x}-0.4 \mathrm{x}=16000$
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=\frac{16000}{0.2}=80,000$
Amount invested by ' B ' is PPF $=80,000 \times \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{37.5}{100}=$ Rs 12,000
From (II)
$0.6 \mathrm{x}-0.4 \mathrm{x}=16000$
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=\frac{16000}{0.2}=80,000$
Amount invested by 'B' in PPF $=\frac{37.5}{100} \times \frac{40}{100} \times 80,000=$ Rs 12000
Hence, Either statement (I) or statement (II) by itself is sufficient to answer the question.

## Solution (60-62):

| Village | No. of wind mills | Maximum units produced | No. of houses | Wind mills operative |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Week1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 |
| A | 24 | 2 lakh/week | 540 | 75\% | 50\% | 75\% | 100\% |
| B | 20 | 80000 /week | 240 | 50\% | 75\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| C | 15 | 1 lakh/week | 150 | 40\% | 60\% | 80\% | 60\% |
| D | 12 | 1.5 lakh/week | 350 | 75\% | 50\% | 50\% | 75\% |

S60. Ans.(b)
Sol. Number of mills operative in week 1 of village $A=\frac{75}{100} \times 24=18$
Level 1 (upper limit) of efficiency range 2 means 55\%
Total units produced in village $A$ in first week when operated at level 1 of efficiency range 2
$=18 \times \frac{55}{100} \times 2$
Similarly,
Number of mills operative in village B in week 2
$=\frac{75}{100} \times 20=15$
level 2 (mid limit) of efficiency Range $1=\frac{60+70}{2} \%$
= 65\%
Total units produced in village B in week 2 when operated at level 2 of efficiency range 1
$=15 \times \frac{65}{100} \times .8$
Required ratio $=\frac{18 \times \frac{55}{100} \times 2}{15 \times \frac{65}{100} \times .8}=33: 13$

## S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mills operating in village $C$ in week second and fourth is $=\frac{3}{5} \times 15$ and $\frac{3}{5} \times 15$ respectively.
Total units produced at level 1 of efficiency range 1
$=(9+9) \times 100,000 \times \frac{70}{100}$
$=18 \times 1000 \times 70=1260000$
Mills operating in village A in first and fourth week is $24 \times \frac{3}{4}$ and 24 respectively
Total units produced at level 2 of efficiency range 1
$=(18+24) \times 200000 \times \frac{65}{100}$
$=42 \times 2000 \times 65=5,460,000$ units
Required percentage $=\frac{126}{546} \times 100=23 \frac{21}{273} \%$

## S62. Ans. (e)

Sol. No. of mills operating in B in fourth week $=20 \times \frac{50}{100}=10$
Total units consumed at level 3 of efficiency range 3 per house $=\frac{10 \times 80000 \times 30}{240 \times 100}=1000$ units $/$ house
No. of mills operating in C in second week $=15 \times \frac{60}{100}=9$
Total units consumed at level 1 of efficiency range $2=\frac{9 \times 1,00000}{150} \times \frac{55}{100}=3300$ unit/house
Required ratio $=10: 33$

## S63. Ans.(b)

Sol.
Quantity I: $\frac{360}{120} \times 24 . \mathrm{m}^{7+2-4} \cdot \mathrm{n}^{9-3+4}=72 . \mathrm{m}^{5} . \mathrm{n}^{10}$
If $\mathrm{m}>0, \mathrm{n}<0$, then Quantity $\mathrm{I}>0$
Quantity II: $\frac{240}{60 \times 3} x^{9-4+2} y^{7-3-3}=\frac{4}{3} x^{7} y$
If $x<0, y<0$, then quantity $\mathrm{II}>0$
Quantity III: $\frac{48 \times 5}{6} \mathrm{a}^{8+3-6} \cdot \mathrm{~b}^{(12-4-1)}=40 \mathrm{a}^{5} \mathrm{~b}^{7}$
If $\mathrm{a}>0, \mathrm{~b}<0$, then Quantity III $<0$.
$\therefore$ Relation between Quantity I and Quantity II can't be established but Quantity II > Quantity III
$\therefore$ (\#, @) is our correct answer.
Quantity I > Quantity II = Quantity III

S64. Ans.(d)
Sol.
Quantity I: $\frac{(\mathrm{p}+\mathrm{n})^{2}-(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n})^{2}}{8 \mathrm{pn}(\mathrm{p}+\mathrm{n})^{2}}=1$
$\frac{\mathrm{p}^{2}+\mathrm{n}^{2}+2 \mathrm{pn}-\left(\mathrm{p}^{2}+\mathrm{n}^{2}-2 \mathrm{pn}\right)}{8 \mathrm{pn}(\mathrm{p}+\mathrm{n})^{2}}=1$
$\frac{4 \mathrm{pn}}{8 \mathrm{pn}(\mathrm{p}+\mathrm{n})^{2}}=1$
$\frac{1}{2}=(p+n)^{2}$
$\mathrm{p}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\mathrm{n}$
Quantity II: $\frac{(q+n)^{3}-(q-n)^{3}}{\left(n^{2}+3 q^{2}\right)^{2}}=\frac{1}{8 n}$
$\frac{q^{3}+n^{3}+3 q^{2} n+3 n^{2} q-\left(q^{3}-n^{3}-3 q^{2} n+3 n^{2} q\right)}{\left(n^{2}+3 q^{2}\right)^{2}}=\frac{1}{8 n}$
$\frac{2 n^{3}+6 q^{2} n}{\left(n^{2}+3 q^{2}\right)^{2}}=\frac{1}{8 n}$
$\frac{2 n\left(n^{2}+3 q^{2}\right)}{\left(n^{2}+3 q^{2}\right)^{2}}=\frac{1}{8 n}$
$16 n^{2}=n^{2}+3 q^{2}$
$\mathrm{q}=\sqrt{5} \mathrm{n}$
Quantity III: $\frac{\sqrt{r+n}+\sqrt{r-n}}{\sqrt{r+n}-\sqrt{r-n}}=2$
$\sqrt{r+n}+\sqrt{r-n}=2(\sqrt{r+n}-\sqrt{r-n})$
$3 \sqrt{r-n}=\sqrt{r+n}$
$9(r-n)=(r+n)$
$8 \mathrm{r}=10 \mathrm{n}$
$r=\frac{10 n}{8}=1.25 n$
Quantity I < Quantity II > Quantity III

## S65. Ans(c)

Sol.

## Quantity I -

Probability of at most two students will solve the question
$=1-$ probability of all three students will solve the question
$=1-(0.5) \times(0.6) \times(0.3)$
$=1-0.09$
$=0.91$
Quantity II -
Total balls $=5+7=12$
Probability of getting at least 1 green ball = 1 - probability of no green
$=1-\frac{7}{44}$
$=\frac{37}{44} \approx 0.84$
Quantity III -
$P($ Arun speak truth $)=\frac{4}{5}$
$P($ Bhavya speak truth $)=\frac{6}{7}$
Required probability
$=\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{7}+\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{6}{7}$
$=\frac{10}{35}=\frac{2}{7} \approx 0.28$
Quantity I > Quantity II > Quantity III

## S66. Ans.(e)

Sol. ATQ,
$S=\frac{D}{T}$
$(S+10) \quad=\frac{D}{T-2}$
$(S-15)=\frac{D}{T+6}$
On solving (i), (ii) \& (iii)
$\mathrm{D}=400 \mathrm{~km}, \mathrm{~S}=40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$. $\mathrm{T}=10$ hour
Statement 1, 2 and 4 can be found out from the given data but statement 3 can't be solved as length of tunnel is not given.

S67. Ans.(c)
Sol. Let length of train A be $(x+100) m$
So, length of train B be $\mathrm{x} m$
$(2 x+150)=(54+81) \times \frac{5}{18} \times 12 m$
$=135 \times 5 \times \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{~m}=450 \mathrm{~m}$
$\mathrm{x}=150 \mathrm{~m}$

Length of train $A=250 \mathrm{~m}$
Length of train $B=150 \mathrm{~m}$
(i) Cannot be obtained because speed of man is not given
(ii) Can be obtained
$\mathrm{t}=\frac{(250+175)}{81 \times \frac{5}{18}}=\frac{425}{81} \times \frac{81}{5}$
$\Rightarrow \frac{170}{9} \mathrm{sec}$
(iii) it has already obtained
(iv) can't be obtained because no other condition regarding C has been given

Hence only (ii) and (iii) can be find out.
S68. Ans.(b)
Sol. Let the original number by xy
According to given condition
$(10 x+y)>3(10 y+x)$
$7 x-29 y>0$
On putting $y=1$
X has to be more than or equal to 5
So for $\mathrm{y}=1$,
Possible values for x are $5,6,7,8,9$
So, 5 numbers are possible when y is 1
(51), (61), (71), (81), (91) be

On putting $y=2$
X has to be 9
So 92 is another number
Values greater than 2 are not possible for $y$.
If we take $y=3$ than $x$ has to be 13 which is not possible
So there are 6 possible numbers.
S69. Ans.(c)
Sol. $\frac{2 \mathrm{R}}{100} \times 10000=1400$
R = 7\%
Now for $\mathrm{x}=1$
R = 8\% for CI
Equivalent CI at rate of $8 \%$ for $2 \mathrm{yrs}=8+8+\frac{64}{100}=16.64 \%$
CI at $8 \%$ for $2 \mathrm{yr}=\frac{16.64}{100} \times 11400=16.64 \times 114 \mathrm{Rs}$
Approximately $=\frac{33}{2} \times 114=33 \times 57=1881$
For 9\%
$\mathrm{CI}=\frac{18.81}{100} \times 11400=18.80 \times 114$
Approx. $=19 \times 114=2166$
For $10 \%=\frac{21}{100} \times 11400=21 \times 114=2394$
So, 3 values of $x$ are possible i.e, 1,2 and 3 .

## S70. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let marked price of article A and B be 400x and 500x respectively
ATQ-
$400 \mathrm{x} \times \frac{(100-\mathrm{d})}{100}=500 \mathrm{x} \times \frac{(100-\mathrm{d}-18)}{100}$
$400-4 d=410-5 d$
$d=10 \%$
Cost price of article $A=\frac{400 x \times \frac{90}{100}}{120} \times 100$
$=300 \mathrm{x}$ Rs.
Cost price of article $B=\frac{500 \times \times \frac{(100-28)}{100}}{125} \times 100$
$=288 \mathrm{x}$ Rs.
ATQ-
$\left(500 x \times \frac{72}{100}-288 x\right)-\left(400 x \times \frac{90}{100}-300 x\right)=384$
$72 \mathrm{x}-60 \mathrm{x}=384$
$\mathrm{x}=32$
Cost price of article A $=32 \times 300=$ Rs. 9600
Cost price of article $B=32 \times 288=$ Rs. 9216

## S71. Ans.(b)

Sol. Efficiency of tap $=250 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{h}$
In November there are total 30 days.
Total flats $=20$
Let tank is refilled n times
So,
$\mathrm{n} \times 600000=250 \times 24 \times 30 \times 20$
$\mathrm{n}=6$ hours

## S72. Ans.(d)

Sol. Total time in which tank gets emptied
$=\frac{25}{6} \times 24=100$ hours
So, Rate of flow $=\frac{600000}{30 \times 100}=200 \mathrm{~L} /$ hour
$\mathrm{A} \%=\frac{250-200}{250} \times 100=20 \%$

## S73. Ans.(d)

Sol. Let n number of flats were occupied
$\mathrm{x} \times 250 \times 100=600000$
$\mathrm{x}=24$ flats
B\% $=\frac{24}{40} \times 100=60 \%$

## S74. Ans.(e)

Sol. Efficiency of a tap in October $=\frac{4}{5} \times 250=200 \mathrm{l} /$ hour
New capacity of the tank $=\frac{4}{5} \times 600000=480000 \mathrm{l}$
Occupied flats in October $=30$
Required time $=\frac{480000}{200 \times 30}=80$ hours

## S75. Ans.(d)

Sol. Pattern of the series is,


Similarly,


S76. Ans.(c)
Sol. Pattern of the series is


So, next terms will be $45 \times 3.5,45 \times 3.5 \times 4,45 \times 3.5 \times 4,4.5$
Do not calculate exact values. Just calculate approximate values because with increase in values next term will be for away from 2835
So, $45 \times 3.5$ is approx. 150
And, $150 \times 4$ is approx. -600
$600 \times 4.5$ is approx. $\times 2700$
So, multiplies of 4.5 is nth term which is $10^{\text {th }}$ term.

S77. Ans.(d)
Sol.


Second series


## S78. Ans.(e)

## Sol.


$(\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}) \mathrm{x}+(\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{C})\left(\frac{5 \mathrm{x}+24}{5}\right)=72$
$7 x+5\left(\frac{5 x+24}{5}\right)=72$
$12 \mathrm{x}=48 \Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=4$
( $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}$ ) work for
$=4+4 \frac{4}{5}=8 \frac{4}{5}$ days

## S79. Ans.(c)

Sol. Speed of current $=\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{18}{5}=2 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$
Let's still water speed $=x \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$
ATQ,
$\frac{28 \times \frac{3}{4}}{(x-2)}-\frac{28}{(x+2)}=3$
$21 \mathrm{x}+42-28 \mathrm{x}+56=3 \mathrm{x}^{2}-12$
$-7 x+98=3 x^{2}-12$
$3 \mathrm{x}^{2}+7 \mathrm{x}-110=0$
$\mathrm{x}=5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$

S80. Ans(e)
Sol. Volume of cylindrical vessel $=\frac{22}{7} \times 17.5 \times 17.5 \times 18$
$=17325 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
Volume of milk $=17325 \times \frac{80}{100}=13860 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
$30 \times 7 \times 3 \times h=13860$
$\mathrm{h}=\frac{462}{21} \Rightarrow \mathrm{~h}=22 \mathrm{~cm}$

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