## PERCENTAGE

It is a number / ratio expressed as a fraction of 100. It is denoted by percent sign "\%". X percent means $=\mathrm{X} \%=\mathrm{X} / 100$

Example: $50 \%=50 / 100=1 / 2$

## Note

1. Any faction can be expressed in terms of percentage.
2. Express $a / b$ as percentage. $a / b=a / b * 100$

| Percentage Increase | If the commodity price increases by X\%, <br> then the reduction in consumption so as not <br> to increase the expenditure is: | $((\mathrm{X} /(100+\mathrm{X})) * 100) \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Percentage Decrease | If the commodity price decreases by X\%, <br> then the reduction in consumption so as not <br> to decrease the expenditure is: | $((\mathrm{X} /(100-\mathrm{X})) * 100) \%$ |

## Results on Population

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

| Population after $n$ years | $=\mathrm{P}(1+\mathrm{R} / 100)^{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Population $n$ years ago | $=\mathrm{P} /(1+\mathrm{R} / 100)^{\mathrm{n}}$ |

## Results on Depreciation

Let P be the machine present value \& it depreciates at the rate of $\mathrm{R} \%$ per annum. Then:

| S. No | Formula |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Value of the machine after $n$ years $=\mathrm{P}(1-\mathrm{R} / 100)^{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| 2 | Value of the machine n years ago $=\mathrm{P} /(1-\mathrm{R} / 100)^{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| 3 | If A is $\mathrm{R} \%$ more than B, then B is less than A by $\left[(\mathrm{R} /(100+\mathrm{R}))^{* 100]}\right.$ |
| 4 | If A is $\mathrm{R} \%$ less than B, then B is more than A by $\left[(\mathrm{R} /(100-\mathrm{R}))^{* 100]}\right.$ |

