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DI Pie Chart Questions for RBI Grade B, SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains and RBI Assistant Mains Exams.

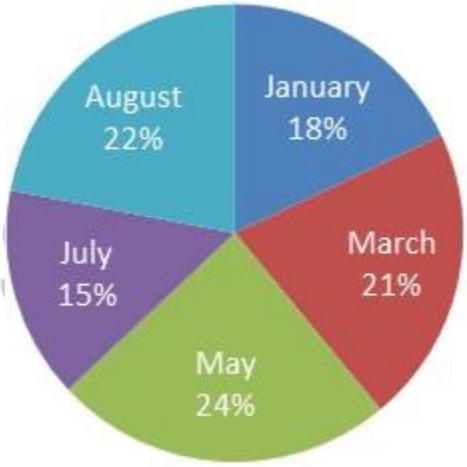
DI Pie Chart No. 73

Directions: Study the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given beside.

Mahindra Motors' production of Utility Vehicles for five months has been given in the pie chart for the year 2019. The company produces two kinds of Utility Vehicles – SUV and MUV.

In March, 900 more Utility Vehicles were produced than in July.

Production of SUVs & MUVs together in five months



1. Number of Utility Vehicles produced in these five months were 60% of total production in the year 2019. How many Utility vehicles were produced in other than these five months?

A. 15000 B. 25000 C. 40000 D. 10000 E. None of these

2. Average number of Utility Vehicles produced in July, May and March is what percent of Average number of Utility Vehicles produced in January and August?

A. 100% B. 150% C. 200% D. 50% E. None of these

3. Number of MUVs produced in May were 1200 and same number of SUVs were produced in January and also in July. Ratio of SUVs to MUVs produced in these months is:

A. 11 : 8 B. 32 : 25 C. 8 : 11 D. 21 : 44 E. None of these

4. **Ratio of SUVs to MUVs produced in March and August were 44 : 19 and 13 : 9 respectively. What is ratio of difference between the number of SUVs and difference between the number of MUVs produced in these two months?**

A. 5 : 8 B. 1 : 2 C. 3 : 5 D. 4 : 7 E. None of these

5. **In February, SUVs produced were 300 more than MUVs produced. Each MUV costs Rs. 18 lakh and price of each SUV is 22(2/9)% more than an MUV. On selling all the Utility Vehicles produced in the February month, the company made a revenue of 426 crores. How many SUVs were produced in the February month?**

A. 900 B. 600 C. 1200 D. 300 E. None of these

6. **In which of the following three months, the number of Utility Vehicles produced is more than the average number of Utility Vehicles produced in five months?**

A. January, March, and July B. March and May C. March, May, and July
D. August, March, and May E. None of these

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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	A	B	A	C	D

Common explanations :

It is given that in March, 900 more Utility Vehicles (UVs) were produced than in July. Let total y UVs were produced in these five months, then

number of UVs in March = 21% of y = 0.21y

number of UVs in July = 15% of y = 0.15y

O.21y – 0.15y = 900

y = 15000

Total 15000 UVs were produced in these five months.

Now we evaluate number of UVs produced in each month as follows.

January = 18% of 15000 = 2700

March = 21% of 15000 = 3150

May = 24% of 15000 = 3600

July = 15% of 15000 = 2250

August = 22% of 15000 = 3300

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Answer s :

1. Let total production in the year 2019 was ‘p’.

From common explanation we know that total production in these five months was 15000, so

60% of p = 15000

p = 25000

So, total 25000 – 15000 = 10000 UVs were produced in other months.

Hence, option D is correct.

2. From common explanation, we have

January = 18% of 15000 = 2700

March = 21% of 15000 = 3150

May = 24% of 15000 = 3600

July = 15% of 15000 = 2250

August = 22% of 15000 = 3300

Number of UVs produced in July, May and March = 2250 + 3600 + 3150 = 9000

$$\text{Average} = \frac{9000}{3} = 3000$$

Number of UVs produced in January and August = 2700 + 3300 = 6000

$$\text{Average} = \frac{6000}{2} = 3000$$

$$\text{As percent} = \frac{3000}{3000} \times 100 = 100\%$$

Hence, option A is correct.

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3. Following the common explanation, we get

Total UVs produced in May = 24% of 15000 = 3600

MUVs produced in May = 1200

SUVs produced in May = 3600 – 1200 = 2400

Total UVs produced in January = 18% of 15000 = 2700

SUVs produce in January = MUVs produced in May = 1200

MUVs produced in January = 2700 – 1200 = 1500

Total UVs produced in July = 15% of 15000 = 2250

SUVs produce in July = MUVs produced in May = 1200

MUVs produced in July = 2250 – 1200 = 1050

Total SUVs = 2400 + 1200 + 1200 = 4800

Total MUVs = 1200 + 1500 + 1050 = 3750

Ratio of SUVs to MUVs = 4800 : 3750 = 32 : 25

Hence, option B is correct.

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4. From the common explanation, we get

March = 21% of 15000 = 3150

Let SUVs produced were 44y and MUVs produced were 19y, then
44y + 19y = 63y = 3150
y = 50

SUVs produced in March were 44 × 50 = 2200, and MUVs produced were 19 × 50 = 950.

August = 22% of 15000 = 3300

Let SUVs produced were 13y and MUVs produced were 9y, then
13y + 9y = 22y = 3300
y = 150

SUVs produced in August were 13 × 150 = 1950, and MUVs produced were 9 × 150 = 1350.
Difference between the number of SUVs produced in the two months = 2200 – 1950 = 250
Difference between the number of MUVs produced in the two months = 1350 – 950 = 400
Ratio = 250 : 400 = 5 : 8
Hence, option A is correct.

5. Each MUV costs Rs. 18 lakh and price of each SUV is 22(2/9)% more than an MUV, then price of each SUV = 18 lakh + (200/9) % of 18 lakh = 22 lakh

Let total y MUVs were produced in the February month, then (y + 300) SUVs would have been produced, we have

Number of MUVs x cost of MUV + number of SUVs × cost of SUV = total revenue

(18 lakh) y + (22 lakh) (y + 300) = 426 crore = 42600 lakh

18y + 22y + 6600 = 42600

40y = 36000

y = 900

Number of SUVs = y + 300 = 900 + 300 = 1200

Hence, option C is correct.

6. From common explanation, we have total UVs produced in these five months = 15000

Average = $\frac{15000}{5}$ = 3000

only August, March, and May have more than 3000 UVs produced.

Hence, option D is correct.

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