



Bipin Nambiar
(SBI PO 2018)



Shiraz Khan
(SBI Clerk 2018)



Kuldeep Yadav
(SBI PO 2018)



Rajat Saxena
(IBPS Clerk 2018)



Anupam Tyagi
(IBPS PO 2018)

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DI table Chart Questions for SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains SBI PO Pre and IBPS PO Pre Exams.

DI Table Chart No.114

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

The following table chart shows the initial investment of three business partners over the years:

Years	A	B	C
2014	4500	2200	4800
2015	4000	2800	4500
2016	5000	2500	4000
2017	8000	3000	3000
2018	6500	4200	3800

1. In 2016, if A invested Rs. 1000 more after 4 months and B invested Rs. 2000 more after 6 months and C did not participate, the profit after one year was Rs. 24750. Find the difference between the share of profit of A and B.

- A. Rs. 5820 B. Rs. 5850 C. Rs. 4850 D. Rs. 5580 E. None of these

2. In 2018, A and B tied up together in the business and they did not invest after initial investment. If the share of C was Rs. 1368, what was the total profit in that year?

- A. Rs. 5220 B. Rs. 2520 C. Rs. 3860 D. Rs. 4750 E. Rs. 3220

3. Whose initial investment was decreasing continuously for 3 years?

- A. A B. B C. C D. A & C E. None of these

4. The average investment of C is approximately what percentage of the average investment of A, for the given years?

- A. 92% B. 84% C. 64% D. 72% E. 78%

5. In 2015, A invested Rs. 2000 more after 6 months, B invested Rs.1200 more after 4 months and C took back Rs. 500 after 4 months. If the profit at the end of the year was Rs. 19150, what was the share of B?

- A. Rs. 5000 B. Rs. 4200 C. Rs. 5400 D. Rs. 5800 E. Rs. 4800

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	C	D	C

Explanations :

1. Initial investment of A in 2016 = Rs. 5000
Initial investment of B in 2016 = Rs. 2500

In 2016, A invested more Rs. 1000 after 4 months and B invested more Rs. 2000 after 6 months and C did not participate.

$$\therefore \text{Equivalent capital of A} = (5000 \times 4) + (6000 \times 8) = 20000 + 48000 = \text{Rs. } 68000$$

$$\text{Equivalent capital of B} = (2500 \times 6) + (4500 \times 6) = 15000 + 27000 = \text{Rs. } 42000$$

Then, the ratio of their shares:

$$A : B = 68000 : 42000 = 34 : 21$$

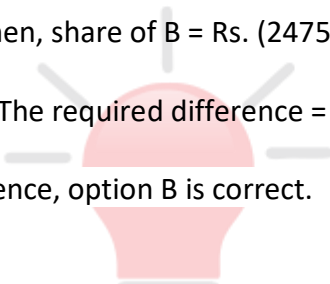
Profit = Rs. 24750

$$\therefore \text{Share of A} = \text{Rs. } 24750 \times \frac{34}{55} = \text{Rs. } 15300$$

Then, share of B = Rs. $(24750 - 15300) = \text{Rs. } 9450$

$$\therefore \text{The required difference} = \text{Rs. } (15300 - 9450) = \text{Rs. } 5850.$$

Hence, option B is correct.



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2. Initial investment of A in 2018 = Rs. 6500
Initial investment of B in 2018 = Rs. 4200
Initial investment of C in 2018 = Rs. 3800

In 2018, A and B tied up together in the business and they did not invest after initial investment.

$$\therefore \text{Equivalent capital of A and B} = (6500 + 4200) \times 12 = \text{Rs. } 10700 \times 12$$

$$\text{And, equivalent capital of C} = (3800 \times 12)$$

Then, the ratio of their shares:

$$(A + B) : C = 10700 : 3800 = 107 : 38$$

Share of C = Rs. 1368

$$\therefore \text{The profit} = \text{Rs. } 1368 \times \frac{145}{38} = \text{Rs. } 5220.$$

Hence, option A is correct.

3. For C,

Initial investment in 2014 = Rs. 4800

Initial investment in 2015 = Rs. 4500

Initial investment in 2016 = Rs. 4000

∴ We can clearly observe that the initial investment of C was decreasing continuously for 3 years.

Hence, option C is correct.

4. Total initial investment of A for the given years: = (4500 + 4000 + 5000 + 8000 + 6500) = Rs. 28000

∴ The average initial investment of A = Rs. $\frac{28000}{5}$ = Rs. 5600

Total initial investment of C for the given years: = (4800 + 4500 + 4000 + 3000 + 3800) = Rs. 20100

∴ The average initial investment of C = Rs. $\frac{20100}{5}$ = Rs. 4020

∴ The reqd. % = $\frac{4020}{5600} \times 100\% = 71.78\% \approx 72\%$

Hence, option D is correct.

5. Initial investment of A in 2015 = Rs. 4000

Initial investment of B in 2015 = Rs. 2800

Initial investment of C in 2015 = Rs. 4500

In 2015, A invested more Rs. 2000 after 6 months, B invested more Rs. 1200 after 4 months and C took back Rs. 500 after 4 months.

∴ Equivalent capital of A = (4000 × 6) + (6000 × 6) = Rs. (24000 + 36000) = Rs. 60000

Equivalent capital of B = (2800 × 4) + (4000 × 8) = Rs. (11200 + 32000) = Rs. 43200

Equivalent capital of C = (4500 × 4) + (4000 × 8) = Rs. (18000 + 32000) = Rs. 50000

Then, the ratio of their shares:

A : B : C = 60000 : 43200 : 50000 = 150 : 108 : 125

Profit = Rs. 19150

∴ The share of B = Rs. $19150 \times \frac{108}{383}$ = Rs. 5400

Hence, option C is correct.



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