

RRB

Railway Recruitment Board

Junior Engineer

CBT 1: 2024

Computer Based Test - Stage 1

- **Mathematics**
- **General Intelligence & Reasoning**

Comprehensive Theory with
Solved Examples, Practice Sets & Previous Years Questions





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RRB-Junior Engineer : Mathematics and General Intelligence & Reasoning

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Preface

Railway Recruitment Board-Junior Engineer has always been preferred by Engineers due to job stability. Indian Railways is one of the biggest Government employers in India. With the exam being just a few months away, it is time for the candidates planning to appear for the exam to pull up their socks and start their RRB-JE preparation.



The RRB-JE exam is conducted in two stages as shown in table given below.

Papers	Subject	Maximum Marks	Duration
CBT-1 : Objective type	(i) Mathematics	30 Marks	90 Minutes
	(ii) General Intelligence and Reasoning	25 Marks	
	(iii) General Awareness	15 Marks	
	(iv) General Science	30 Marks	
	Total	100 Marks	
CBT-2 : Objective Type	(i) General Awareness	15 Marks	120 Minutes
	(ii) Physics and Chemistry	15 Marks	
	(iii) Basics of Computers and Applications	10 Marks	
	(iv) Basics of Environment and Pollution Control	10 Marks	
	(v) Technical Abilities (viz, CE, ME, EE, EC, CS etc)	100 Marks	
	Total	150 Marks	
Note: There shall be negative marking for incorrect answers in CBTs. Each question carries 1 mark and 1/3rd of the marks allotted for each question shall be deducted for each wrong answer. Candidates shortlisted in Stage 1 are called for Stage 2.			

MADE EASY has taken due care to provide complete solution with accuracy. Apart from Railway Recruitment Board-Junior Engineer, this book is also useful for Public Sector Examinations and other competitive examinations for engineering graduates.

I have true desire to serve student community by providing good source of study and quality guidance. I hope this book will prove as an important tool to succeed in RRB-JE and other competitive exams. Any suggestion from the readers for improvement of this book is most welcome.

With Best Wishes

B. Singh (Ex. IES)

CMD, MADE EASY

Exam Syllabus

(Computer Based Test 2019-First Stage)

Mathematics: Number systems, BODMAS, Decimals, Fractions, LCM and HCF, Ratio and Proportion, Percentages, Mensuration, Time and Work, Time and Distance, Simple and Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Statistics, Square Root, Age Calculations, Calendar & Clock, Pipes & Cistern.

General Intelligence and Reasoning: Analogies, Alphabetical and Number Series, Coding and Decoding, Mathematical operations, Relationships, Syllogism, Jumbling, Venn Diagram, Data Interpretation and Sufficiency, Conclusions and Decision Making, Similarities and Differences, Analytical reasoning, Classification, Directions, Statement – Arguments and Assumptions etc.

General Awareness: Knowledge of Current affairs, Indian geography, culture and history of India including freedom struggle, Indian Polity and constitution, Indian Economy, Environmental issues concerning India and the World, Sports, General scientific and technological developments etc.

General Science: Physics, Chemistry and Life Sciences (up to 10th Standard CBSE syllabus).



Section-A

Mathematics 1-246

1. Number Systems	1
2. BODMAS	17
3. Decimals	20
4. Fractions	23
5. LCM and HCF	28
6. Ratio and Proportion	34
7. Percentages	55
8. Mensuration	71
9. Time and Work	91
10. Time and Distance	102
11. Simple and Compound Interest	121
12. Profit and Loss	132
13. Algebra	144
14. Geometry	149
15. Trigonometry	165
16. Elementary Statistics	168
17. Square Root	172
18. Age Calculations	175
19. Calendar and Clock	179
20. Pipes and Cisterns	185
21. Miscellaneous	190

Section-B

General Intelligence & Reasoning... 247-398

1. Analogies	247
2. Alphabetical and Number Series	251
3. Coding and Decoding	256

4. Mathematical Operations	261
5. Relationships	265
6. Syllogism	275
7. Jumbling	286
8. Venn Diagram	290
9. Data Interpretation and Sufficiency	295
10. Conclusions and Decision Making	331
11. Similarities and Differences	340
12. Analytical Reasoning	342
13. Classification	348
14. Directions	352
15. Statement-Arguments and Assumptions	359
16. Miscellaneous	364

Section-C

Previous Solved Papers 399-476

1. RRB-JE Solved Paper (27-08-2015)	399
2. RRB-JE Solved Paper (28-08-2015)	405
3. RRB-JE Solved Paper (24-05-2019), Shift-1	411
4. RRB-JE Solved Paper (24-05-2019), Shift-2	419
5. RRB-JE Solved Paper (24-05-2019), Shift-3	426
6. RRB-JE Solved Paper (25-05-2019), Shift-1	433
7. RRB-JE Solved Paper (26-05-2019), Shift-1	441
8. RRB-JE Solved Paper (26-05-2019), Shift-2	449
9. RRB-JE Solved Paper (26-05-2019), Shift-3	457
10. RRB-JE Solved Paper (28-05-2019), Shift-1	464



Number Systems

CHAPTER

1



Learning Objectives

After completion of this chapter, you should have a thorough understanding of the following:

- Digits and Numbers
- Arithmetical Operations
- Index form
- Arithmetic Progression
- Geometric Progression
- Important formulae
- Kinds of questions which are asked in RRB-JE
- Methods of solving.



Introduction to the topic

With respect to preparation for the RRB-JE Examination, Number System has been seen to be one of the important topics in the Mathematics part of CBT-1 with a total of 3 questions in the last conducted exam. This chapter will give you a clear understanding of the definitions and the concepts, and help you develop a keen insight about different kinds of Number System questions asked in the RRB-JE.

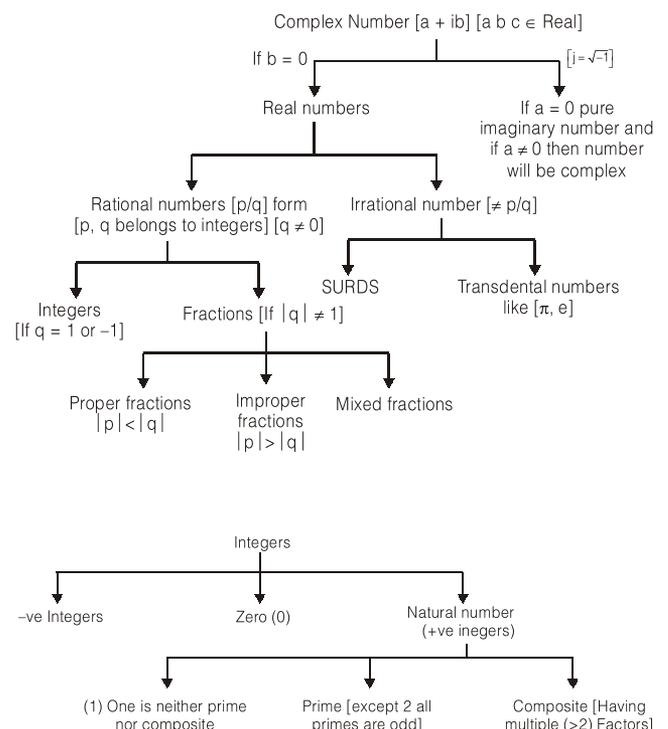


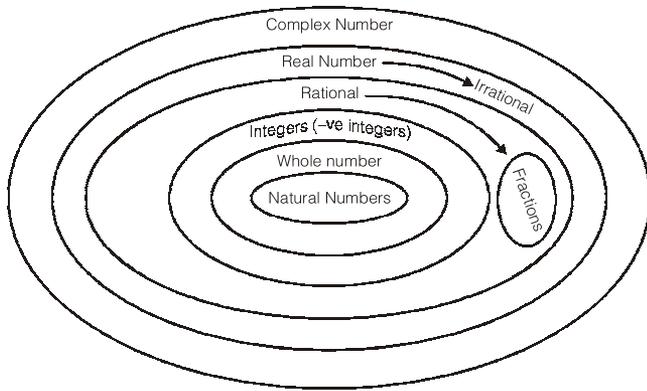
Type of Questions

Question asked from this topic are based on concepts: Digits and Numbers, Arithmetical Operations, Index form, Arithmetic Progression, Geometric Progression.

In Quantitative Aptitude (QA), Number System is one of the module which is of critical importance. We can consider this module as the back bone as well as basic foundation and building block for QA as well as for reasoning. Applications of concepts of numbers can be easily found in puzzles, reasoning based questions, number series and many more reasoning areas. This is why it is our suggestion to students to understand the concepts discussed in the module thoroughly alongwith understanding of applications.

1. Classifications of Numbers





Our main focus in this module of numbers is on **real number system**. However in context, of imaginary number only following property is important.

Imaginary Numbers

$$\begin{aligned} i &= \sqrt{-1} \Rightarrow i^{4K+1} \equiv \sqrt{-1} \equiv i \\ i^2 &= -1 \Rightarrow i^{4K+2} \equiv -1 \equiv i^2 \\ i^3 &= -i \Rightarrow i^{4K+3} \equiv -i \equiv i^3 \\ i^4 &= 1 \Rightarrow i^{4K} \equiv 1 \equiv i^4 \end{aligned}$$

Question: What is the value of expression

$$\frac{i^{12} + i^{13} + i^{14} + i^{15}}{i^{18} + i^{19} + i^{20} + i^{21}} ?$$

- (a) i^2 (b) -1
 (c) $1/i^2$ (d) None of these

Ans. (d)

Solution:

$$\frac{i^{12}(1+i+i^2+i^3)}{i^{18}(1+i+i^2+i^3)}$$

If we commit a mistake of cancelling out common terms in numerator and denominator options a, b, c all one correct hence my answer should be (d) but

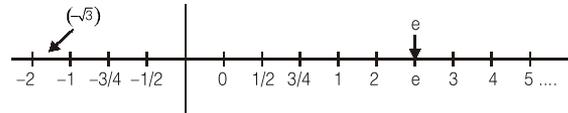
$$\begin{aligned} \text{expression } 1+i+i^2+i^3 \\ = 1+i+(-1)+(-i) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

hence expression in question leading to undetermined

form $\left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$ hence correct answer is option (d).

Real Number System

Entire real numbers group of rational and irrational numbers combined forms the set of real number, which is represented by symbol $\rightarrow R$. All real numbers can be represented as points on a real number line.



Rational Number

All the numbers in p/q ($q \neq 0$) form are rational numbers [p, q are integers] set of rational number is represented by $\rightarrow Q$.

Rational Numbers Follow

Following forms of representations.

- (a) Terminating decimal forms

for example 0.125

$$\Rightarrow 0.125 = \frac{125}{1000} = \Rightarrow \text{Rational}$$

- (b) Nonterminating but recurring decimal forms.

- (i) For example

$$Q = 0.37373737 \dots$$

$$100Q = 37.373737 \dots$$

$$99Q = 37 \Rightarrow Q = 37/99 \Rightarrow \text{rational}$$

- (ii) For example

$$Q = 0.37292929 \dots$$

$$100Q = 37.292929 \dots$$

$$10000Q = 3729.292929 \dots$$

$$9900Q = (3729 - 37)$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{3729 - 37}{9900} \right)$$

$$= \frac{p}{q} \text{ form } \Rightarrow \text{rational}$$

Fraction

All rational numbers in which $|q| \neq 1$ comprise the set of fractions.

Proper Fractions

$$\text{If } |p| < |q|$$

then fraction is proper fraction. Value of proper fraction is always in between $(-1 \text{ to } +1)$

$$[-1 < p/q < 1]$$

Improper Fraction

$$\text{If } |p| > |q|$$

then fraction is improper fraction value of improper fraction is < -1 or more than $(>) 1$

Mixed Fraction

Just a modified form if improper fraction.

$$\text{Eg. } \frac{13}{4} \Rightarrow 3\frac{1}{4}$$

Improper fraction equivalent mixed fraction

2. Integers

The set of all rational numbers in $\frac{p}{q}$ form [$|q| = 1$] is called as integers. It is denoted by $I = \{ \dots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$ It includes.

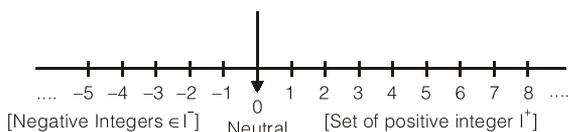
Negative Integers

$$I^- = \{ \dots -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1 \}$$

Positive Integers

$$I^+ = \{ 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$$

Note: Status of 0 (zero) is neutral neither positive nor negative.



Natural Numbers

All counting numbers or set of positive integers is considered as set of natural numbers. It denoted by set $[N \text{ or } I^+]$ $N = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots \}$

Whole Number

Set of all nonnegative integers are considered as whole number; it is denoted by set $W = \{ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots \}$ **Note:** If terms “numbers” is used without any qualifier than it means natural number hence forth.

3. Even Numbers & Odd Numbers

1. Even Numbers

All numbers divisible by 2 considered as even numbers. **Note:** Property evenness is applicable in entire integral number line. Hence $[-2, -4, -6, \dots]$ are even integers but they are not even numbers.

2. Odd Number

All numbers not divisible by 2 one odd. $[1, 3, 5, 7, \dots]$ are odd numbers. $[\dots -5, -3, -1 \dots]$ are odd integers.

Properties of numbers based on even & odd

Even + Even = Even
Odd + Odd = Even

Odd + Odd + Odd = Odd
Odd × Odd = Odd
Odd × Even = Even
Even × Even = Even
 $(\text{Even})^{\text{Odd}} \Rightarrow \text{Even}$
 $(\text{Odd})^{\text{Even}} \Rightarrow \text{Odd}$
 $(\text{Even})^{\text{Odd}} \Rightarrow \text{Even}$
 $(\text{Odd})^{\text{Odd}} \Rightarrow \text{Odd}$

These properties can be used extensively to find out alternative method to get answers quickly with the help of options. Here are few examples.

Ex.1 There are two, 2-digit numbers ab and cd , ba is the another two digit number prepared by reversing the digits of ab , if $ab \times cd = 493$, $ba \times cd = 2059$, what is value 'g' sum of $(ab + cd) = ?$
(a) 43 (b) 45
(c) 47 (d) 46

Sol. (d)
Value 'g' = $ab \times cd$ is odd.
It means ab and cd both are odd.
Hence there sum must be even, only one option is there which even. Hence answer is option d.

Ex.2 I have multiple gift vouchers of value, Rs. 101, 107, 111, 121, 131, 141, 151, 171. I have to pick exactly 10 vouchers to make payment of Rs. 1121. In how many ways I can do that?
(a) one (b) two
(c) more than two (d) none of these

Sol. (d)
Reasoning is very simple, if I'll add 10, odd numbers their sum will be always even. Hence there is not way to accomplish this.

4. Prime Number & Composite Numbers

Prime Numbers

Number which are perfectly divisible either by 1 or by itself only are called prime number. Then 25 prime number are there which are less than 100. 2 is the only even prime number. # All prime numbers greater than 5 can be expressed as $(6K \pm 1)$ ($K \in N$) form but all the numbers in form of $(6K \pm 1)$ form are not necessarily prime.

Composite Numbers

All the numbers which can be factorized into multiple prime numbers are called composite number.

P.S. Number (1) one is neither prime nor composite.

How to check whether given number is prime or not?

1. Take the square root of number
2. Consider the prime numbers, starting from 2 to till number. Take all prime numbers upto this square root value or nearest higher integer.
3. If number is divisible by any of these prime numbers. Then number is composite.

Learn it by example:

Suppose I want to check, is 629 prime or not?

Square root of 627 is just more than 25. Then prime no. till 25 are 2, 3, 7, 5, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.

629 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 but is divisible by 17.

Hence it is not prime number

One more example: 179

Square root of 179 is more than 13. Hence I need to check divisibility of 179 against 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17

179 is not divisible by either of these hence it is a prime number.

5. Test of Divisibility

1. Divisibility by 2

A number is divisible by 2 if the unit digit is zero or divisible by 2.

Eg.: 22, 42, 84, 3872 etc.

2. Divisibility by 3

A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of digit in the number is divisible by 3.

Eg.: 2553

Here $2 + 5 + 5 + 3 = 15$, which is divisible by 3 hence 2553 is divisible by 3.

3. Divisibility by 4

A number is divisible by 4 if its last two digit is divisible by 4.

Eg.: 2652, here 52 is divisible by 4 so 2652 is divisible by 4.

Eg.: 3772, 584, 904 etc.

4. Divisibility by 5

A number is divisible by 5 if the units digit in number is 0 or 5.

Eg.: 50, 505, 405 etc.

5. Divisibility by 6

A number is divisible by 6 if the number is even and sum of digits is divisible by 3.

Eg.: 4536 is an even number also sum of digit $4 + 5 + 3 + 6 = 18$ is divisible by 3.

Eg: 72, 8448, 3972 etc.

6. Divisibility by 8

A number is divisible by 8 if last three digit of it is divisible by 8.

Eg.: 47472 here 472 is divisible by 8 hence this number 47472 is divisible by 8.

7. Divisibility by 9

A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of its digit is divisible by 9.

Eg.: 108936 here $1+0+8+9+3+6$ is 27 which is divisible by 9 and hence 108936 is divisible by 9.

8. Divisibility by 10

A number is divisible by 10 if its unit digit is 0.

Eg.: 90, 900, 740, 34920 etc.

9. Divisibility by 11

A number is divisible by 11 if the difference of sum of digit at odd places and sum of digit at even places is either 0 or divisible by 11.

Eg.: 1331, the sum of digit at odd place is $1+3$ and sum of digit at even places is $3+1$ and their difference is $4 - 4 = 0$. so 1331 is divisible by 11.

6. Factors of Composite Number

Composite numbers are the numbers which can be factorised into prime factors, or simply we can say that composite number are those numbers which are not prime.

For eg.: 8 is a composite number since it can be factorised into

$$8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

Similarly 9 is also a composite number, i e

$$9 = 3 \times 3$$

Composite number = $P_1^{\lambda_1} \times P_2^{\lambda_2} \times P_3^{\lambda_3} \dots P_n^{\lambda_n}$ here, $P_1, P_2,$

$P_3 \dots P_n$ are distinct prime numbers and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ are their respective powers.

Factors of composite number =

$$(\lambda_1 + 1) \cdot (\lambda_2 + 1) \dots (\lambda_n + 1)$$

For eg.: $18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 2^1 \times 3^2$

Factors of $18 = (1 + 1) \times (2 + 1) = 2 \times 3 = 6$

Clearly it contains six factors 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 18

Factors of other Composite numbers $6 = 2^1 \times 3^1$

Factors = $(1 + 1) \times (1 + 1) = 4 = 1, 2, 3$ and 6

$$72 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 2^3 \times 3^2$$

Factors = $(3 + 1) \times (2 + 1) = 12$

Ex.3 Find the factors of composite number 360

Sol. $360 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
 $= 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^1$

Factors = $(3 + 1) (2 + 1) (1 + 1) = 24$.

7. Counting Number of Trailing Zeros

Sometimes we come across problems in which we have to count number of zeros at the end of factorial of any number. For example

Number of zero at the end of 10!

$$10! = 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

Here basically we have to count number of fives, because multiplication of five by any even number will result in 0 at the end of final product. In 10! we have 2 fives thus total number of zeros are 2.

Short Cut:

Counting number of zeros at the end of n!

Value will be $\frac{n}{5} + \frac{n}{5^2} + \frac{n}{5^3} + \frac{n}{5^4} \dots$

The integral value of this sum will be the total number of zeros.

Ex. 4 Number of zeros at the end of 100!

Sol. $\frac{100}{5} + \frac{100}{5^2} + \frac{100}{5^3} +$

integral value will be

$$20 + 4 = 24 \text{ zeros}$$

Ex.5 Number of zeros at the end of 126!

Sol. $\frac{126}{5} + \frac{126}{5^2} + \frac{126}{5^3} + \frac{126}{5^4}$

integral value will be

$$25 + 5 + 1 = 21 \text{ zeros.}$$

8. Cyclicity

Cyclicity of a number is used mainly for the calculation of unit digits.

1. Cyclicity of 1.

In 1^n , unit digit will always be 1.

2. Cyclicity of 2.

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$2^5 = 32$$

$$2^6 = 64$$

$$2^7 = 128$$

$$2^8 = 256$$

After every four intervals it repeats so cycle of 2 is 2, 4, 8, 6.

Ex.6 Unit digit of 2^{323}

Sol. Here 2, 4, 8, 6 will repeat after every four interval till 320 next digit will be 2, 4, 8. So unit digit of 2^{323} will be 8.

Ex.7 Find unit digit of $12^{12} \times 22^{22}$

Sol. Unit digit of 12^{12} will be 6 and 22^{22} will be 4. So unit digit of $12^{12} \times 22^{22}$ will be

$$6 \times 4 = 2 \text{ 4; 4 Ans.}$$

3. Cyclicity of 3.

$$3^1 = 3$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$3^3 = 27$$

$$3^4 = 81$$

$$3^5 = 243$$

$$3^6 = 729$$

$$3^7 = 2187$$

$$3^8 = 6561$$

After every four intervals 3,9, 7 and 1 are repeated. So cycle of 3 is 3, 9, 7, 1.

Ex.8 Find unit digit of 133^{133} .

Sol. Cycle of 3 is 3, 9, 7, 1 which repeats after every four intervals till 133^{132} . So next unit digit will be 3.

4. Cyclicity of 4.

$$4^1 = 4$$

$$4^2 = 16$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

$$4^4 = 256$$

Cycle is 4, 6, i.e.

Unit digit of 4^n depends on value of n.

If n is odd unit digit is 4 and if n is even digit is 6.

Ex.9 Find unit digit of 4^{1024} .

Sol. Since 1024 is even number unit digit will be 6.

Ex.10 Find unit digit of $133^{63} \times 4^{49}$.

Sol. Unit digit of 133^{63} is 7 and unit digit of 4^{49} is 4 so unit digit of $133^{63} \times 4^{49}$ will be $7 \times 4 = 28$ i.e. 8.

5. Cyclicity of 5.

$$5^1 = 5$$

$$5^2 = 25$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$5^4 = 625$$

Unit digit will always be 5.

6. Cyclicity of 6.

$$6^1 = 6$$

$$6^2 = 36$$

$$6^3 = 216$$

$$6^4 = 1296$$

Unit digit will always be 6.

Ex.11 Find unit digit of $4^{69} \times 6^5$

Sol. Unit digit of 4^{69} is 4 and unit digit of 6^5 is 6 so unit digit of $4^{69} \times 6^5$ will be $4 \times 6 = 24$ i.e. 4.

7. Cyclicity of 7.

$$7^1 = 7$$

$$7^2 = 49$$

$$7^3 = 343$$

$$7^4 = 2401$$

$$7^5 = 16807$$

$$7^6 = 117649$$

$$7^7 = 823543$$

$$7^8 = 5764801$$

Cycle of 7 is 7, 9, 3, 1

Ex.12 Find unit digit of $17^{17} \times 27^{27}$

Sol. Unit digit of 17^{17} is 7 and unit digit of 27^{27} is 3. So unit digit of $17^{17} \times 27^{27}$ will be $7 \times 3 = 21$ i.e. 1.

8. Cyclicity of 8.

$$8^1 = 8$$

$$8^2 = 64$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

$$8^4 = 4096$$

$$8^5 = 32768$$

So cycle of 8 is 8, 4, 2, 6.

Ex.13 Find unit digit of $18^{18} \times 28^{28} \times 288^{288}$.

Sol. Unit digit of 18^{18} is 4, unit digit of 28^{28} is 6, unit digit of 288^{288} is 6. So unit digit of $18^{18} \times 28^{28} \times 288^{288}$ will be $4 \times 6 \times 6 = 144$ i.e. 4.

9. Cyclicity of 9.

$$9^1 = 9$$

$$9^2 = 81$$

$$9^3 = 729$$

$$9^4 = 6561$$

Cycle of 9 is 9, 1.

In 9^n unit digit will be 9 if n is odd and unit digit will be 1 if n is even.

Ex.14 Find unit digit of

$$11^{11} + 12^{12} + 13^{13} + 14^{14} + 15^{15}$$

Sol. Unit digit of 11^{11} is 1

Unit digit of 12^{12} is 6

Unit digit of 13^{13} is 3

Unit digit of 14^{14} is 6

Unit digit of 15^{15} is 5

So unit digit of given sum will be

$$1 + 6 + 3 + 6 + 5 = 21 \text{ i.e. } 1.$$

Remember

Cyclicity table

$$1 : 1$$

$$2 : 2, 4, 6, 8$$

$$3 : 3, 9, 7, 1$$

$$4 : 4, 6$$

$$5 : 5$$

$$6 : 6$$

$$7 : 7, 9, 3, 1$$

$$8 : 8, 4, 2, 6$$

$$9 : 9, 1$$

$$0 : 0$$

9. Remainder Theorem

Remainder of expression $\frac{a \times b \times c}{n}$ [i.e. $a \times b \times c$ when

divided by n] is equal to the remainder of expression

$\frac{a_n \times b_n \times c_n}{n}$ [i.e. $a_n \times b_n \times c_n$ when divided by n], where

a_n is remainder when a is divided by n,

b_n is remainder when b is divided by n, and

c_n is remainder when c is divided by n.

Ex. 15 Find the remainder of $15 \times 17 \times 19$ when divided by 7.

Sol. Remainder of expression $\frac{15 \times 17 \times 19}{7}$ will be

$$\text{equal to } \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{7} = \frac{15}{7} = \frac{1}{7}.$$

i.e. 1.

On dividing 15 by 7 we get 1 as remainder

On dividing 17 by 7 we get 3 as remainder

On dividing 19 by 7 we get 5 as remainder and combined remainder will be equal to remainder

of $\frac{15}{7}$ i.e. 1.

10. Polynomial Theorem

This is very powerful theorem to find the remainder.

According to polynomial theorem.

$$(x + a)^n = x^n + {}^n C_1 x^{n-1} a + {}^n C_2 x^{n-2} a^2 + {}^n C_3 x^{n-3} a^3 \dots + {}^n C_{n-1} x^1 a^{n-1} + a^n \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{(x + a)^n}{x} = \frac{\left({}^n C_0 x^n + {}^n C_1 x^{n-1} a + {}^n C_2 x^{n-2} a^2 + {}^n C_3 x^{n-3} a^3 + \dots + {}^n C_{n-1} x^1 a^{n-1} + {}^n C_n a^n \right)}{x} \quad \dots(2)$$

remainder of expression (2) will be equal to

remainder of $\frac{a^n}{x}$ because rest of the term contains

x are completely divisible by x .

Ex. 16 Find the remainder of $\frac{9^{99}}{8}$.

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{9^{99}}{8} = \frac{(8+1)^{99}}{8}$$

According to polynomial theorem remainder will

be equal to remainder of the expression $\frac{1^{99}}{8}$

which is equal to 1.

Ex. 17 Find remainder of $\frac{5^{100}}{7}$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{5^{100}}{7} = \left[\frac{3 \times 7 + 4}{7} \right]^{50} \Rightarrow \frac{(4)^{50}}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2^{100}}{7} \Rightarrow \frac{(2^3)^{33} \times 2}{7} \Rightarrow \frac{(7+1)^{33}}{7} \times 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1 \times 2}{7}$$

\Rightarrow Remainder is 2.

11. More on Remainders

Case-I

On dividing a number by a, b & c if we get $a-k, b-k$ and $c-k$ as remainder respectively then that number will be $n \times \text{LCM of } [a, b, c] - k$.

For ex (I): On dividing a number by 4, 5 & 6 we get 3, 4, & 5 as remainder. Find the number.

Sol.:

	4,	5,	6
Remainder	3,	4,	5,

which is equal to $(4 - 1), (5 - 1), (6 - 1)$,
so that number will be:

$$n \times \text{LCM of } (4, 5, 6) - 1, = 60n - 1$$

If $n = 1, 60 - 1 = 59$ is smallest such natural number.

Note: n such numbers are possible. Here we have taken n as 1. Other numbers are 119, 179, 239, etc. Where value of n is 2, 3, & 4 respectively.

Ex. 18 On dividing a number by 5, 6 and 7 we get 3, 4 and 5 as remainder. Find the number.

Sol.

	5,	6,	7
Remainder	3,	4,	5

which is equal to $(5 - 2), (6 - 2), (7 - 2)$

that number will be:

$$n \times \text{LCM of } (5, 6, 7) - 2 = 210 - 2 = 208.$$

Note: Here we have taken value of n as 1.

Ex. 19 On dividing a number by 4, 5 and 6 we get 2, 3 and 4 as remainder find highest possible three digit such number.

Sol.

	4,	5,	6
Remainder	2,	3,	4

which is equal to $(4 - 2), (5 - 2), (6 - 2)$, that number will be:

$$n \times \text{LCM of } [4, 5, 6] - 2 = n \times 60 - 2$$

When $n = 1$ we get 58. Highest possible three digit such number will be 958.

Ex. 20 On dividing a number by 5, 6 and 7 we get 3, 4 and 5 as remainder. Find highest possible three digit such number.

Sol.

	5,	6,	7
Remainder	3,	4,	5

which is equal to $(5 - 2), (6 - 2), (7 - 2)$ that number will be:

$n * \text{LCM}(5, 6, 7) - 2 = n \times 210 - 2$
Highest possible three digit number will be 838.

Case-II

On dividing a number a, b and c if we get k as remainder always, then that number will be $(n - 1) \text{LCM of } (a, b, c) + k$.

Ex.21 On dividing a number by 5, 6 and 7 if we get 2 as remainder always, find that number

Sol. That number will be
 $(n - 1) \times \text{LCM of } [5, 6, 7] + 2$
 $\Rightarrow 2$ is such smallest number
next number will be $= 210 + 2 = 212$

Case-III

If a number after adding k is exactly divisible by a, b and c then that number will be.

$$n \times \text{LCM}(a, b, c) - k$$

Ex.22 Find a number which after adding 7 is divisible by 10, 11 and 12.

Sol. That number will be
 $n \times \text{LCM of } [10, 11, 12] - 7$
if $n = 1$ then
 $660 - 7 = 653$ Ans.

12. Base System

The Number system is used to represent any number using a set of symbols (digits /letters). The base defines the number of symbols in particular base system. We generally work in Decimal system as there are 10 digits (0, 1, 2,9). Some others systems are;

Binary base system: 2 symbols: 0, 1

Octal base system: 8 symbols: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7

Hexadecimal system: 16 symbols:

0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, A = 10, B = 11, C = 12,

D = 13, E = 14, F = 15

Converting any number from any Base system to Decimal number system:

$$abcd.efg_B = a \times B^3 + b \times B^2 + c \times B^1 + d \times B^0 \\ + e \times B^{-1} + f \times B^{-2} + g \times B^{-3}$$

Example:

$$1234.56_8 = 1 \times 8^3 + 2 \times 8^2 + 3 \times 8^1 + 4 \times 8^0 \\ + 5 \times 8^{-1} + 6 \times 8^{-2} \\ = 512 + 128 + 24 + 4 + 0.625 + 0.093750 \\ = 668.718750$$

Converting any number from Decimal to other Base system:

Divide the number by base and get the first remainder r_1 and Quotient q_1 .

Now divided q_1 by base and get remainder r_2 and Quotient q_2 .

Repeat the following process till we get the quotient $q_n = 0$.

Now the decimal number in base b is $r_n r_{n-1} \dots r_3 r_2 r_1$.

Example 1:

1. $(149)_{10} = ()_7$

		Remainder
7	149	
7	21	2
7	3	0
	0	3

$$(149)_{10} = (302)_7$$

2. Add $(432)_7 + (355)_7$

11 ← carry

$$(432)_7$$

$$(355)_7$$

$$1120$$

$$\text{as } 2 + 5 = (7)_{10} = (10)_7$$

$$3 + 5 + 1 = (9)_{10} = (12)_7$$

$$1 + 4 + 3 = (8)_{10} = (11)_7$$

Solved Examples

Q.1 The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 10, while when the digits are reversed, the number decreases by 54. Find the the changed number.

- (a) 28 (b) 19
(c) 37 (d) 46

Sol. (a)

Going through options we get $82 - 28 = 54$.

Q.2 The sum of two numbers is 15 and their geometric mean is 20% lower than their arithmetic mean. Find the numbers.

- (a) 11, 4 (b) 12, 3
(c) 13, 2 (d) 10, 5

Sol. (b)

Going through options only 12 and 3 satisfies the condition

$$AM = \frac{12+3}{2} = 7.5$$

$$GM = \sqrt{12 \times 3} = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ which is 20\% less than 7.5.}$$

Q.12 Find the GCD of the polynomials $(x + 3)^2(x - 2)(x + 1)^2$ and $(x + 1)^3(x + 3)(x + 4)$.

- (a) $(x + 3)^3(x + 1)^2(x - 2)(x + 4)$
 (b) $(x + 3)(x - 2)(x + 1)(x + 4)$
 (c) $(x + 3)(x + 1)^2$
 (d) None of these

Sol. (c)

GCD of $(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)^2$ and

$(x+1)^3(x+3)(x+4)$ will be $(x+3)(x+1)^2$

Q.13 Find the LCM of $(x + 3)(6x^2 + 5x - 4)$ and $(2x^2 + 7x + 3)(x + 3)$

- (a) $(2x + 1)(x + 3)(3x + 4)$
 (b) $(4x^2 - 1)(x + 3)^2(3x + 4)$
 (c) $(4x^2 - 1)(x + 3)(3x + 4)$
 (d) $(2x - 1)(x + 3)(3x + 4)$

Sol. (b)

$$(x + 3)(6x^2 + 5x - 4) = (x + 3)(2x - 1)(3x + 4)$$

$$(2x^2 + 7x + 3)(x + 3) = (2x + 1)(x + 3)(x + 3)$$

$$\text{LCM} = (2x + 1)(2x - 1)(x + 3)^2(3x + 4)$$

$$= (4x^2 - 1)(x + 3)^2(3x + 4)$$

Q.14 The product of three consecutive natural numbers, the first of which is an even number, is always divisible by

- (a) 12 (b) 24
 (c) 8 (d) All of these

Sol. (d)

Three consecutive number will be $n(n + 1)(n + 2)$ if n is even number then $(n + 2)$ will also be an even number and one of them will be divisible by 3. Hence number is always divisible by 12.

Q.15 Find the pairs of natural numbers whose least common multiple is 78 and the greatest common divisor is 13.

- (a) 58 and 13 or 16 and 29
 (b) 38 and 23 or 36 and 49
 (c) 18 and 73 or 56 and 93
 (d) 78 and 13 or 26 and 39

Sol. (d)

$$\text{LCM} = 78 \text{ and } \text{GCD} = 13$$

Clearly 13, 78 and 26, 39 are the two numbers.

Q.16 Fill in the blank indicated by a star in the number $4*56$ so as to make it divisible by 33

- (a) 3 (b) 4
 (c) 5 (d) None of these

Sol. (a)

$4*56$ is divisible by 33 if and only if it is divisible by 3 and 11.

$4*56$ will be divisible by 3 if * will be equal to 0, 3, 6, 9

$4*56$ is divisible by 11 if $(4 + 5) - (* + 6)$ will be divisible by 11 so * should be 3.

Q.17 Find the least number which being divided by 9, 12, 16 and 30 leaves in each case a remainder 3?

- (a) 623 (b) 723
 (c) 728 (d) None of these

Sol. (b)

LCM of 9, 12, 16 and 30 is 720 so required number is $\text{LCM} + 3 = 723$

Q.18 Find the greatest number less than 10000 which is divisible by 48, 60 and 64

- (a) 9600 (b) 8500
 (c) 7600 (d) None of these

Sol. (a)

The required number will be the largest four digit number in form of $n \times (\text{LCM})$ of 48, 60 and 64 LCM of 48, 60 and 64 is 960

So the largest four digit number will be 9600

Q.19 Find the least multiple of 11 which when divided by 8, 9, 12, 14 leaves 4 as remainder in each case.

- (a) 1012 (b) 1037
 (c) 1090 (d) None of these

Sol. (a)

The number is divisible by 11 and can be written in form $n(\text{LCM}) + 4$, LCM of 8, 9, 12, 14 is 504 So the number may be 508 & 1012 but 508 is not divisible by 11 so it is 1012

Q.20 The LCM of two number is 12 times their HCF. The sum of HCF and LCM is 403. If one number is 93 find the other.

- (a) 134 (b) 124
 (c) 128 (d) None of these

Sol. (b)

It is given that LCM = 12 times HCF

also LCM + HCF = 403

So, 13 HCF = 403, \Rightarrow HCF = 31

LCM = 372 also we know that HCF

HCF \times LCM = Number(1) \times Number(2)

$31 \times 372 = 93 \times N_2 \quad \therefore N_2 = 124$

Q.21 I have to spend $\frac{1}{10}$ of my income on house rent, $\frac{1}{10}$ of remainder on conveyance $\frac{1}{3}$ of further remainder on children's education after which I have Rs. 648 left over. What is my income?

- (a) Rs. 1200 (b) Rs. 1400
(c) Rs. 1700 (d) None of these

Sol. (a)

One alternate method

Let I have x rupees

After spending $\frac{1}{10}$ of it on house rent I have

$\frac{9x}{10}$. Now out of $\frac{9x}{10}$ I spent $\frac{1}{10}$ of it i.e., $\frac{9}{100}x$ on conveyance so remainder will be

$$\frac{9}{10}x - \frac{9}{100}x = \frac{81x}{100}$$

Further I spent $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{81x}{100}$ i.e. $\frac{27x}{100}$ into children

education now I have $\frac{54x}{100}$,

$$\text{So, } \frac{54x}{100} = 648, \quad x = 1200$$

Q.22 A man had two sons. To the elder he gave $\frac{5}{11}$ of

his property, to the younger $\frac{5}{11}$ of remainder, the rest to the widow. Find the Share of the sons if the widow gets Rs. 3600.

- (a) Rs. 1200, 1000 (b) Rs. 6000, 2000
(c) Rs. 7500, 1000 (d) None of these

Sol. (d)

Younger son gets

$$3600 \times \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{5}{11}} \right) \times \frac{5}{11} = \text{Rs. } 3000$$

Elder son gets

$$3000 \times \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{5}{11}} \right) = \text{Rs. } 5500$$

Previous RRB-JE Questions

Q.1 If a number is divisible by 899, the remainder will be 63. If same number is divisible by 29, the remainder will be

- (a) 10 (b) 5
(c) 4 (d) 2

[RRB (JE) 2014]

Sol. (b)

Let quotient be x .

$$\therefore \text{Number} = 899x + 63 = 29(31x + 2) + 5$$

\therefore It is clear that if number is divided by 29, the remainder will be 5.

Q.2 Unit's place digit in $962 \times 357 \times 133$ is

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 7 (d) 0

[RRB (JE) 2014]

Sol. (a)

Unit's place digit in $962 \times 357 \times 133$

$$= \text{Unit's place digit in } 2 \times 7 \times 3$$

$$= \text{Unit's place digit in } 14 \times 3$$

$$= \text{Unit's place digit in } 4 \times 3$$

$$= \text{Unit's place digit in } 12 = 2$$

Q.3 What is the sum of the first 17 terms of an arithmetic progression if the first term is -20 and last term is 28?

- (a) 68 (b) 156
(c) 142 (d) 242

[RRB (JE) 2015]

Sol. (a)

Here, first term = -20 and last term = 28, $n = 17$

$$\therefore \text{Required sum} = n \frac{(\text{First term} + \text{last term})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{17}{2} (-20 + 28) = 68$$

Q.4 By adding the same constant to each of 31, 7, -1 a geometric progression results. The common ratio is

- (a) 13 (b) $2\frac{1}{3}$
(c) -12 (d) None of these

[RRB (JE) 2015]

Sol. (d)

A sequence is said to be in GP if the ratio of a term to its preceding term is constant. In 31, 7, -1. If we add 5, by hit and trial method, the sequence formed is 36, 12, 4 which is in GP

$$\text{Common ratio} = \frac{123}{36} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Q.5 What is the sum of the first 12 terms of an arithmetic progression if the first term is -19 and last term is 36?

- (a) 192 (b) 230
(c) 102 (d) 214

[RRB (JE) 2014]

Sol. (c)

Here first term

$$= -19 \text{ and last term} = 36$$

$$n = 12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Required sum} &= n \left(\frac{\text{First term} + \text{Last term}}{2} \right) \\ &= 12 \left(\frac{-19 + 36}{2} \right) = 12 \times \frac{17}{2} = 102 \end{aligned}$$

Q.6 If 7 times of the seventh term of an Arithmetic Progression (AP) is equal to 11 times its eleventh term, then the 18th term of the AP will be,

- (a) 1 (b) 0
(c) 2 (d) -3

[RRB (JE) 2015]

Sol. (b)

According to the question,

$$7 \times \text{seventh term} = 11 \times \text{eleventh term}$$

$$7 \times [a + (7 - 1)d] = 11 \times [a + (11 - 1)d]$$

$$7 \times [a + 6d] = 11 \times [a + 10d]$$

$$a(18 - 1)d = 0$$

Hence, 18th term of AP = 0



PRACTICE SET : QUESTIONS

Q.1 $\sqrt{3\sqrt{80} + \frac{3}{9+4\sqrt{5}}} = ?$

- (a) $\sqrt{3\sqrt{5}}$ (b) 3
(c) $3\sqrt{3}$ (d) $3 + 2\sqrt{5}$

Q.2 x and y are integers and if $\frac{x^2}{y^3}$ is even integer

then which of the following must be an even integer?

- (a) $x - y$ (b) $y + 1$
(c) $\frac{x^2}{y^4}$ (d) xy

Q.3 What is the tens' digit of the sum of the first 50 terms of 1, 11, 111, 1111, 11111, 111111,.....?

- (a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 8

Q.4 If $81^y = \frac{1}{27^x}$, in terms of y , $x = ?$

- (a) $\frac{3y}{4}$ (b) $-\frac{3y}{4}$
(c) $\frac{4y}{3}$ (d) $-\frac{4y}{3}$

Q.5 If $\frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{31} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{33} < \frac{1}{n}$; then n ?

- (a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12

Q.6 If one integer is greater than another integer by 3, and the difference of their cubes is 117, what could be their sum?

- (a) 11 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 9

Q.7 Which of these has total 24 positive factors?

- (a) $21^5 \times 2^3$ (b) $2^7 \times 12^3$
(c) $2^6 \times 3^4$ (d) 63×55

Q.8 Two numbers, x and y are such that when divided by 6, they leave remainder 4 and 5 respectively. Find the remainder when $x^3 + y^3$ is divided by 6?

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

Q.9 What is the remainder when $N = (1! + 2! + 3! + \dots + 1000!)^{40}$ is divided by 10?

- (a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 7 (d) 8

Q.10 Set A is formed by selecting some of the numbers from the first 100 natural numbers such that the HCF of any two numbers in the set A is 5, what is the maximum number elements that set A can have?

- (a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

- Q.11** Let x and y be positive integers such that x is prime and y is composite. Then,
 (a) $y - x$ cannot be an even integer
 (b) $\frac{x+y}{x}$ cannot be an even integer
 (c) $(x+y)$ cannot be even.
 (d) None of the above statements are true
- Q.12** Let $N = 1421 \times 1423 \times 1425$. What is the remainder when N is divided by 12?
 (a) 0 (b) 9
 (c) 3 (d) 6
- Q.13** When a four digit number is divided by 85 it leaves a remainder of 39. If the same number is divided by 17 the remainder would be ?
 (a) 2 (b) 5
 (c) 7 (d) 9
- Q.14** Integers 34041 and 32506 when divided by a three-digit integer n leave the same remainder. What is n ?
 (a) 289 (b) 367
 (c) 453 (d) 307
- Q.15** A box contains 100 tickets, numbered from 1 to 100. A person picks out three tickets from the box, such that the product of the numbers on two of the tickets yields the number on the third ticket. Which of the following tickets can never be picked as third ticket?
 (a) 10 (b) 12
 (c) 25 (d) 26
- Q.16** N is a natural number, then how many values of N are possible such that $\frac{6N^3 + 3N^2 + N + 24}{N}$ is also a Natural Number?
 (a) 6 (b) 7
 (c) 8 (d) 9
- Q.17** What is the unit digit of $39^{53} \times 27^{23} \times 36^{12}$?
 (a) 2 (b) 4
 (c) 6 (d) 8
- Q.18** How many number of zeros are there if we multiply all the prime numbers between 0 and 200.
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
- Q.19** A man wrote all the natural numbers starting from 1 in a series. What will be the 50th digit of the number?
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
- Q.20** $N = n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)$; where n is a natural number. Which of the following statement/s is/are true?
 1. Unit digit of N is 0.
 2. N is perfectly divisible by 24.
 3. N is perfect square.
 4. N is odd.
 (a) 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 (c) 1 only (d) 1 and 2 only
- Q.21** How many factors of $N = 12^{12} \times 14^{14} \times 15^{15}$ are multiple of $K = 12^{10} \times 14^{10} \times 15^{10}$
 (a) $2 \times 4 \times 5$ (b) $3 \times 5 \times 6$
 (c) $8 \times 7 \times 4 \times 5$ (d) $9 \times 8 \times 6 \times 5$
- Q.22** In a certain base $137 + 254 = 402$ then
 What is the sum of $342 + 562$ in that base
 (a) 904 (b) 1014
 (c) 1104 (d) 1024

Solutions: Number Systems

1. (c)

Method (i) $\sqrt{3\sqrt{80} + \frac{3}{9+4\sqrt{5}}}$ using rationalization

$$= \sqrt{3\sqrt{80} + \frac{3}{9+4\sqrt{5}} \times \left(\frac{9-4\sqrt{5}}{9-4\sqrt{5}}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{3\sqrt{80} + \frac{(3 \times 9 - 3 \times 4\sqrt{5})}{9^2 - (4\sqrt{5})^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{3\sqrt{80} + \frac{27 - 12\sqrt{5}}{81 - 80}}$$

$$= \sqrt{3\sqrt{16 \times 5} + 27 - 12\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{3 \times 4 \times \sqrt{5} + 27 - 12\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{12\sqrt{5} + 27 - 12\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{27} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

Alternative Method

$$\sqrt{\left(3\sqrt{80} + \frac{3}{9+4\sqrt{5}}\right)}$$

$$3\sqrt{80} \cong 3\sqrt{81} \cong 27$$

and $\frac{3}{9+4\sqrt{5}} < 1$

Thus, $\sqrt{3\sqrt{80} + \frac{3}{9+4\sqrt{5}}} \cong \sqrt{3\sqrt{81}}$
 $\cong \sqrt{3 \times 9} = 3\sqrt{3}$

2. (d)

if $\frac{x^2}{y^3} = \text{even}$

$$x^2 = y^3 \text{ even}$$

$\Rightarrow x^2 \Rightarrow \text{even}$

and x is integer

$\Rightarrow x = \text{even}$

so only xy must be even.

3. (b)

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & 1 \\ & & & 1\ 1 \\ & & 1\ 1\ 1 & \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 50 \text{ terms} \dots & 1\ 1\ 1 & & \\ \hline & & & 40 \end{array}$$

unit digit $(1 + 1 \dots 50 \text{ times}) = 0$

and carry = 5

tens digit $(1 + 1 + \dots 49 \text{ times}) + \text{carry } 5 = 4$

4. (d)

$$81^y = \frac{1}{27^x}$$

$\Rightarrow (3^4)^y = (3^{-3})^x$

$\Rightarrow (3^4)^y = (3)^{-3x}$

as $a^m = a^n$

and $a \neq -1, 0, +1$

$\Rightarrow m = n$

so $4y = -3x$

$$x = -\frac{4}{3}y$$

5. (b)

$$\frac{1}{30} > \frac{1}{33}; \frac{1}{30} > \frac{1}{31}; \frac{1}{30} > \frac{1}{31};$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30} > \frac{1}{31} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{33}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{30} > \frac{1}{31} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{33}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} > \frac{1}{31} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{33}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$\Rightarrow n = 10$

and
 OR $\frac{1}{31} > \frac{1}{33}; \frac{1}{32} > \frac{1}{33}; \frac{1}{33} = \frac{1}{33}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{31} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{33} > \frac{3}{33}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{31} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{33} > \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$n = 10$

6. (b)

Use plugging in

as $(x + 3)^3 - x^3 = 117$

$x + 3 \geq 5$ as $(x + 3)^3 \geq 117$

put $x = 2$

$\Rightarrow 5^3 - 2^2 = 125 - 8 = 117$

$\Rightarrow x = 2, x + 3 = 5$

So, sum of both numbers = 7

Alternative Method

$$(x + 3)^3 - x^3 = 117$$

$$x^3 + (3)^3 + 3(x)(3)(x + 3) - x^3 = 117$$

$$x^3 + 27 + 27x + 9x^2 - x^3 = 117$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 27x - 90 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 5)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = 2, -5$$

\Rightarrow so either 2, 5, or -5, -2

Thus sum = 7, OR = -7

7. (d)

Put in prime factorization theorem.

(a) $21^5 \times 2^3 = 3^5 \times 7^5 \times 2^3$

Total factors = $6 \times 6 \times 4 \neq 24$

(b) $2^7 \times (2^2 \times 3)^3 = 2^{13} \times 3^3$

Total factors = $14 \times 4 \neq 24$

(c) $2^6 \times 3^4 = \text{factors } 7 \times 5 \neq 24$

(d) $63 \times 55 = 3^2 \times 7^1 \times 5^1 \times 11^1$

Factors = $3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 24$

8. (b)

$$\text{Rem} \frac{[x]}{6} = 4, \text{ Rem} \frac{[y]}{6} = 5$$

$$\text{Rem} = \frac{[x^3 + y^3]}{6} = \frac{[4^3 + 5^3]}{6}$$

$$= \frac{[6+125]}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rem} \left[\frac{4+5}{6} \right] = \text{Rem} \left(\frac{9}{6} \right) = 3$$

9. (a)

$$N = (1! + 2! + 3! + 4! + \dots + 1000!)$$

Now we have to check only

$1! + 2! + 3! + 4!$ as after that will factorial has unit digit as 0

$$5! = 120$$

$$6! = 720 \text{ and so on}$$

Thus unit digit of $(1! + 2! + 3! + 4! + 0)$ for all other

$$\Rightarrow (1 + 2 + 6 + 4 + 0)^{40}$$

Unit digits of all factorial

$$\Rightarrow (3)^{40} = (3)^{4k}$$

$\Rightarrow 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \Rightarrow 1$ unit digit. Hence when $(3)^{40} \div 10$, Remainder will be 1.

10. (c)

As there should be only 5 which should be common between any two number

so number may be $(5x_1, 5x_2, 5x_3, \dots, 5x_n)$

$$\text{and HFC}(x_i, x_j) = 1$$

Thus, number are

$$(5 \times 1, 5 \times 2, 5 \times 3, 5 \times 5, \dots)$$

because $(x_i, x_j) = 1$

Then only prime number will work.

so $5 \times 19 = 95$ is biggest number.

so $5 \times 1, 5 \times 2, 5 \times 3, 5 \times 5, 5 \times 7, 5 \times 11, 5 \times 13,$

$5 \times 17, 5 \times 19$, total 9 number.

11. (d)

Plugging in

$$(a) \quad y = 10, x = 2 \\ = 10 - 2 = 8X$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{x+y}{x} = 1 + \frac{y}{x} \\ y = 9, x = 3$$

$$1 + \frac{9}{3} = 1 + 3 = 4X$$

$$(c) \quad (x + y) = 10 + 2 = 12X$$

(d) None of above is true.

12. (c)

$$\text{Rem} \left[\frac{1421 \times 1423 \times 1425}{12} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rem} \frac{[5 \times 7 \times 9]}{12} = \text{Rem} \frac{[35 \times 9]}{17}$$

$$\text{Rem} \frac{[11 \times 9]}{12} = \text{Rem} \frac{[99]}{12} = 3$$

13. (b)

$$n = 85K + 39$$

$$\text{Now} \quad \frac{n}{17} = \frac{85K + 39}{17} = 5K + \frac{34 + 5}{17}$$

$$= 5K + 2 + \frac{5}{17}$$

\Rightarrow Remainder is 5.

14. (d)

Suppose division 'd' and remainder is 'r'.

$$\Rightarrow 34041 = q_1 d + r$$

$$\text{and } 32506 = q_2 d + r$$

$$\Rightarrow 15365 = (q_1 - q_2)d$$

\Rightarrow d should be factor 1535

So, only 307 is factor of 1535 in given option.

15. (c)

(a) $100 = 5 \times 2$ possible

(b) $12 = 6 \times 2$ possible

(c) $25 = 5 \times 5$ not possible as only one 5 Number ticket

(d) $30 = 15 \times 2$ possible

16. (c)

Suppose

$$\frac{6N^3 + 3N^2 + N + 24}{N} = M = \text{Natural Number}$$

$$\text{So, } M = 6N^2 + 3N + 1 + \frac{24}{N}$$

Thus to be M as a natural number $\frac{24}{N}$ should

be

Natural number thus N should be factor of 24.

$$\text{So, } 24 = 2^3 \times 3^1$$

$$\text{Factors} = 4 \times 2 = 8$$

8 values can be taken by N.

17. (a)

Unit digit of

$$39^{53} \times 27^{23} \times 36^{12}$$

Unit digit of $(9^{53} \times 7^{23} \times 6^{12})$

$$= (9^{4K+1} \times 7^{4K+3} \times 6^{4K})$$

$$\Rightarrow (9 \times 3 \times 6) = 2 = \text{units digit}$$

Analogies

CHAPTER

1



Learning Objectives

After completion of this chapter, you should have a thorough understanding of the following:

- Word analogy
- Letter analogy
- Number analogy
- Mixed analogy
- Kinds of questions which are asked in RRB-JE
- Methods of solving.



Introduction to the topic

Questions on analogy test the ability of a candidate to understand the relationship between two given elements and apply the same relationship to find the one asked in the question.

With respect to preparation for the RRB-JE Examination, Analogies has been seen to be one of the most important topics in the General Intelligence and Reasoning part of CBT-1 with a total of 6 questions in the last conducted exam. This chapter will give you a clear understanding of the definitions and the concepts, and help you develop a keen insight about different kinds of analogies asked in the RRB-JE.



Type of Questions

Question asked from this topic are based on concepts: Word analogy, Letter analogy, Number analogy and Mixed analogy

If the relationship between one pair of words is similar to another pair of words then we say that both the pair of words is analogous to each other. In simple words, the relationship between two words must be same for other words associated with them too.

For Example

Devotee: Temple and Patient: Hospital is a parallel pair of words because they have similar kind of relationship between them. As devotees go to temple; patients go to hospital.

Note: In this section we have to analyze the relationship between two given pairs and find the relationship between other two pairs among which one is given in the question and other one will be present in the options.

Types of Analogy

Analogy can be categorized into following two types:

- Words Analogy
- Number Analogy

Word analogy again can be reclassified into following two sections:

- Meaningful Words
- Non- Meaningful Words

1. Kinds of Word Relationship

First find the relationship between the two given words and once you find that, go for finding the similar relationship word for the asked word from the given options.

2. Opposite Relationship

If two given pairs are opposite in meaning to each other, similar kind of relationship has to chosen for the question pair from the given options.

For example: Kinetic : Potential

3. Synonymous Relationship

The two words of the question pairs are similar in meaning and that relationship has to be found among the words given in the answer choice word pair.

For example: Huge : Big

4. Cause and Effect

Here if one word will be the cause then other will be its effect.

For example: Fire : Death

5. Worker and Article Relationship

Here the relationship is about the maker or producer with its production.

For example: Writer : Novel

6. Worker and Tool Relationship

Relationship is among a particular class of people and the tools used by them.

For example: Student : Pen

7. Tool and Object Relationship

It describes the relationship between the tool and its corresponding object.

For example: Paint : Wall

8. Number Analogy

There will be certain relationship among the first two numbers. We have to find that and accordingly solve the question.

Ex.1 4 : 8 :: 16 : ?

- (a) 21 (b) 19
(c) 32 (d) 51

Sol. (c)

Here either $4 + 4 = 8$ or $4 \times 2 = 8$. Following the similar fashion, our answer should be either $16 + 4 = 20$ or $16 + 16 = 32$.

As 20 is not there but 32 is there, hence it is the correct answer.

Solved Examples

Q.1 In the following question, select the related word from the given alternatives.

Square : Four :: ? : ?

- (a) Rectangle : Five (b) Hexagon : Seven
(c) Rhombus : Six (d) Triangle : Three

Sol. (d)

Square has four sides.

Similarly, triangle has three sides.

Q.2 In the following question, select the related letter pair from the given alternatives.

TRAP : YWFU :: FROG : ?

- (a) KHLG (b) KWTL
(c) WKLH (d) FGHL

Sol. (b)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T \xrightarrow{+5} Y & & F \xrightarrow{+5} K \\ R \xrightarrow{+5} W & & R \xrightarrow{+5} W \\ A \xrightarrow{+5} F & :: & O \xrightarrow{+5} T \\ P \xrightarrow{+5} U & & G \xrightarrow{+5} L \end{array}$$

Q.3 In the following question, select the related letters from the given alternatives.

FAN : MZU :: LIP : ?

- (a) FGA (b) KRO
(c) ANP (d) TSQ

Sol. (b)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F \xrightarrow{27-6} U & & L \xrightarrow{27-12} O \\ A \xrightarrow{27-1} Z & :: & I \xrightarrow{27-9} R \\ N \xrightarrow{27-14} M & & P \xrightarrow{27-16} K \end{array}$$

Q.4 In the following question, select the related number from the given alternatives.

46 : 24 :: 54 : ?

- (a) 30 (b) 24
(c) 20 (d) 36

Sol. (c)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 46 \xrightarrow{4 \times 6} 24 \\ 54 \xrightarrow{5 \times 4} 20 \end{array}$$

Q.5 In the following question, select the related number from the given alternatives.

11 : 24 :: 23 : ?

- (a) 42 (b) 36
(c) 54 (d) 58

Sol. (b)

$$\begin{array}{l} 11 + 13 = 24 \\ 23 + 13 = 36 \end{array}$$

Previous RRB-JE Questions

Q.1 Bird : Wing :: Fish : ?

- (a) Gill (b) Fin
(c) Tail (d) Scale

[RRB (JE) 2014]

Sol. (b)

Wing is the organ for movement of Bird. Similarly, Fin is the organ for movement of Fish.

Q.2 48 : 122 :: 168 : ?

- (a) 215 (b) 225
(c) 290 (d) 292

[RRB (JE) 2014]

Sol. (c)

As,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 48 & : & 122 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (7^2 - 1) & & (7 + 4)^2 + 1 \end{array}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 168 & : & 290 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (13^2 - 1) & & (13 + 4)^2 + 1 \end{array}$$

Q.3 Touch is related to feel in the same way is Hear is related to

- (a) Listen (b) Noise
(c) Loudness (d) Vibrate

[RRB (JE) 2015]

Sol. (a)

As, touch and feel are synonyms, similarly hear and listen are synonyms.

Q.4 Dictionary : Words :: ? : Date

- (a) Day (b) Girlfriend
(c) Almanac (d) Plam

[RRB (JE) 2015]

Sol. (c)

As, Dictionary contains words, similarly Almanac contains date.

Q.5 East : North-West :: North : ?

- (a) West (b) South-East
(c) North-East (d) South-West

[RRB (JE) 2015]

Sol. (d)

As, we move 135° anticlockwise from East direction we get North-West direction. Similarly, when we move 135° anticlockwise from North direction we get South-West direction.

Q.6 27 : 9 :: 125 : ?

- (a) 5 (b) 12
(c) 25 (d) 45

[RRB (JE) 2015]

Sol. (c)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{As, } 27 & 9 & \text{Similarly, } 125 \quad \boxed{25} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 3^3 & 3^2 & 5^3 \quad 5^2 \end{array}$$

Q.7 14 : 49 :: 18 : ?

- (a) 56 (b) 59
(c) 63 (d) 85

[RRB (JE) 2015]

Sol. (c)

As, $(14 \div 2) \times 7 = 7 \times 7 = 49$

Similarly, $(18 \div 2) \times 7 = 9 \times 7 = 63$

Q.8 The numbers in each group are related in a certain way. Choose the correct number from among the alternatives that will replace the question mark.

(3 [9] 6) (7 [25] 12) (11 [?] 15)

- (a) 28 (b) 16
(c) 32 (d) 36

[RRB (JE) 2015]

Sol. (b)

As, $6 - 3 = 3 \Rightarrow 3^2 = 9$ (Middle number)

and $12 - 7 = 5 \Rightarrow 5^2 = 25$ (Middle number)

Similarly, $15 - 11 = 4 \Rightarrow 4^2 = 16$ (Middle number).



PRACTICE SET : QUESTIONS

Q.1 In the following question, select the related word pair from the given alternatives.

Rain : Clouds :: ? : ?

- (a) Rice : Food
(b) Grey : Colour
(c) Heat : Sun
(d) Snow : Mountains

Q.2 In the following question, select the related word from the given alternatives.

Cactus : Plant :: Rice : ?

- (a) Basmati (b) Crop
(c) White (d) Rabi

Q.3 In the following question, select the related letters from the given alternatives

LERI : PJVN :: MONT : ?

- (a) WRTY (b) QTRY
(c) RITY (d) RQYB

Q.4 In the following question, select the related letters from the given alternatives.

SAT : WEX :: MET : ?

- (a) AQI (b) IYX
(c) FHY (d) QIX

Q.5 In the following question, select the related number from the given alternatives.

38 : 53 :: 53 : ?

- (a) 72 (b) 68
(c) 79 (d) 87

Q.6 In the following question, select the related number from the given alternatives.

9 : 81 :: 11 : ?

- (a) 78 (b) 93
(c) 121 (d) 146

Q.7 In the following question, select the related word pair from the given alternatives.

Car : Tyre :: ? : ?

- (a) House : Room (b) Labour : Salary
(c) Camera : Photo (d) House : People

Q.8 In the following question, select the related letters from the given alternatives.

ROCK : VSGO :: BELT : ?

- (a) AKLM (b) FIPX
(c) FCXT (d) ERPX

Q.9 In the following question, select the related letters from the given alternatives.

LS : HO :: TQ : ?

- (a) FM (b) PM
(c) CL (d) TF

Q.10 In the following question, select the related number from the given alternatives.

11 : 121 :: 15 : ?

- (a) 289 (b) 343
(c) 225 (d) 217

Solutions: Analogies

1. (c)
Clouds give Rain. Similarly, Sun gives Heat.

2. (b)
Cactus is a plant. Similarly, Rice is a crop.

3. (b)

L $\xrightarrow{+4}$ P	M $\xrightarrow{+4}$ Q
E $\xrightarrow{+5}$ J	O $\xrightarrow{+5}$ T
R $\xrightarrow{+4}$ V	N $\xrightarrow{+4}$ R
I $\xrightarrow{+5}$ N	T $\xrightarrow{+5}$ Y

4. (d)

S $\xrightarrow{+4}$ W	M $\xrightarrow{+4}$ Q
A $\xrightarrow{+4}$ E	E $\xrightarrow{+4}$ I
T $\xrightarrow{+4}$ X	T $\xrightarrow{+4}$ X

5. (b)

38 : 53	::	53 : 68
↓		↓
38 + 15	↗	53 + 15

6. (c)

9 : 81	::	11 : 121
↓		↓
9 ²	↗	11 ²

7. (a)
Cars have Tyres.
Similarly, Houses have Rooms.

8. (b)

R $\xrightarrow{+4}$ V	B $\xrightarrow{+4}$ F
O $\xrightarrow{+4}$ S	E $\xrightarrow{+4}$ I
C $\xrightarrow{+4}$ G	L $\xrightarrow{+4}$ P
K $\xrightarrow{+4}$ O	T $\xrightarrow{+4}$ X

9. (b)

L $\xrightarrow{-4}$ H	T $\xrightarrow{-4}$ P
S $\xrightarrow{-4}$ O	Q $\xrightarrow{-4}$ M

10. (c)

11 : 121	::	15 : 225
↘		↘
11 ²		15 ²



RRB-Junior Engineer Solved Paper (27-08-2015)

PAPER **1**

- Q.1** The HCF of two numbers is 15 and their LCM is 210. If one number is 105, the other number is
(a) 15 (b) 30
(c) 45 (d) 75
- Q.2** The least number which when divided by 10, 15 and 18 leaving remainder 5 in each case is
(a) 85 (b) 90
(c) 95 (d) 105
- Q.3** If $a : b = 4 : 5$ and $b : c = 2 : 3$, then $c : a$ is
(a) 15 : 8 (b) 8 : 15
(c) 4 : 5 (d) 3 : 4
- Q.4** If 25, x , 5, 3 are in proportion, then x is equal to
(a) 5 (b) 15
(c) 75 (d) 125
- Q.5** Successive discounts of 20% and 5% are equivalent to a single discount of
(a) 25% (b) 22%
(c) 21% (d) 24%
- Q.6** The simple interest on ₹800 for 3 yr at 5% per annum in rupees is
(a) 24 (b) 40
(c) 120 (d) 140
- Q.7** Compound interest on ₹8000 for 1 yr at 10% per annum compounded half yearly is
(a) 800 (b) 1680
(c) 840 (d) 820
- Q.8** If CP of 7 articles is equal to SP of 5 articles, then in the whole transaction there is a profit of
(a) 40% (b) 30%
(c) 25% (d) 200/7%
- Q.9** To gain 20% after allowing a discount of 5%, the shopkeeper should mark the price of the article which cost him ₹475 as
(a) ₹4500 (b) ₹550
(c) ₹600 (d) ₹650
- Q.10** A shopkeeper mixed 35 kg of wheat which cost him ₹15 per kg with 25 kg of wheat which costs him ₹20 per kg. He sells the mixture at ₹22 per kg. His gain is
(a) $\frac{1180}{41}\%$ (b) $\frac{1475}{66}\%$
(c) $\frac{1080}{41}\%$ (d) $\frac{1324}{41}\%$
- Q.11** In two Vessels A and B, the milk and water are in the ratio of 3 : 4 and 2 : 3 respectively. The ratio in which these are mixed to obtain new mixture which contains milk and water in the ratio 20 : 29 is
(a) 6 : 5 (b) 7 : 9
(c) 2 : 5 (d) 3 : 5
- Q.12** A person cycles from one place to another in 100 min. If his speed is 18 km/h, the distance between places is
(a) 20 km (b) 30 km
(c) 15 km (d) 25 km
- Q.13** A train 200 m long is moving at 68 km/h. The time in seconds, it will take to pass another train 150 m long which is moving at 50 km/h in the same direction from the moment they meet is
(a) 40 (b) 50
(c) 60 (d) 70
- Q.14** A and B can do a piece of work in 24 days. If efficiency of A is double than B, then in how many days B alone can do the same work?
(a) 72 (b) 60
(c) 36 (d) 30
- Q.15** P and Q can do a piece of work in 12 days, Q and R in 15 days and R and P in 20 days. In how many days R alone can do the same work?
(a) 70 (b) 60
(c) 45 (d) 30

- Q.16** The average of first six even whole numbers is
 (a) 5 (b) 6
 (c) 7 (d) 8
- Q.17** The average weight of 100 students is 46 kg. The average weight of girls is 40 kg. If the number of girls is 40, the average weight of boys in kilograms is
 (a) 40 (b) 45
 (c) 50 (d) 60
- Q.18** The common difference of an AP in which $a_{18} - a_{13} = 45$ is
 (a) -9 (b) 9
 (c) -5 (d) 5
- Q.19** The 10th term of the GP 3, 1, $1/3$, ... is
 (a) 3^{-10} (b) 3^{-9}
 (c) 3^{-8} (d) 3^9
- Q.20** A ladder 15 m long just reaches the top of a vertical wall. If the ladder makes an angle of 60° with the wall, the distance of the foot of the ladder from the wall is
 (a) 7.5 m (b) $5\sqrt{3}$ m
 (c) $10\sqrt{3}$ m (d) $\frac{15\sqrt{3}}{2}$ m
- Q.21** From a point on the bridge across a river the angles of depression of the bank on the opposite side of the river are 60° and 45° respectively. If the bridge is at a height of 4 m from the bank, the width of the river is
 (a) $\frac{4(3 + \sqrt{3})}{3}$ m (b) $4(\sqrt{3} + 1)$ m
 (c) $\frac{2(1 + \sqrt{3})}{3}$ m (d) $2(2\sqrt{3} + 1)$ m
- Q.22** If $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 + ax + 1$, then a is equal to
 (a) 1 (b) -1
 (c) 2 (d) -2
- Q.23** One of the factors of $(49x^2 - 1) + (1 + 7x)^2$ is
 (a) $7 + x$ (b) $7 - x$
 (c) $14x$ (d) $7x - 1$
- Q.24** All values of k for which $2x^2 + kx + 8 = 0$ has real roots is
 (a) $-8 < k < 8$ (b) $-8 < k < 8$
 (c) $-2\sqrt{2} \leq k \leq 2\sqrt{2}$ (d) $2\sqrt{2} \leq k \leq -2\sqrt{2}$
- Q.25** The sum and product of the roots of the equation $-5x^2 + 2x - 10 = 0$ are respectively
 (a) $-\frac{2}{5}, 2$ (b) $2, -\frac{2}{5}$
 (c) $\frac{2}{5}, 2$ (d) $-\frac{2}{5}, -2$
- Q.26** Pointing to a portrait, Suresh said, "His father is the husband of my father's only daughter." How is the person in the portrait related to Suresh?
 (a) Uncle (b) Nephew
 (c) Cousin (d) Brother
- Q.27** The first two numbers on the left of the sign '::' are related in a certain way. The same relationship holds for the second pair of numbers on the right side of the sign '::' of which one is missing. Find the missing one from the alternatives.
 $27 : 65 :: 125 : ?$
 (a) 217 (b) 237
 (c) 253 (d) 344
- Q.28** The two words on the left side of the sign '::' are related in a certain way. The same relationship holds for the second pair of words on the right side of the sign '::' of which one is missing. Find the missing one from the alternatives.
 School : Student :: Hospital : ?
 (a) Doctor (b) Patient
 (c) Nurse (d) Inmates
- Q.29** A team of five is to be selected from among five boys P, Q, R, S and T and four girls A, B, C and D with the following conditions.
 (i) B and R have to be put together.
 (ii) P cannot be put with D.
 (iii) C and Q cannot be together.
 (iv) S cannot be put with A.
 If the team would consist of 3 boys and 2 girls, the team will consist of
 (a) RTSBA (b) TCA PQ
 (c) DTQPS (d) QBATR

Q.30 Arrange the following words in a meaningful logical sequence and choose the appropriate number sequence from the alternatives.

1. Wall 2. Brick
3. Decoration 4. House
5. Clay 6. Room
(a) 2, 5, 1, 6, 3, 4 (b) 5, 2, 1, 6, 3, 4
(c) 5, 2, 1, 6, 4, 3 (d) 5, 1, 2, 6, 4, 3

Q.31 The numbers in each group related in a certain way. Choose the correct number from among the alternatives that will replace question mark?

- (3 [5] 4) (5 [13] 12) (6 [?] 8)
(a) 11 (b) 10
(c) 14 (d) 9

Q.32 In a certain language, '283' means 'trees have leaves'; '758' means 'leaves are green'; and '2495' means forests have green bushes', digit means 'forests' in that language?

- (a) 9 (b) 4
(c) either 4 or 9 (d) either 2 or 9

Q.33 If 'QUESTION' is coded as 'OTEQUSIN', then 'COMPUTER' would be coded as

- (a) EUMCOPTR (b) RTPOCMUE
(c) EUMCRTPO (d) CMUERTOP

Q.34 Starting from his school, Vipul moves 5 km to the West, takes turn and moves 10 km. He takes two successive left turns covering 10 km and 15 km respectively. Finally he takes another left turn and covers 10 km. In which direction is he now with respect to his school?

- (a) North-East (b) North
(c) North-West (d) West

Q.35 The numbers in the matrix below follow a certain trend row-wise and and/or columnwise. Study the trend and choose number which will replace question mark?

3	8	11
6	4	10
45	80	?

- (a) 108 (b) 196
(c) 202 (d) 221

Solutions: RRB-JE Solved Paper (27-08-2015)

1. (b)

$$\text{Other number} = \frac{\text{LCM} \times \text{HCF}}{\text{One number}} = \frac{210 \times 15}{105} = 30$$

2. (c)

$$10 = 1 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$15 = 1 \times 3 \times 5$$

and $18 = 1 \times 3 \times 3$

$$\therefore \text{LCM of } (10, 15, 18) = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 90$$

$$\therefore \text{Required number} = \text{LCM} + \text{Remainder}$$

$$= 90 + 5 = 95$$

3. (a)

$$\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{b}{c} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\therefore c : a = 15 : 8$$

4. (b)

$$\therefore \frac{25}{x} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15$$

5. (d)

Equivalent discount of 20% and 5%

$$= 100 - 100 \times \frac{80}{100} \times \frac{95}{100} = 24\%$$

6. (c)

$$\therefore \text{Simple interest} = \frac{800 \times 5 \times 3}{100} = ₹120$$

7. (d)

Principal(P) = ₹8000, Rate(R) = 10%, Time = 1 yrs.

When interest is half-yearly, then

$$\text{Rate (R)} = \frac{10}{2}\% = 5\%$$

$$\text{Time(n)} = 1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Compound interest} = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^n - P$$

$$= 8000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2 - 8000$$

$$= 8000 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20} - 8000$$

$$= 8820 - 8000 = ₹820$$

8. (a)

Let cost price of 1 article = ₹x

$$1 \text{ SP of one article} = \frac{7x}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Profit\%} &= \frac{SP - CP}{CP} \times 100 = \frac{2}{5} \times 100 \\ &= 40\% \end{aligned}$$

9. (c)

Let marked price of an article be ₹x.

∴ Selling price

$$= \text{Marked price} \times \frac{100 - \text{Discount\%}}{100}$$

$$= x \times \frac{100 - 5}{100} = \frac{19x}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{19x}{20} = 475 \times \frac{100 + 20}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{475 \times 120 \times 20}{100 \times 19} = ₹600$$

10. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost price of wheat} &= 35 \times 15 + 25 \times 20 \\ &= ₹1025 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total selling price of wheat} &= (35 + 25) \times 22 \\ &= ₹1320 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit\%} = \frac{1320 - 1025}{1025} \times 100 = \frac{1180}{41}$$

11. (c)

Let x and y quantities mix in the vessels A and B respectively. Then,

$$\text{Quantity of milk in Vessels A} = \frac{3}{3+4}x = \frac{3x}{7}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in Vessels A} = \frac{4}{3+4}x = \frac{4x}{7}$$

$$\text{Quantity of milk in Vessels B} = \frac{2}{2+3}y = \frac{2y}{5}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in Vessels B} = \frac{3}{2+3}y = \frac{3y}{5}$$

Total quantity of milk in both Vessels

$$= \frac{3x}{7} + \frac{2y}{5} = \frac{15x + 14y}{35}$$

Total quantity of water in both Vessels

$$= \frac{4x}{7} + \frac{3y}{5} = \frac{20x + 21y}{35}$$

According to the question,

$$\frac{\text{Total quantity of milk}}{\text{Total quantity of water}} = \frac{20}{29}$$

$$\frac{\frac{15x + 14y}{35}}{\frac{20x + 21y}{35}} = \frac{20}{29}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{15x + 14y}{20x + 21y} = \frac{20}{29}$$

$$\Rightarrow 435x + 406y = 400x + 420y$$

$$\Rightarrow 35x = 14y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{14}{35} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\therefore x : y = 2 : 5$$

12. (b)

$$\text{Given, time} = 100 \text{ min} = \frac{5}{3} \text{ h}$$

$$\text{Speed} = 18 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\therefore \text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

$$= 18 \times \frac{5}{3} = 30 \text{ km}$$

13. (d)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given, relative speed} &= (68 - 50) \text{ km/h} \\ &= 5 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

Total distance cover to pass one train to another train = (200 + 150) = 350 m

$$\therefore \text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}} = 70\text{s}$$

14. (a)

$$\text{One day's work of A and B} = \frac{1}{24}$$

Let B can complete the work in x days.

$$\text{Then, one day's work} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{One day's work of both members} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{24} = \frac{3}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 \times 24 = 72 \text{ days}$$