

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2: In ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 on Banking (Recurring Deposit Accounts), students learn about recurring deposit accounts that banks offer.

They study how these accounts work, focusing on the need for regular deposits and how they help save money over time. The chapter teaches how to calculate the final amount saved using compound interest formulas.

It also includes practical examples and exercises to help students understand how different deposit amounts and time periods affect savings.

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 Banking (Recurring Deposit Accounts) Overview

The ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions for Chapter 2 on Banking (Recurring Deposit Accounts) have been created by subject experts from Physics Wallah. These solutions explain how recurring deposit accounts work in banks.

The solutions also include easy-to-follow explanations and examples that teach how to calculate the final amount saved using compound interest formulas. This helps students understand recurring deposits well, so they can make smart financial choices later on.

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 PDF

You can find the PDF link for ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 below. It has clear explanations and examples by experts, helping you understand how recurring deposit accounts in banking work. The solutions show how to calculate savings using compound interest formulas. It is a useful resource for studying and preparing for exams.

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 PDF

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 Banking (Recurring Deposit Accounts)

Below we have provided ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 Banking-

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 Banking (Recurring Deposit Accounts) Exercise 2(A) Page No: 23

1. Manish opens a Recurring Deposit Account with the Bank of Rajasthan and deposits Rs. 600 per month for 20 months. Calculate the maturity value of this account, if the bank pays interest at the rate of 10% per annum.

Solution:

From the question, we have

Installment per month (P) = Rs 600

Number of months (n) = 20

Rate of interest(r) = 10% p.a.

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.I.} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= 600 \times \frac{20(20+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{10}{100} \\ &= 600 \times \frac{420}{24} \times \frac{10}{100} \end{aligned}$$

S.I = Rs 1,050

Therefore,

The amount that Manish will be getting at the time of maturity is

= Rs (600 x 20) + 1,050

= Rs 12,000 + 1,050

= Rs 13,050

2. Mrs. Mathew opened a Recurring Deposit Account in a certain bank and deposited Rs. 640 per month for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Find the maturity value of this account, if the bank pays interest at the rate of 12% per year.

Solution:

Installment per month (P) = Rs 640

Number of months (n) = 54

Rate of interest (r) = 12% p.a.

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.I.} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= 640 \times \frac{54(54+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{12}{100} \\ &= 640 \times \frac{2970}{24} \times \frac{12}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{S.I} = \text{Rs } 9,504$$

Therefore,

The amount that Mrs. Mathew will be getting at the time of maturity is

$$= \text{Rs } (640 \times 54) + \text{Rs } 9,504$$

$$= \text{Rs } 34,560 + \text{Rs } 9,504$$

$$= \text{Rs } 44,064$$

3. Each of A and B both opened recurring deposit accounts in a bank. If A deposited Rs 1,200 per month for 3 years and B deposited Rs 1,500 per month for 2½ years; find, on maturity, who will get more amount and by how much? The rate of interest paid by the bank is 10% per annum.

Solution:

Calculating for A:

Installment per month (P) = Rs 1,200

Number of months (n) = 36

Rate of interest (r) = 10% p.a.

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.I.} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= 1,200 \times \frac{36(36+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{10}{100} \\ &= 1,200 \times \frac{1332}{24} \times \frac{10}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$S.I = \text{Rs } 6,660$$

Hence,

The amount that A will be getting at the time of maturity is

$$= \text{Rs } (1,200 \times 36) + \text{Rs } 6,660$$

$$= \text{Rs } 43,200 + \text{Rs } 6,660$$

$$= \text{Rs } 49,860$$

Calculating for B:

$$\text{Installment per month (P)} = \text{Rs } 1,500$$

$$\text{Number of months (n)} = 30$$

$$\text{Rate of interest (r)} = 10\% \text{ p.a.}$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} S.I. &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= 1,500 \times \frac{30(30+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{10}{100} \\ &= 1,500 \times \frac{930}{24} \times \frac{10}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$S.I = \text{Rs } 5,812.50$$

Hence,

The amount that B will be getting at the time of maturity is

$$= \text{Rs } (1,500 \times 30) + \text{Rs } 5,812.50$$

$$= \text{Rs } 45,000 + \text{Rs } 5,812.50$$

$$= \text{Rs } 50,812.50$$

Now,

$$\text{Difference between both the amounts is} = \text{Rs } 50,812.50 - \text{Rs } 49,860$$

$$= \text{Rs } 952.50$$

Therefore, B will get more amount than A by Rs 952.50

4. Ashish deposits a certain sum of money every month is a Recurring Deposit Account for a period of 12 months. If the bank pays interest at the rate of 11% p.a. and Ashish gets Rs 12,715 as the maturity value of this account, what sum of money did he pay every month?

Solution:

Let us assume the installment per month (P) as Rs y

Number of months (n) = 12

Rate of interest (r) = 11%p.a.

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.I.} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= y \times \frac{12(12+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{11}{100} \\ &= y \times \frac{156}{24} \times \frac{11}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{S.I} = \text{Rs } 0.715y$$

Hence,

The amount at maturity will be = Rs (y x 12) + Rs 0.715y = Rs 12.715y

Given that the maturity value = Rs 12,715

So, on equating we have

$$\text{Rs } 12.715y = \text{Rs } 12,715$$

$$y = 12,715 / 12.715 = \text{Rs } 1,000$$

Therefore, the sum of money paid by Ashish every month is Rs 1,000

5. A man has a Recurring Deposit Account in a bank for 3½ years. If the rate of interest is 12% per annum and the man gets Rs 10,206 on maturity, find the value of monthly installments.

Solution:

Let's assume that the installment per month (P) = Rs y

Number of months (n) = 42

Rate of interest (r) = 12% p.a.

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.I.} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= y \times \frac{42(42+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{12}{100} \\ &= y \times \frac{1806}{24} \times \frac{12}{100} \end{aligned}$$

S.I = Rs 9.03y

Hence,

The amount at maturity will be = Rs (y x 42) + Rs 9.03y = Rs 51.03y

But given maturity value = Rs10,206

So, on equating we have

Rs 51.03y = Rs 10206

y = 10206/ 51.03 = Rs 200

Therefore, the value of monthly installment is Rs 200

ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 Banking (Recurring Deposit Accounts) Exercise 2(B) Page No: 24

1. Pramod deposits Rs 600 per month in a Recurring Deposit Account for 4 years. If the rate of interest is 8% per year; calculate the maturity value of his account.

Solution:

Given,

Installment per month (P) = Rs 600

Number of months (n) = 48

Rate of interest (r) = 8% p.a.

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.I.} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= 600 \times \frac{48(48+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{8}{100} \\ &= 600 \times \frac{2352}{24} \times \frac{8}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{S.I} = \text{Rs } 4,704$$

Hence,

The amount that Pramod will be getting at the time of maturity is

$$= \text{Rs } (600 \times 48) + \text{Rs } 4,704$$

$$= \text{Rs } 28,800 + \text{Rs } 4,704$$

$$= \text{Rs } 33,504$$

2. Ritu has a Recurring Deposit Account in a bank and deposits Rs 80 per month for 18 months. Find the rate of interest paid by the bank if the maturity value of account is Rs 1,554.

Solution:

Given,

Installment per month (P) = Rs 80

Number of months (n) = 18

Let rate of interest (r) = r % p.a.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.I.} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= 80 \times \frac{18(18+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= 80 \times \frac{342}{24} \times \frac{r}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{S.I} = 11.4r$$

Hence, the amount at the time of maturity will be = Rs (80 x 18) + Rs (11.4r)

And given maturity value = Rs 1,554

So, on equating

$$\text{Rs } (80 \times 18) + \text{Rs } (11.4r) = \text{Rs } 1,554$$

$$11.4r = \text{Rs } 1,554 - \text{Rs } 1,440$$

$$r = 114 / 11.4 = 10 \%$$

Therefore, the rate of interest paid by the bank is 10 %

3. The maturity value of a R.D. Account is Rs 16,176. If the monthly installment is Rs 400 and the rate of interest is 8%; find the time (period) of this R.D Account.

Solution:

Given,

Installment per month (P) = Rs 400

Let the time, number of months (n) = n

Rate of interest (r) = 8 % p.a.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.I.} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= 400 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{8}{100} \\ &= 400 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{24} \times \frac{8}{100} \\ &= \text{Rs } \frac{4n(n+1)}{3} \end{aligned}$$

So, at the time of maturity the value will be = Rs (400 x n) + Rs $\frac{4n(n+1)}{3}$

And, given maturity value = Rs 16,176

So, on equating

$$\text{Rs } (400 \times n) + \frac{4n(n+1)}{3} = \text{Rs } 16,176$$

$$1200n + 4n^2 + 4n = \text{Rs } 48,528$$

$$4n^2 + 1204n = \text{Rs } 48,528$$

$$n^2 + 301n - 12132 = 0$$

$$(n + 337)(n - 36) = 0$$

$$n = -337 \text{ (not considered as time cannot be negative) or } n = 36$$

Therefore, the number of months (time) = 36 months = 3 years

4. Mr. Bajaj needs Rs 30,000 after 2 years. What least money (in multiple of Rs 5) must he deposit every month in a recurring deposit account to get required money after 2 years, the rate of interest being 8% p.a.?

Solution:

Let's assume the installment per month to be Rs P

Number of months (n) = 24

Rate of interest = 8% p.a.

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.I.} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ &= P \times \frac{24(24+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{8}{100} \\ &= P \times \frac{600}{24} \times \frac{8}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{S.I} = \text{Rs } 2P$$

Thus,

The amount at maturity will be = Rs (P x 24) + Rs 2P = Rs 26P

And, given maturity value = Rs 30,000

So, on equating

$$\text{Rs } 26P = \text{Rs } 30,000$$

$$P = 30,000 / 26$$

$$P = \text{Rs } 1,153.84 = \text{Rs } 1,155 \text{ (multiple of 5)}$$

5. Mr. Richard has a recurring deposit account in a post office for 3 years at 7.5 % p.a. simple interest. If he gets Rs. 8,325 as interest at the time of maturity, find:

(i) the monthly instalment

(ii) the amount of maturity

Solution:

Let's assume the monthly installment be Rs P

Interest over the period = Rs. 8,325

Rate of interest = 7.5%

Time = 3 years = 36 months

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Interest} &= P \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{r}{100} \\ \Rightarrow 8325 &= P \times \frac{36(36+1)}{2 \times 12} \times \frac{7.5}{100} \\ \Rightarrow P &= \text{Rs. } 2,000\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the monthly installment is Rs 2,000

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maturity value} &= \text{total sum deposited} + \text{interest} \\ &= 2000 \times 36 + 8325 \\ &= 72000 + 8325 \\ &= \text{Rs } 80,325\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the amount of maturity is Rs 80,325

Benefits of ICSE Class 10 Maths Selina Solutions Chapter 2 Banking (Recurring Deposit Accounts)

- **Concept Clarity:** The solutions provide clear explanations and examples that enhance understanding of how recurring deposit accounts function in banking.
- **Exam Preparation:** The solutions help students prepare effectively for exams by covering all essential topics and providing step-by-step solutions to practice problems.

- **Skill Development:** By using these solutions, students develop their mathematical skills, particularly in calculating compound interest and understanding financial concepts related to savings.
- **Expert Guidance:** The solutions are prepared by subject experts ensuring accuracy and clarity in explanations which supports comprehensive learning.