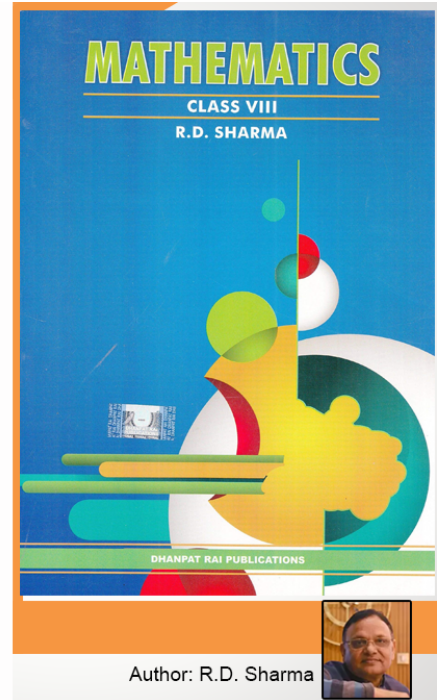


# Class 8 - Chapter 12 Percentage



## RD Sharma Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 12–Percentage

Class 8: Maths Chapter 12 solutions. Complete Class 8 Maths Chapter 12 Notes.

### RD Sharma Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 12–Percentage

RD Sharma 8th Maths Chapter 12, Class 8 Maths Chapter 12 solutions

EXERCISE 12.1 PAGE NO: 12.2

1. Write each of the following as percentage.

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(i)  $7/25$

(ii)  $14/625$

(iii)  $5/8$

(iv) 0.8

(v) 0.005

(vi) 3:25

(vii) 11: 80

(viii) 111: 125

(ix) 13: 75

(x) 15: 16

(xi) 0.18

(xii)  $7/125$

**Solution:**

(i)  $7/25$

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e.,  $7/25 \times 100 = 28\%$

(ii)  $14/625$

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e.,  $14/625 \times 100 = 56/25 = 2.24\%$

(iii)  $5/8$

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e.,  $5/8 \times 100 = 125/2 = 62.5\%$

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**(iv) 0.8**

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e., 0.8 can be written as  $\frac{8}{10}$

so,  $\frac{8}{10} \times 100 = 80\%$

**(v) 0.005**

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e., 0.005 can be written as  $\frac{5}{1000}$

so,  $\frac{5}{1000} \times 100 = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5\%$

**(vi) 3:25**

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e.,  $\frac{3}{25} \times 100 = 3 \times 4 = 12\%$

**(vii) 11 : 80**

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e.,  $\frac{11}{80} \times 100 = \frac{55}{4} = 13.75\%$

**(viii) 111 : 125**

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e.,  $\frac{111}{125} \times 100 = \frac{444}{5} = 88.8\%$

**(ix) 13 : 75**

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e.,  $\frac{13}{75} \times 100 = \frac{52}{3} = 17.3\%$

**(x) 15 : 16**

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

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i.e.,  $15/16 \times 100 = 375/4 = 93.75\%$

**(xi) 0.18**

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e., 0.18 can be written as  $18/100$

so,  $18/100 \times 100 = 18\%$

**(xii) 7/125**

To change any number to percentage we have to multiply that number by 100,

i.e.,  $7/125 \times 100 = 28/5 = 5.6\%$

## **2. Convert the following percentages to fractions and ratios.**

**(i) 25%**

**(ii) 2.5%**

**(iii) 0.25%**

**(iv) 0.3%**

**(v) 125%**

**Solution:**

**(i) 25%**

To convert percentage to fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e.,  $25/100 = 1/4$  or 1:4

**(ii) 2.5%**

To convert percentage to fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e., 2.5% can be written as  $25/1000$

so,  $(25/1000)/100 = 25/100000 = 1/4000$  or 1:4000

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**(iii) 0.25%**

To convert percentage to fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e., 0.25% can be written as  $25/100$

so,  $(25/100)/100 = 25/10000 = 1/400$  or 1:400

**(iv) 0.3%**

To convert percentage to fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e., 0.3% can be written as  $3/10$

so,  $(3/10)/100 = 3/1000$  or 3:1000

**(v) 125%**

To convert percentage to fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e.,  $125/100 = 5/4$  or 5:4

**3. Express the following as decimal fractions.**

**(i) 27%**

**(ii) 6.3%**

**(iii) 32%**

**(iv) 0.25%**

**(v) 7.5%**

**(vi) 1/8%**

**Solution:**

**(i) 27%**

To convert percentage to decimal fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e.,  $27\% = 27/100 = 0.27$

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**(ii) 6.3%**

Here 6.3 can be written as  $63/10$

To convert percentage to decimal fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e.,  $6.3\% = 63/(10 \times 100) = 63/1000 = 0.063$

**(iii) 32%**

To convert percentage to decimal fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e.,  $32\% = 32/100 = 0.32$

**(iv) 0.25%**

Here 0.25 can be written as  $25/100$

To convert percentage to decimal fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e.,  $0.25\% = 25/(100 \times 100) = 25/10000 = 0.0025$

**(v) 7.5%**

Here 7.5 can be written as  $75/10$

To convert percentage to decimal fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e.,  $7.5\% = 75/(10 \times 100) = 75/1000 = 0.075$

**(vi) 1/8%**

To convert percentage to decimal fractions we have to divide by 100,

i.e.,  $1/8\% = 1/(8 \times 100) = 1/800 = 0.00125$

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EXERCISE 12.2 PAGE NO: 12.9

**1. Find:**

**(i) 22% of 120**

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**(ii) 25% of Rs 1000**

**(iii) 25% of 10 kg**

**(iv) 16.5% of 5000 metre**

**(v) 135% of 80 cm**

**(vi) 2.5% of 10000 ml**

**Solution:**

**(i) 22% of 120**

Here, 22% of 120 can be expressed as  $(22 \times 120) / 100 = 2640/100 = 26.40$

**(ii) 25% of Rs 1000**

Here, 25% of Rs 1000 can be expressed as  $(25 \times 1000) / 100 = 25000/100 = \text{Rs } 250$

**(iii) 25% of 10 kg**

Here, 25% of 10 Kg can be expressed as  $(25 \times 10) / 100 = 250/100 = 2.5 \text{ Kg}$

**(iv) 16.5% of 5000 metre**

Here, 16.5% of 5000 metre can be expressed as  $(16.5 \times 5000) / 100 = 16.5 \times 50 = 825 \text{ m}$

**(v) 135% of 80 cm**

Here, 135% of 80 cm can be expressed as  $(135 \times 80) / 100 = (135 \times 4) / 5 = 108 \text{ cm}$

**(vi) 2.5% of 10000 ml**

Here, 2.5% of 10000 ml can be expressed as  $(2.5 \times 10000) / 100 = 25000/100 = 250 \text{ ml}$

**2. Find the number a, if**

**(i) 8.4% of a is 42**

**(ii) 0.5% of a is 3**

**(iii)  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of a is 50**

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**(iv) 100% of a is 100**

**Solution:**

**(i) 8.4% of a is 42**

Here, 8.4% of a is 42 can be expressed as  $(8.4 \times a) / 100 = 42$

Which implies,  $a = (42 \times 100) / 8.4$  — (1)

Here, 8.4 can be written as  $84/10$

Substituting the above in (1)

$$a = (42 \times 100 \times 10) / 84$$

$$a = 42000/84$$

$$a = 500$$

**(ii) 0.5% of a is 3**

Here, 0.5 of a is 3 can be expressed as  $(0.5 \times a) / 100 = 3$

Which implies,  $a = (3 \times 100) / 0.5$  — (1)

Here, 0.5 can be written as  $5/10$

Substituting the above in (1)

$$a = (3 \times 100 \times 10) / 5$$

$$a = 3000/5$$

$$a = 600$$

**(iii)  $\frac{1}{2}$ % of a is 50**

Here, 0.5 of a is 50 can be expressed as  $(0.5 \times a) / 100 = 50$

Which implies,  $a = (50 \times 100) / 0.5$  — (1)

Here, 0.5 can be written as  $5/10$

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Substituting the above in (1)

$$a = (50 \times 100 \times 10) / 5$$

$$a = 50000/5$$

$$a = 10000$$

**(iv) 100% of a is 100**

Here, 100% of a is 100 can be expressed as  $(100 \times a) / 100 = 100$

Which implies,  $a = (100 \times 100) / 100$

$$a = 10000/100$$

$$a = 100$$

**3. x is 5% of y, y is 24% of z. If x = 480, find the values of y and z.**

**Solution:**

Given value  $x = 480$

And x is 5% of y

Here, x is 5% of y can be expressed as  $(5 \times y) / 100 = x$

Which implies,  $x = y \times (5/100)$

Substituting  $x = 480$  in the above equation we get,

$$480 = y \times (5/100)$$

Which implies,  $y = (480 \times 100) / 5$

$$y = 48000/5$$

$$y = 9600$$

It is also given that, y is 24% of z

Which implies,  $y = z \times (24/100)$

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Substituting  $y = 9600$  in the above equation we get,

$$9600 = z \times (24/100)$$

Which implies,  $z = (9600 \times 100) / 24$

$$z = 96000/24$$

$$z = 40000$$

$$\therefore y = 9600 \text{ and } z = 40000$$

**4. A coolie deposits Rs 150 per month in his post office Savings Bank account. If this is 15% of his monthly income, find his monthly income.**

**Solution:**

Let the monthly income of a coolie be 'x'

Here, coolie deposits Rs 150 per month which is 15% of his monthly income

From the above we can derive that,

$$x \times (15/100) = 150$$

Which implies,  $x = (150 \times 100) / 15$

$$x = 15000/15$$

$$x = 1000$$

$$\therefore \text{Monthly income is Rs } 1000$$

**5. Asha got 86.875% marks in the annual examination. If she got 695 marks, find the total number of marks of the examination.**

**Solution:**

Given, Marks scored by Asha is 695

And Percentage of marks Asha got is 86.875%

Now,

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Let the total marks be 'x'

From the above we can derive that,

$$x \times (86.875/100) = 695$$

Here, 86.875 can be expressed as 86875/1000

Which implies,  $x = (695 \times 100 \times 1000) / 86875$

$$x = 6950000/86875 = 800$$

Total no: of Marks,  $x = 800$

∴ Total number of marks is 800marks

**6. Deepti went to school for 216 days in a full year. If her attendance is 90%, find the number of days on which the school was opened.**

**Solution:**

Given, number of days Deepti went to school = 216 days

Deepti Attendance percentage is = 90%

So, let the number of days when school remained opened be x days

Hence,

$$(x \times 90)/100 = 216$$

By using cross multiplication we get,

$$x = (216 \times 100)/90$$

$$= 240 \text{ days}$$

∴ Number of days the school remained opened for 240 days

**7. A garden has 2000 trees. 12% of these are mango trees 18% lemon and the rest are orange trees. Find the number of orange trees.**

**Solution:**

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Given details are,

Total number of trees = 2000

Number of mango trees = 12% of 2000

$$= (12/100) \times 2000$$

$$= 240 \text{ trees}$$

Number of lemon trees = 18% of 2000

$$= (18/100) \times 2000$$

$$= 360 \text{ trees}$$

Number of orange trees = 2000 – (Number of mango trees+ Number of lemon trees)

$$= 2000 – (240+360)$$

$$= 2000 – 600$$

$$= 1400 \text{ trees}$$

∴ Number of orange trees are 1400 trees

**8. Balanced diet should contain 12% of proteins, 25% of fats and 63% of carbohydrates. If a child needs 2600 calories in this food daily, find in calories the amount of each of these in his daily food intake.**

**Solution:**

The given details are,

Amount of calorie daily needed = 2600 calorie

Amount of protein needed = 12% of 2600

$$= (12/100) \times 2600$$

$$= 312 \text{ calorie}$$

Amount of fats needed = 25% of 2600

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$$= (25/100) \times 2600$$

$$= 650 \text{ calorie}$$

Amount of carbohydrate needed = 63% of 2600

$$= (63/100) \times 2600$$

$$= 1638 \text{ calorie}$$

∴ Amount of calories required in protein is 312 calories, fat is 650 calories and carbohydrates is 1638 calories

**9. A cricketer scored a total of 62 runs in 96 balls. He hit 3 sixes, 8 fours, 2 two's and 8 singles. What percentage of the total runs came in**

**(i) Sixes**

**(ii) 4's**

**(iii) 2's**

**(iv) Singles**

**Solution:**

The given details are,

Total runs scored by cricketer = 62 runs

**(i) Runs scored in 3 sixes =  $3 \times 6$**

$$= 18$$

Percentage of runs scored in sixes =  $(18/62) \times 100$

$$= 29.03\%$$

**(ii) Runs scored in 8 fours =  $8 \times 4$**

$$= 32$$

Percentage of runs scored in fours =  $(32/62) \times 100$

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$$= 51.61\%$$

(iii) Runs scored in 2 two's =  $2 \times 2$

$$= 4$$

Percentage of runs scored in two's =  $(4/62) \times 100$

$$= 6.45\%$$

(iv) Runs scored in singles =  $8 \times 1$

$$= 8$$

Percentage of runs scored in singles =  $(8/62) \times 100$

$$= 12.9\%$$

**10. A cricketer hit 120 runs in 150 balls during a test match. 20% of the runs came in 6's, 30% in 4's, 25% in 2's and the rest in 1's. How many runs did he score in**

(i) 6's

(ii) 4's

(iii) 2's

(iv) singles

**What % of his shots were scoring ones?**

**Solution:**

The given details are,

Total number of runs scored by cricketer = 120

(i) 20% of Runs scored in 6's =  $(20/100) \times 120 = 24$  runs

(ii) 30% of Runs scored in 4's =  $(30/100) \times 120 = 36$  runs

(iii) 25% of Runs scored in 2's =  $(25/100) \times 120 = 30$  runs

(iv) Runs scored in singles =  $120 - (24+36+30)$

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$$= 120 - 90 = 30 \text{ runs}$$

Percentage of shots scoring ones = (Runs came in singles/Total runs scored)  $\times$  100

$$= (30/120) \times 100$$

$$= 25\%$$

**11. Radha earns 22% of her investment. If she earns Rs 187, then how much did she invest?**

**Solution:**

Given, percentage Radha earns = 22% of investment

So, let us consider total investment be Rs x

By calculating,  $(x/100) \times 22 = 187$

By cross multiplying we get,

$$(x/100) = 187/22$$

$$x = (187 \times 100)/22$$

$$= 850$$

$\therefore$  Radha's total investment is Rs 850

**12. Rohit deposits 12% of his income in a bank. He deposited Rs 1440 in the bank during 1997. What was his total income for the year 1997?**

**Solution:**

The given details are,

Percentage Rohit deposited in bank = 12% of total income

Rohit deposited money during the year 1997 = Rs 1440

So, let us consider the total income of Rohit as Rs x

By calculating,

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$$(x/100) \times 12 = 1440$$

By cross multiplying

$$x = (1440 \times 100) / 12$$

$$= 12000$$

∴ Rohit's total income for the year 1997 is Rs 12000

**13. Gunpowder contains 75% nitre and 10% sulphur. Find the amount of the gunpowder which carries 9 kg nitre. What amount of gunpowder would contain 2.3 kg sulphur?**

**Solution:**

Given details are,

Percentage of nitre in gunpowder = 75%

Amount of nitre in gunpowder = 9 kg

Let us consider the amount of gunpowder be 'x' kg

$$\text{So, by calculating } (x/100) \times 75 = 9$$

By cross multiplying

$$x/100 = 9/75$$

$$x = (9 \times 100) / 75$$

$$= 12\text{kg}$$

Percentage of sulphur in gunpowder = 10%

Amount of sulphur in gunpowder = 2.3 kg

Let us consider amount of gunpowder be 'x' kg

$$\text{So, by calculating } (x/100) \times 10 = 2.3$$

By cross multiplying

$$x/100 = 2.3/10$$

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$$x = (2.3 \times 100) / 10$$

$$= 23 \text{kg}$$

∴ The amount of gunpowder in nitre is 12kg

The amount of gunpowder in sulphur is 23kg

**14. An alloy of tin and copper consists of 15 parts of tin and 105 parts of copper. Find the percentage of copper in the alloy?**

**Solution:**

Given details are,

Amount of tin in an alloy = 15 parts

Amount of copper in an alloy = 105 parts

So, total weight of alloy = 15 + 105 = 120 parts

Now, by calculating

$$\text{Percentage of copper in alloy} = (105/120) \times 100$$

$$= 525/6$$

$$= 87.50\%$$

∴ Percentage of copper in an alloy is 87.50%

**15. An alloy contains 32% copper, 40% nickel and rest zinc. Find the mass of the zinc in 1 kg of the alloy.**

**Solution:**

Given details are,

Alloy contains, 32% of copper

40% of nickel

Remaining zinc

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Mass of alloy = 1kg = 1000 grams

Mass of copper in alloy =  $(1000/100) \times 32$

= 320 grams

Mass of nickel in alloy =  $(1000/100) \times 40$

= 400 grams

So, mass of zinc in alloy =  $1000 - (320 + 400)$

=  $1000 - 720$

= 280 grams

∴ Mass of zinc in 1kg of alloy is 280 grams

**16. A motorist travelled 122 kilometers before his first stop. If he had 10% of his journey to complete at this point, how long was the total ride?**

**Solution:**

Given details are,

Motorist total distance travelled before first stop = 122 km

Journey completed at first stop = 10 %

Let us consider total ride to be travelled be 'x' km

So, by calculating

$$(x/100) \times 10 = 122$$

By cross multiplying we get,

$$x/100 = 122/10$$

$$x = (122 \times 100)/10$$

$$= 1220 \text{ km}$$

∴ Motorist total ride is 1220 km

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**17. A certain school has 300 students, 142 of whom are boys. It has 30 teachers, 12 of whom are men. What percent of the total number of students and teachers in the school is female?**

**Solution:**

The given details are,

In a school, number of students are = 300

Number of boys = 142

Number of girls =  $300 - 142 = 158$

In a school, number of teachers are = 30

Number of male teachers are = 12

Number of female teachers are =  $30 - 12 = 18$

Total number of students and teachers is =  $300 + 30 = 330$

Total numbers of female in the school is =  $158 + 18 = 176$

Percentage of female in the school =  $(176/330) \times 100$

=  $160/3\%$

$\therefore$  Total of  $160/3\%$  are female in the school.

**18. Aman's income is 20% less than that of Anil. How much percent is Anil's income more than Aman's income?**

**Solution:**

Given Aman's income is 20% less than Anil's income

Let us consider Aman's and Anil's income as Rs x

Aman's income =  $x - x \times (20/100)$

=  $x - x \times (1/5)$

=  $x - x/5$

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$$= (5x-x)/5$$

$$= 4x/5$$

Let us find the difference between Anil's and Aman's income =  $x - 4x/5$

$$= (5x-4x)/5$$

$$= x/5$$

When, Anil's income is more than Aman's income the percentage is =  $(x/5)/(4x/5) \times 100$

$$= 25\%$$

$\therefore$  25% of Anil's income is more than Aman's income.

**19. The value of a machine depreciates every year by 5%. If the present value of the machine be Rs 100000, what will be its value after 2 years?**

**Solution:**

Given details are,

Present value of machine is = Rs 100000

Every year the depreciation in price is = 5%

So, value after two years =  $100000 \times (100-5)/100 \times (100-5)/100$

$$= 100000 \times 95/100 \times 95/100$$

$$= 90250$$

$\therefore$  Value of machine after two years is Rs 90250

**20. The population of a town increases by 10% annually. If the present population is 60000, what will be its population after 2 years?**

**Solution:**

Given details are,

Present population of town is = 60000

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Annually population increases by = 10%

So, Population after 2 years = present population  $\times [(100 + \text{increased \%})/100]$  years

$$= 60000 \times (100+10)/100 \times (100+10)/100$$

$$= 60000 \times 110/100 \times 110/100$$

$$= 60000 \times 11/10 \times 11/10$$

$$= 72600$$

$\therefore$  After 2 years population will be 72600

**21. The population of a town increases by 10% annually. If the present population is 22000, find its population a year ago.**

**Solution:**

Given details are,

Present population of town is = 22000

Let the population of town be 100 a year ago.

Then,

Annual population increase is = 10% of 100 = 10

The present population = 100 + 10 = 110

If present population is 110, population year ago = 100

If present population is 1, population year ago =  $100/110$

If present population is 22000, population year ago =  $100/110 \times 22000$

$$= 10/11 \times 22000$$

$$= 20000$$

$\therefore$  1 year ago population was 20000

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**22. Ankit was given an increment of 10% on his salary. His new salary is Rs 3575. What was his salary before increment?**

**Solution:**

Let the salary of Ankit before increment be = Rs x

New salary of Ankit = Rs 3575

Increase in salary is = 10% of 100 = 10

Present salary = 100 + 10 = 110

So, Salary of Ankit before increment is  $x \times 110/100 = 3575$

By calculating for x we get,

$$x \times 110 = 3575 \times 100$$

$$x = (3575 \times 100)/110$$

$$= 3250$$

∴ Salary of Ankit before increment is Rs 3250

**23. In the new budget, the price of petrol rose by 10%. By how much percent must one reduce the consumption so that the expenditure does not increase?**

**Solution:**

Given details are,

Increase in petrol price by = 10%

Reduction in consumption while having same expenditure =

$$(\text{increase\%})/(100+\text{increase\%}) \times 100$$

$$= 10/(100+10) \times 100$$

$$= 1000/110$$

$$= 100/11$$

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$$= 91119111\%$$

∴ at the cost of same expenditure one can reduce 91119111% of consumption of petrol.

**24. Mohan's income is Rs 15500 per month. He saves 11% of his income. If his income increases by 10%, then he reduces his saving by 1%, how much does he save now?**

**Solution:**

Mohan monthly income is = Rs 15500

Mohan savings is = 11% of 15500

$$= 15500 \times 11/100$$

$$= \text{Rs } 1705$$

Monthly income increases by = 10%

New monthly income is =  $15500 + 10/100 \times 15500$

$$= 15500 + 1550$$

$$= \text{Rs } 17050$$

When savings reduced by 1% will result in =  $11 - 1 = 10\%$  of 17050

New savings =  $(10/100) \times 17050$

$$= \text{Rs } 1705$$

∴ Savings is Rs 1705, which remains the same even after increment.

**25. Shikha's income is 60% more than that of Shalu. What percent is Shalu's income less than Shikha's?**

**Solution:**

Let us consider Shikha's and Shalu's income be Rs x

So, Shikha's income is 60% more of Shalu's =  $x + x \times 60/100$

$$= x + 3x/5$$

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$$= (5x+3x)/5$$

$$= 8x/5$$

Difference between Shikha's and Shalu's income will be =  $8x/5 - x$

$$= (8x-5x)/5$$

$$= 3x/5$$

When Shalu's income is less than Shikha's income (in %) =  $(3x/5)/(8x/5) \times 100$

$$= 3x/8x \times 100$$

$$= 300/8$$

$$= 37.5\%$$

$\therefore$  By 37.5%, Shalu's income is less than Shikha's income.

**26. Rs 3500 is to be shared among three people so that the first person gets 50% of the second, who in turn gets 50% of the third. How much will each of them get?**

**Solution:**

We know that the total money to be shared is = Rs 3500

Let us consider third person get = Rs  $x$

So, second person gets (50% of third) = 50% of  $x$

$$= 50/100 \times x$$

$$= \text{Rs } x/2$$

Now, first person gets (50% of second) = 50% of  $x/2$

$$= 50/100 \times x/2$$

$$= \text{Rs } x/4$$

We know that,

$$x/4 + x/2 + x = 3500$$

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by taking 4 as LCM

$$(x+2x+4x)/4 = 3500$$

By cross multiplying

$$x+2x+4x = 3500 \times 4$$

$$7x = 14000$$

$$x = 14000/7$$

$$= 2000$$

∴ Each of the person gets,

$$\text{First person } (x/4) \text{ gets} = x/4 = 2000/4 = \text{Rs } 500$$

$$\text{Second person } (x/2) \text{ gets} = x/2 = 2000/2 = \text{Rs } 1000$$

$$\text{Third person } (x) \text{ gets} = x = \text{Rs } 2000$$

**27. After a 20% hike, the cost of Chinese Vase is Rs 2000. What was the original price of the object?**

**Solution:**

Let cost price of Chinese Vase before hike be = Rs x

The hike is = 20% of 100 = 20/100

The cost price of Chinese Vase after hike is = Rs 2000

So, let's calculate for x,

$$x + x \times 20/100 = 2000$$

$$x + x/5 = 2000$$

$$(5x+x)/5 = 2000$$

$$6x = 2000 \times 5$$

$$x = 10000/6$$

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= 1666.6667

∴ Original price of Chinese Vase is = Rs. 1666.67



# Chapterwise RD Sharma Solutions for Class 8 Maths :

- Chapter 1–Rational Numbers
- Chapter 2–Powers
- Chapter 3–Squares and Square Roots
- Chapter 4–Cubes and Cube Roots
- Chapter 5–Playing with Numbers
- Chapter 6–Algebraic Expressions and Identities
- Chapter 7–Factorization
- Chapter 8–Division of Algebraic Expressions
- Chapter 9–Linear Equation in One Variable
- Chapter 10–Direct and Inverse Variations
- Chapter 11–Time and Work
- Chapter 12–Percentage
- Chapter 13–Profit, Loss, Discount and Value Added Tax (VAT)
- Chapter 14–Compound Interest
- Chapter 15–Understanding Shapes- I (Polygons)

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- Chapter 16–Understanding Shapes- II (Quadrilaterals)
- Chapter 17–Understanding Shapes- III (Special Types of Quadrilaterals)
- Chapter 18–Practical Geometry (Constructions)
- Chapter 19–Visualising Shapes
- Chapter 20–Mensuration - I (Area of a Trapezium and a Polygon)
- Chapter 21–Mensuration - II (Volumes and Surface Areas of a Cuboid and a cube)
- Chapter 22–Mensuration - III (Surface Area and Volume of a Right Circular Cylinder)
- Chapter 23–Data Handling - I (Classification and Tabulation of Data)
- Chapter 24–Data Handling - II (Graphical Representation of Data as Histogram)
- Chapter 25–Data Handling - III (Pictorial Representation of Data as Pie Charts or Circle Graphs)
- Chapter 26–Data Handling - IV (Probability)
- Chapter 27–Introduction to Graphs

# About RD Sharma

*RD Sharma isn't the kind of author you'd bump into at lit fests. But his bestselling books have helped many CBSE students lose their dread of maths. Sunday Times profiles the tutor turned internet star*

He dreams of algorithms that would give most people nightmares. And, spends every waking hour thinking of ways to explain concepts like 'series solution of linear differential equations'. Meet Dr Ravi Dutt Sharma — mathematics teacher and author of 25 reference books — whose name evokes as much awe as the subject he teaches. And though students have used his thick tomes for the last 31 years to ace the dreaded maths exam, it's only recently that a spoof video turned the tutor into a YouTube star.

R D Sharma had a good laugh but said he shared little with his on-screen persona except for the love for maths. "I like to spend all my time thinking and writing about maths problems. I find it relaxing," he says. When he is not writing books explaining mathematical concepts for classes 6 to 12 and engineering students, Sharma is busy dispensing his duty as vice-principal and head of department of science and humanities at Delhi government's Guru Nanak Dev Institute of Technology.

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