

# CUET (UG) – MATHEMATICS

Chapter Test - Section B2: Applied Mathematics -Unit VII: Financial Mathematics

## General Instructions

1. Total Questions: **20**
2. Duration: **60 Minutes**
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Each question carries **5 marks**.
5. For each correct answer: **+5 marks**.
6. For each incorrect answer: **-1 mark**.
7. No negative marking for unanswered questions.
8. Use of calculator or electronic devices is strictly prohibited.
9. Choose the most appropriate answer from the given options.

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1. The present value of a perpetuity of 1200 payable at the end of each year, if the rate of interest is 8% per annum, is:
  - (A) 15000
  - (B) 12000
  - (C) 9600
  - (D) 18000
2. A sinking fund is a fund created for:
  - (A) Paying off a liability at a future date
  - (B) Daily business transactions
  - (C) Immediate consumption
  - (D) Reducing tax liability only
3. An investment of 10000 grows to 13310 in 3 years. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is:
  - (A) 8%
  - (B) 10%
  - (C) 11%
  - (D) 12%
4. Under the linear method of depreciation, if the cost of a machine is 50000, scrap value is 5000, and useful life is 10 years, the annual depreciation is:
  - (A) 5000
  - (B) 4000
  - (C) 4500
  - (D) 5500
5. The present value of a growing perpetuity with an initial payment of 500, interest rate of 10% and growth rate of 5% is:
  - (A) 5000
  - (B) 10000
  - (C) 7500
  - (D) 15000
6. Equated Monthly Installment (EMI) is calculated using which of the following components?
  - (A) Principal and interest only
  - (B) Principal only
  - (C) Interest only
  - (D) Principal, rate of interest, and tenure
7. A machine costs 100000. If the annual depreciation is 10% under the linear method, what will be its book value after 6 years?
  - (A) 60000
  - (B) 40000
  - (C) 50000
  - (D) 30000
8. The formula for the present value of an ordinary perpetuity is:
  - (A)  $PV = R \times i$
  - (B)  $PV = R/i$
  - (C)  $PV = R(1 + i)$
  - (D)  $PV = i/R$
9. If the nominal rate of return is 12% and the inflation rate is 4%, the approximate real rate of return is:

- (A) 16%  
(B) 3%  
(C) 8%  
(D) 48%
10. A person wants to accumulate 500000 in 5 years. If the interest rate is 10% compounded annually, the periodic payment to the sinking fund at the end of each year is (Given  $(1.1)^5 = 1.61051$ ):  
(A) 81898.70  
(B) 100000  
(C) 92540.30  
(D) 75000.50
11. Effective rate of return is also known as:  
(A) Nominal rate  
(B) Annualized yield  
(C) Simple interest  
(D) Scrap value
12. In CAGR calculation, if the final value is  $V_f$ , initial value is  $V_i$ , and time is  $t$  years, the formula is:  
(A)  $[(V_f/V_i)^t - 1] \times 100$   
(B)  $[(V_f/V_i)^{1/t} - 1] \times 100$   
(C)  $[(V_i/V_f)^{1/t} - 1] \times 100$   
(D)  $(V_f - V_i)/t$
13. For a loan of 100000 at 1% per month interest for 12 months, the EMI is (Given  $(1.01)^{12} = 1.1268$ ):  
(A) 8884.80  
(B) 8333.33  
(C) 9500.20  
(D) 8000.00
14. In the linear method of depreciation, the rate of depreciation is calculated as:  
(A)  $(\text{Annual Depreciation}/\text{Cost}) \times 100$   
(B)  $(\text{Cost}/\text{Annual Depreciation}) \times 100$   
(C)  $(\text{Scrap Value}/\text{Cost}) \times 100$   
(D)  $(\text{Cost}/\text{Life}) \times 100$
15. A perpetuity that starts immediately (at  $t = 0$ ) is called:  
(A) Ordinary perpetuity  
(B) Perpetuity due  
(C) Growing perpetuity  
(D) Sinking fund
16. An asset was purchased for 20000 and sold for 25000 after 1 year. During the year, it generated an income of 1000. The total rate of return is:  
(A) 25%  
(B) 30%  
(C) 20%  
(D) 5%
17. If the periodic payment of a sinking fund is  $A$ , the future value  $S$  after  $n$  periods at rate  $i$  per period is:

- (A)  $S = A \times \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i}$
- (B)  $S = A \times \frac{1 - (1+i)^{-n}}{i}$
- (C)  $S = A/i$
- (D)  $S = A \times i \times n$

18. The reduction in the value of intangible assets like patents is called:

- (A) Depreciation
- (B) Amortization
- (C) Depletion
- (D) CAGR

19. What happens to the interest component in an EMI over the tenure of the loan?

- (A) It remains constant
- (B) It increases
- (C) It decreases
- (D) It fluctuates randomly

20. The present value of a perpetuity of 1000 per month at 12% per annum compounded monthly is:

- (A) 100000
- (B) 10000
- (C) 120000
- (D) 83333

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