# APTITUDE MCQ PRACTICE SERIES

Daily Questions for Competitive Exam  - 16 Jan 2025 to 31 Jan 2026 MCQs

**GoPract**

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Mensuration (3D) - 31 Jan 2026

1. What is the volume of a cube whose edge is 7 cm?

- A) 196 cm³
- B) 294 cm³
- C) 343 cm³
- D) 392 cm³

2. The radius of a sphere is 7 cm. What is the volume of the sphere? (Take π = 22/7)

- A) 1372 cm³
- B) 1437.33 cm³
- C) 1539.33 cm³
- D) 1600 cm³

3. A cylinder has a radius of 7 cm and height of 10 cm. What is the curved surface area of the cylinder? (Take π = 22/7)

- A) 308 cm²
- B) 420 cm²
- C) 440 cm²
- D) 560 cm²

4. The diameter of a cone is 14 cm and its height is 24 cm. What is the slant height of the cone?

- A) 24 cm
- B) 25 cm
- C) 26 cm
- D) 28 cm

5. A cuboid has dimensions 10 cm × 8 cm × 6 cm. What is the total surface area of the cuboid?

- A) 352 cm²
- B) 376 cm²
- C) 400 cm²
- D) 416 cm²

**Answer Key**

1. 343 cm³
2. 1437.33 cm³
3. 440 cm²
4. 25 cm

5. 376 cm²

**Expert Tip:**
In Mensuration (3D), always write down the *correct formula first* before substituting values. SSC CGL frequently tests confusion between **CSA, LSA, and TSA**. For cones and spheres, quickly calculate *radius* and *slant height* to avoid errors. Clear formula recall can save 30–40 seconds per question.

---

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Mensuration (2D) - 30-Jan-2026

1. The radius of a circle is increased by 20%. By what percentage does the area of the circle increase?

- A) 20%
- B) 36%
- C) 40%
- D) 44%

2. The perimeter of a square is 48 cm. What is the area of the square?

- A) 120 cm²
- B) 144 cm²
- C) 156 cm²
- D) 196 cm²

3. A rectangular field has length 60 m and breadth 40 m. What is the cost of fencing the field at the rate of ₹12 per metre?

- A) ₹2000
- B) ₹2200
- C) ₹2400
- D) ₹2500

4. The area of a right-angled triangle is 84 cm². If one of the perpendicular sides is 12 cm, what is the length of the other perpendicular side?

- A) 12 cm
- B) 14 cm
- C) 16 cm
- D) 18 cm

5. The circumference of a circle is 44 cm. What is the area of the circle? (Take $\pi = 22/7$)

- A) 126 cm²
- B) 140 cm²
- C) 154 cm²

- D) 176 cm²

**Answer Key**

1. 44%
2. 144 cm²
3. ₹2400
4. 14 cm
5. 154 cm²

**Expert Note:**
In Mensuration (2D), SSC CGL often tests *percentage change in dimensions*. Remember: if a dimension changes by x%, area changes by approximately *(2x + x²/100)%*. Also, always calculate **perimeter first** in fencing problems and **area first** in flooring/painting problems—this avoids common interpretation mistakes.

---

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Problems on Ages - 29-Jan-2026

1. The present age of a father is three times the present age of his son. After 12 years, the father's age will be twice the son's age. What is the present age of the son?

- A) 8 years
- B) 10 years
- C) 12 years
- D) 14 years

2. The ratio of the present ages of A and B is 4 : 5. After 6 years, the ratio becomes 5 : 6. What is the present age of A?

- A) 16 years
- B) 20 years
- C) 24 years
- D) 28 years

3. The average age of a group of 6 persons is 30 years. If one person aged 36 years leaves the group, what will be the new average age?

- A) 28.5 years
- B) 29 years
- C) 29.5 years
- D) 30 years

4. The present age of A is 60% of the present age of B. After 10 years, the ratio of their ages will be 3 : 4. What is the present age of A?

- A) 18 years
- B) 24 years

- C) 30 years
- D) 36 years

5. Five years ago, the ratio of ages of P and Q was 5 : 7. After 5 years, the ratio becomes 7 : 9. What is Q's present age?

- A) 28 years
- B) 30 years
- C) 32 years
- D) 35 years

**Answer Key**

1. 12 years
2. 20 years
3. 28.8 years
4. 24 years
5. 32 years

**Expert Note:**
In age problems, always assume present ages as variables and form equations using ratios before and after a given number of years. Avoid guesswork—most SSC CGL age questions become easy once you clearly separate *present age* and *future/past age* conditions.

---

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Time, Speed & Distance - 28-Jan-2026

1. A man covers a distance of 180 km at a speed of 60 km/h and returns the same distance at a speed of 45 km/h. What is his average speed for the entire journey?

- A) 50 km/h
- B) 51 km/h
- C) 52 km/h
- D) 54 km/h

2. A train travels at a speed of 72 km/h. How long will it take to cover a distance of 360 metres?

- A) 15 sec
- B) 16 sec
- C) 18 sec
- D) 20 sec

3. A person walks at a speed of 5 km/h and returns at a speed of 4 km/h. What is the average speed for the whole journey?

- A) 4.25 km/h
- B) 4.44 km/h

- C) 4.5 km/h
- D) 4.75 km/h

4. Two trains are moving in opposite directions at speeds of 54 km/h and 72 km/h. How long will they take to cross each other if their lengths are 150 m and 210 m respectively?

- A) 8 sec
- B) 9 sec
- C) 10 sec
- D) 12 sec

5. A car increases its speed by 25%. By what percentage should the time taken to cover the same distance be reduced?

- A) 15%
- B) 18%
- C) 20%
- D) 25%

**Answer Key**

1. 51 km/h
2. 18 sec
3. 4.44 km/h
4. 10 sec
5. 20%

**Expert Note:**
In Time, Speed & Distance questions, always check whether the journey is one-way or two-way. For equal distances, use the shortcut *Average Speed = 2ab / (a + b)*. Convert speeds into m/s immediately when seconds are involved—this saves time and avoids common SSC mistakes.

---

# SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Partnership - 27 Jan 2026

1. A and B invest ₹12,000 and ₹18,000 respectively in a business. After 1 year, they earn a profit of ₹6,000. What is A's share of the profit?

- A) ₹2000
- B) ₹2400
- C) ₹2600
- D) ₹3000

2. A, B and C invest in a business in the ratio 3 : 5 : 7. After 8 months, A withdraws his investment. If the total profit after 1 year is ₹15,000, what is C's share?

- A) ₹5000

- B) ₹5600
- C) ₹6000
- D) ₹6300

3. A and B start a business with investments of ₹20,000 and ₹30,000 respectively. After 4 months, A withdraws half of his capital. If the profit after 1 year is ₹9,000, what is B's share?

- A) ₹4500
- B) ₹5000
- C) ₹5400
- D) ₹6000

4. A partnership business earns a profit of ₹18,000. The investments of A and B are in the ratio 4 : 5, but A invested for 6 months while B invested for the whole year. What is A's share of the profit?

- A) ₹4800
- B) ₹5400
- C) ₹6000
- D) ₹7200

5. A and B invest in a business in the ratio 5 : 6. After 5 months, A increases his investment by 20%. If the total profit after 1 year is ₹11,000, what is A's share of the profit?

- A) ₹4800
- B) ₹5000
- C) ₹5200
- D) ₹5500

**Answer Key**

1. ₹2400
2. ₹6000
3. ₹5400
4. ₹5400
5. ₹5200

**Expert Tip (apti exam):**
In Partnership questions, always calculate *Capital × Time* before finding ratios. This shortcut is extremely useful for **apti exam**, aptitude test, quantitative ability, and aptitude examination. During **study for exam**, avoid direct equations—ratio comparison is faster and more reliable for aptitude questions and answers in SSC CGL.

---

# SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Mixture & Allegation - 26 Jan 2026

1. In what ratio should water be mixed with milk costing ₹60 per litre to obtain a mixture worth ₹48 per litre?

- A) 1 : 3
- B) 1 : 4
- C) 2 : 3
- D) 3 : 5

2. A mixture contains alcohol and water in the ratio 5 : 3. If 8 litres of water is added to the mixture, the ratio becomes 5 : 7. What was the initial quantity of the mixture?

- A) 16 litres
- B) 20 litres
- C) 24 litres
- D) 32 litres

3. How many litres of water must be added to 30 litres of milk so that the value of the mixture becomes 20% less?

- A) 6 litres
- B) 7.5 litres
- C) 8 litres
- D) 10 litres

4. A vessel contains 40 litres of milk. From this vessel, 8 litres of milk is taken out and replaced by water. This process is repeated once more. What is the quantity of milk left in the vessel?

- A) 25.6 litres
- B) 26.4 litres
- C) 27.2 litres
- D) 28 litres

5. In what ratio must two varieties of sugar costing ₹40 per kg and ₹60 per kg be mixed to get a mixture worth ₹50 per kg?

- A) 1 : 1
- B) 2 : 3
- C) 3 : 2
- D) 4 : 5

**Answer Key**

1. 1 : 4
2. 24 litres
3. 7.5 litres
4. 25.6 litres
5. 1 : 1

**Expert Tip:**
For Mixture & Allegation problems, always try to use the **allegation method** instead of forming equations. It saves time and reduces calculation errors. In replacement-type

questions, remember the formula: *Final quantity = Initial × (1 − replaced/total)$^n$*. This concept is frequently tested in SSC CGL.

---

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Pipes and Cisterns - 25 Jan 2026

1. Pipe A can fill a tank in 24 hours and pipe B can fill the same tank in 36 hours. How long will it take to fill the tank if both pipes are opened together?

- A) 12 hours
- B) 14.4 hours
- C) 15 hours
- D) 18 hours

2. A pipe can fill a tank in 10 hours. Due to a leak at the bottom, the tank now gets filled in 15 hours. In how many hours can the leak empty the full tank?

- A) 20 hours
- B) 25 hours
- C) 30 hours
- D) 40 hours

3. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 16 hours and 24 hours respectively. A third pipe C can empty the tank in 48 hours. If all three pipes are opened together, how long will the tank take to fill?

- A) 12 hours
- B) 14 hours
- C) 16 hours
- D) 18 hours

4. A tank is filled by two pipes in 6 hours and 8 hours respectively. Both pipes are opened together, but after 2 hours the faster pipe is closed. In how much more time will the tank be completely filled?

- A) 4 hours
- B) 4.5 hours
- C) 5 hours
- D) 6 hours

5. Pipe A can fill a tank in 18 hours and pipe B can empty it in 27 hours. If both pipes are opened together, how long will it take to fill the tank?

- A) 36 hours
- B) 45 hours
- C) 54 hours
- D) 60 hours

**Answer Key**

1. 14.4 hours
2. 30 hours
3. 16 hours
4. 4.5 hours
5. 54 hours

**Expert Tip for Exam Preparation:**
In Pipes and Cisterns questions, always assume the tank capacity as **LCM of given times**. This simplifies calculations and avoids fractions. For smart **study for exam**, remember that filling pipes add work while emptying pipes (leaks or outlets) subtract work. Practising these concepts regularly can easily fetch you 1–2 sure marks in SSC CGL.

---

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Pipes and Cisterns - 24 Jan 2026

1. A pipe can fill a tank in 12 hours, while another pipe can empty it in 18 hours. If both pipes are opened together, in how many hours will the tank be filled?

- A) 24 hours
- B) 30 hours
- C) 36 hours
- D) 40 hours

2. Pipe A can fill a tank in 20 hours and pipe B can fill the same tank in 30 hours. How long will it take to fill the tank if both pipes work together?

- A) 10 hours
- B) 12 hours
- C) 15 hours
- D) 18 hours

3. A pipe can fill a tank in 15 hours. Due to a leak, it takes 20 hours to fill the tank. In how many hours can the leak empty the full tank?

- A) 40 hours
- B) 50 hours
- C) 60 hours
- D) 75 hours

4. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 10 hours and 15 hours respectively. A third pipe C can empty the full tank in 30 hours. If all three pipes are opened together, how long will the tank take to fill?

- A) 6 hours
- B) 7.5 hours
- C) 8 hours

- D) 9 hours

5. A tank is filled by two pipes in 8 hours and 12 hours respectively. If both pipes are opened together but one pipe is closed after 3 hours, the tank is filled completely in 9 hours. Which pipe was closed after 3 hours?

- A) Pipe filling in 8 hours
- B) Pipe filling in 12 hours
- C) Both pipes
- D) Cannot be determined

**Answer Key**

1. 36 hours
2. 12 hours
3. 60 hours
4. 7.5 hours
5. Pipe filling in 8 hours

**Expert Tip for Exam Preparation:**
In Pipes and Cisterns questions, always convert hours into *work per hour* first. This approach reduces errors and speeds up calculations. For effective **study for exam**, remember that a leak or outlet is treated as **negative work**. Most SSC CGL mistakes happen when students forget to subtract the emptying rate.

---

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – CI & SI (Half-Yearly) - 23 Jan 2026

1. What will be the compound interest on ₹10,000 at 10% per annum for 1 year, compounded half-yearly?

- A) ₹1000
- B) ₹1025
- C) ₹1050
- D) ₹1100

2. A sum of money amounts to ₹12,100 in 1 year when compounded half-yearly at 10% per annum. What is the principal?

- A) ₹10,000
- B) ₹10,500
- C) ₹11,000
- D) ₹11,500

3. The difference between compound interest (compounded half-yearly) and simple interest on a sum for 1 year at 8% per annum is ₹64. What is the principal?

- A) ₹15,000

- B) ₹18,000
- C) ₹20,000
- D) ₹25,000

4. What will be the compound interest on ₹8000 at 12% per annum for 6 months, compounded half-yearly?

- A) ₹240
- B) ₹360
- C) ₹480
- D) ₹600

5. At what rate per annum will ₹5000 amount to ₹5512.50 in 1 year when interest is compounded half-yearly?

- A) 9%
- B) 10%
- C) 11%
- D) 12%

**Answer Key**

1. ₹1025
2. ₹11,000
3. ₹20,000
4. ₹480
5. 10%

**Expert Note for Exam Preparation:**
In half-yearly CI questions, always remember to **halve the rate and double the time**. This shortcut saves valuable seconds during the exam. For effective **study for exam**, practice identifying whether interest is annual, half-yearly, or quarterly before applying formulas. Most SSC CGL mistakes happen due to ignoring the compounding period, not due to calculation errors.

---

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Compound Interest & Simple Interest - 22 Jan 2026

1. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on a sum for 2 years at 10% per annum is ₹200. What is the principal?

- A) ₹10,000
- B) ₹15,000
- C) ₹20,000
- D) ₹25,000

2. The simple interest on a sum of money for 3 years at 8% per annum is ₹2400. What is the principal?

- A) ₹8000
- B) ₹9000
- C) ₹10,000
- D) ₹12,000

3. What will be the compound interest on ₹10,000 at 10% per annum for 2 years?

- A) ₹2000
- B) ₹2100
- C) ₹2200
- D) ₹2400

4. The compound interest on a sum for 2 years at 5% per annum is ₹525. What is the principal?

- A) ₹9000
- B) ₹9500
- C) ₹10,000
- D) ₹10,500

5. What will be the simple interest on ₹15,000 at 12% per annum for 2½ years?

- A) ₹4200
- B) ₹4500
- C) ₹4800
- D) ₹5000

**Answer Key**

1. ₹20,000
2. ₹10,000
3. ₹2100
4. ₹10,000
5. ₹4500

**Explanations**

**Q1.**
For 2 years: $CI - SI = P \times (R/100)^2 = P \times (10/100)^2 = P \times 1/100 \Rightarrow P = 200 \times 100 =$ **₹20,000**

**Q2.**
$SI = (P \times R \times T) / 100 \Rightarrow 2400 = (P \times 8 \times 3) / 100 \Rightarrow P =$ **₹10,000**

**Q3.**
$CI$ for 2 years $= P \times (R/100) \times (2 + R/100) = 10000 \times 0.10 \times 2.10 =$ **₹2100**

**Q4.**
CI for 2 years = P × (R/100)² ⇒ 525 = P × (5/100)² = P × 1/400 ⇒ P = **₹10,000**

**Q5.**
SI = (P × R × T) / 100 = (15000 × 12 × 2.5) / 100 = **₹4500**

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – CI vs SI - 21 Jan 2026

1. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on a sum of money for 2 years at 10% per annum is ₹200. What is the principal?

- A) ₹10,000
- B) ₹15,000
- C) ₹20,000
- D) ₹25,000

2. The simple interest on a sum for 2 years at 8% per annum is ₹640. What is the compound interest on the same sum for the same period at the same rate?

- A) ₹640
- B) ₹665.60
- C) ₹680
- D) ₹704

3. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on a sum of money for 2 years at 5% per annum is ₹50. What is the simple interest for 2 years?

- A) ₹900
- B) ₹1000
- C) ₹1200
- D) ₹2000

4. The compound interest on a sum for 2 years at 10% per annum is ₹2100. What is the simple interest on the same sum for the same period?

- A) ₹1800
- B) ₹1900
- C) ₹2000
- D) ₹2100

5. If the difference between compound interest and simple interest on a certain sum for 2 years at 12% per annum is ₹288, what is the compound interest for 2 years?

- A) ₹2200
- B) ₹2400
- C) ₹2688
- D) ₹2880

**Answer Key**

1. ₹20,000
2. ₹665.60
3. ₹1000
4. ₹2000
5. ₹2688

**Special SSC Tip to Improve Score:**
For 2-year problems, always remember the shortcut: $CI - SI = P \times (R/100)^2$. This single formula can solve most SSC CGL CI–SI questions in under 10 seconds. Avoid full amount calculation unless explicitly required.

## SSC CGL Hard Aptitude MCQs – Advanced Practice - 20 Jan 2026

1. The cost price of an article is 20% less than its marked price. If the article is sold after allowing a discount of 10% on the marked price, what is the profit percentage?

- A) 8%
- B) 10%
- C) 12.5%
- D) 15%

2. A and B together can complete a work in 12 days. B alone can complete the same work in 20 days. In how many days can A alone complete the work?

- A) 24 days
- B) 30 days
- C) 40 days
- D) 60 days

3. The average of 15 observations is 42. If the average of the first 9 observations is 38 and that of the last 7 observations is 46, what is the 9th observation?

- A) 40
- B) 42
- C) 44
- D) 48

4. A train passes a platform 180 m long in 24 seconds and a man standing on the platform in 12 seconds. What is the speed of the train?

- A) 45 km/h
- B) 54 km/h
- C) 60 km/h
- D) 72 km/h

5. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on a sum of money for 2 years at 10% per annum is ₹200. What is the principal?

- A) ₹10,000
- B) ₹15,000
- C) ₹20,000
- D) ₹25,000

**Answer Key**

1. 12.5%
2. 30 days
3. 44
4. 54 km/h
5. ₹20,000

# SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Today's Practice Set - 19 Jan 2026

1. The marked price of an article is 40% above its cost price. If a discount of 10% is allowed, what is the profit percentage?

- A) 20%
- B) 24%
- C) 26%
- D) 30%

2. A can complete a work in 20 days and B can complete the same work in 30 days. If they work together for 6 days, what fraction of the work remains unfinished?

- A) 1/5
- B) 1/4
- C) 2/5
- D) 3/5

3. The average of 10 numbers is 35. If one number is excluded, the average becomes 33. What is the excluded number?

- A) 45
- B) 50
- C) 55
- D) 60

4. A train 200 m long is running at a speed of 54 km/h. In how many seconds will it cross a bridge 250 m long?

- A) 24 sec
- B) 28 sec
- C) 30 sec
- D) 32 sec

5. What will be the compound interest on ₹10,000 at 10% per annum for 2 years?

- A) ₹2000
- B) ₹2100
- C) ₹2200
- D) ₹2400

**Answer Key**

1. 24%
2. 2/5
3. 55
4. 30 sec
5. ₹2100

# SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Practice Set - 18 Jan 2026

1. If the cost price of an article is 25% less than its selling price, what is the profit percentage?

- A) 20%
- B) 25%
- C) 33⅓%
- D) 40%

2. A can complete a work in 12 days and B can complete the same work in 18 days. They work together for 4 days. What fraction of the work remains unfinished?

- A) 1/3
- B) 5/9
- C) 4/9
- D) 2/3

3. The average of 9 numbers is 41. If one number is removed, the average becomes 40. What is the removed number?

- A) 48
- B) 49
- C) 50
- D) 52

4. A train 180 m long is running at a speed of 72 km/h. In how many seconds will it cross a platform 120 m long?

- A) 12 sec
- B) 14 sec
- C) 15 sec
- D) 18 sec

5. What will be the compound interest on ₹8000 at 10% per annum for 2 years?

- A) ₹1600
- B) ₹1680
- C) ₹1760
- D) ₹1800

**Answer Key**

1. 33⅓%
2. 5/9
3. 50
4. 15 sec
5. ₹1680

## SSC CGL Aptitude MCQs – Exam Focus - 17 Jan 2026

1. The cost price of an article is 20% less than its marked price. If a discount of 10% is given on the marked price, what is the profit percentage?

- A) 8%
- B) 10%
- C) 12.5%
- D) 15%

2. A can complete a work in 15 days and B can complete the same work in 20 days. They work together for 5 days. What fraction of the work remains unfinished?

- A) 1/4
- B) 1/3
- C) 2/5
- D) 3/5

3. The average of 8 numbers is 32. If one number is excluded, the average becomes 30. What is the excluded number?

- A) 40
- B) 42
- C) 44
- D) 48

4. A train 150 m long is running at a speed of 54 km/h. In how many seconds will it cross a bridge 210 m long?

- A) 20 sec
- B) 22 sec
- C) 24 sec
- D) 26 sec

5. What will be the compound interest on ₹6400 at 25% per annum for 2 years?

- A) ₹3600
- B) ₹3800
- C) ₹4000
- D) ₹4200

**Answer Key**

1. 12.5%
2. 1/3
3. 48
4. 24 sec
5. ₹4000

**Expert Tip (SSC CGL):** SSC CGL questions are calculation-light but concept-heavy. Focus on shortcuts like *CI–SI difference for 2 years*, *LCM method in Time & Work*, and *unit conversion (km/h → m/s)*. Speed comes from concept clarity, not long calculations.

## Aptitude - Compound Interest MCQs – Hard Level (With Solutions) 16-Jan-2026

1. The compound interest on a sum for 2 years at 10% per annum compounded annually is ₹1050. What is the principal?

- A) ₹9000
- B) ₹9500
- C) ₹10000
- D) ₹10500

2. A sum is invested at 8% per annum compound interest for the first year and 12% per annum for the second year. If the compound interest after 2 years is ₹4160, what is the principal?

- A) ₹16000
- B) ₹18000
- C) ₹20000
- D) ₹22000

3. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on a sum for 2 years at 12% per annum is ₹288. What is the principal?

- A) ₹18000
- B) ₹20000
- C) ₹22000
- D) ₹24000

4. What will be the compound interest on ₹8000 at 10% per annum for 1 year compounded half-yearly?

- A) ₹800
- B) ₹810
- C) ₹820
- D) ₹840

5. A sum becomes ₹10648 in 2 years when compounded annually at a certain rate. If the rate of interest is increased by 2% per annum, the amount becomes ₹11025. What was the original rate of interest?

- A) 8%
- B) 9%
- C) 10%
- D) 12%

**Answer Key**

1. ₹10000
2. ₹20000
3. ₹20000
4. ₹820
5. 10%

**Solutions**

**Q1.** CI for 2 years = P × (R/100)² = P × (10/100)² = P × 1/100 ⇒ P = 1050 × 100 = **₹10000**

**Q2.** CI = P[(1.08 × 1.12) − 1] ⇒ 4160 = P(1.2096 − 1) = 0.2096P ⇒ P = 4160 ÷ 0.2096 = **₹20000**

**Q3.** Difference (CI − SI) for 2 years = P × (R/100)² ⇒ 288 = P × (12/100)² = P × 0.0144 ⇒ P = 288 ÷ 0.0144 = **₹20000**

**Q4.** Half-yearly rate = 10% ÷ 2 = 5% Amount = 8000 × (1.05)² = 8820 CI = 8820 − 8000 = **₹820**

**Q5.** 10648 = P × (1 + R/100)² 11025 = P × (1 + (R+2)/100)² Comparing values gives R = **10%**