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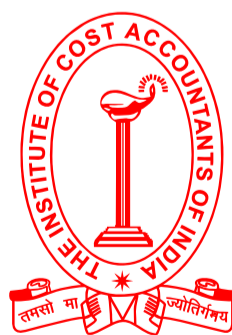
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CMA Student E - Bulletin

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KNOWLEDGE Update



In this section of e-bulletin we shall have a series of discussion on each of these chapters to provide a meaningful assistance to the students in preparing themselves for the examination at the short end and equip them with sufficient knowledge to deal with real life complications at the long end.



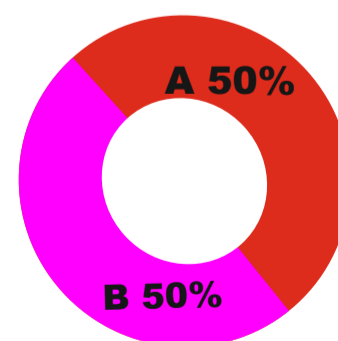
PAPER: 1, PART: I

FUNDAMENTALS

OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT
(FEM) - ECONOMICS

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Fundamentals of Economics 50%
B Fundamentals of Management 50%

Learning Objectives:

- Studying economics, one will be able to develop the analytical skills needed to work successfully in the field, including the study of logical analysis.
- Students will be able to identify and explain economic concepts and theories related to the behaviour of economic agents, markets, industry and firm structures, legal institutions, social norms, and government policies.
- Students will be able to integrate theoretical knowledge with quantitative and qualitative evidence in order to explain past economic events and to formulate predictions on future ones.
- Students will be able to evaluate the consequences of economic activities and institutions for individual and social welfare.

Economics

Hi friends! Hope you have enjoyed your summer holidays. But unfortunately Covid-19 is making our life miserable. With the vaccination in full swing for all ages had made us optimistic and we started feeling that we are saved from this menace. As fourth wave of Covid-19 struck the world with renewed vengeance, we are at a loss. New type of mutation of Corona virus is coming up everyday and making us all the more vulnerable. In such a situation you must follow the protocol of using mask and sanitizer whenever you go out. Try to avoid crowded places. Wash your hands frequently with sanitizer. Western countries are the worst sufferer as they have taken the Corona virus very lightly. Let us start our usual mock test.

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Existence of fixed cost of production indicates that**
 - We are in the long run
 - We are in the medium run
 - We are in the short run
 - None of the above
- Economic cost means**
 - Explicit cost + implicit cost + normal profit
 - Explicit cost + implicit cost
 - Normal profit
 - None of the above
- If the total expenditure rises with the rise in price**
 - The demand curve will be elastic
 - The demand curve will be inelastic
 - The demand curve will be unit elastic
 - None of the above
- What is common between perfect competition and monopolistic competition?**
 - Free entry and free exit
 - Homogeneous good
 - Perfect knowledge
 - None of the above
- An increase in consumer's income, price remaining the same, will result into**
 - A fall in demand
 - An increase in demand
 - No change in demand
 - A shift in the demand curve to the left
- Cardinal approach uses the following concept to explain consumer equilibrium**
 - Indifference curve
 - Equi-marginal utility
 - Product maximization
 - None of the above
- The consumer will be in equilibrium when**
 - $MU_x/MU_y > P_x/P_y$
 - $MU_x/MU_y < P_x/P_y$

- C. $MU_x/MU_y = P_x/P_y$
D. None of the above

8. TU will be maximum when

- A. MU is zero
B. MU is at its highest point
C. MU cuts the AU
D. None of the above

9. Which of the following is selling cost?

- A. Expenditure on packaging
B. Transportation cost
C. Advertisement expenditure
D. Wages paid to workers

10. If an economy is operating at a point on the PPF curve, it indicates

- A. Full employment
B. Unemployment
C. Excess production
D. None of the above

KEY: 1. C, 2. A, 3. B, 4. A, 5. B, 6. B, 7. C, 8. A, 9. C, 10. A

II. Fill in the blanks:

- When RBI lends money to the commercial banks on the basis of securities, it charges remuneration from the commercial banks. It is called
- When price level increases and simultaneously unemployment also increases, this situation is called
- When Govt. borrows from the RBI or issue new currency to fill the gap of budget deficit, it is called
- market deals in long-term funds
- are short-term promissory notes issued by GOI at discount generally for a period of 91 days

KEY: 1. Repo rate, 2. Stagflation, 3. Deficit finance, 4. Capital, 5. Treasury bills

III. True or False:

- According to Keynes, the rate of interest decides the demand for money
- During inflation, borrowers will gain
- Setting the price low in order to attract customers and gain market share. Price will be raised later once this market share is gained. This is Dynamic pricing.
- Collateral loans are given by commercial banks without security
- In Indian money market there is a multiplicity and disparity of interest rates

KEY: 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

IV. Matching:

1. Absorption pricing	A. Cournot output
2. Maximizing joint profit	B. all costs recovered
3. Competitive output $\times 2/3$	C. RBI
4. Firm = Industry	D. Cartel
5. Central bank	E. monopoly

KEY: 1. B, 2. D, 3. A, 4. E, 5. C

So, friends, how do you feel after solving the problems above? Hope you have enjoyed it thoroughly. It was fun all the way. You must have improved a lot after practicing with such mock test every month. Keep a record of your performance every month to measure your improvement. So long for today. Best of luck!!



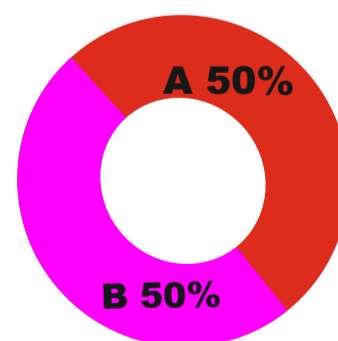
PAPER: 1, PART: II

FUNDAMENTALS

OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT
(FEM) - MANAGEMENT

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Fundamentals of Economics 50%
B Fundamentals of Management 50%

Learning Objectives:

- Students will demonstrate their knowledge of business and management principles
- Students will reveal effective written and oral communication
- Students will exhibit an awareness of the global environment in which businesses operate
- Students will display the ability to recognize when change is needed, adapt to change as it occurs, and lead

MANAGEMENT

1. Communication is a non-stop-----
 - A. Paper
 - B. Process
 - C. Programme
 - D. Plan
2. Message is any signal that triggers the response of a:
 - A. Receiver
 - B. Driver
 - C. Sender
 - D. D. Cleaner
3. It is important to consider proper----- room where you are giving your presentation-----
 - A. Darkness
 - B. Lighting
 - C. Lightning
 - D. Ventilation
4. In -----listening the difference between the sounds is identified
 - A. Discriminating
 - B. Comprehension
 - C. Dialogic
 - D. Emphatic
5. The information which is transferred to the receiver has to be interpreted this process is called-----
 - A. Encoding
 - B. Decoding
 - C. Opening
 - D. Closing
6. Our dress code is an example of:
 - A. Verbal
 - B. Nonverbal
 - C. Written
 - D. Spoken
7. Letter, Email, Telephone are examples of:
 - A. Message
 - B. Feedback
 - C. Channel
 - D. Encoding
8. -----is nothing but checking whether we have followed the earlier stages promptly and efficiently:
 - A. Review
 - B. Reading
 - C. Recalling
 - D. All
9. The message may be misinterpreted because of:
 - A. Barriers
 - B. Distortions
 - C. Distractions
 - D. Noise

10. The environment in which the transmitter or receiver should be:
- A. Complex
 - B. Competent
 - C. Complete
 - D. Compatible
11. The response to a sender's message is called-----
- A. Foodbank
 - B. Feedback
 - C. Food
 - D. Back
12. -----context refers to the similarity of backgrounds between the sender and the receiver:
- A. Physical
 - B. Social
 - C. Chronological
 - D. Cultural
13. Environmental barriers are the same as----- noise
- A. Physiological
 - B. Psychological
 - C. Physical
 - D. Sociological
14. Communication strengthens ----- &----- relationship In an organization:
- A. Employer-Father
 - B. Employer-Employee
 - C. Mother-Employer
 - D. Mother-Child
15. -----communication includes tone of voice body language, facial expressions etc.
- A. Non-verbal
 - B. Verbal
 - C. Letter
 - D. Notice

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	A	B	A	B	B	C	C	A	D	B	D	C	B	A

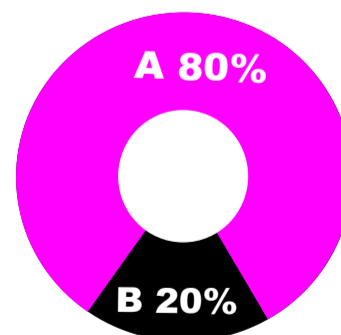


PAPER: 2

FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (FOA)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Fundamentals of Financial Accounting 80%

B Fundamental of Cost Accounting 20%

Learning Objectives:

In order to internalize the concepts of subjects like accountancy one has to have an understanding of the learning objectives of the chapters. Try to go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons issued for every topics as it would give you a background to your study.

FINANCIAL OF ACCOUNTING

5th of this month was teachers' day. You all definitely have celebrated in your own way and have shown your respect to your teachers - the real inspiration of your life. Here are some stories (rather experiences of life learnt from teachers) for you:

1. A bunch of noisy kids were making a ruckus while sitting behind me in the class. My class teacher got angry and he thought I was the one who did it. He sent me out of the class. I tried explaining, but he didn't listen. While I was standing outside, someone told him it wasn't me. He called me back in, but I refused to move as I felt insulted. He brought me in the class anyway and apologised in front of the whole class. That day I learned the biggest lesson of my life, "you are never too big to accept your mistake."
2. I was a small-town girl participating in the dance competition at the state level. Seeing so many smart kids, I was scared to even go up on the stage. My teacher who was accompanying me patted my back, looked me in the eye and said, "You are the best." Her voice gave me such encouragement, I went up there and killed it.
3. My parents pressurized me to take Science stream even though I wanted to study commerce. Chemistry was my weakest point. I could not remember the names of the chemicals, leave alone the periodic table. And then after a couple of class tests with zero marks, my teacher called me to her cabin and handed me a poem made on the names of chemicals in the periodic table. I still remember them.

Remain inspired every time. Never allow any self-imposed inferiority that - 'I am unable to do this'. Mind that even if you are sweetest of all mangoes there will be people who prefer strawberries.

Here is some practice material for you:

Let's concentrate on this now:

1. Provision for depreciation is created follows
 - a. Matching concept
 - b. Revenue recognition concept
 - c. Periodicity concept
 - d. None of these
2. Unsold stock is valued at cost or net realisable value - whichever is lower follows
 - a. Doctrine of conservatism
 - b. Revenue recognition concept
 - c. Going concern concept
 - d. None of these
3. AS - 1 tells the basic assumption of
 - a. Making profit
 - b. Making social service
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Consistency and going concern concept
4. Revenue is recognised in a consignment business when
 - a. Goods are sent to consignee
 - b. Goods are sold to the customers by consignee
 - c. When commission is paid to consignee
 - d. None of these
5. FIFO method of valuation of stock is suitable during
 - a. Deflationary situation
 - b. Inflationary situation
 - c. When the business is running at a loss
 - d. Any of the above

6. A dealer in Air-conditioner, purchases Air-condition machines from X Ltd for Rs.30,000 per unit. The dealer installs the air-conditioners at customer's premise without charging extra amount from the customers. For this purpose, the dealer appointed Y who is paid Rs. 1000 for every installation.

On Mar 31, 2022, 100 units of air conditioners were held as stock. If the retail sale price of each unit is Rs. 32,000, determine the value of the unsold stock on that date.

- 3100000
- 3000000
- 3200000
- None of these

(Note: cost is Rs. 30000, Net realisable value Rs. 32000- Rs. 1000 = Rs. 31000)

7. An amount kept to meet uncertain future contingencies is

- Provision
- Reserve
- Secret reserve
- None of these

8. A major repair to an old machine for Rs. 51000 is a

- Capital expenditure
- Revenue expenditure
- Deferred revenue expenditure
- None of these

(Note: the expense will increase the productive capacity of the machine and will provide future economic benefit)

9. Municipal tax paid for the office building is

- Revenue expenditure
- Recurring expenditure
- Capital expenditure
- Both a and b

10. Goods worth Rs. 12000 purchased in credit has been entered in the purchase day book and credited to the creditors account but were not received until the accounting year end. The adjustment entry will be :

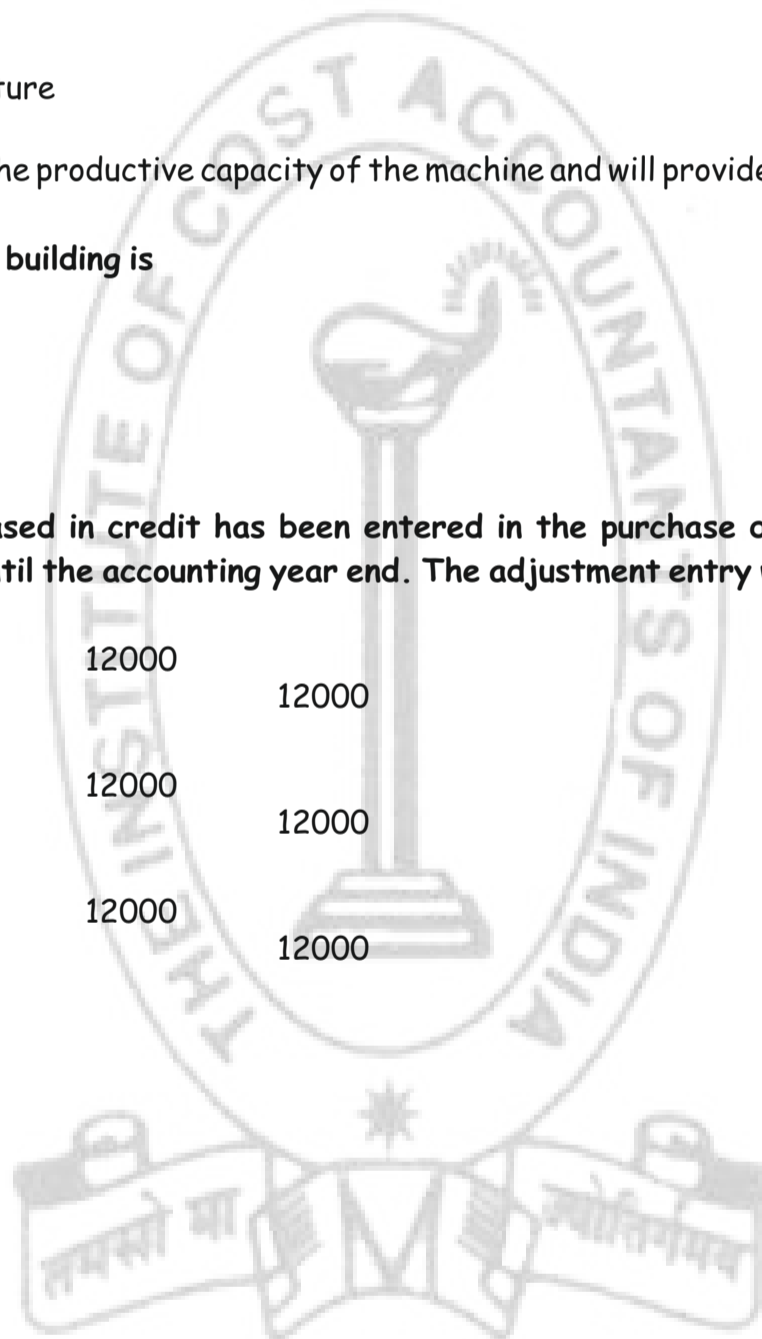
- Creditors account .. dr
 To purchase a/c
- Creditors a/c.... dr
 To bank
- Goods in transit a/c .. dr
 To Purchase a/c

12000	12000
12000	12000
12000	12000

- None of these

Answer:

1. a
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. d
10. c



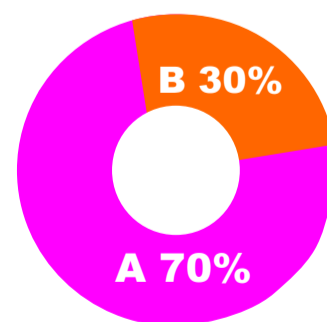


PAPER: 3

FUNDAMENTALS OF LAWS AND ETHICS (FLE)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Fundamentals of Commercial Laws 70%
B Fundamentals of Ethics 30%

Learning Objectives:

- Read the Study Material minutely.
- For details or if you don't understand Study Material or the section is important to identify the topic, then refer to Bare Act, otherwise reference to Bare Act is not necessary. For Company Law, book by Avtar Singh is recommended. For other laws Institute Study Material is sufficient.
- The words used in any of the texts as mentioned above should be understood by immediate reference to the Dictionary.
- The main points coming out in any of the provisions should be either underlined or written in separate copy which has to be repeated again and again.
- Theoretical knowledge should be adequate and clear before solving practical problems.
- Don't write wrong English. It changes the meaning and therefore answer may be wrong even when the student's conception is clear. Also don't make spelling mistakes.

LAWS & ETHICS

Under the MCQ pattern, you will be given several questions first and then asked to answer among a set of options where there may be one or more wrong answers. You must try to lay emphasis on details and therefore keep studying regularly every day and make short notes and keep revising repeatedly until your brain can retain it for a long term. You must pay particular emphasis on getting your concept clear with sound fundamentals. You must learn to think logically in normal sequence and develop the knack to distinguish between similarities and differences which might be confusing, yet be the basis used to distinguish correct choices from among the choices given with each question. *Always remember that MCQ tests are designed to test your knowledge and ability.*

Now, you will realize the importance of reading the Sections and definitions so that you understand what the Sections lays and/or what the definition means. *You will notice that the question-setter will actually be rephrasing the words in the Section and/or definition and placing them before you as MCQs. Therefore, please study carefully because under the MCQ pattern you can fall prey to misleading options that will distract you as the options will look similar to the correct answer.*

So, now please note the few suggestive Rules to be kept in mind for taking MCQ type exams :

1. Start a few deep breathing exercise before starting to read the entire question. *Never read the answers before reading the question.*
2. After reading the question, repeat the question mentally and find the correct answer. *Now check whether your answer matches with any of the options given. Select the best answer.*
3. In this manner keep answering the questions you know confidently. *If you have doubts, simply mark (CROSS OUT) that question with a PENCIL and continue with the next question. DO NOT WASTE ANY TIME. Attempt to any these Crossed Out questions at the end.*
4. In case you have confusion with words, in the options given, try to find your own logic. Answers that seem logical are generally ultimately incorrect. If your mind prompts you with a logical alternative, that means that, that word is just to misguide you. Therefore, that option is not correct.
5. Please remember that when you are given options such as "All the above" and "None of the above", never select "All the above" if you think that any one answer is incorrect. Similarly never select "None of the above" option, if you feel that at least one option is true. Interestingly, if you notice two correct options to a MCQ, you can choose "All the above".
6. A study of MCQ pattern reveals that *generally the correct answer gives out more information than the other options given with that question.*

Sale of Goods Act, 1930

We will ask ourselves a question-Who is an unpaid vendor/seller of goods ?

The answer must be thought logically. A seller is considered unpaid if -

1. If the entire price of the goods sold has not been paid or remitted ; or
2. If a Bill of Exchange or Negotiable Instrument has been received from the buyer by the seller as a conditional payment but that instrument has been dishonoured or the conditions on which it was issued has not been fulfilled. Please refer Sec.45(1)

That obviously raises a question - **What shall be the Unpaid Seller's / Vendor's Right**. It has may be remembered that the Vendor can exercise his rights even where the property in the goods has passed to the buyer. **The following are the Rights of the Unpaid Vendor/Seller :-**

1. Vendor's Lien :

The unpaid Vendor, who still holds possession of the goods, is entitled to retain possession of the goods (*this is called exercising the right of lien, for non-payment of the price but not for any other charges* .For example, the godown charges, if any, paid by the seller for storing the undelivered goods cannot be a reason for exercising lien) until the payment is made or remitted provided -

- a) The goods were sold without any stipulation as to credit '
- b) The goods were sold on credit, but the terms of credit has expired (*it may be noted that the seller cannot refuse to hand over possession of the goods unless the terms of credit has expired*); or

- c) The buyer has become insolvent.

A question may come to mind - what happens if the seller has made part delivery of the goods? in such a case, the seller can exercise lien on the balance of the goods not yet delivered provided the part delivery was not made with an intention to waive the lien.

2. The Right of Stoppage in Transit .

Suppose the goods were dispatched to the buyer, but before the goods were delivered or before the seller got payment of the price, the buyer became insolvent, in such a case, the seller can resume possession of the goods from the carrier.

This is called the right of stoppage in transit. Please note the following points :

- Goods are in transit from the time they are delivered to the carrier, till the time they are delivered to the buyer or his agent.
- The right to stoppage in transit comes to an end as soon as the goods are delivered to the buyer or his agent. However, if the after arrival of the goods at the destination, the carrier intimates to the buyer that the goods are being held by him (the carrier) on behalf of the buyer, the seller's right to take back possession comes to an end.
- If the carrier wrongfully refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer, the transit of the goods comes to an end and the seller's right to stop transit too ceases.
- Where the seller made part delivery of the goods, in such a case, the seller can only stop the goods in transit, provided it can be proved that the part delivery was not made with an intention to waive the lien.
- The buyer need not be declared insolvent in the court of law. Insolvency here, denotes that the buyer has become financially embarrassed.
- The vendor/seller can exercise right of stoppage, by either taking actual possession of the goods or by directing the carrier to send back the goods to him or his agent and the expense of such return delivery shall be borne by the seller.

The Right to Resale

The unpaid seller/vendor who has retained possession of the goods by exercising his lien or has taken back possession from the carrier upon insolvency of the buyer **can resell the goods**, under the following circumstances :

- If the goods are perishable, those can be sold off without notice to the buyer; otherwise
- By first giving notice to the buyer and allowing him reasonable opportunity and time to pay/ remit the price, and then resell only if the buyer fails to pay ;
Here too, if the seller, upon resale, gets more value for the goods, he can retain the excess amount, but, if the sale value is less than what was due from the buyer, the seller can sue the buyer for the balance. The buyer remains liable to compensate the seller for damages, if any, suffered by the seller. The next buyer gets good title of the goods.

3. Suit for Price :

- Under a contract of sale, where the property in the goods has passed on to the buyer, and the buyer does not act as per terms of the contract and fails to pay or neglects to pay, the seller can sue the buyer for the price of the goods ;
- If under the terms of a contract, the buyer is to pay the price on a certain day irrespective of the actual delivery of the goods and the buyer fails to pay or neglects to pay, the seller can sue the buyer for the price even though the property in the goods has not passed to the buyer.

Now, let us start revising part by part, what we have read in the previous issues.

Ethics : Please remember that Ethics is truly the pillar on which you, - the would-be professionals will be expected by the society and the world-at-large, to stand, during your professional career.

Moral and Ethics, depends on how we interpret the meaning. **Morals**, deal with customs and practiced principles followed by certain groups, depending on religion, culture and traditions. **Ethics**, on the other hand, lays emphasis on character, conduct and individual behavior. What is ethically moral, may not be morally wrong. For example, eating fish on Saturdays may not be ethically wrong but it may be morally wrong for certain community members.

Ethics and Morals are certain laid practices which reminds the members of the society about their duties and restrictions, so that those community members stay within set acceptable limits. Breaching the restrictions cause conflicts and disturbs human peace and harmony between different social relationships such as - father and son, husband and wife, between friends and relatives and even between communities.

Ethics, demands that we follow certain disciplines, standard practices and conventions more than what is prescribed by law. It all depends on how we apply and practice ethics in our daily life and general practices.

Ethics in general life must be followed differently. Ethics in office must not be mixed with ethics at home. For example, watching television (TV) during working hours in office may not be permitted but, at home it is allowed. However, playing a TV at home while a student is studying there is ethically wrong if it disturbs or distracts the attention of that student there. This is called **Value-based Ethics and discipline**.

Ethics is linked to Principles and principles are aimed at bringing methods, systems, procedures, orderliness, happiness and for leading the path towards good mutual co-existence between individuals and their way of life. These are Social Ethics, but what the society expects from the businessman can be called Professional Principles and Practices.

Having understood the above, let us remember the points laid as **Guiding Principles to be followed in our daily Public Life**, with the help a Slogan -

I Should Organize And Operate with Honest Leaders, where -

- I = Integrity while discharging duties
- S = Selflessness without personal gains and bias
- O = Openness and transparency
- A = Accountability for decisions taken
- O = Objectivity and focused approach
- H = Honestly in discharging Public Duties
- L = Leadership with sound principles and practices

To sum up, **Ethics and Law** are both complementary and inter-related in order to link social rules, customs, regulations and restrictions prescribed by Society through social customs and beliefs. That is perhaps why it is said that Convention is more than law.

Now let us partly revise the **Sale of Goods Act, 1930**

A question that now comes to mind is that - there is a contract of sale between a buyer and a seller, but **when does the property, pass on from the seller to the buyer in a contract for the sale of such goods?** You will find the answer in Sec.18 to 25 of the Sale of Goods Act. You have to reply keeping in mind each type of goods.

1. **In case of Specific Goods**, where there is an unconditional contract for sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the property passes as soon as the contract is made. The time of payment or the time of delivery is not material.
 2. **In case of Unspecified/Unascertained Goods**, the property is not transferred until the goods are ascertained. For example, there are bags of cement in a godown. The property gets transferred to the buyer only when the requisite number of bags are separated, taken out and kept aside for delivery to that buyer.
 3. **The Intention of the Parties** is very important in case of sale of Specific goods. The property passes when the parties to the contract intend it to pass as stated in the terms of the contract.
 4. In case of sale of Specific Goods, **if there is something which the seller has to do**, before making the goods ready in a deliverable condition, the property passes only after the seller has done that thing. For example, M agrees to sell 1000 tins of milk powder to N and promises to pack them in Card Board Boxes before delivery, the property passes only after those tins are properly packed and made ready for delivery.
 5. In case of Specific goods, **where the seller has to measure, weigh or test the goods**, for the purpose of ascertaining the price, the property does not pass to the buyer as long as that thing has been done and the buyer is intimated.
 6. Property in the goods is transferred to the buyer when the **goods is delivered to the carrier**. However, in case of conditional delivery, the property is transferred only if that condition is fulfilled. For example if M -the seller, sends goods by courier to N - the buyer, the property is transferred as soon as the goods are handed over to the courier, but if there is a condition of Cash on Delivery (COD), the property passes only after N -the buyer pays the requisite Cash before collecting delivery of the goods.
 7. Where **goods are sent on Approval or on Sale or Return Basis**, the property in the goods is transferred only - I) when the buyer informs his approval or acceptance of the goods; II) In another case, if the buyer does not intimate his approval or acceptance of the goods, or his rejection of the same, but still retains those goods, the property passes after expiry of a reasonable time.
- As long as the property in the goods is not transferred to the buyer, the goods remain at the risk of the seller. After the ownership passes to the buyer, the goods are at the Buyer's Risk, since Risk follows ownership.

Now, let us continue to revise, partly the **Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881**

In case of Bills of Exchange, it is necessary to give Notice of Dishonour to the drawer, **except in special cases given below:**

No Notice of Dishonour is required when -

1. It is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;
2. In the Order to change the Drawer, when he has countermanded payment (*countermand means - to reverse, revoke, repeal, retract, rescind, withdraw, quash, scrap, over-rule, cancel, negate an order.*);
3. When the party charged could not suffer damages for want of notice;
4. When the party entitled to notice, cannot be found;
5. When the acceptor is also a Drawer
6. When the promissory note is not negotiable;
7. When the party entitled to notice, after knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

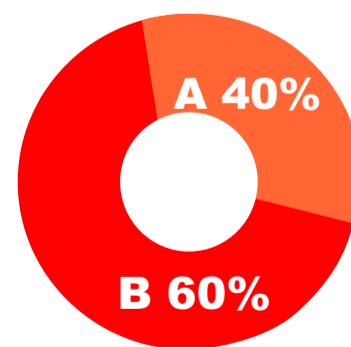


PAPER: 4

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS (FBMS)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Fundamentals of Business Mathematics 40%

B Fundamentals of Business Statistic 60%

Learning Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts and needs of Business Mathematics.
- To Know the reasonableness and explanation in calculation.
- To know the application of various mathematical techniques.

BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

In this issue we discuss Conventional problems on Indices of Business Mathematics

Q1. Solve $9 \times 81^x = \frac{1}{27^{x-3}}$

Answer:

$$9 \times 81^x = \frac{1}{27^{x-3}}$$

$$\text{Or, } 3^2 \times (3^4)^x = \frac{1}{(3^3)^{x-3}}$$

$$\text{Or, } 3^2 \times (3^4)^x \times (3^3)^{x-3} = 1$$

$$\text{Or, } 3^{2+4x+3x-9} = 1$$

$$\text{Or, } 3^{2+7x-9} = 1$$

$$\text{Or, } 3^{7x-7} = 3^0$$

$$\text{Or, } 7x - 7 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 7x = 7$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 1$$

Q2. Solve $(2^2)^{x+2} + 2^{2x+3} = 96$

Answer:

$$(2^2)^{x+2} + 2^{2x+3} = 96$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{2x+4} + 2^{2x+3} = 96$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{2x} \times 2^4 + 2^{2x} \times 2^3 = 96$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{2x} (2^4 + 2^3) = 96$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{2x} (16 + 8) = 96$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{2x} (24) = 96$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{2x} = 4$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{2x} = 2^2$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x = 2$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 1$$



Q3. Solve $x^{\frac{5}{4}} \times y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1.5$ & $x^{-\frac{3}{4}} \times y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$

Answer:

From Equation 1 $x^{\frac{5}{4}} \times y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1.5$

From Equation 2 $x^{-\frac{3}{4}} \times y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$

Multiplying (1) & (2) we get

$$\left(x^{\frac{5}{4}} \times y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1.5 \right) \times \left(x^{-\frac{3}{4}} \times y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \right)$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{4}} \times y^{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{2}{4}} \times y^0 = 3$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 3^2$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 9$$

Putting the value of x in equation 2 we get

$$9^{-\frac{3}{4}} \times y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}}}{9^{\frac{3}{4}}} = 2$$

$$\text{Or, } y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 9^{\frac{3}{4}} \times 2$$

$$\text{Or, } y^{\frac{1}{2}} = (3^2)^{\frac{3}{4}} \times 2$$

$$\text{Or, } y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{3}{2}} \times 2$$

$$\text{Or, } y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3^2 \times 2$$

$$\text{Or, } y = \left(3^2 \right)^2 \times 2^2$$

$$\text{Or, } y = 27 \times 4 = 108$$

Q4. Express the following quantity with the radical sign ($\sqrt{\quad}$)

$$\frac{1}{a^{-\frac{7}{8}} \times b^{\frac{1}{2}} \times c^{-\frac{1}{n}}}$$

Answer:

$$\frac{1}{a^{-\frac{7}{8}} \times b^{\frac{1}{2}} \times c^{-\frac{1}{n}}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{a^{\frac{7}{8}} \times c^{\frac{1}{n}}}{b^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{8\sqrt[8]{a^7} \times n\sqrt[n]{c}}{\sqrt{b}}$$



Q5. Simplify $\left(ax^{-\frac{1}{3}} \div \frac{3}{2a} \times 4\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^6}}\right) \times \frac{3}{8} \times x^{-\frac{7}{6}}$

Answer:

$$\left(ax^{-\frac{1}{3}} \div \frac{3}{2a} \times 4\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^6}}\right) \times \frac{3}{8} \times x^{-\frac{7}{6}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{ax^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{3}{2a} \times \left(\frac{1}{x^6}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \times \frac{3}{8} \times x^{-\frac{7}{6}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{ax^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{3}{2a} \times \frac{1}{x^{\frac{6}{4}}}} \times \frac{3}{8} \times x^{-\frac{7}{6}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{2a}{3} \times \frac{3}{8} \times x^{-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{6} + \frac{6}{4}} \times a$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{1}{4} \times a^2 \times x^{\frac{-8 - 28 + 36}{24}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{a^2}{4}$$

Q6. Simplify $\left(\frac{x^{-1} \times y^2}{x^2 \times y^{-4}}\right)^7 \div \left(\frac{x^3 \times y^{-5}}{x^{-2} \times y^3}\right)^{-5} \times \left(\frac{x^{-\frac{7}{2}} \times y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{5}{2}} \times y^{\frac{10}{3}}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

Answer:

$$\left(\frac{x^{-1} \times y^2}{x^2 \times y^{-4}}\right)^7 \div \left(\frac{x^3 \times y^{-5}}{x^{-2} \times y^3}\right)^{-5} \times \left(\frac{x^{-\frac{7}{2}} \times y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{5}{2}} \times y^{\frac{10}{3}}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{\left(\frac{x^{-1} \times y^2}{x^2 \times y^{-4}}\right)^7}{\left(\frac{x^3 \times y^{-5}}{x^{-2} \times y^3}\right)^{-5}} \times \left(\frac{x^{-\frac{7}{2}} \times y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{5}{2}} \times y^{\frac{10}{3}}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{\left(\frac{x^{-1} \times y^2}{x^2 \times y^{-4}}\right)^7}{\left(\frac{x^{-2} \times y^3}{x^3 \times y^{-5}}\right)^5} \times \left(\frac{x^{-\frac{7}{2}} \times y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{5}{2}} \times y^{\frac{10}{3}}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

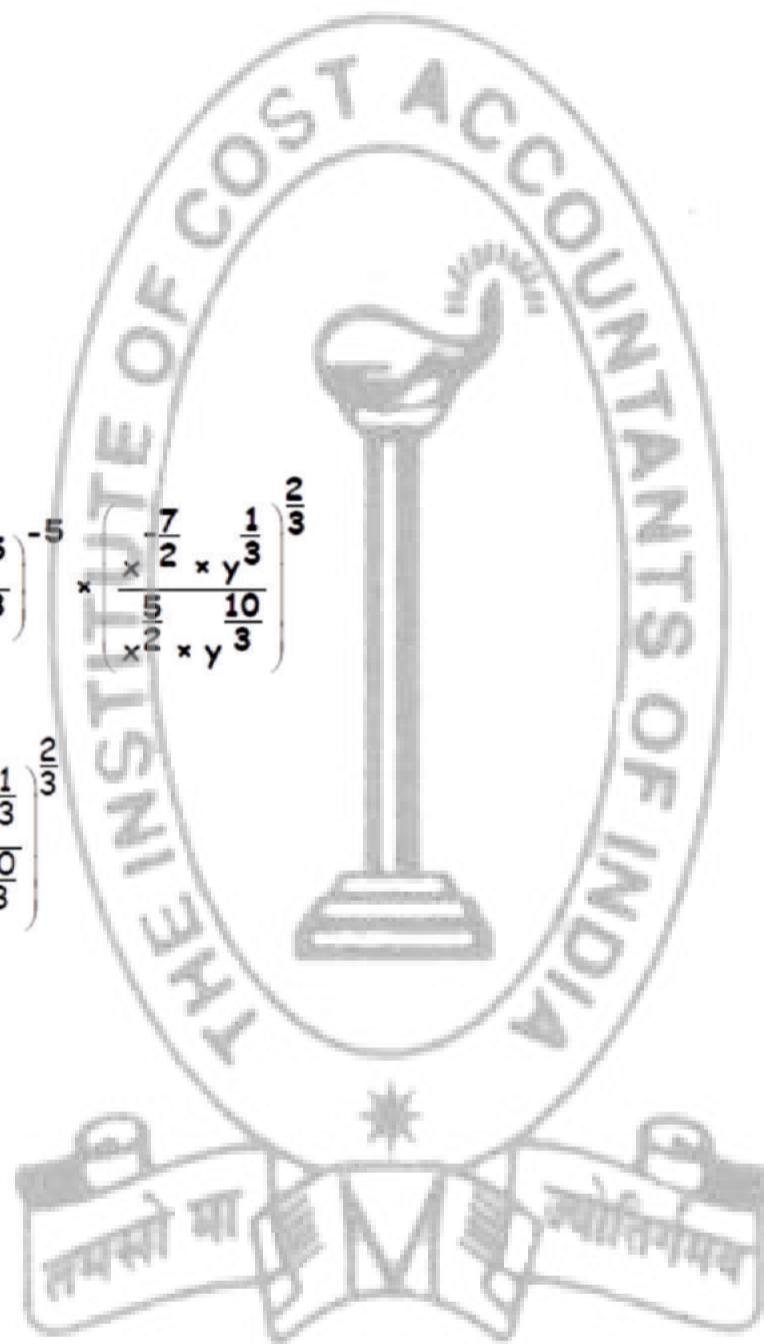
$$\text{Or, } \left(\frac{x^{-1} \times y^2}{x^2 \times y^{-4}}\right)^7 \times \frac{(x^3 \times y^{-5})^5}{(x^{-2} \times y^3)^5} \times \left(\frac{x^{-\frac{7}{2}} \times y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{5}{2}} \times y^{\frac{10}{3}}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left(\frac{y^6}{x^3}\right)^7 \times \left(\frac{x^5}{y^8}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{1}{x^6 \times y^3}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{Or, } (x)^{-21 + 25 - 4} \times (y)^{42 - 40 - 2}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^0 \times y^0$$

$$\text{Or, } 1$$



$$\text{Q7. Solve } 3^{5x} \times 9^{4x-2} = \frac{27^{3x-8}}{81^{-31}}$$

Answer:

$$3^{5x} \times 9^{4x-2} = \frac{27^{3x-8}}{81^{-31}}$$

$$\text{Or, } 3^{5x} \times (3^2)^{4x-2} = \frac{(3^3)^{3x-8}}{(3^4)^{-31}}$$

$$\text{Or, } 3^{5x} \times 3^{8x-4} = \frac{3^{9x-24}}{3^{-12x}}$$

$$\text{Or, } 3^{5x+8x-4} = 3^{9x-24+12x}$$

$$\text{Or, } 13x - 4 = 21x - 24$$

$$\text{Or, } 8x = 20$$

$$\text{Or, } x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{Q8. if } x = 16 \text{ \& } y = 81, \text{ compute simplified value of } \frac{8\sqrt{x^2} \times 4\sqrt{y-12}}{4\sqrt{x^{-2}} \times \sqrt{y^{-5}}}$$

Answer:

$$\frac{8\sqrt{x^2} \times 4\sqrt{y-12}}{4\sqrt{x^{-2}} \times \sqrt{y^{-5}}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{\left[x^2 \times (y^{-12})^{\frac{1}{4}} \right]^{\frac{1}{8}}}{\left[x^{-2} \times (y^{-5})^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{(x^2 \times y^{-3})^{\frac{1}{8}}}{(x^{-2} \times y^{\frac{5}{2}})^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}} \times y^{-\frac{3}{8}}}{x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times y^{-\frac{5}{8}}}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} \times y^{-\frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{8}}$$

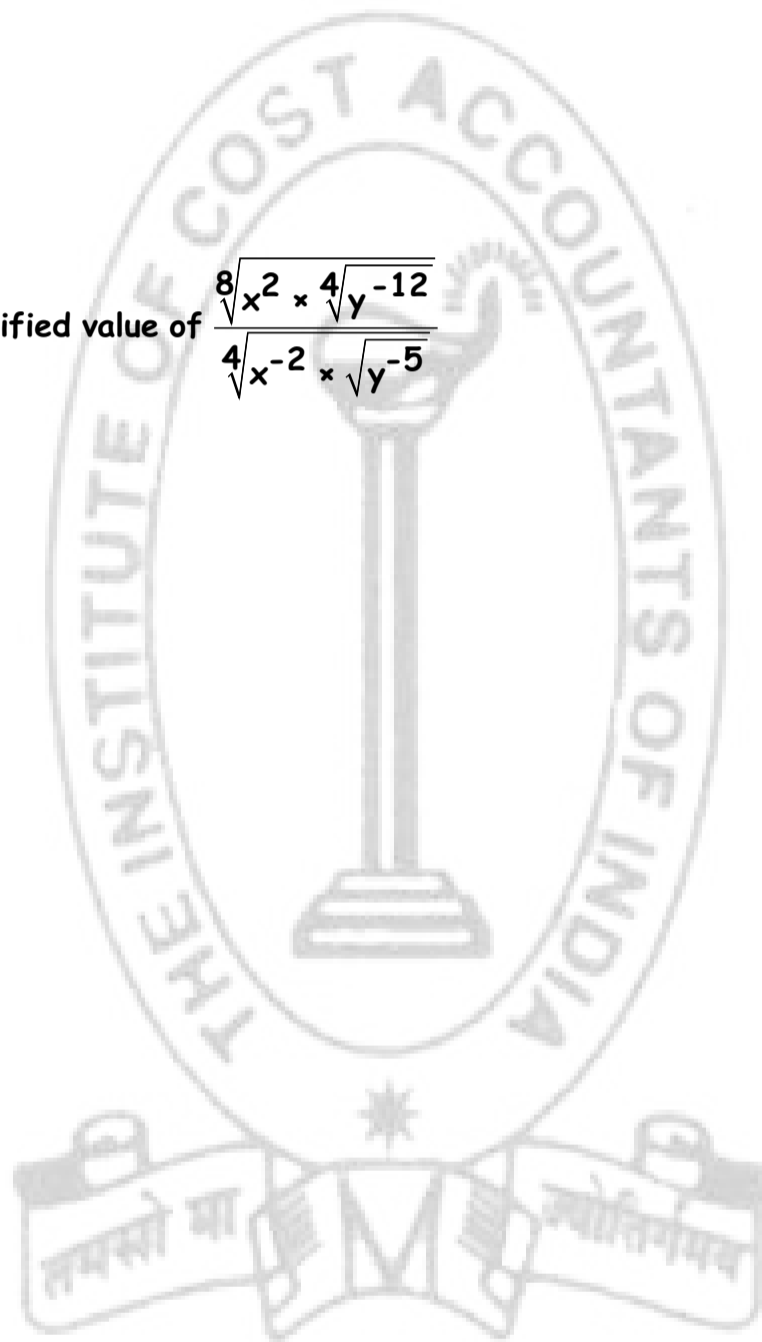
$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{3}{4}} \times y^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{Or, } 16^{\frac{3}{4}} \times 81^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{Or, } (2^4)^{\frac{3}{4}} \times (3^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^3 \times 3$$

$$\text{Or, } 24$$



Q9. Simplify
$$\frac{(0.3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (9)^{\frac{1}{6}} \times (0.81)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(0.9)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} \times (243)^{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

Answer:

$$\frac{(0.3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (9)^{\frac{1}{6}} \times (0.81)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(0.9)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} \times (243)^{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

Or,
$$\frac{\left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (9)^{\frac{1}{6}} \times \left(\frac{81}{100}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} \times (243)^{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

Or,
$$\frac{\left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\frac{1}{3^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (3^2)^{\frac{1}{6}} \times \left(\frac{3^4}{10^2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\left(\frac{3^2}{10}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} \times (3^5)^{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

Or,
$$\frac{\left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 3^{-\frac{3}{4}} \times (3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\frac{3^4}{10^2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\left(\frac{3^2}{10}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (3)^2 \times (3^5)^{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

Or,
$$\frac{3^{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3}} \times 10^{-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3}}}{3^{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 - \frac{5}{4}} \times 10^{-\frac{2}{3}}}$$

Or,
$$\frac{3^{\frac{10}{3} - \frac{3}{4} \times 10^{\frac{5}{3}}}}{3^{\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{4}} \times 10^{-\frac{2}{3}}}$$

Or,
$$3^{\frac{10}{3} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{4}} \times 10^{-\frac{5}{3} + \frac{2}{3}}$$

Or,
$$3^{\frac{40 - 9 - 16 - 3}{12}} \times 10^{-1}$$

Or,
$$3^{\frac{12}{12}} \times 10^{-1}$$

Or,
$$3 \times 10^{-1}$$

Or, 0.3



Q10. If $x = 0.5$ what is the value of $\left[1 - 1 \left\{1 - (1 - x^5)^{-1}\right\}^{-1}\right]^{-\frac{2}{5}}$

Answer:

$$\left[1 - 1 \left\{1 - (1 - x^5)^{-1}\right\}^{-1}\right]^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left[1 - 1 \left\{1 - \frac{1}{(1 - x^5)}\right\}^{-1}\right]^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left[1 - 1 \left\{\frac{1 - x^5 - 1}{1 - x^5}\right\}^{-1}\right]^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left[1 - 1 \left\{\frac{-x^5}{1 - x^5}\right\}^{-1}\right]^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left[1 - 1 \left\{\frac{1 - x^5}{-x^5}\right\}^{-1}\right]^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left[\frac{-x^5 - 1 + x^5}{-x^5}\right]^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left[\frac{1}{x^5}\right]^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{1}{x^{-2}}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^2$$

$$\text{Or, } (0.5)^2$$

$$\text{Or, } 0.25$$

Q11. Find x if $x^{\sqrt[3]{y}} = (\sqrt[3]{y})^x$

Answer:

$$x^{\sqrt[3]{y}} = (\sqrt[3]{y})^x$$

$$\text{Or, } x^x \times x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(x \times x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^x$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{x^{1 + \frac{1}{2}}} = \left(x^{1 + \frac{1}{2}}\right)^x$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^x$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = x^{\frac{3x}{2}}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{3}{2} - 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{Or, } x = \frac{9}{4}$$



Q12. Simplify $\frac{(x^{2p-1} + y^{2p-1}) \times (x^{2p-1} - y^{2p-1})}{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}$

Answer:

$$\frac{(x^{2p-1} + y^{2p-1}) \times (x^{2p-1} - y^{2p-1})}{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}$$

Or, $\frac{(x^{2p-1})^2 - (y^{2p-1})^2}{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}$ as we know that $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$

Or, $\frac{x^{2p-1} \times x^{2p-1} - y^{2p-1} \times y^{2p-1}}{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}$

Or, $\frac{x^{2p-1} + x^{2p-1} - y^{2p-1} + y^{2p-1}}{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}$

Or, $\frac{x^{2p-1}(1+1) - y^{2p-1}(1+1)}{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}$

Or, $\frac{x^{2p-1} \cdot 2 - y^{2p-1} \cdot 2}{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}$

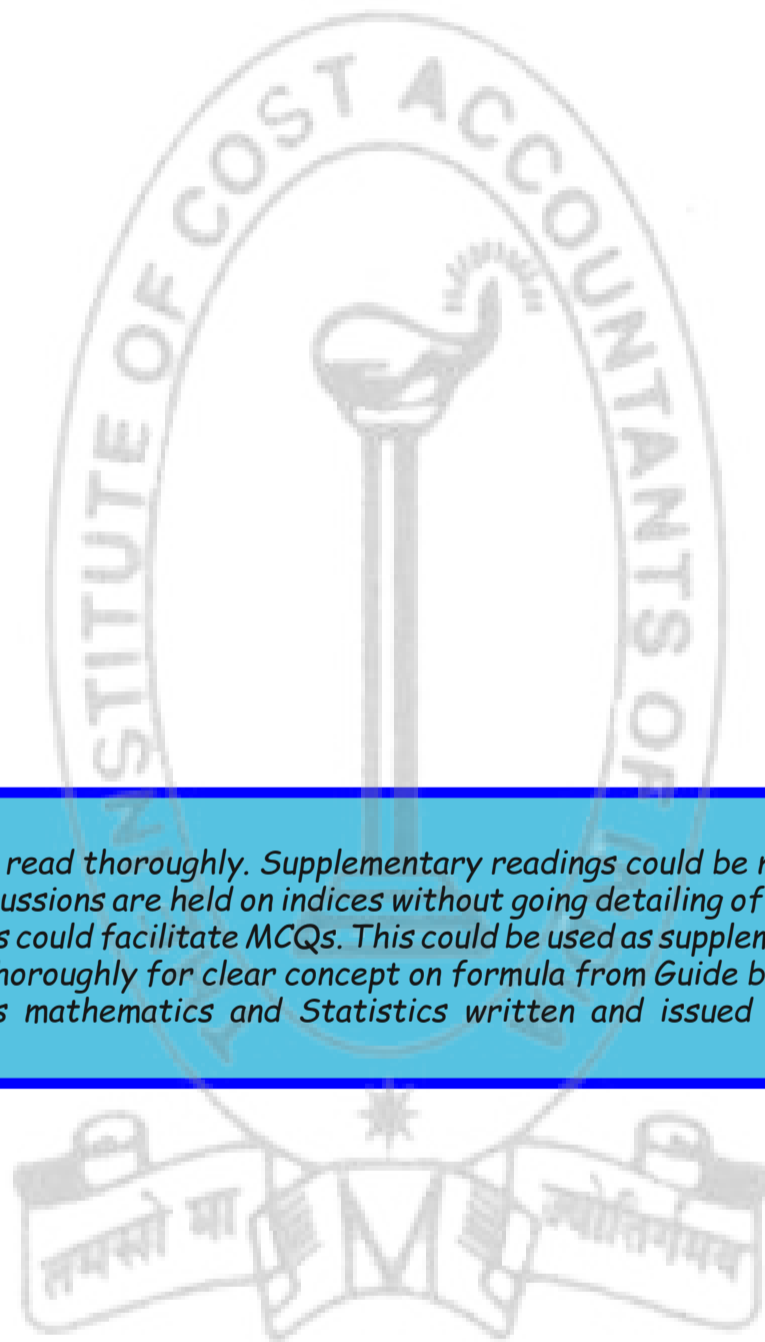
Or, $\frac{x^{2p-1+1} - y^{2p-1+1}}{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}$

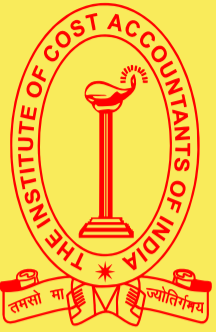
Or, $\frac{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}{x^{2p} - y^{2p}}$

Or, 1

Suggestions:

The study guide needs to be read thoroughly. Supplementary readings could be made from other resources. In this issue discussions are held on indices without going detailing of formulae. These sort of conventional problems could facilitate MCQs. This could be used as supplement to the study guide. Students should go thoroughly for clear concept on formula from Guide book on the paper 4- Fundamental of Business mathematics and Statistics written and issued by Institute on Syllabus-16.





PRACTICAL Advice

ABOUT YOUR STUDIES - FOUNDATION COURSE

Practical support, information and advice to help you get the most out of your studies.

START

01

Read Study Notes, MTPs, E-Bulletin, Work Books, Attend Webinar sessions

Solve Exercises given in Study Note

02

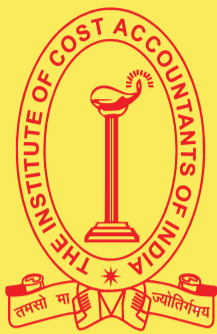
03

Assess Yourself

Appear For Examination

04

FINISHED



SUBMISSIONS

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



Dear Students,

We are very much delighted to receive responses from all of you; for whom our effort is!

We have noted your queries and your requests will definitely be carried out. Further, requesting you to go through the current edition of the bulletin. All the areas will be covered gradually. Expecting your responses further to serve you better as we believe that there is no end of excellence! One of the mails received is acknowledged below.

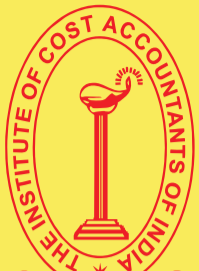
Please put your opinions so that we can make your e-bulletin everything that you want it to be.

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Send your Feedback to:
e-mail: studies.ebulletin@icmai.in
website: <http://www.icmai.in>

Updation of E-Mail Address/Mobile:

Students are advised to update their E-Mail id and Mobile Numbers timely so that important communications are not missed as the same are sent through bulk mail/SMS nowadays. Student may update their E-Mail id/ Mobile Number instantly after logging into their account at www.icmai.in at request option.



Dear Students,



Message from Directorate of Studies

We from the Directorate of Studies understand your expectations from us and accordingly we are trying to deliver some meaningful tips through various publications in soft versions like-E-bulletins, Mock Test Papers (MTPs), and we also have conducted Webinar Sessions for the benefit of the students. Supplementary and Amendments are also uploaded from time to time to keep the students updated about the recent changes made in the papers; wherever applicable.

You must be aware that India is celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, which is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. Along with pan India, your Institute has also observed and took part in various meaningful activities throughout the year. We also expect that our students should also take part in the development of the nation and make the country proud.

"Freedom has only one motto, may our country be happy and prosperous"

let you all observe the message cited above.

- ❖ Certain general guidelines are listed below and which will help you in preparing for the examinations:
- ❖ Conceptual understanding and overall understanding of the subjects should be clear,
- ❖ Students are advised to go through the study material provided by the Institute meticulously,
- ❖ Students should know and learn the basic understandings of the subjects with focus on core concepts,
- ❖ Students are expected to give to the point answer which is a pre-requisite for any professional examination,
- ❖ To strengthen the answers, students are advised to answer precisely and in the structured manner,
- ❖ Proper time management is also important while answering.

Please refer the link mentioned below:

<https://icmai.in/studentswebsite/index.php>

GOOD LUCK
Be prepared and be successful

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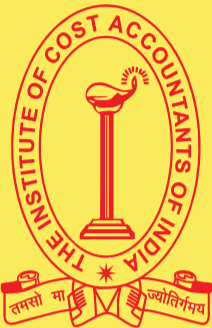
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Few Snapshots



Glimpses of the CMA-FPO Symposium organised by the Institute's Task Force on Agri Cost Management on the theme "Cost Optimisation and Returns Maximisation throughout the Agricultural Value Chains" on 14th August 2022 at Nagpur.



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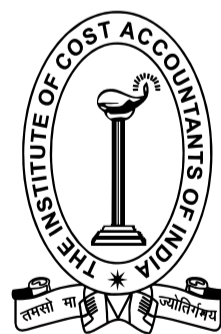
SAFA Foundation Day Conference on 22 August 2022



Seminar on 'Renewable Energy - The Next Big Revolution!' organized by Members in Industry & Placement Committee on 10th September 2022 at J.N. Bose Auditorium, Kolkata HQ



CMA P. Vasudevan, CGM RBI (2nd from left) along with CMA Chittaranjan Chattopadhyay, Chairman, BFSIB (extreme right), CMA Vijender Sharma, Vice President, ICAI (2nd from right) along with CMA Debashis Mitra, Chairman, Advanced Studies and Placement had a meeting at RBI HQ on 23rd August, 2022



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