SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST (SAT) HINTS & SOLUTIONS

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	4	4	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
Ques.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	4	1	4	4	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	4
Ques.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	3	3	3	4	2	3	2*	2	1	4	3	1	Bonus	1	2
Ques.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans.	3	2	1	1	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	1	3	4
Ques.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Ans.	1	1	4	2	3*	1	2	4	1	3	2	3	1	3	3
Ques.	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Ans.	2	2	4	4	1	3	3	2*	1	2	1	4	3	3	4
Ques.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100					
Ans.	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	4					

15. (3)

Since mass of Oxygen and Helium is same which is = 100 g,

Number of moles of oxygen = $\frac{100}{32} = \frac{25}{8}$ mole

Number of moles of He = $\frac{100}{4}$ = 25 mole

So helium contains more number of molecule than oxygen therefore helium exerts more pressure than oxygen.

16. (4)

Number of moles = $\frac{\text{Given Mass}}{\text{Gram Atomic / Molecular Mass}}$

Average molecular velocity $\propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{Molecular mass}}}$ (Since mass of all gases is same)

then increasing order of molecular mass = H_2 (2u) < He(4u) < NH_3 (17u) < O_2(32u)

$\therefore$ increasing order of average molecular velocity = $O_2 < NH_3 < He < H_2$

17. (1)

$CaCO_3 \longrightarrow CaO + CO_2$

1 mole 1mole 1 mole

100 g 56 g 44 g

4.4 g CO_2 = 0.1 mole

According to give data 4.4 g CO_2 will produce along with 5.6 g of CaO due to decomposition of 10 gram of calcium carbonate $CaCO_3$.

Mass of $CaCO_3$ along with test tube = 30.08 g

Mass of $CaCO_3$ taking in Reaction = 10 g

So mass of empty test tube = 30.08 g – 10 g = 20.08 g.

18. (4)

Petroleum product are separated by fractional distillation method

comphor and rock salt are separated by sublimation method because camphor is sublimable substance with changes is into gaseous state on direct heating.

Cream from milk is separated by centrifugation method.

Coloured component in a dye are separated by chromatography method.

$\therefore$ A - IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

19. (4)

$\mathbf{a}Pb(NO_3)_2 + \mathbf{b}AlCl_3 \longrightarrow \mathbf{c}Al(NO_3)_3 + \mathbf{d}PbCl_2$

Balance chemical equation :

$\mathbf{3}Pb(NO_3)_2 + \mathbf{2}AlCl_3 \longrightarrow \mathbf{2}Al(NO_3)_3 + \mathbf{3}PbCl_2$

(lead nitrate) (Aluminium chloride) (Aluminium nitrate) (Lead chloride)

$\therefore$ a = 3, b= 2, c = 2, d = 3

20. (1)

Since decreasing order of the size of atom or nucleus :

Au > Ag > Cu > Al

$\therefore$ The correct order of increasing number of alpha particles passing undeflected through the foils of Au. Ag. Cu and Al of 1000 atoms thickness each in a simulated alpha particle scattering experiment of Rutherford would be

Au < Ag < Cu < Al

Reason : As the size of nucleus increases, the deflection of alpha particles also increases for same thickness of foil.

21. (2)

Rock salts (NaCl) - Neutral salt

Baking soda ($NaHCO_3$) - Basic salt

Washing soda (Na_2CO_3. $10H_2O$) - basic salt

Slaked lime ($Ca(OH)_2$) - Base

Increasing order of pH : Acid < Salt < Base

$\therefore$ correct order of increasing pH values of aqueous solution of :

Rock Salt < Baking soda < Washing soda < Slaked lime

22. (2)

Third member of alkyne series is Butyne (C_4H_6)

$C_4H_6 + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$ (Skeletal equation)

$\mathbf{2}C_4H_6 + \mathbf{11}O_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{8}CO_2 + \mathbf{3}H_2O$ (Balance equation)

For complete combustion of two moles of butyne, 11 moles of oxygen gas are needed

$\because$ Number of moles = $\dfrac{\text{Given Mass}}{\text{Gram Atomic / Molecular Mass}}$

$\therefore$ mass of oxygen gas needed = number of moles × gram molecular mass of O_2

= 11 × 32 = 352 g

23. (3)

In metallurgical process metal is obtained from their ore on the basis of activity series of metal.

Metal present in the bottom of the activity series are least reactive therefore they are found in the native state.

The metal present in the lower regions of the activity series are less reactive therefore they are reduced by heating alone.

Metal present in the middle of the activity series are moderately reactive therefore they are reduced by using carbon or some other reducing agents.

Metals present in the top of the activity series are highly reactive therefore they cannot be reduced by using carbon or some other reducing agents or by heating. Such metals are reduced by using electrolysis.

Therefore, A - III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

24. (2)

Chemical properties of an elements is predicted by

-Position of element in the periodic table

- Atomic number of element

-Number of valance electrons in an atom

-Number of electrons in the outer most shell

Therefore correct option is (2)

25. (3)

Element	Atomic number	Symbol of element
A	6	C
B	7	N
C	14	Si
D	15	P

Nitrogen (Element B) will gain electron more easily than Silicon (Element C)

Silicon (Element C) has largest atomic size among them.

The electron negativity of Nitrogen (Element B) is highest among them.

$\therefore$ (Option 3 is correct)

26. (2)

$CH_3–CH_2 – CH_3 + Cl_2 \xrightarrow{hv} CH_3–CH_2–CH_2–Cl + HCl$

(A) (Substitution reaction)

$CH_3–CH_2 – CH_2 – Cl + KOH \longrightarrow CH_3 – CH_2 – CH_2 – OH + KCl$

(Substitution reaction)

$CH_3–CH_2 – CH_2 – OH \xrightarrow{Conc.H_2SO_4} CH_3–CH = CH_2 + H_2O$

(Dehydration)

$CH_3–CH = CH \xrightarrow{H_2} CH_3–CH_2 – CH_3$

(Addition reaction)

Substitution, Substitution, dehydration, addition reaction

27. (2)

$CH_3CH_2OH \xrightarrow{Acidified\,K_2Cr_2O_7} CH_3COOH$

(A) (B)

$CH_3COOH + CH_3OH \xrightarrow{conc.H_2SO_4} CH_3COOCH_3 + H_2O$

(C)

$CH_3COOCH_3 + NaOH \longrightarrow CH_3COONa + CH_3OH$

(E) (D)

Product (D) methanol is poisonous in nature which effect optic nerve and causes blindness, its intake in small amount can also lead to death.

$\therefore$ A = Ethanol, B = Ethanoic acid, C = Methyl Ethanoate, D = Methanol, E = Sodium acetate.

28. **Ans.**

Given

$\ell_A = \ell_B$

$r_A = 1$ cm

$r_B = 3$ cm

Now from Ohm's Law $V_A = IR_A = \dfrac{I\rho\ell_A}{\pi(r_A)^2}$

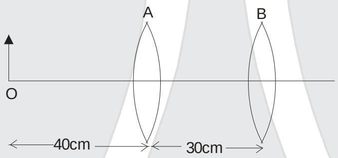
and $V_B = \dfrac{\rho\ell_B}{\pi(r_B)^2}$

So $\dfrac{V_A}{V_B} = \dfrac{I\rho\ell_A}{\pi(r_A)^2} \times \dfrac{\pi(r_B)^2}{I\rho\ell_B}$ $(\because \ell_A = \ell_B)$

$= \dfrac{(r_B)^2}{(r_A)^2}$

$= \dfrac{9}{1}$

29. **Ans. 3**



For lens A

$\dfrac{1}{f} = \dfrac{1}{v} - \dfrac{1}{u}$

$\dfrac{1}{30} = \dfrac{1}{v} - \left(-\dfrac{1}{40}\right)$

$\dfrac{1}{30} = \dfrac{1}{v} + \dfrac{1}{40}$

$\dfrac{1}{v} = \dfrac{1}{30} - \dfrac{1}{40}$

$\dfrac{1}{v} = \dfrac{40-30}{1200} = \dfrac{10}{1200}$

$v = 120$ cm.

For lens B

$u = 90$ cm

$f = 30$ cm

$\dfrac{1}{f} = \dfrac{1}{v} - \dfrac{1}{u}$

$\dfrac{1}{30} = \dfrac{1}{v} - \dfrac{1}{90}$

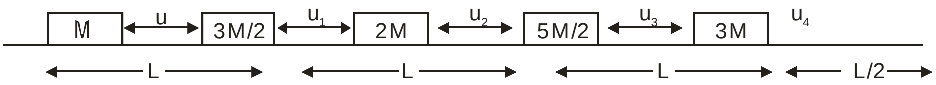
$\dfrac{1}{v} = \dfrac{1}{30} + \dfrac{1}{90}$

$= \dfrac{3+1}{90}$

$v = 22.5$ cm

Which is positive so that it is 22.5 cm from Lens B.

30. Ans. 4



From A to B

speed is u so time $t_{AB} = \frac{L}{4}$ ... (i)

From B to C

By conservation of momentum

$$Mu = \left(M + \frac{M}{2}\right)u_1 \Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{2}{3}u$$

So time from B to C is $t_{BC} = \frac{L}{\left(\frac{2}{3}u\right)}$ .... (ii)

From C to D

By conservation of momentum

$$\frac{3}{2}Mu_1 = 2Mu_2$$

$$\frac{3}{2}M \times \frac{2}{3u} = 2Mu_2$$

$u_2 = u/2$

Time C to D

$$t_{CD} = \frac{L}{\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)} \quad \text{... (iii)}$$

From D to E

By conservation of momentum

$$2Mu_2 = \frac{5M}{2}u_3$$

$$2M\ \frac{u}{2} = \frac{5M}{2}u_3 \qquad \Rightarrow u_3 = \frac{2}{5}u$$

Time from D to E

$$t_{DE} = \frac{L}{\left(\frac{2u}{5}\right)} \quad \text{.... (iv)}$$

From E to F

By conservation of momentum

$$\frac{5M}{2}u_3 = 3Mu_4$$

$$\frac{5M}{2} \times \frac{2u}{5} = 3Mu_4 \Rightarrow u_4 = u/3$$

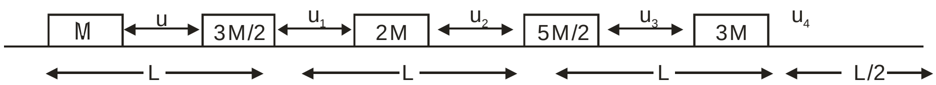
Time taken from E to F

$$t_{EF} = \frac{L/2}{u_4} = \frac{L}{2(u/3)} \quad \text{.... (v)}$$

Total time $t = t_{AB} + t_{BC} + t_{CD} + t_{DE} + t_{EF}$

$$t = \frac{L}{u} + \frac{3L}{2u} + \frac{2L}{u} + \frac{5L}{2u} + \frac{3L}{2u} = \frac{17L}{2u}$$

Second Method



30.

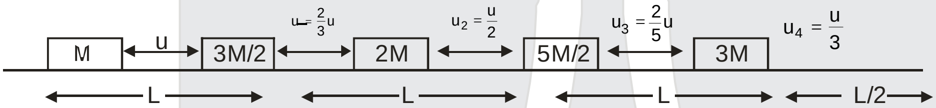
By conservation of momentum

Final velocity = $\frac{M}{M'}u$

Since M and u are const. so

Final velocity $\alpha \frac{1}{M'}$

That mean

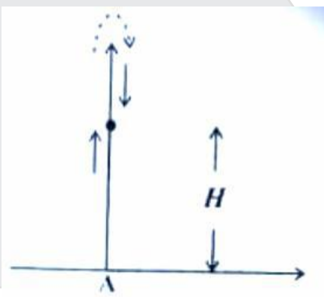


So From speed = $\frac{dist}{time} \Rightarrow$ time = $\frac{dist}{speed}$

$$t\left[\frac{L}{u} + \frac{3L}{2u} + \frac{2L}{u} + \frac{5L}{2u} + \frac{3L}{2u}\right] = \frac{17L}{2u}$$

31.

$v = u' - g(T/2)$ (v = 0)



$u' = \frac{gT}{2}$

$\because$ $v^2 = u^2 + 2gH$

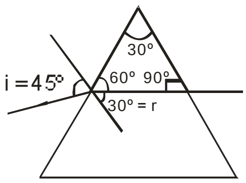
$(u')^2 = u^2 - 2gH$

$\frac{g^2T^2}{4} + 2gH = u^2$

$u = \sqrt{\frac{g^2T^2}{4} + 2gH}$

$u = \frac{\sqrt{g^2T^2 + 8gH}}{2}$

32.



$\mu = \frac{\sin 45°}{\sin 30°} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$ (Doesn't change means incident at 90° on another surface, so $\angle$ r = 30°)

33. Ans. 3

$B = Adg\rho$

l, A, g & ρ are constant

So $B \propto d$

when it is dipped completely then B becomes constant

34. Let u is the initial velocity at height H.

By conservation of Mechanical energy between height & ground

For A : $\frac{1}{2}mu^2 + mgh = \frac{1}{2}m{v_A}^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_A = \sqrt{u^2 + 2gH}$

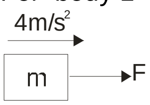
For B : $\frac{1}{2}mu^2 + mgH = \frac{1}{2}m{v_B}^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_B = \sqrt{u^2 + 2gH}$

For C : $\frac{1}{2}mu^2 + mgH = \frac{1}{2}m{v_C}^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_C = \sqrt{u^2 + 2gH}$

or $V_A = V_B = V_C$

35. $a = \frac{36}{1+2+1+5} = 4m/s^2$

For body 1



F = m × a

F = 1 × 4

F = 4 N

36. Ans. 3

Slope of car A is constant and slope of car B will be same between origion to t_0

37. 40 W – 200 V, 50 W –200 V, 100 W – 200 V

$R_{40} = \frac{V^2}{P_{40}} = \frac{200 \times 200}{40} = 1000\ \Omega$

$R_{50} = \frac{200 \times 200}{50} = 800\ \Omega$

$R_{100} = \frac{200 \times 200}{100} = 400\ \Omega$

$I = \frac{600}{100 + 800 + 400} = \frac{600}{2200} = 0.2727\ A$

$I_{40} = \frac{P_1}{V} = \frac{40}{200} = 0.2\ A$

$I_{50} = \frac{P_2}{V} = \frac{50}{200} = \frac{5}{20} = 0.25\ A$

$I_{100} = \frac{P_3}{V} = \frac{100}{200} = .5\ A$

0.27 amp current is flowing but current capacity of 40W and 50W is low. Hence first of all 40W will gets fused.

38. Ans. 2

Speed of sound is more in solids

39. Ans. 1

$$\frac{F}{\ell} = \frac{\mu_0 I_a I_b}{2\pi d}$$

$F_1 = F_2$ So, they will repel each other.

40. (i) When K_1 is closed and K_2 is open

than $R_{eq} = \frac{R_1R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{3 \times 12}{3 + 12} = \frac{12}{5}$

So $I_1 = \frac{12}{\frac{12}{5}} = 5$ A

(ii) When K_2 is closed and K_1 is open

than $R_{eq} = \frac{4 \times 12}{16} = 3\Omega$

So $I_2 = \frac{12}{3} = 4$ A

So $\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{5}{4}$

41. $\frac{1}{7} = 0.\overline{142857}$

$\frac{1}{13} = 0.\overline{076923}$

$\frac{1}{21} = 0.\overline{047619}$

So values of x = 7 , 13 , 21

Sum = 7 + 13 + 21 = 41

42. $12^n + 1$

By cydieety $(12)^n$ always gives

Unit digit 2, 4, 6, 8

So $12^n + 1$ will given out digit 3, 5, 7, 9

So 1 cannot be unit digit of $12^n + 1$ **Option (1)**

44. General Term = $n (2n)^2$ (For sum)

$= 4n \times n^2 = 4n^3$

$\therefore$ In 10th group sum = $4 \times 10^3 = 4000$

45.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & x^2 - 4x + (8-k) \\ \hline x^2 - 2x + k & x^4 - 6x^3 + 16x^2 - 25x + 10 \\ & x^4 - 2x^3 + kx^2 \\ & - \quad + \quad - \\ \hline & -4x^3 + (16-k)x^2 - 25x \\ & -4x^3 + 8x^2 - 4kx \\ & + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline & (8-k)x^2 + (4k-25)x + 10 \\ & (8-k)x^2 + (-16+2k)x + k(8-k) \\ & - \quad - \quad - \\ \hline & (4k - 25 + 16 - 2k)x + 10 - k(8-k) \end{array}$$

$2k - 9 = 1$

$2k = 10$

$k = 5$

$10 - k(8 - k) = a$

$10 - 5(3) = a$

$-15 = a$

46.

$$\begin{array}{l} 2\ ^2 + k\ \ - 5 = 0 \\ 2\ ^2 - 6\ \ - 8 = 0 \\ - \quad + \quad + \\ \hline (k+6)\ \ + 3 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-3}{k+6}$$

$$2\left(\frac{-3}{k+6}\right)^2 + k\left(\frac{-3}{k+6}\right) - 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{18}{(k+6)^2} + \frac{-3}{k+6} - 5 = 0$$

$18 - 3k(k + 6) - 5(k + 6)^2 = 0$

$18 - 3k^2 - 18k - 5k^2 - 180 - 60k = 0$

$-8k^2 - 78k - 162 = 0$

$8k^2 + 78k + 162 = 0$

$4k^2 + 39x + 81 = 0$

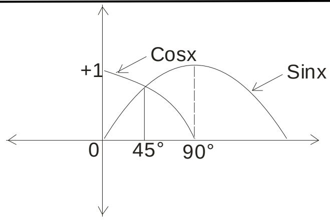
$4k^2 + 27k + 12k + 81 = 0$

$k(4k + 27) + 3(4k + 27) = 0$

$(k + 3)(4k + 27) = 0$

$$x = -3, -\frac{27}{4}$$

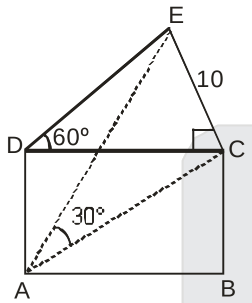
47.



From the graph we conclude that cosx > sinx when $0 \le x < 45°$

$\therefore$ cosx – sinx > 0

48.



ΔACE

$\tan 30^\circ = \dfrac{10}{AC}$

$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{10}{AC}$

$\sqrt{\ell^2 + b^2} = AC = 10\sqrt{3}$

$\ell^2 + b^2 = 100 \times 3 = 300$ ... (1)

$b^2 = 300 - \dfrac{100}{3} = \dfrac{800}{3}$

$\ell^2 b^2 = \dfrac{100}{3} \times \dfrac{800}{3} = \dfrac{80000}{9}$

$\ell b = \sqrt{\dfrac{80000}{9}} = \dfrac{200\sqrt{2}}{3}$

In Δ DCE

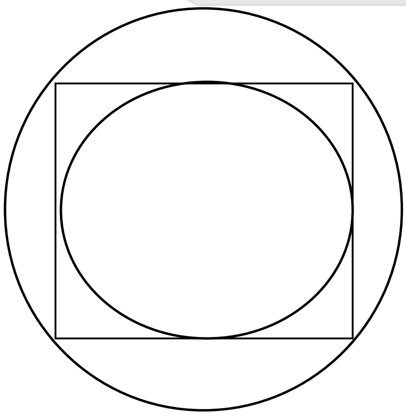
$\tan 60^\circ = \dfrac{10}{DC}$

$\sqrt{3} = \dfrac{10}{DC}$

$DC = \dfrac{10}{\sqrt{3}} = \ell$

$\ell^2 = \dfrac{100}{3}$ ... (2)

49.



Radius of inner circle = half of side square = $\dfrac{a}{2}$.

Area of inner circle = $\frac{a^2}{4}$

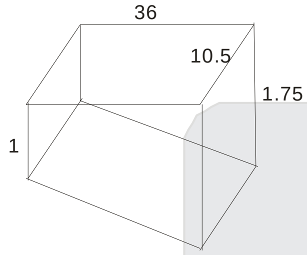
Radius of outer circle = half of diagonal of square = $\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2}$

Area of Outer Circle = $\frac{2a^2}{4}$

ratio → $\frac{a^2}{4} : \frac{2a^2}{4}$

1 : 2

50.

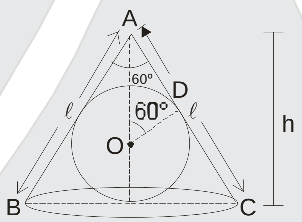


Volume of water in swimming pool = Area of cross section × Speed × Time

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}(1+1.75)\times 36\right] 10.5 = \frac{22}{7}\times\frac{7}{100}\times\frac{7}{100}\times 5000\times T$$

$T = \frac{27}{4} = 6\frac{3}{4}$ Hr.

51. Vertical angle = 60º



$h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\ell$

$\Rightarrow \quad \ell = \frac{2h}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\angle OAD = 30º$

$\therefore$ In ΔOAD

$AD = \frac{\ell}{2} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}$ ... (1)

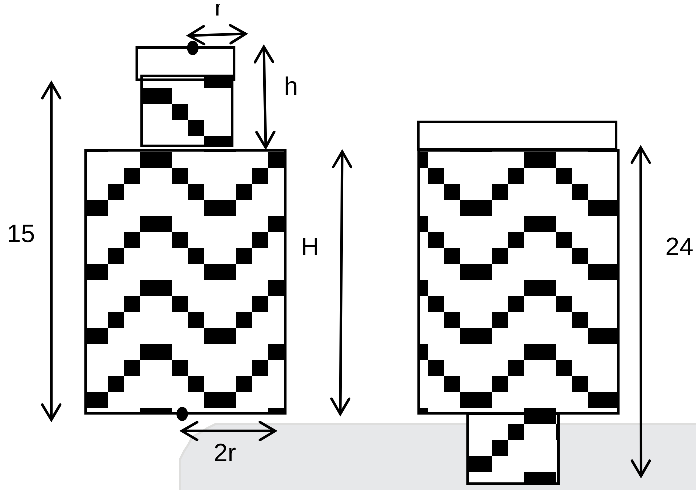
$\therefore \frac{OD}{AD} = \tan 30º$

$\Rightarrow \frac{OD}{AD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\Rightarrow OD = \frac{AD}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{3}$

$\therefore$ Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$= \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{4\pi h^3}{81}$ Option (4) Ans.



52.

$\pi\,(2r)^2\,h + \pi\,r^2\,(15 - H)$

$= \pi\,r^2 h + \pi\,(2r)^2\,(24 - h)$

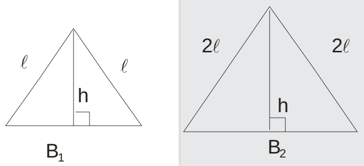
$4H + 15 - H = h + 4\,(24 - h)$

$3H + 15 = h + 96 - 4h$

$3H + 15 = 96 - 3h$

$H + 5 = 32 - h$

$H + h = 27$



53.

$B_1 = 2\sqrt{\ell^2 - h^2}$ $\qquad$ $B_2 = 2\sqrt{4\ell^2 - h^2}$

$B_2^2 - B_1^2 = 4\,(4\,\ell^2 - h^2) - 4(\ell - h^2)$

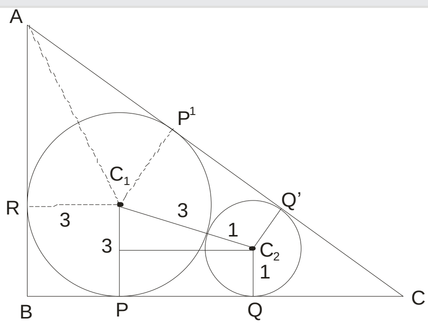
$= 4\,[4\,\ell^2 - h^2 - \ell^2 + h^2]$

$= 4\,[3\,\ell^2] = 12\,\ell^2$

54. In ΔC_1C_2R :

$\cos\theta = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\theta = 60^o$



Similary

$\angle P'\,C_1C_2 = 60^o$

So $\angle RC_1P'_1 = 360 - (60 + 60 + 90) = 150$

$\therefore \quad \angle BAC = 180 - 150 = 30$

$\angle RAC_1 = 15^o$

In ΔRAC,

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{3}{AR}$$

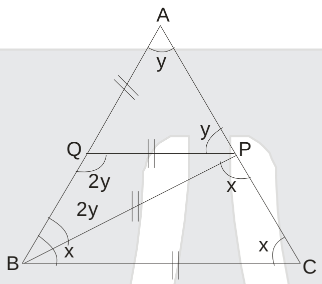
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{3}{AR}$$

$$AR = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1} \times 3 = \left(\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \times 3 = \left(2+\sqrt{3}\right) = 6+3\sqrt{3}$$

So, $AB = AR + BR$

$$= 6+3\sqrt{3}+3 = 9+3\sqrt{3}$$

55. In ΔABC $AB = AC$



$\Rightarrow$ $y + 2x = 180^\circ$ ... (1)

In ΔQPB

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle QPB = 180 - 4y$

$\Rightarrow$ Since 'APC' is a Straight line

$\Rightarrow$ $180 - 4y + x + y = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 3y$ ... (2)

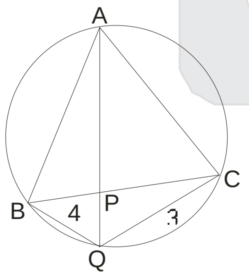
From (1) & (2)

$y + 2(3y) = 180^\circ$

$$y = \frac{180^\circ}{7} = \frac{\pi}{7}$$

$$\angle AQP = 180^\circ - 2\left(\frac{180}{7}\right) = \frac{5}{7}\pi$$

56.



We know that $\dfrac{1}{PQ} = \dfrac{1}{BQ} + \dfrac{1}{CQ}$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3+4}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\therefore PQ = \frac{12}{7}$$

57. $(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$

It is possible only

Case I

$(x-1)^2 = 0$ and $(y-2)^2 = 4$

$\Rightarrow x = 1$ and $y = 0, 4$

so the points are (1 , 0) , (1 , 4)

Case II

$(x-1)^2 = 4$ and $(y-2)^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 3, -1$ and $y = 2$

so the points are (3 , 2) , (3 , – 1)

So total four points are

58. Let the vertex be (x_r, y_r), r = 1, 2, 3, where both x_r and y_r are integers. Hence its area

$= \frac{1}{2} \Sigma x_1(y_2 - y_3)$ = rational number ....(1)

Also if a be its side then

$a^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$ = a positive integer.

But the area of an equilateral triangle = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$.

$\therefore$ Area = $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)a^2$, which is irrational, since a^2 is a positive integer.

Thus the two statements (1) and (2) for area are contradictory. Therefore if the vertices are integers, then that triangle cannot be an equilateral triangle.

59. Possible products are 1 , 4 , 9 , 16 , 2 , 8 , 18 , 32 , 3 , 12 , 27 , 48 , 4 , 16 , 36 , 64

So required probability **=** $\frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$

60. $\frac{a + a + 1 + ... + a + 10}{11} = m$

11a + 55 = 11 m

a + 5 = m   a = m – 5

$\frac{a + a + 1 + ... + a + 16}{17} = m'$

$17a + \frac{16 \times 17}{2} = 17m'$

17a + 8 × 17 = 17m'

m – 5 + 8 = m'

m' = m + 3

% change = $\frac{m' - m}{m} \times 100 = \frac{m + 3 - m}{m} \times 100 = \frac{300}{m}\%$

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