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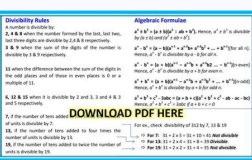
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**TRICK →**

- यदि A की आय B की आय से  $x\%$  कम हो, तो B की आय में A की आय से प्रतिशत वृद्धि  $= \frac{x}{100 - x} \times 100$
- किसी वस्तु के मूल्य में  $x\%$  की कमी होने पर उसके उपयोग में प्रतिशत वृद्धि जिससे खर्च अपरिवर्तित रहे  $= \frac{x}{(100 - x)} \times 100$
- किसी त्रिभुज के आधार में  $x\%$  की कमी होने पर उसके ऊंचाई में प्रतिशत वृद्धि जिससे क्षेत्रफल अपरिवर्तित रहे  $= \frac{x}{(100 - x)} \times 100$

**Example-1** A का वेतन B के वेतन से 40% कम है. B का वेतन A के वेतन से कितना प्रतिशत अधिक है?

**Tricky Solution:** वृद्धि%  $= \frac{40}{(100 - 40)} \times 100 = \frac{40}{60} \times 100 = 66\frac{2}{3}$  Ans.



**NUMBER SYSTEM**

Q) The sum of two numbers is 25 and their difference is 13. Find their product -

A. 325  
B. 315  
C. 104  
D. 114

Product of two numbers = (Sum) × (Diff) / 4

Suppose B wants to have the money before the legally due date. Then he can have the money from the banker or a broker, who deducts S.I. on the face value (i.e., Rs. 10,000 in this case) for the period from the date on which the bill was discounted (i.e., paid by the banker) and the legally due date. This amount is known as Banker's Discount (B.D.)

Thus, B.D. is the S.I. on the face value for the period from the date on which the bill was discounted and the legally due date.

Banker's Gain (B.G.) = (B.D.) - (T.D.) for the unexpired time.

Note : When the date of the bill is not given, grace days are not to be added.

**BANKERS DISCOUNT → IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

**Bankers' Discount :** Suppose a merchant A buys goods worth, say Rs. 10,000 from another merchant B at a credit of say 5 months. Then, B prepares a bill, called the bill of exchange. A signs this bill and allows B to withdraw the amount from his bank account after exactly 5 months.

The date exactly after 5 months is called nominally due date. Three days (known as grace days) are added to it to get a date, known as legally due date.

**BANKERS DISCOUNT → IMPORTANT FORMULAE**

I. B.D. = S.I. on bill for unexpired time.

II. B.G. = (B.D.) - (T.D.) = S.I. on T.D. = (T.D.)<sup>2</sup> / F.W.

III. T.D. = F.W. / B.G.

IV. B.D. = (Amount \* Rate \* Time / 100)

V. T.D. = (Amount \* Rate \* Time / 100 + (Rate \* Time))



Aptitude short tricks. Aptitude shortcut tricks. Aptitude short tricks pdf. Aptitude shortcuts and mind tricks.

In a series of providing free resources for preparation of IBPS PO, Clerk, Specialist officers, SBI PO, SBI clerk and other competitive exams. I have started Quantitative Aptitude preparation series. I will try to cover every topic of the Quantitative Aptitude section. Quantitative Aptitude Course by Ramanand Singh Video class + Notes + Quizzes Take a Demo + 91-9067201000 Students always take time to complete the quantitative aptitude questions paper in the competitive exams, in which they have to left some of the questions. So, here in this blog, I am sharing quantitative aptitude shortcut tricks and methods, to keeping in mind your problem. So, you should know these quantitative aptitude shortcut tricks and methods to save your time and to make better performance in the competitive exams. Let's practice with tricks which will help to improve your mental skills also. Here are the Top 100 quantitative Aptitude questions which are very important for your competitive exams. Shortcut Tricks and Methods of Quantitative Aptitude: Q.1. The least prime number is (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) 2 Solution: A natural number other than 1, is a prime number if and only if it is divisible by 1 and the number itself. Thus, the least prime number is 2. Q.2. Find the least number which divided by 12, 18, 36 and 45 leaves the remainder 8, 14, 32 and 41 respectively. Solution: Here, 12-8 = 18-4 = 36-32 = 45-41 = 4 The required number = (LCM of 12, 18, 36 and 45) - 4 = 180 - 4 = 176. Q.3. An empty pool being filled with water at a constant rate takes 8 h to fill 3/5th of its capacity. How much more time will it finish filling the pool? Solution: Time taken to fill the 3/5th part of a pool = 8h Remaining part = (1 - (3/5)) = (2/5)th Time taken to fill the 2/5th part of a pool = (8 \* 2/5) / (2/5) = 8h. Q.4. P can do a piece of work in 9 days. Q is 50% more efficient than P. The number of days it takes for Q to do the same piece of work is. Solution: Let efficiency of P be 1. Efficiency of Q = 1 + 50% = 1.5. Time taken by Q = (9 \* 1) / 1.5 = 6 days. Q.5. 16 men can complete a piece of work in 15 days. 24 children can do same work in 20 days. In how many days will 8 men and 8 children, complete the same work? Solution: 16 men can do a piece of work in 15 days. 1 man can do a piece of work in 15 \* 16 = 240 days. Similarly, 1 child can do a piece of work in 20 \* 24 = 480 days. 8 men + 8 children = (8 \* 15) + (8 \* 20) = 120 + 160 = 280 days. 240 / 280 = 1.2. So, 240 men's one day work = 480 children's one day work. 8 men + 8 children = (8 \* 2 + 8) children = (16 + 8) children = 24 children. Then, 24 children can do a piece of work in 480 / 24 = 20 days. Q.6. The area of the iron sheet required to prepare a cone 24 cm high with has radius 7 cm is (Take π = 22/7) Solution: Here, height of a cone, h = 24 cm Radius of the base, r = 7 cm Slant height l = √(h<sup>2</sup> + r<sup>2</sup>) = √(24<sup>2</sup> + 7<sup>2</sup>) = √(576 + 49) = √625 = 25 cm. Area of the iron sheet = Total surface area of the cone = πrl + πr<sup>2</sup> = πr(l+r) = (22/7) \* 7(25+7) = 22 \* 32 = 704 cm<sup>2</sup>. Q.7. On decreasing each side of an equilateral triangle by 2 cm, there is a decrease of 4√3 cm<sup>2</sup> in its area. The length of each side of the triangle is Solution: Let each side of an equilateral be x. Area of an equilateral triangle = (√3 / 4) x<sup>2</sup>. On decreasing each side of an equilateral triangle by 2 cm. Then, new side = (x-2) cm Area of new equilateral triangle = (√3 / 4) (x-2)<sup>2</sup>. According to the question: (√3 / 4) x<sup>2</sup> - (√3 / 4) (x-2)<sup>2</sup> = 4√3. x<sup>2</sup> - (x-2)<sup>2</sup> = 4 \* 4 = 16. x<sup>2</sup> - (x<sup>2</sup> - 4x + 4) = 16. 4x - 4 = 16. 4x = 20. x = 5 cm. Hence, the length of each side is 5 cm. Without any hesitation, you can ask me anything in the comment section related quantitative aptitude shortcut tricks and methods. Visit on the next page for more practice or know more tricks and methods. Quantitative Aptitude Math Shortcut Tricks: Quantitative Aptitude is a very essential paper in banking exam. We can't ignore it. So it is very very important to you improve your maths skills for banking exams. Most of you feel that its a more time taking paper in exam but if you follow some guidelines and some quantitative aptitude math shortcut tricks, then you can easily crack the bank exam. Competitive exams are setting with time binding. Every one can do all maths without time binding but the main challenges are came into with in time. So our main focus into speed and accuracy. That is possible in your Hard working and Dedication. Here in this topic we will discuss few Aptitude Shortcut Tricks. Provide some link which help you better understanding Quantitative Aptitude math shortcut tricks are very important thing to know for your exams. Competitive exams are all about time. If you know time management then everything will be easier for you. Most of us miss that part. We provide examples on "Quantitative Aptitude math shortcut tricks" here in this page below. We try to provide all types of shortcut tricks on quantitative aptitude here. Visitors please read carefully all shortcut examples. These examples will help you to understand shortcut tricks on Quantitative Aptitude. Before starting anything just do a math practice set. Write down twenty math problems related to this topic on a paper. Then do first ten maths using basic formula of this math topic. You also need to keep track of Timing. Write down the time taken by you to solve those ten questions. Now read our shortcut examples on quantitative aptitude and practice few questions. After that do the remaining ten questions and apply shortcut formula on those math problems. Again keep track of Timing. This time you will surely see an improvement in your timing. But this is not enough. If you need to improve your timing more then you need to practice more. We all know that the most important thing in competitive exams is Mathematics. It doesn't mean that other topics are not so important. But if you need a good score in exam then you have to score good in maths. You can get good score only by practicing more and more. The only thing you need to do is to do your math problems correctly and within time, and you can do this only by using shortcut tricks. Again it does not mean that you can't do maths without using shortcut tricks. You may do math problems within time without using any shortcut tricks. You may have that potential. But so many people can't do this. Lets discuss Quantitative Aptitude math tricks. Here we prepared quantitative aptitude shortcut tricks for those people. Here in this page we try to put all types of shortcut tricks on Quantitative Aptitude. But we may miss few of them. If you know anything else rather than this please do share with us. Your little help will help others. How to prepare your Quantitative AptitudeSo, if you have any question regarding this topic then please do comment on below section. Also, you can send us messages on facebook. Please visit this page to get updates on more Math Shortcut Tricks. You can also like our facebook page to get more frequent updates. We all have heard about the "quantitative aptitude" section in many quizzes and entrance exams to colleges and even jobs. Quantitative aptitude simply means the ability to solve numerical and mathematical calculations. But why do we need them? And how do they help us solve real-life problems? Today, quantitative aptitude is an integral part of many competitive job-oriented examinations, including HackWithNly, CodeVita, NIMCET, CoCubes, Bank Exams, JEE, or even NEET. A candidate with good quantitative aptitude will be in a better position to analyse and make sense of the given data. Companies, big or small, have also begun to include quantitative aptitude in their selection process to test student's ability to manage data. 5 Tips to Master Quantitative Aptitude Tests Quantitative aptitude is simply a game of numbers, calculations, and mathematical concepts. If you're looking forward to excelling in any of the examinations or prepare for the future, follow these tips and tricks to master quantitative aptitude tests: Start from the Basics Concepts are the heart of mathematics, and understanding them is crucial to improving your score in this section. The first step involves practising a lot of basic mathematics questions. You may feel nervous while visiting and revisiting these concepts, but once you gain a solid understanding, you will certainly breeze through the test. Here are some of the common topics for you to begin with: Divisibility tests Profit and Loss Simple Interest and Compound Interest Data Interpretation Number System Sum, arithmetic progressions, geometric progressions HCF, LCM (Highest Common factor and Least Common Multiple) Probability This will help you learn basic formulas and remember the concepts so you can work on their applications more effectively. Focus on Rare Problems We call some questions 'rare problems' because they are less in number and generally exceptional. Since their ratio is already low as compared to the common problems, it is preferable to keep them under observation. Why? Well, for one, you won't forget the solutions. And two, in so much pressure, it is a great way to score and save a plus 1 for yourself. Check Up on Your Speed The famous quote, Time and tide wait for none, plays a significant role here. While preparing or giving mock tests, keep a check on the time you spend answering a single question. It is pretty apparent that the Quant section takes longer to complete than the other sections. This is why many candidates run out of time and struggle to meet the sectional cutoff. Suggestion: Consider giving online quizzes to learn time management. It will help you concentrate on both accuracy and time management while solving mathematical problems. Focus on Your Weaker Links The ability to recognise one's strengths and weaknesses is a fundamental skill that will help you when preparing for any test. Also, it is then easier to work where you lag. Understanding where you went wrong, let's say in your first mock attempt, can help you work on your weaknesses and avoid the chances of error in the actual exam. What's next? Practice and truckloads of practice! Since quantitative aptitude is about solving mathematical problems and doing some smart work, practising is the only key to success. Grasp the Numbers Make notes and summarise all formulas and shortcuts you've learnt so that those can be revised frequently and especially on the night before the exam. Note: Don't get used to the grasping part. Students often start grasping solutions and formulas, which is not the right way to improve their quantitative abilities. Stick to the old and basic, and start solving the problems for real. In case you get stuck, go back to your notes and revise the concepts. Repeat until you master your quantitative abilities. 5 Tricks for the Most Common Type of Problems Percentage Trick The most common type of problems are the percentage questions. Example: The question asks, "find 77% of 64." In general, you will do 77/100 \* 64 and try to cut the even number. However, this can be time-consuming, and you might just waste a considerable amount of it while trying to come to the solution. Here's a trick: We know 100% of 64 = 64, 50% of 64 = 32, 25% of 64 = 16, so we can say 75% of 64 = 32 + 16 = 48. Now, we are left with 2%, that is 0.02 \* 64 = 1.28 is much easier to calculate. Hence, the answer becomes 48 + 1.28 = 49.28! Isn't that faster? Practice this a few times, and you will get the hang of it. Profit and Loss For profit and loss type of problems: We often get a situation of multiplying like 45 \* (1 + 12/100) for some 12% profit. Here, you can directly multiply your amount by 1.12. This will save a lot of time and reduce the chances of mistakes. Train Relative Speed We often come across these questions of relative speed where types of train happen to cross the bridges or persons. If a similar problem appears, always remember to 'add' the trains' speed if they are moving in opposite directions and 'subtract' if the trains are in the same order. Then calculate the time of crossing with this relative speed. This trick saves your time and is most effective for the questions related to finding the train's relative speed. Square Root The next problem that is commonly seen in the quantitative aptitude section is - Finding the square root of unknown numbers. However, the task can be quite hectic. In this case, here's a pro trick for you to use: Suppose your number is 2209, so the unit digit of the given number should be 9. The unit number can be determined with: 3^2 = 9 or 7^2 = 9. It is estimated that the given number falls between 40^2 = 1600 and 50^2 = 2500. So, the square root of 2209 is either 43 or 47. Pick a number that lies between 43 and 47. Let's assume 45. And 45^2 = 2025. From this, we can say 2209 is greater than 2025, thus the answer is 47. Time & Work Problems They're fairly popular, and practising a large number of them can eat up a significant portion of your exam time. For such problems, Keep the formula w1m1/d1 = w2m2/d2 handy, where w is the amount of work, m is the number of men, d is the number of days to complete. This formula helps to calculate the answer much faster and efficiently. For the time being, the BEST you can do is begin taking online mock exams and carefully analysing your results. Start answering and solving question papers from the previous years too. You will be able to solve the questions at a much faster rate as you practise more, which will undoubtedly help you raise your confidence and excel in exams. If you're still sceptical and looking to learn via implementations, CodeQuotient's SuperCoders Program is just the right place for you. CodeQuotient is for serious learners who are ready to go the extra mile in their career. So, are you ready to be part of our LIVE online SuperCoders Program? Contact us now and send in your application.



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