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The quantitative ability quiz categories include formulas, quick tricks, questions, videos and solved examples of age problems, average problems, coding and decoding issues, complex interest, LCM and HCF, geometric, menstruation (areas and volumes), number of problems, number of questions, number of series of reasoning, percentages, permutations and combinations, pipes and tanks, probability, profit and loss, square equations, ratio, relationship and proportion, problems of trains, verbal analogies, boats and streams, mixes and alligations. No 16/10/2020 Job updates ----- TMC Recruiting 2020, Uttar Pradesh Vacancy Details: 50 Intern, Technician, Pharmaceutical, Nurse, Laborant, Fleboth, Assistant Dietitian Communications: B.Sc, B.Pharm, Diploma, M.Sc, DMLT, D.Pharm, B.Sc.Nurse, M.Sc Care, B.Sc. MLT Salary: Rs.18,000 - 24,000 Last date: 18/10/2020 ggt: ----- ' Work Information : 94

Доцент Должности Квалификация: B.E., B.Tech, PGDM, M.Tech, M.E., MCA, M.Phil, Ph.D., NET, SET, SLET » Зарплата: В соответствии с нормами » Последняя дата: 23/10/2020 » Информация о работе No &gt; ----- »SRTMUN Рекрутинг 2020, Махараш «Информация о вакансиях: 35 должностей доцента» Квалификация: B.E., B.Tech, B.Pharm, CA, MBA, PGDM, M.Pharm, M.Tech, M.E., MCA, Ph.D., NET, SET, SLET » Зарплата : Rs.15,600 - 39,100 Последняя дата: 23/10/2020 05:40 PM » Информация о работе No &gt; ----- »WBHRB Рекрутинг 2020, По всей Западной Бенгалии » Вакансия Подробная информация: 891 Пенетитор, Демонстратор Сообщения »Квалификация: MBBS » Зарплата: 76,796 » Последняя дата: 10/11/2020 » Информация о вакансиях No &gt; ----- »RPSC Рекрутинг 2020, По всему Раджастану » Вакансия Подробная информация : 97 Agricultural Research Fellow, Agricultural Officer Messages Qualification: M.Sc Salary: Under the Rules Last Date: 03/11/2020 Work Information No. ----- CBHFL Recruiting 2020, Madhya Pradesh Vacancy Details: 30 LT Assessment Teacher Positions Qualification: Any Degree Salary: Rs.50,000 - 25,000 Last Date: 23/10/2020 Work Information No. ----- HAL Recruiting 2020, Karnataka Vacancy Details: 01 Medical Record Technician Post Qualification: Diploma Salary: According to the Norms Last Date: 28/10/2020 Work Information zgt; ----- , Tamil Nadu Vacancy Details: 01 Publish Qualification: Any P.G Degree, MCA Salary: 17000 Walk in (Interview) Date: 23/10/2020 11:00 AM Work Information No. ----- Pondicherry University Set 2020, Pondicherry Vacancy Details: 01 Project Assistant Mail Qualification: M.Sc Salary: In accordance with the norms Last date: 17/10/2020 Job information No.1 and ----- TANU Recruiting 2020, Tamil Nadu Vacancy Details: 01 Project Manager Post Qualification: Ph.D Salary: 80,000 Last Date: 23/10/2020 Work Information Work Information zgt; ----- SRTMUN Recruiting 2020 , Maharashtra Vacancy Details: 129 Associate Professor Of Positions Qualification: B.E., B.E., M.Tech, M.E., MCA, M.Phil, Ph.D. Salary: 24,000 Last date: 23/10/2020 Work Information No ----- , Karnataka Vacancy Details: 85 Administrative Assistant Positions Qualification : Any U.G Degree Salary: 21,700 Last Date: 07/11/2020 Job Details ----- qWDCW Telangana Recruitment 2020, Telangana Vacancy Details: 47 Manager, Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery, Nurse, Chowkidar, Accountant, Ayah, Assistant cum Data Data Entry Operator Posts qualification: Any U.G Degree, 10thStd, B.Sc, B.A., B.Com, M.Sc, M.A, MSW, ANM, B.Sc.Nursing, PG Diploma, DCA Salary: Rs.6,000 - 17,500 Last Date: 26/10/2020 05:00 PM Job Details ----- , Indian Army Recruitment 2020, Across India , Vacancy Details: 189 Short Service Commission Posts : B.E, B.Tech Salary: As per norms Last Date: 12/11/2020 Job -----titude Details : Quantitative Aptitude is a very essential paper in banking exam. We can't ignore that. So it is very, very important for you to improve your math skills for bank exams. Most of you believe it's more time taking the paper on the exam, but if you follow some guidelines and some quantitative ability math label tricks, then you can easily crack the bank exam. Competitive exams are set with a time binding. Everyone can do all the math without binding time, but the main problems came in time. So our main focus is in speed and accuracy. This is possible in your hard work and dedication. Here in this topic we discuss a few abilities of Shortcut tricks. Give some that will help you better understand. The quantitative ability of math label tricks is a 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 Most of us miss this part. We provide examples on the quantitative ability of math label tricks here on this page below. We try to provide all kinds of label tricks on quantitative ability here. Visitors, please read carefully all the examples of the label. These examples will help you understand the label tricks on quantitative aptitude. Before you start something just do a set of mathematical practices. Write down twenty mathematical problems related to this topic on paper. Then do the first ten maths using the basic formula of this mathematical theme. You should also keep an eye on the timing. Write down the time you've taken to resolve these ten issues. Now read our label examples on quantitative abilities and practice

few issues. Then do the remaining ten questions and apply the label formula for these mathematical problems. Keep an eye on the timing again. This time you will surely see an improvement in your time. But that's not enough. If you need to improve your time more, you need to practice more. We all know that the most important thing in competitive exams is mathematics. This does not mean that other topics are not so important. But if you need a good score on the exam, then you should score well in math. You can get a good score just by practicing more and more. The only thing you need to do is make your math tasks right and over time and you can only do it with the help of shortcut tricks. Again this doesn't mean you can't do math without using shortcut tricks. You can do math tasks over time without using any shortcut tricks. You can have that potential. But so many people can't do it. Lets discuss the quantitative abilities of mathematical tricksSy we have prepared quantitative ability to label tricks for these people. Here on this page we try to put all kinds of label tricks on quantitative abilities. But we may miss a few of them. If you know anything else and not this, please share with us. Your little help will help others. How to prepare a quantitative aptitudeSo, if you have any questions on this topic, then please comment below the section. You can also send us messages on Facebook. Please visit this page to get an update on more math label tricks. You can also like our facebook page to get more frequent updates. Quantitative Ability Formulas - Short tricks free to download PDF percentages, Ratio/Proportion, Age, Medium, Simple Connection Interest for Govt. Exams. Quantitative Formula Ability - Short tricks for all Govt Jobs Exam Quantitative Ability Formula List for Govt. Download the free PDF so along with an expert in conceptual and analytical one should master the speed of solving issues as well. Below is a list of topics according to quantitative abilities. List of topics: Algebra Alligations and Mix Area Medium, Medium, Medium and Boat Problems Chain Rule Discount Game and Race Heights and Distance Distances LCM and HCF Linear Equations Logarithms Theory Numbers No. Decimals Partnerships Percentage Permutation and combinations of pipes and tank points, lines and angles Probability Profit and Loss Progression Square Equations Ratio and Proportions Balances theorem and Unit Figures Sets and Venn Charts Simple and Connections Interest Simplification Speed, Distance and Time Promotions and Shares of Surds, Indices, Exhibitors, and Power Surface Area Time and Work Trains Analyze important information. Apply the concept or formula to the situation. Evaluate the answer in the required units. Make calculations and choose the right answer. The quantitative formula of ability and cunning Percentage Percentage comes from the phrase in Latin percentage, which means a hundred. This is the ratio with the base (denominator) 100. It has evolved as a concept, so there can be a single platform to compare different meanings. To express x% as a fraction, divide it into  $100 \Rightarrow x\%$  and  $x/100$  to express a fraction like, multiply it by  $100 \Rightarrow x/y (x/y) \times 100\%$  x% of y is given (at  $x \times y / 100$ ) Point, to remember for faster calculation labels If X income is % more than Y income, Income Y is less than income X per  $a / (100 a) 100\%$  If 'M' is x% of 'N' and 'P' is y% of 'N', then 'M' is  $(x/y) - 100\%$  'P'. If the sides of the triangle, rectangle, square, circle, rumbus, etc. (i) are increased by%. Its area increases by  $2a (a^2/100)$  (ii)If the decrease is b%. Its area is reduced by  $-2b (b^2/100)$  The population of the city 'P'. It increased by x% during the 1st year, increased by y% during the 2nd year and increased again by z% during the 3rd year. Population after 3 years will be,  $P (100^x)/100 (100)/100 (100)/100$  Click here to see the square root using Vedic Mathematics SIMPLE AND COMPOUND INTEREST Principal: - Money borrowed or borrowed for a certain period is called Basic or Sum. Interest: - Extra money paid for using other money called interest The cost of borrowing money is defined as a simple interest. It has two types - simple interest or complex interest. Simple interest (SI) is calculated only on the main (P), while the total interest (CI) is calculated on the principal amount, as well as on the accumulated interest of previous periods, i.e. interest on interest. This aggravating effect is of great importance in the amount of interest paid on the principal. Simple Interest: Simple Interest and Basic x Interest Rate x Term Loan (Loan Time) SI and P x i x n/100 when the interest rate is taken in interest. Compound Interest CI -  $P (1 + i)^n - 1$  where P and principal, i - annual interest rate percentage time, and n - the number of aggravating periods. Complex Periods : When calculating complex interest, the number of connection periods is essential. The basic rule is that the greater the number of difficult periods, the greater the amount of complex interest. Thus, for each basic principle of INR 100, over a period of time, the amount of interest accrued at 10 per cent per annum will be lower than the interest accrued under 5 per cent per half year, which in turn will be lower than the interest accrued under 2.5 per cent quarterly. In the complex interest formula, variables i and n must be adjusted if the number of connection periods is more than once a year. That is, I should be divided by the number of difficult periods per year, and n should be multiplied by the number of aggravating periods. Thus, for a 10-year loan under 10%, where interest is exacerbated by semi-annual (number of complex periods No. 2), that is 5% (i.e.  $10\% / 2$ ) and n No. 20 (i.e.  $10 \times 2$ ). The following table shows the difference in the fact that the number of connection periods can over time amount to 10,000 IN taken over a 10-year period. Shortcut Trick: Rule 72 Rule 72 calculates the approximate time during which an investment doubles at this rate of return or interest i, and is given  $(72 / i)$ . It can only be used for annual connection. For example, investments with a yield of 6% per annum will double in 12 years. Investments with a yield of 9% will double in 8 years. PROFIT and LOSS Price-Price, at which an article is purchased, is known as Cost (C.P.) Sale Price-Price, at which the article is sold, known as the selling price (S.P.) These issues related to the sale price (P) and cost (CP). When the sale price is more than the cost, then the profit And when the cost is greater than the sale price, then the loss. Profit and SP-CP (SP>gt;CP) Loss and CP-SP (CP>gt;SP) Profit and Loss Issues are very easy to solve. The following formulas should be kept in mind when dealing with profit loss issues in bank exams. Profit %  $(\text{Profit} \times 100) / \text{CP}$  CP 100 /  $(100 \text{ Profit})\%$  CP'100/ (100-loss) x SP If there is a profit of x% and a loss of y% in the transaction, then as a result the profit or loss% is given on  $x - y - (x \times y/100)$  Note- For profit sign use - in the previous formula and for the use of losses - sign. If the result is positive, then in general its profit. However, if it is negative, then in general we have losses. If the cost of m articles is equal to the selling price of n articles, (C.P article m s.P. n articles), profit percentage  $(m - n)/n \times 100\%$  If m parts are sold at x% profit, n parts sold on y % profit and p parts sold on z% profit Rs. 'R' earned as total profit then the value of the full batch  $R \times 100 / (m \times q' p z)$  the person purchases no. on the rupee and the same is not. for rupees. He mixes them together and sells them at a p rupee, then his profit or loss  $(2mn/(m'n))p' - 1 \times 100$  marked price - Price of value - Markup Always Remember: Markup - is an additional cost price. Thus, Markup is always calculated on CP and %Markup - Markup /CP100 Discount (if SP zlt; MP) - MP - SP i.e. SP and MP - Discount always remember: Discount is deducted from the marked price. The discount is always calculated by the MP and %Discount Discount /MP 100 AVERAGES Suppose there are N numbers, then their average amount is divided into that is, average (amount / N) Weighted average: The average between the two sets of numbers is closer to the set with more numbers. 3 batsmen scored 25 runs and 2 batsmen scored 35 runs on average the team would not be  $x \times 30$ . since more batsmen scored 25 runs. Average data/No. If each item increases by x, the average group will also increase by x. If the value of each item is reduced by y, the average value of each item group will also decrease by y. If the value of each item is multiplied by the same m value, then the average value of the group or elements will also be multiplied by m. If the value of each item is multiplied by the same value of the n, then the average value of the group or elements will also be divided into n. Average x natural no's  $(x+1)/2$  Average even No's  $(x+1)$  Average Odd No's x Change in number value and its effect on Average When one/more than one number is removed, but is replaced by the same. number of different values, change to No. number and its effect on the average if the number is added - if the numbers are removed BY RATIO and the PROPORTION Ratio is a fraction of the two values. It can be presented in any of the following ways: No zgt; x/g. x: th. x- and in ratio form x: u. x called the preceding/first term and u is the follow-on/second term. Typically, the ratio is a convenient way to compare the two terms. For example:  $4/\pi$  zgt; 1, it's clear that 4 zgt;  $\pi$  One thing that should be remembered when comparing two numbers in a ratio is that they should be presented in the same units. For example, if x is in meters and y in litres, they can not be compared with the ratio, because they are expressed in different units - meters against liters. Proportion is the equality of two ratios/fractions. If  $x : y$  a: b, it can be written as  $x : y :: a : b$  and said that x, y, a, b in proportion. Here x and b are called extremes, while y and a are called medium terms. Product ,  $y :: a : b$  &gt;  $(y \times a) (x \times b) x : y a : b ' x$ , and a. is called the third proportional x and y. Sub duplicate: Sub duplicate ratio (a:b) is  $(a^1/2: b^1/2)$  Double ratio (a:b)  $(a^2:b^2)$  Triple ratio:Triple ratio (a:b) is  $(a^3:b^3)$  Sub-triple ratio: Sub-triple ratio (a:b) is  $(a^{1/3}:b^{1/3})$  If  $a/b=c/d$  then,  $A/b/a'b'c'd/c'd$  It's known as Componendo and Dividend. We say that x is directly proportional u if  $x \propto y$  for some constant k, and we write,  $x \propto y$  We say that x inversely proportional u if  $x \propto 1/y$  for some permanent k, and we write,  $x \propto 1/y$  Age Problems for the Ages are asked in most banking and competitive exams. They tend to just try if you've done practice and remember the formula. Important formulas to remember: If the current age isx, thenn times age nx. If at present the age isx, agen years later /hence x n. If the current age isx, agen years ago x n. Age in ratio: B is axe and bx. If the current age is x, then  $1/n$  age  $x/n$ . Quantitative ability Formula and Label Tricks free to download PDF percentages, Ratio / Ratio, Age, Average, Simple Connection Interest for Govt. Exams. For more PDF files like these, mention the themes in the comments section below. Below. basic quantitative aptitude formulas pdf

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