

Arithmetic

*for
general competitions*

**Where Concept
is
Paramount**

*by
Neetu Singh*



Paramount Reader Publication

DOWNLOAD PDF



SSCPOT.COM

Study Material



FREE

Arithmetic

For General Competitions

Where Concept
is
Paramount

By
Neetu Singh

(Director)
Paramount Coaching Centre Pvt. Ltd.

Published by:

Paramount Reader Publication OPC Pvt. Ltd.
701, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

Preface

There are many books on Arithmetic available in the market with the questions solved in traditional manner. Those books are good to develop the base in Arithmetic but as far as competitive exams are concerned, they fail to give that cutting edge to the aspirants that help them give a tough fight to their competitors. I always felt that in the field of Government Jobs, the competition ends up finding who gets the best guidance and not who is the best. When it comes to solving maximum number of questions in minimum amount of time, the conceptual short tricks play the most important role. This attempt of Paramount is an honest endeavour to bring to your doorsteps the conceptual short tricks that are developed at Paramount. Many of the aspirants cannot come to Delhi due to lack of resources or awareness. This is a small step to help you take that much desired giant step towards your goal that you have always yearned for.

Our students' constructive feedback and suggestions are most welcome which have always remained and will remain our guiding light. I will be highly obliged if you message/mail/whatsapp me your feedback or suggestion on 8860330003 or on paramount.no1@gmail.com

Neetu Singh

March 1, 2014

December, 2014

May, 2015

CONTENTS

1. TIME AND WORK	1	-	16
2. WORK AND WAGES	17	-	25
3. PIPES AND CISTERN	26	-	38
4. TRAINS	39	-	57
5. BOATS AND STREAM	58	-	65
6. TIME AND DISTANCE	66	-	87
7. RATIO AND PROPORTION	88	-	108
8. PARTNERSHIP	109	-	120
9. AGE	121	-	144
10. MIXTURE AND ALLIGATION	145	-	159
11. PERCENTAGE	160	-	176
12. PROFIT AND LOSS	177	-	219
13. SIMPLE INTEREST	220	-	229
14. COMPOUND INTEREST	230	-	273
15. AVERAGE	274	-	290
16. ALGEBRA	291	-	337
17. TRIGONOMETRY	338	-	376
18. HEIGHT AND DISTANCE	377	-	395
19. GEOMETRY	396	-	471
20. MENSURATION			
(I) 2-DIMENSIONAL	472	-	488
(II) 3-DIMENSIONAL	489	-	506
21. NUMBER SYSTEM	507	-	557

Answers with explanations

1.1; $12M \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}W \Rightarrow 8 \text{ Days}$

$$12M \Rightarrow 1W \Rightarrow 24 \text{ Days}$$

$$M_1 \times D_1 = M_2 \times D_2$$

$$D_2 = \frac{M_1 \times D_1}{M_2}$$

$$\text{Required number of days} = \frac{12 \times 24}{16} = 18$$

Basic concept:-

Men	days	Work	
12	8 ↑	1/3 ↓	More men means less days. Hence the arrows are pointing towards opp. direction.
16 ↓	x	1 ↓	More men means more work, hence both will point towards the same direction

$$\frac{12}{16} \times \frac{1/3}{1} = \frac{x}{8}$$

Keep all the pointers at one location i.e. either as numerator or denominator and all the base at opposite position

$$x = \frac{12 \times 8}{16 \times \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{12 \times 8 \times 3}{16 \times 1} = 18 \text{ days}$$

Paramount concept:-

Remember except work all are kept together $m_1 d_1 w_2 = m_2 d_2 w_1$

$$d_2 = \frac{12 \times 8 \times 1}{16 \times \frac{1}{3}} = 18 \text{ days}$$

Men	days
22	16 ↑
32 ↓	x

$$\frac{22}{32} = \frac{x}{16}$$

$$x = \frac{22 \times 16}{32} = 11 \text{ days}$$

or

$$m_1 d_1 = m_2 d_2$$

$$d_2 = \frac{22 \times 16}{32} = 11 \text{ days}$$

Men	days
16	7 ↑
28 ↓	x

$$\frac{16}{28} = \frac{x}{7}$$

$$x = \frac{16 \times 7}{28} = 4 \text{ days}$$

or

$$m_1 d_1 = m_2 d_2$$

$$d_2 = \frac{16 \times 7}{28} = 4 \text{ days}$$

4.1; $18 \text{ w's one day's work} = \frac{1}{12} \text{ --- (i)}$

$$12 \text{ m's one day's work} = \frac{1}{9} \text{ --- (ii)}$$

Now dividing equation (i) by equation (ii), we have

$$\frac{18w}{12m} = \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{9}{1} = \frac{9}{12}$$

or, $18 \times 12 w = 12 \times 9 m$

or, $2w = 1m$

or, 1 man = 2 women

or, 8 men = 16 women

∴ 8 men and 8 women = $(16 + 8)$
= 24 women.

∴ 18 women can complete the work in 12 days

∴ 24 women can complete the work

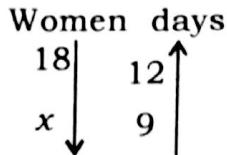
$$\text{in } \frac{12 \times 18}{24} = 9 \text{ days}$$

Short Trick :-

$$M_1 \times D_1 = M_2 \times D_2$$

Thus, $18W \times 12 = 12M \times 9$
 $\Rightarrow 2W = 11M$

Paramount concept:-



$$\frac{18}{x} = \frac{9}{12}$$

$$x = \frac{18 \times 9}{9} = 24 \text{ women}$$

$\therefore 12 \text{ men} = 24 \text{ women}$ (since 12 men can complete the work in 9 days)
 $1 \text{ man} = 2 \text{ women}$

$\therefore 8 \text{ men} + 8 \text{ women} = 24 \text{ women}$
 $(8 \text{ men} = 16 \text{ women})$
 $= 24 \text{ women} = ? \text{ days}$

$$w_1 d_1 = w_2 d_2$$

$$18 \times 12 = 24 \times x$$

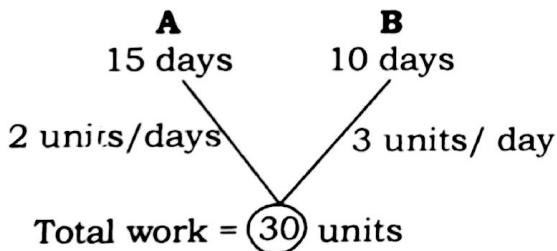
$$x = \frac{18 \times 12}{24} = 9 \text{ days}$$

5.2; Required number of days

$$= \frac{24 \times 15}{18} = 20 \text{ days}$$

6.3; Paramount concept:-

Explanation of this method:-



LCM of 10, 15 = 30

So, let total work = 30 unit

Now, A does the work in 15 days.

$$\therefore A's 1 \text{ day efficiency} = \frac{30}{15} \text{ units/day}$$

$$= 2 \text{ units/day}$$

Similarly,

B's 1 day efficiency = 3 unit/day

Thus,

(A + B)'s 1 day efficiency \rightarrow 5 units/day

(A+B)'s 2 days work = 10 units

Remaining work done by A only
 $= 30 - 10 = 20 \text{ units}$

No. of days taken by A to complete
 the remaining work = $\frac{20}{2}$ days
 $= 10 \text{ days.}$

\therefore Total no. of days = $10 + 2 = 12 \text{ days}$

Method 2 :

Work done by A in 1 day = $\frac{1}{15}$ part

Work done by B in 1 day = $\frac{1}{10}$ part

Work done by A and B together in 2 days

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{10} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \text{ part}$$

$$\text{Remaining work} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

\therefore A does the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ part in

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{15}{1} = 10 \text{ days}$$

Hence, the whole work was completed in
 $10 + 2 = 12 \text{ days}$

Method 3 :

Let the work be completed in x days.

as A's 1 day work is $\frac{1}{15}$ (Hence his x

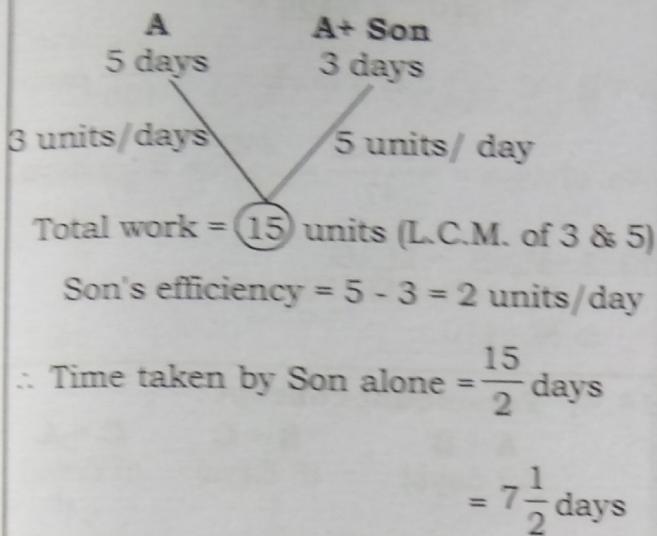
days work = $\frac{x}{15}$ and as B's 1 day work is

$\frac{1}{10}$, hence B's 2 days work = $\frac{2}{10}$)

Then $\frac{x}{15} + \frac{2}{10} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{15} = 1 - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{5} \times 15 = 12 \text{ days}$$

7.3; Paramount concept:-



Short Tricks:

Son's 1 day work = (Man + son)'s 1 day work - Man's 1 day work

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{15} \text{ part}$$

$$\text{Days taken by son} = \frac{15}{2} = 7 \frac{1}{2} \text{ days}$$

(No. of days = reciprocal of 1 day's work)

8.4; $\therefore P$ men working P hours/day for P days

produce P units of work.

\therefore 1 man working 1 hour/day for 1 day produce

$$\frac{P}{P^3} = \frac{1}{P^2} \text{ units of work.}$$

$\therefore n$ men working n hours a day for n days

$$\text{produce } \frac{n^3}{P^2} \text{ units of work.}$$

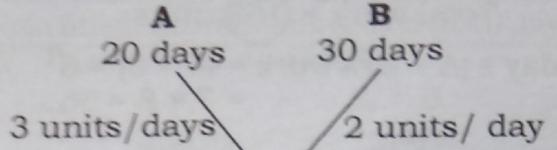
Paramount concept :-

Men	hours	days	units i.e. work
P	P	P	P
n	n	n	?

Remember except work all are on one side

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hence, } m_1 h_1 d_1 w_2 &= m_2 h_2 d_2 w_1 \\ P \times P \times P \times x &= n \times n \times n \times p \\ x &= \frac{n^3 p}{P^3} = \frac{n^3}{P^2} \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

9.1; Paramount concept :-



$$\begin{aligned} \text{A's work for 10 days} &= 3 \times 10 \\ &= 30 \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Remaining work} = 60 - 30 = 30 \text{ units}$$

(A + B) take $\frac{30}{3+2} = 6$ days for remaining work,
so, B worked for 6 days

Short cut :

A + B 1 day's work

$$\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{5}{60} \text{ part}$$

$$\text{Hence work done in } x \text{ day} = \frac{5x}{60} \text{ part}$$

$$\text{A's 10 day work} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Remaining part} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Done part} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{This means} = \frac{5n}{60} = \frac{1}{2} = 6 \text{ days}$$

10.3; Short cut :

men	work	time
28	$\frac{7}{8}$	7 days
x	$\frac{1}{8}$	7 days

$$m_1 t_1 w_2 = m_2 t_2 w_1$$

$$28 \times 7 \times \frac{1}{8} = x \times 7 \times \frac{7}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{28 \times 7 \times \frac{1}{8}}{7 \times \frac{7}{8}} = 4$$