

Calculation का महत्त्व

Unitary Method

0.01 → 25

100 → ? =

☒ **(a) 2,50,000**

(b) 25,000

(c) 2,500

(d) 25,00,000

(A)

$$0.04 \rightarrow 360$$

$$100 \rightarrow ? =$$

(a) 9,000

(c) 90,000

~~(b) 9,00,000~~

(d) 90,00,000

(B)

$\times 8$ $12.5\% \rightarrow 30$ $\times 8$
 $100\% \rightarrow ? =$

(a) 210

(b) 250

(c) 270

~~(d) 240~~

①

$68\% \rightarrow 476$

$100\% \rightarrow ? =$

~~(a) 700~~

(c) 900

(b) 600

(d) 800

A

36% → 198

100% → ? =

(a) 520

(c) 510

☒ **(b) 550**

(d) 540

$$\frac{198}{36} = 5.5$$

(b)

$80\% \xrightarrow{\times 18} 14.4$

$100\% \rightarrow ? =$

(a) 15

(b) 16

(c) 17

~~(d) 18~~

28% → 1120

100% → ? =

~~(a) 4000~~

(c) 3000

(b) 5000

(d) 6000

(A)

~~3~~ ~~6%~~ $\rightarrow$ 200
~~2~~ ~~4%~~ $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 125

(c) 150

~~(b) 133.33~~

(d) 166.66

Ⓑ

49% $\rightarrow$ 1470

36% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 1152

(c) 1296

(b) 1250

✓ (d) 1080

$\overset{4}{\cancel{13}} \times 8\% \rightarrow \overset{13}{\cancel{26}}$
 $\times 25 \rightarrow 100\% \rightarrow ? =$

(a) 312

(b) 650

(c) 416

(d) 325

13×25

①

57
114% → 2850
54
108% → ? =

(a) 2900

(b) 2500

✓ (c) 2700

(d) 2750

$62.5\% \xrightarrow{\times 2} 125$

$58.33\% \xrightarrow{\times 2} ? =$

(a) 166.66

(b) 113.33

✓ (c) 116.66

(d) 133.33

14.28% $\rightarrow$ 2856

15.5% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 3200

(b) 3250

(c) 3150

~~(d) 3100~~

①

7% $\xrightarrow{78}$ 5460

100% $\rightarrow ? =$

(a) 84,000

(c) 91,000

☒ (b) 78,000

(d) 75,000

9% $\xrightarrow{21}$ 639

10% $\rightarrow ? =$

~~(a) 710~~

(c) 750

(b) 720

(d) 690

0.09% → 45

100% → ? =

(a) 51,000

(b) 48,000

(c) 47,500

✓ (d) 50,000

0.16% $\rightarrow$ 240

8% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 13,500

(c) 10,000

~~(b) 12,000~~

(d) 10,800

Ⓑ

0.25% $\rightarrow$ 48

100% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 18,500

(b) 16,800

☒ (c) 19,200

(d) 17,500

0.49% → 1470

100% → ? =

(a) 4,00,000

(b) 3,50,000

(c) 5,00,000

☒ (d) 3,00,000

0.49% → 15

98% → ? =

~~(a) 3000~~

(c) 7000

(b) 5000

(d) 3500

0.64% $\rightarrow$ 32

100% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 8000

(c) 4000

~~(b) 5000~~

(d) 6000

0.64% $\rightarrow$ 192

0.49% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 126

(b) 142

~~(c) 147~~

(d) 154

1.2% $\rightarrow$ 13.2

1.1% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 11.1

(c) 10.10

~~(b) 12.1~~

(d) 9.9

1.21% $\rightarrow$ 242

11% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 2310

(c) 2420

~~(b) 2200~~

(d) 1980

1.69% $\rightarrow$ 338

100% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 21,000

(c) 24,000

~~(b) 20,000~~

(d) 25,000

1.96% $\rightarrow$ 98

100% $\rightarrow$? =

(a) 4000

(c) 5000

(b) 6000

(d) 4500

4 → 21

3 → ? =

(a) 15.15

(c) 15.45

(b) 15.75

(d) 15.25

15.75

2 ~~16~~ → 98

3 ~~24~~ → ? =

(a) 145

~~(c) 147~~

(b) 142

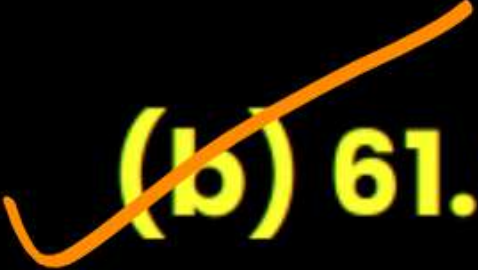
(d) 144

$$5 \rightarrow 44$$

$$7 \rightarrow ? =$$

(a) 53.9

(c) 57.4

 (b) 61.6

(d) 69.3

61.6

$$5 \rightarrow 3.15$$

$$4 \rightarrow ? =$$

(a) 2.48

(c) 2.60

☒ (b) 2.52

(d) 2.16

2.52

$7 \xrightarrow{\times 502} 35.14$

$5 \xrightarrow{\times 502} ? =$

(a) 27.25

(c) 23

(b) 24.5

~~(d) 25.1~~

$$6 \rightarrow 1.26$$

$$5 \rightarrow ? =$$

(a) 1.025

 **(c) 1.05**

(b) 1.02

(d) 0.975

$$5 \rightarrow 1/20$$

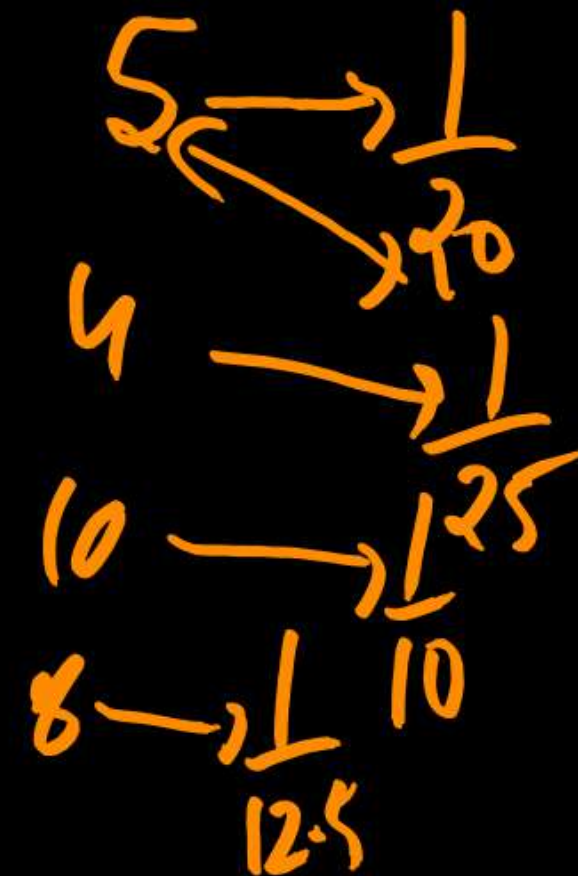
$$4 \rightarrow ? =$$

(a) $1/16$

(c) $1/30$

(b) $1/20$

☒ (d) $1/25$



$$3 \rightarrow 1/7$$

$$7 \rightarrow ? =$$

~~(a) $1/3$~~

(c) $2/7$

(b) $1/4$

(d) $1/5$

$$5 \rightarrow 1/12$$

$$30 \rightarrow ? =$$

(a) $1/3$

(c) $1/4$

 (b) $1/2$

(d) $1/5$

$$4 \rightarrow 3/5$$

$$3 \rightarrow ? =$$

(a) $3/10$

(c) $4/3$

~~(b) $9/20$~~

(d) $6/20$

$15 \rightarrow 2/9$
 $45 \rightarrow ? =$

~~(a) $2/3$~~

(c) $1/3$

(b) $3/2$

(d) $3/4$

Advance Calculation

Chapter-4

Division of Postmortem

Add-Sub-Divison Method (Fast तरीका)

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1+2}{6+12} = \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{18}} \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1+3}{6+18} = \frac{4}{24} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Add-Sub-Divison Method (Fast तरीका)

$$\frac{1+5}{9+45} = \frac{6}{54} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1+12}{9+108} = \frac{13}{117} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Add-Sub-Divison Method (Fast तरीका)

$$\frac{1+4}{7+28} = \frac{5}{35} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\frac{1+10}{7+70} = \frac{11}{77} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\frac{5-1}{35-7} = \frac{4}{28} = \frac{1}{7}$$

Addition से Attack:-

$$\begin{array}{r} 355 + 42 \\ \hline 716 + 84 \end{array} = \frac{397}{800} = 0.49 \dots$$

$$\times_2 \left(\frac{355}{716} \right)$$

(A) 0.3462

~~(B) 0.4958~~ (B)

(C) 0.6572

(D) 0.2762

Addition से Attack:-

The diagram illustrates the process of adding two fractions, $\frac{48}{72}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$. A large blue circle connects the two fractions to a central equation. The equation shows the addition of the numerators and denominators separately: $\frac{483+48}{728+72} = \frac{531}{800} = 0.66$. Above the equation, the fractions $\frac{48}{72}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ are written, with arrows pointing from them to the corresponding terms in the equation. To the right of the equation, the fractions $\frac{483}{728}$ are written, with an arrow pointing from the numerator 483 in the equation to the numerator 483 in the fraction.

$$\frac{48}{72} \quad \frac{2}{3}$$
$$\frac{483+48}{728+72} = \frac{531}{800} = 0.66$$
$$\frac{483}{728}$$

- (A) 0.7128
- (B) 0.6312
- (C) 0.512
- ~~(D) 0.6634~~ (D)

Addition से Attack:-

$$\frac{64}{96} \frac{2}{3}$$

$\times 12$

$$\frac{643 + 24}{963 + 37} = \frac{667}{1000} = 0.667$$

Addition से Attack:-

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{75+2}{292+8}$$

✓ ~~(A)~~ 0.2568

$$\frac{77}{300} = 0.25666...$$

(B) 0.5679 0.26..

(C) 0.3210 0.27..

(D) 0.4321 0.28..

Addition से Attack:-

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{97+1}{198+2} = \frac{98}{200}$$

$$\underline{0.49}$$

Subtraction से Attack:-

$$\begin{array}{r} 355 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 716 \\ - 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(A) 0.4650

$$\frac{347}{700} = 0.49$$

✓ ~~(B) 0.4958~~

(C) 0.4865

(D) 0.4759

Subtraction से Attack:-

$$\times 5 \left(\begin{array}{r} 631 - 25 \\ \hline 3125 - 125 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{A } 0.2020$$

$$\frac{606}{300} = 0.202$$

B 0.1875

C 0.2169

D 0.2087