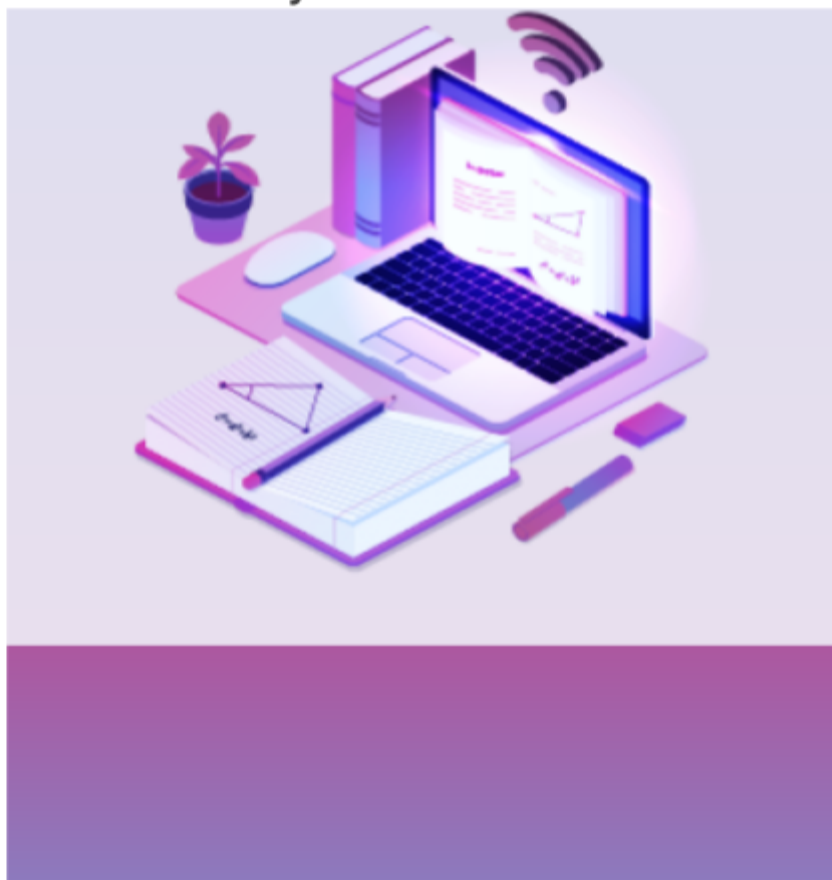


GMAT Arithmetic Formulas PDF

By GMATPoint.com



GMAT Arithmetic Formulas [PDF]

- Integers $\in \{\dots -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \dots\}$
- If integer a is divisible by b , then $a = nb$, i.e n is a natural number.
- a is a multiple of b ; b is a divisor/factor of a .
- $a = nb + q$
- a = dividend
- n = quotient
- b = divisor
- q = remainder

Ex: $29 = 4 \cdot 7 + 1$

- Even integer \rightarrow divisible by 2
- Odd integer \rightarrow not divisible by 2

- $\text{Odd} \pm \text{Odd} = \text{Even}$

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- $\text{Odd} * \text{Odd} = \text{Odd}$

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- $\text{Even} * \text{Even} = \text{Even}$

- $(\text{odd})^n = \text{odd}$

- $(\text{even})^n = \text{even}$

- Prime Number → has 2 Factors only (1 and itself). Ex - 2, 3, 5, 7...
- Composite Number → have more than 2 factors.
- 1 ÷ - neither nor composite
- 2 - prime (only even number)
- $1 \times n = n \times 1 = n$
- $n/1 = n$
- $n + 0 = n - 0 = n$
- Divisible by 0 is not allowed
- Fractions → $\frac{n}{d} \Rightarrow d \neq 0$
 n = numerator, d = denomination
- if $\frac{n_1}{d_1} = \frac{n_2}{d_2}$, they are equivalent fractions.

- Addition and subtraction of fractions

$$\frac{13}{5} + \frac{14}{5} = \frac{13+14}{5} = \frac{27}{5}$$

$$\frac{6}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{6-3}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4+2*3}{2*4} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4}$$

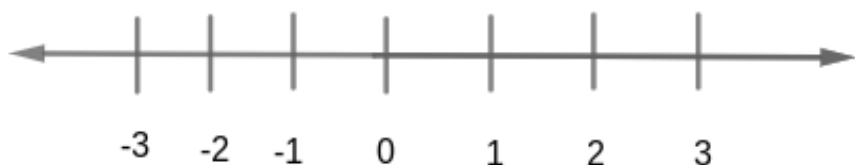
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2*3}{4(LCM)} = \frac{5}{4}$$

- Multiplication and division of fractions

$$\frac{2}{13} \times \frac{7}{9} = \frac{2 \times 7}{13 \times 9} = \frac{14}{117}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2 \times 4}{5 \times 3} = \frac{8}{15}$$

- Mixed Fraction $\rightarrow 17\frac{1}{4} = 17 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{17 \times 4 + 1}{4} = \frac{69}{4}$
- Decimal = 364.57
- $1.3 + 2.6 = 3.9$ (Addition with carry forward)
- $1.3 \times 2.6 = 0.26$ (Decimal Has as many digits after it as the sum of that of the 2 numbers)
- $5\sqrt{1.7} = 0.34$
- Real Numbers $\rightarrow +ve, 0, -ve$



Absolute Value \rightarrow The number without sign

- $|x| = x$ if x is positive
 $= -x$ if x negative

- $x + y = y + x$
- $ab = ba$
- $a + (b+c) = (a+b)+c = b + (a + c)$
- $(ab)d = a(bd) = b(ad)$
- $xy+yz = y(x+z)$
- $(+ve) + (+ve) = (+ve)$
- $(-ve) + (-ve) = (-ve)$
- $(+ve) \times (+ve) = (+ve)$
- $(-ve) \times (-ve) = (+ve)$
- $(+ve) \times (-ve) = (-ve)$
- $x \times 0 = 0$
- $|x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$
- $2:3 = \frac{2}{3} = 0.67$

(Ratio can be represented in these ways)

- If a value x is greater than 100% of a value y , $x > y$

$$130\% = \frac{130}{100} = 1.3$$

$$130\% \text{ of } y = 1.3y$$

- If a value x is less than 1% of y

$$x < \frac{1}{100} y$$

- Percentage change = $\frac{\text{change in value}}{\text{Initial value}} \times 100\%$
- If x becomes y , % change = $\frac{|y-x|}{x} \times 100\%$
- If $y > x$, % increase, else % decrease

- Successive % change of a% and b% = $(a+b+\frac{ab}{100})\%$

so, if 100 increases by 20% and then 30%, %

$$\text{increase} = (20+30+\frac{20 \times 30}{100}) = 56\%$$

$$\rightarrow a^b = a \times a \times a \times \dots (upto b \text{ times})$$

$$\rightarrow 5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$\rightarrow (-5)^3 = -5 \times -5 \times -5$$

$$\rightarrow (0.5)^3 = 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.5$$

- $a^2 \rightarrow a \text{ squared}$
- $(n)^{even} = \text{Positive (if n is positive)}$
 $= \text{Positive (if n is negative)}$

- $(n)^{odd} = \text{Positive (if } n \text{ is positive)}$
 $= \text{Negative (if } n \text{ is negative)}$
- Square root $= \sqrt{a} \rightarrow a \text{ cannot be negative}$
- $\sqrt{25} = \sqrt{5^2} = 5$
- Mean = Average $= \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$
- Median is the middle number of a list when arranged in ascending/descending order
(It is the average of the middle 2 numbers if the number of numbers is even)
- Mode – The most frequent number in a list

$$\rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

$$\rightarrow n! = n(n-1)(n-2)\dots!$$

$$\rightarrow 0! = 1! = 1$$

$$\rightarrow {}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r! n-r!}$$

$$\rightarrow P(E) = \frac{\text{The number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{The total number of outcomes}}$$

$$\rightarrow P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

(If A & B are mutually exclusive)

$$\rightarrow P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A) P(B)$$

(If A & B are not mutually exclusive)



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