



MAH-CET 2024

29 May

FINAL REVISION

MATHS

DAY - 9/10

BCA BBA BMS BBM





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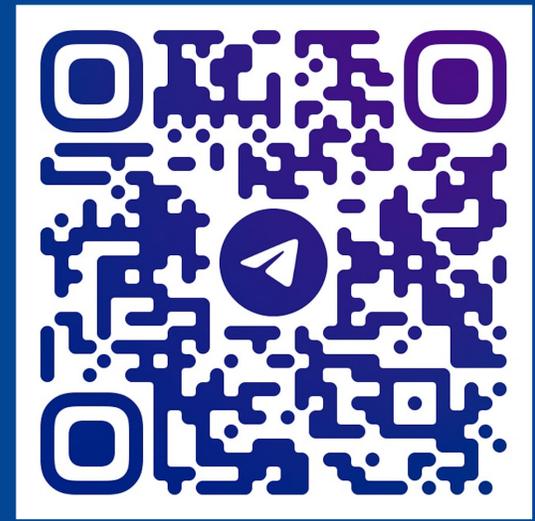
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TIP 1

If two numbers are in a ratio of $a:b$ and the sum of these numbers is 'x', then these numbers are $\frac{ax}{a+b}$ and $\frac{bx}{a+b}$

Example:

Ratio of two numbers is 4:5 and addition is 810. Find numbers.



TIP 2

$$a:b = 3:4$$

$$b:c = 2:5$$

Find $a:b:c$?

Equal the value of 'b'

$$a:b:c = 3 \times 2 : 4 \times 2 : 5 \times 4$$

$$= 6 : 8 : 20$$

$$= 3 : 4 : 10$$



TIP 3

$$a:b = 1:2$$

$$b:c = 3:2$$

$$c:d = 1:3$$

Find $a:b:c:d$?



The ratio of urea and potash in a mixed fertilizer is 7:3. Express the quantity of urea present as percentage of the total amount of fertilizer?

- A. 20%
- B. 50%
- C. 60%
- D. 70%



Profit

Marked Price: Printed Price on product

Cost Price: Price at which product is PURCHASED by shopkeeper

Selling Price: Price at which product is SOLD.

$$\text{PROFIT} = \text{SP} - \text{CP}$$

$$\text{PROFIT \%} = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$$



Loss

Marked Price: Printed Price on product

Cost Price: Price at which product is PURCHASED by shopkeeper

Selling Price: Price at which product is SOLD.

$$\text{LOSS} = \text{CP} - \text{SP}$$

$$\text{LOSS \%} = \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$$



Remember:

PROFIT & LOSS is always calculated on CP

How to find ?

$SP - CP = +ve \rightarrow$ Profit

$SP - CP = -ve \rightarrow$ Loss



Remember:

PROFIT & LOSS is always calculated on CP

How to find ?

$SP - CP = +ve \rightarrow$ Profit

$SP - CP = -ve \rightarrow$ Loss



Discount:

Discount is always calculated on Marked Price.

$$\text{Discount} = \text{MP} - \text{SP}$$

$$\text{Discount \%} = \frac{\text{Discount}}{\text{MP}} \times 100$$



💡 **TIP:**

If a man purchased 'm' articles for Rs.p and sold 'n' article for Rs.q . Then how much is profit or loss percentage?

$$\text{Profit or Loss \%} = \frac{mq - np}{np} \times 100$$



💡 TRICK FORMULA FOR SP

$$SP = \frac{100 + \textit{Profit}\%}{100} \times CP$$

$$SP = \frac{100 - \textit{Loss}\%}{100} \times CP$$



💡 TRICK FORMULA FOR CP

$$CP = \frac{100 \times SP}{100 + Profit \%}$$

$$CP = \frac{100 \times SP}{100 - Loss \%}$$



Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs.4700 and spends Rs.800 on repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is

- A. $4 \frac{4}{7} \%$
- B. $5 \frac{5}{11} \%$
- C. 10%
- D. 12%



If the selling price of an article is $\frac{4}{3}$ of its cost the profit in the transaction is ?

- A. $16 \frac{2}{3}\%$
- B. 20.5 %
- C. 25.5%
- D. $33 \frac{1}{3} \%$



Simple Interest

$$I = \frac{P \times N \times R}{100}$$

$$A = P + I$$



Compound Interest

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^N$$

$$CI = A - P$$



A sum of money at simple interest amounts to Rs.815 in 3 years and Rs.854 in 4 years. The sum is

- A. Rs.650**
- B. Rs.690**
- C. Rs.698**
- D. Rs.700**



A sum of money lent out at simple interest amounts to Rs.720 after 2 years and to Rs. 1020 after a further period of 5 years. The sum is

- A. 500
- B. 600
- C. 700
- D. 710



Compound Interest

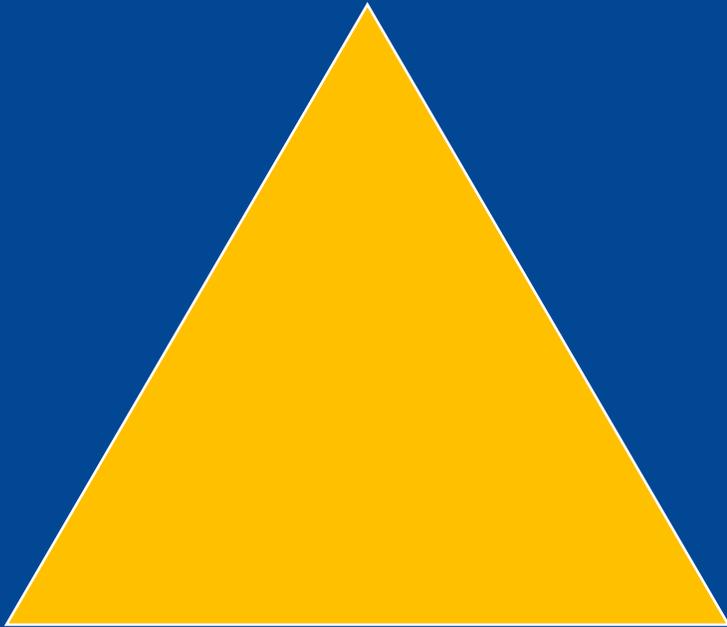
On a principal amount P , Rate of interest for 1st year is $R1\%$, for 2nd year is $R2\%$, 3rd year is $R3\%$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R1}{100} \right) \left(1 + \frac{R2}{100} \right) \left(1 + \frac{R3}{100} \right)$$

$$CI = A - P$$



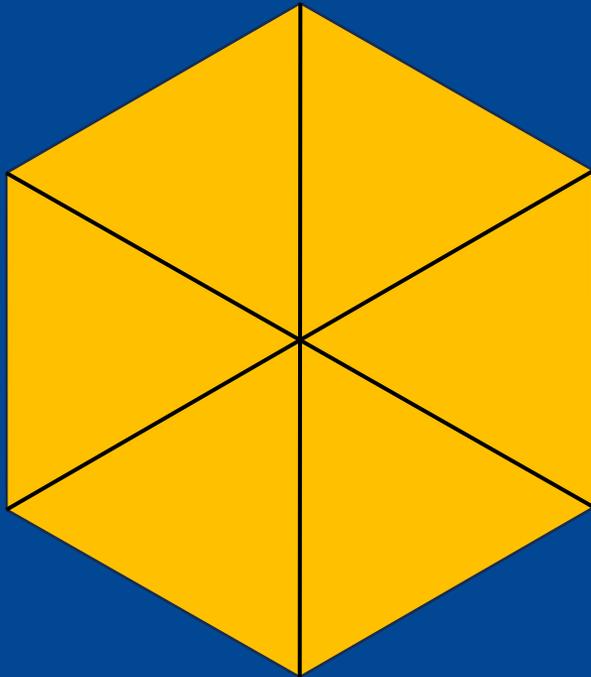
Area of equilateral triangle



$$\text{Area of equilateral triangle} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \textit{side}^2$$



Area of regular hexagon



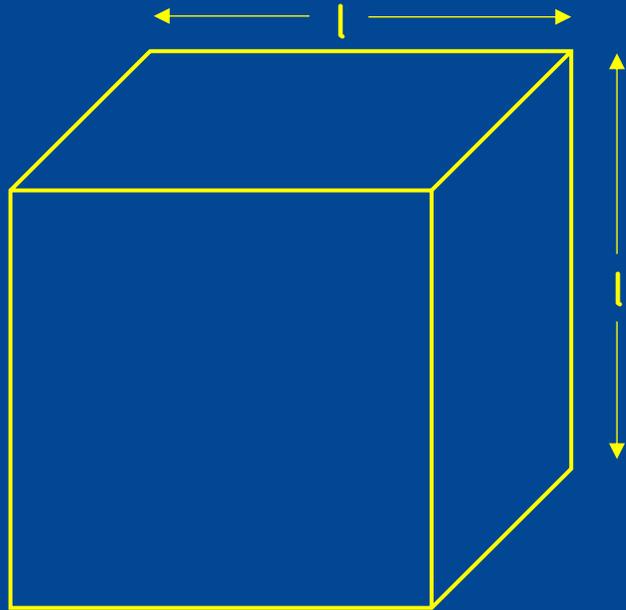
$$\text{Area of regular hexagon} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \textit{side}^2$$



$$\sqrt{2} = 1.41$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 1.73$$

$$\sqrt{5} = 2.23$$

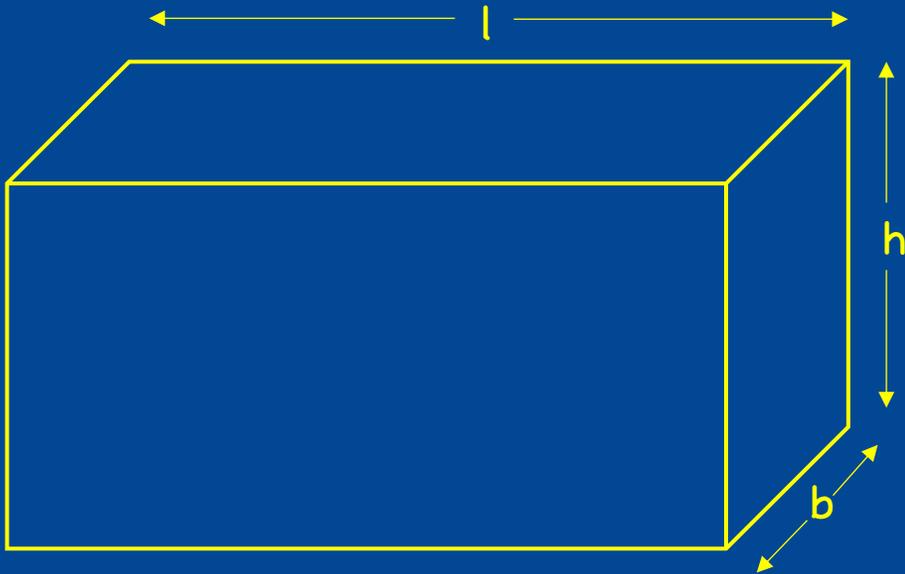


Cube:

$$\text{Lateral surface area} = 4l^2$$

$$\text{Total surface area} = 6l^2$$

$$\text{Volume} = l^3$$



Cuboid:

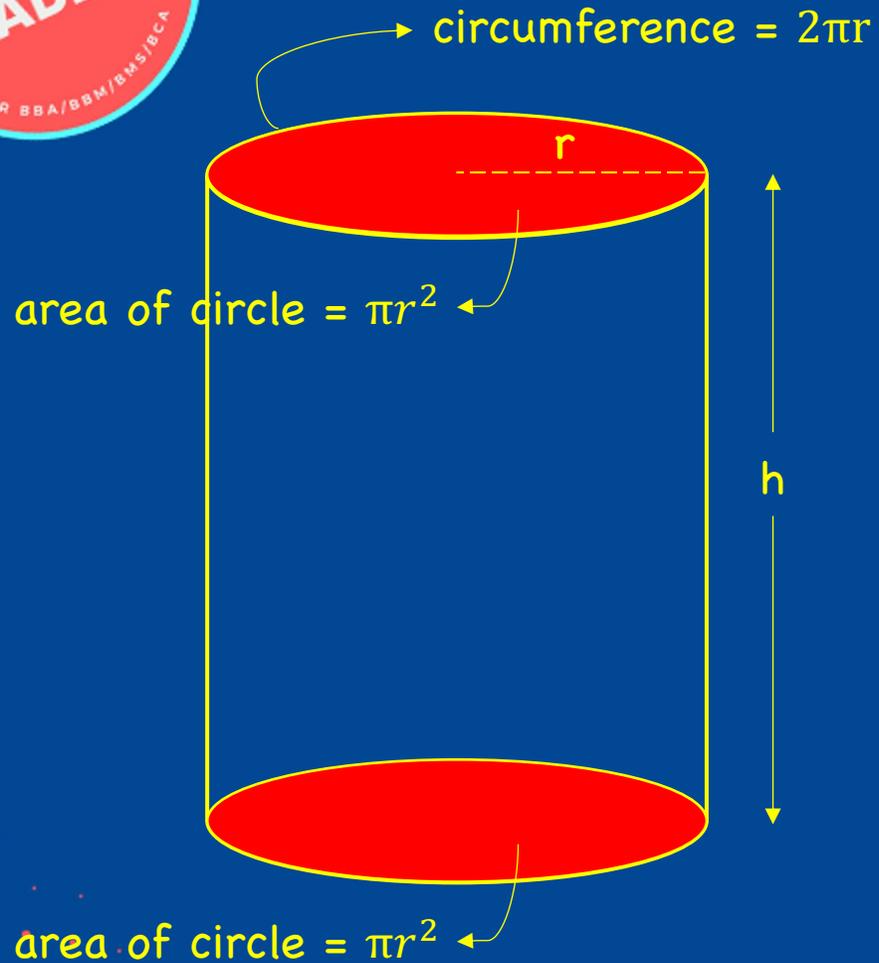
Lateral surface area = $2h(l + b)$

Total surface area = $2h(lb + bh + hl)$

Volume = lbh



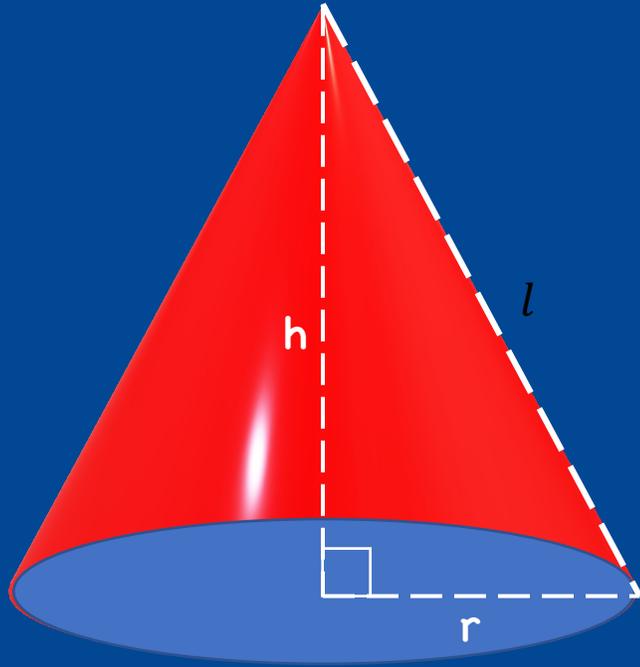
Cylinder:



Curved surface area = $2\pi r h$

Total surface area = $2\pi r(r + h)$

Volume = $\pi r^2 h$



$$l^2 = h^2 + r^2$$

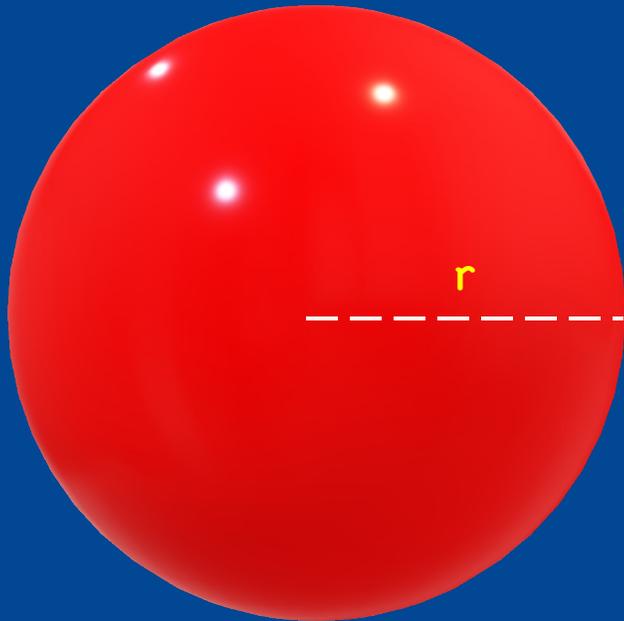
Cone:

$$\text{Slant height } (l) = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$$

$$\text{Curved surface area} = \pi r l$$

$$\text{Total surface area} = \pi r (r + l)$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$



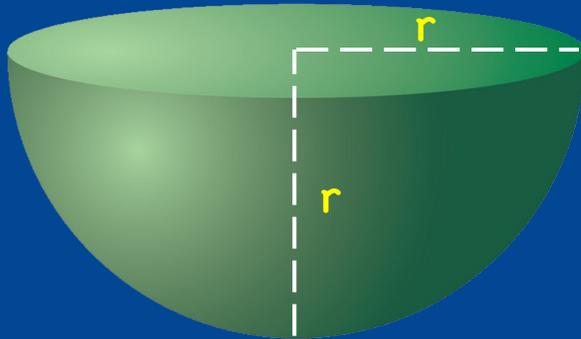
Sphere:

$$\text{Surface area} = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$



Hemisphere:



$$\text{Curved Surface area} = 2\pi r^2$$

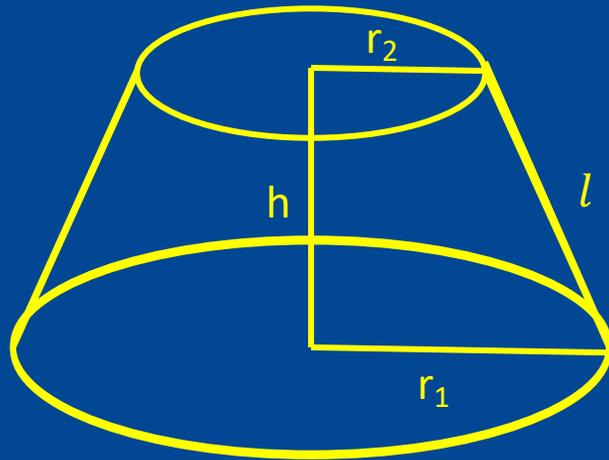
$$\text{Total Surface area of solid hemisphere} = 3\pi r^2$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$$



Frustum of a cone

'Frustum' is Latin word meaning 'piece cut off'



$$\text{Slant height } (l) = \sqrt{h^2 + (r_1 - r_2)^2}$$

$$\text{The curved surface area} = \pi(r_1 + r_2)l$$

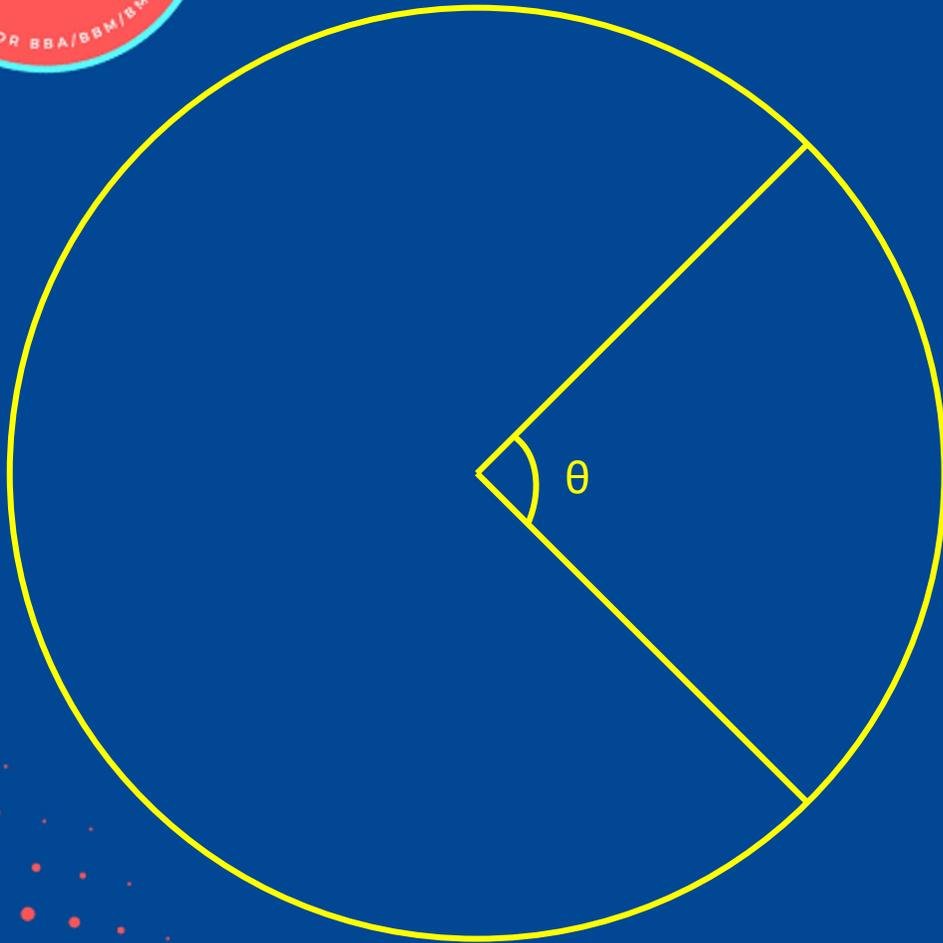
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total surface area} \\ = \pi(r_1 + r_2)l + \pi r_1^2 + \pi r_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

Volume of the frustum

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi h(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_1 \times r_2)$$



Length of an arc & Area of a Sector

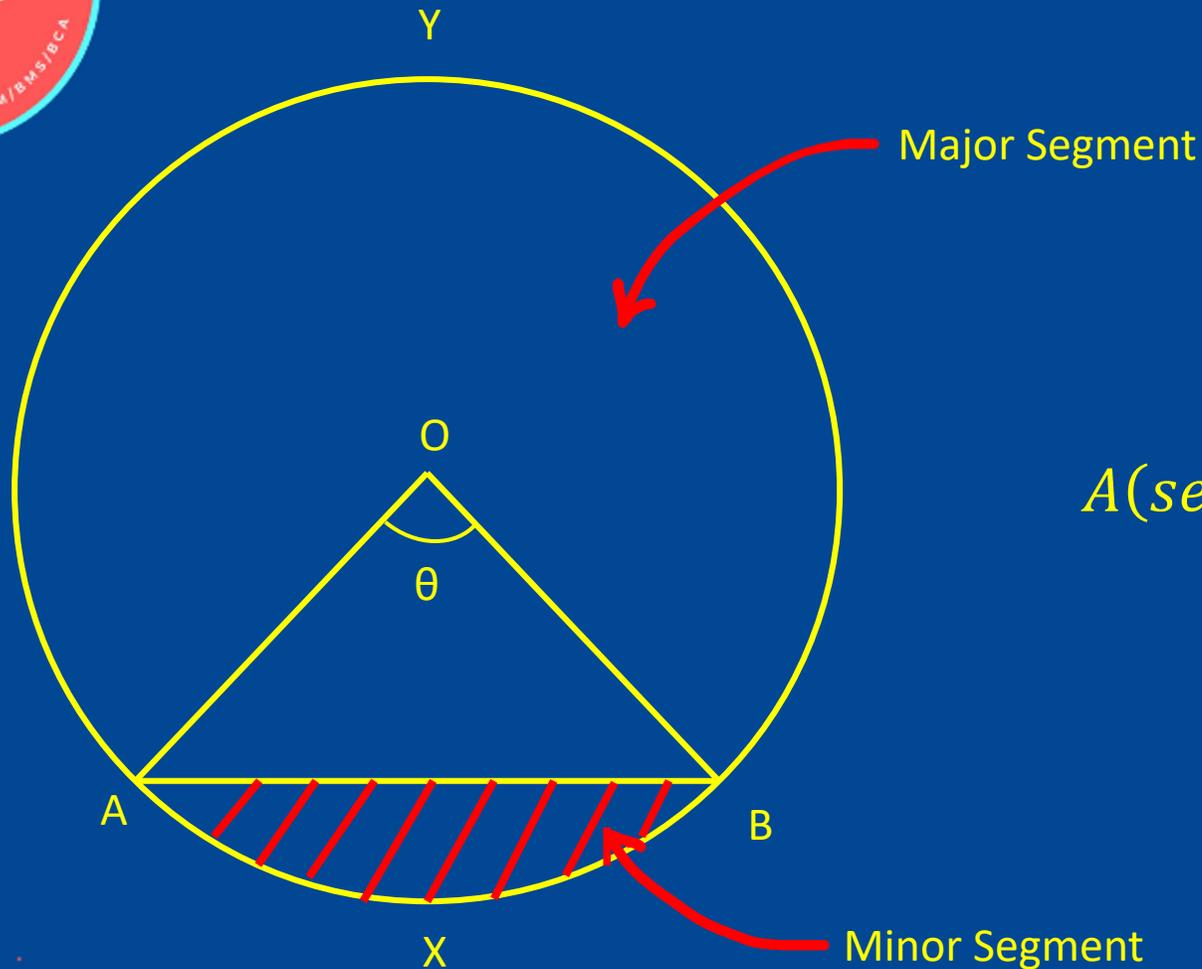


$$\text{Area of the sector} = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$$

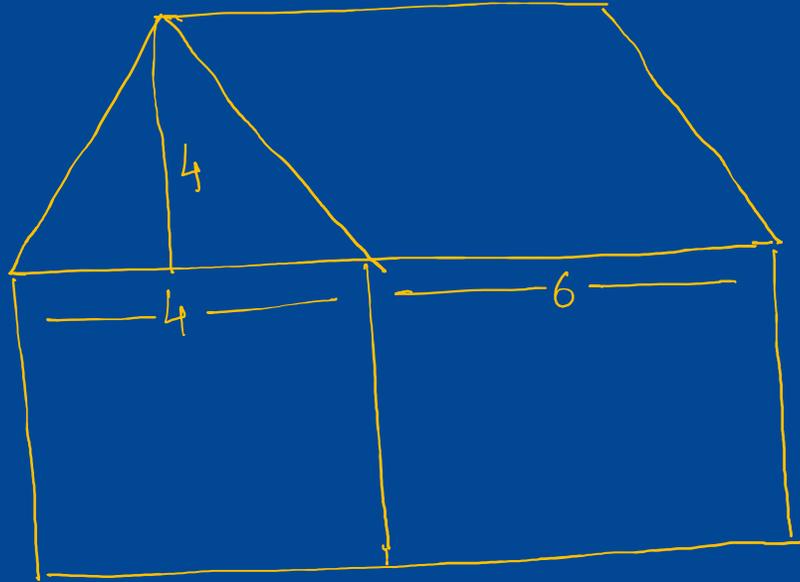
$$\text{Length of the arc } (l) = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$$

$$\text{Area of the sector} = \frac{1}{2} \times l \times r$$

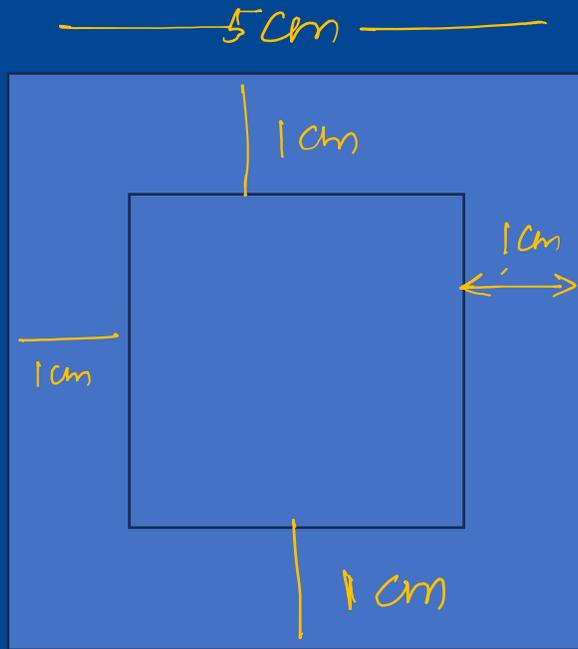
Area of Segment of a Circle



$$A(\text{segment } AXB) = r^2 \left[\frac{\pi\theta}{360^\circ} - \frac{\sin\theta}{2} \right]$$



Find the area of the shape!





Speed, Distance, Time Relation

$$\textit{speed} = \frac{\textit{distance}}{\textit{time}}$$



Important Concept 1a 🚀

If a person completes a work in 'n' days

then work done in 1 day = $\frac{1}{n}$ part of the work.



Important Concept 1b 🚀

Total work done by n person in m days = mn



Important Concept 2 🚀

Total work done is usually considered as ONE unit.



Important Concept 3

If M_1 persons can do W_1 work in D_1 days and M_2 persons can do W_2 work in D_2 days then,

$$\frac{M_1 D_1}{W_1} = \frac{M_2 D_2}{W_2}$$



Important Concept 4

If M_1 persons can do W_1 work in D_1 days working T_1 hours per day and M_2 persons can do W_2 work in D_2 days working T_2 hours per day then,

$$\frac{M_1 D_1 T_1}{W_1} = \frac{M_2 D_2 T_2}{W_2}$$



Important Concept 5

If A can do a work in x days and B can do it work in y days the A and B working together can do same work in

$$\frac{xy}{x + y} \text{ days}$$



Important Concept 6a

If A, B, C can do a piece of work in x , y and z days respectively, then all of them working together can do it in

$$\frac{xyz}{xy + yz + xz} \text{ days}$$



Important Concept 6b

If A and B can do a work in x days, B and C can do it in y days and A and C can do it in z days, then all of them working together can do it in

$$\frac{2xyz}{xy + yz + xz} \text{ days}$$



Important Concept 6c

If A, B, C can do a piece of work in x , y and z days respectively, the contract of the work is for Rs. r then

$$\text{Share of A} = \text{Rs.} \frac{ryz}{xy + yz + xz}$$

$$\text{Share of B} = \text{Rs.} \frac{rxz}{xy + yz + xz}$$

$$\text{Share of C} = \text{Rs.} \frac{rxy}{xy + yz + xz}$$



Important Concept 6d

If A can do a work in x days. With help of B, A can do it in y days. If they get Rs. a for the work, then

$$\text{Share of A} = \frac{ay}{x}$$

$$\text{Share of B} = \frac{a(x - y)}{x}$$



Important Concept 7a

If A is k times efficient than B and is therefore able to finish the work in 'n' days less than B then,

A and B working together can finish the work in

$$\frac{kn}{k^2 - 1} \text{ days}$$



Important Concept 7b

If A is k times efficient than B and is therefore able to finish the work in 'n' days less than B then,

A working alone can finish work in

$$\frac{n}{k-1} \text{ days}$$



Important Concept 7c

If A is k times efficient than B and is therefore able to finish the work in 'n' days less than B then,

B working alone can finish work in

$$\frac{kn}{k-1} \text{ days}$$



Important Concept 8

If A working alone takes 'a' days more than A and B working together. B alone takes 'b' days more than A and B working together. Then number of days taken by A and B working together to finish the job is \sqrt{ab}



Important Concept 9

If A and B can complete a work in x days and A alone can finish in y days, then number of days required by B to complete the work alone will be $\frac{xy}{y-x}$ days.



Important Concept 10a

A can do a work in d_1 days and B can do same work in d_2 days, the the ratio of the wages of A and B are:

$$\text{A's Share} : \text{B's Share} = \frac{1}{d_1} : \frac{1}{d_2} = d_2 : d_1$$



Important Concept 10b

A can do a work in d_1 days and B can do same work in d_2 days and C can do it in d_3 days, the the ratio of the wages of A, B, and C are:

$$\text{A's Share : B's Share: C's Share} = \frac{1}{d_1} : \frac{1}{d_2} : \frac{1}{d_3} = d_2d_3 : d_1d_3 : d_1d_2$$



A can do a work in 12 days. A and B can do it in 7.5 days. Find the time taken by C alone if C takes 3 more days than B alone.

- A. 33**
- B. 30**
- C. 23**
- D. 27**



A takes 5 days more than B to do a certain job and 8 days more than C. A and B together can do the job in the same time as C. How many days would A take?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20



Rule 1:

B

Bracket

O

Of

D

Division

M

Multiplication

A

Addition

S

Subtraction



Rule 2: Algebraic Formulae:

1. $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

2. $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

3. $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$

4. $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$

5. $(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$

6. $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$

7. $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$

8. $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

9. $(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ac$

10. $\frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac} = a + b + c$



Rule 3: Law of Indices / Exponents

$$1. a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$2. \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$3. (a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$$

$$4. a^m \times b^m = (ab)^m$$

$$5. \frac{a^m}{b^m} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m$$

$$6. a^0 = 1$$

$$7. \sqrt[n]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n}}$$



Average / Mean



Problems based on Ages



1. If $a - b = 3$ and $a^2 + b^2 = 29$, find the value of ab .

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 18



2. $2\frac{4}{5} - 1\frac{3}{8} + 3\frac{1}{2} = ?$

- A. $4\frac{17}{40}$
- B. $4\frac{37}{40}$
- C. $4\frac{27}{40}$
- D. $3\frac{11}{40}$



3. $49^2 \times 7^8 \times 343^3 = 7^?$

- A. 3
- B. 11
- C. 7
- D. 9



4. $2615 - 4361 + 2881 = ? \times 20$

- A. 65.75
- B. 58.75
- C. 54.25
- D. 56.75



5. $\sqrt{?} - 12 = \sqrt{1296}$

A. $\sqrt{2304}$

B. 48^2

C. $\sqrt{48}$

D. 48



6. $5\% \text{ of } 420 \times ?\% \text{ of } 150 = 252$

- A. 12
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 8



7. $\frac{31}{43} \times \frac{86}{95} \times \frac{41}{93} = ?$

A. $\frac{82}{267}$

B. $\frac{82}{283}$

C. $\frac{83}{265}$

D. $\frac{82}{285}$



8. If $2x + 3y = 30$ and $(x + y)/y = 11/8$, then find the value of $5y + 6x$

- A. 72
- B. 58
- C. 64
- D. 26



9. $4^{61} + 4^{62} + 4^{63} + 4^{64} + 4^{65}$ is divisible by

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 11
- D. 17



10. On simplification of the following, the result will be

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{100}\right)$$

- A. 0.01
- B. 0.001
- C. 1
- D. 0.1



11. $[125^2 \div 50 \times 20] \div 25 = ?$

- A. 11
- B. 100
- C. 150
- D. 250



12. $\frac{343 \times 49}{216 \times 16 \times 81} ?$

A. $\frac{7^5}{6^7}$

B. $\frac{7^5}{6^8}$

C. $\frac{7^4}{6^8}$

D. $\frac{7^6}{6^7}$



13. The value of $\frac{(a+b)^2}{(a^2+b^2)}$ is

A. $\frac{ab}{a+b}$

B. $\frac{2ab}{a-b}$

C. $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$

D. None of these



14. If $3x+7y = 75$ and $5x - 5y = 25$, then what is the value of $x + y$?

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 16
- D. 17



15. By how much does $\frac{6}{7}$ exceed $\frac{6}{8}$?

A. $6\frac{1}{8}$

B. $6\frac{3}{4}$

C. $7\frac{3}{4}$

D. $7\frac{5}{6}$



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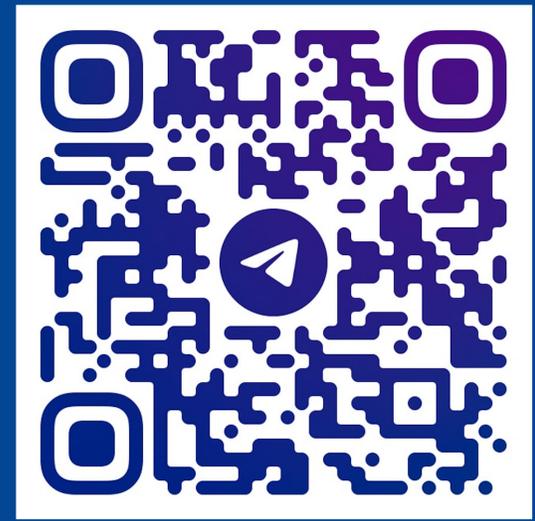
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