

Tips, Formulae and shortcuts for IBPS

By

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# Cracku Tip 1 – S.I and C.I

- Simple Interest (S.I) and Compound Interest (C.I) is one of the easiest topics in quantitative/numerical ability section.
- Every year, a significant number of questions appear from this topic and students should aim to get all the questions right from these topics.

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## Cracku Tip 2 – S.I & C.I

- In Simple Interest, the principal and the interest (occurred every period) remains constant
- In Compound Interest, the Interest earned over the period is added over to the existing principal after every compounding period. So the principal and the Interest over a period changes after every compounding period.
- For the same principal, for time period more than 1 year, the compound interest on the loan is always greater than the simple interest.

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## Cracku Tip 3 – S.I

- The sum of principal and the interest is called Amount.

$$\text{Amount (A)} = \text{Principal (P)} + \text{Interest (I)}$$

- The Simple Interest (I) occurred over a time period (T) for R% (rate of Interest per annum),

$$I = \frac{PTR}{100}$$

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## Cracku Tip 4 – C.I

- The amount to be paid, if money is borrowed at Compound Interest for N number of years,

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

- The Interest occurred,  $I = \text{Amount} - \text{Principal}$

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

## Cracku Tip 5 – C.I

If R is rate of interest per year, N is number of years, P is the principal

- If interest is compounded half yearly, then Amount,

$$A = P \left( 1 + \frac{R/2}{100} \right)^{2N}$$

- If interest is compounded quarterly, then Amount,

$$A = \left( 1 + \frac{R/4}{100} \right)^{4N}$$

## Cracku Tip 6 – S.I & C.I

- If interest Rate is  $R_1\%$  for first year,  $R_2\%$  for second year and  $R_3\%$  for 3<sup>rd</sup> year,

Then the Amount,  $A = P \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{R_3}{100}\right)$

- If a difference between C.I and S.I for certain sum at same rate of interest is given, then Principal = Difference  $(100/R)^2$

- When interest is compounded annually but time is in fraction, let  $a\frac{b}{c}$  is the

given time period, then the Amount,  $A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^a \left(1 + \frac{R\frac{b}{c}}{100}\right)$

## Cracku Tip 7 – S.I & C.I

If R is the rate per annum, then present worth of Rs. K due to N years hence is given by

$$\text{Present worth} = \frac{K}{\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^N}$$

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