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QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE · FREE STUDY MATERIAL

Simple and Decimal Fractions

Formulas & Shortcut Tricks

Every important formula, shortcut and exam trick for Simple and Decimal Fractions in one place – with solved examples, common mistakes and a one-page revision sheet.

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USEFUL FOR

- Campus placements (TCS, Infosys, Wipro, Accenture)
- SSC CGL / CHSL / MTS
- Bank PO & Clerk (IBPS, SBI, RBI)
- Railways (RRB NTPC, Group D)
- UPSC CSAT & state PSC exams

Practise **Simple and Decimal Fractions** free on LearnFrenzy – questions with instant explanations →

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1 Topic introduction

What it is, why it matters and how it is asked

A fraction names a part of a whole: a/b means a parts out of b equal parts (b ≠ 0). A decimal fraction is the same idea written in powers of ten – 0.375 is 375/1000. Moving fluently between the two forms is the skill this chapter builds.

Fractions sit underneath percentages, ratios, profit and loss, time and work, and every simplification question. Students who can cancel, compare and convert quickly save minutes in every paper.

Why it matters in exams

- Bank prelims carry 5–10 simplification and approximation questions built almost entirely on fractions and decimals.
- SSC papers ask BODMAS with "of", recurring decimals, identities with decimals and ordering of fractions.
- Placement tests use fraction word problems – parts of a salary, a tank or a journey – to check reasoning speed.

Where it is used

- Percentages are fractions with denominator 100 – 12.5% is simply 1/8.
- Money, measurements and recipes all use decimals and parts of a quantity.
- Ratios, probability and rates of work are written as fractions.

Common question patterns

Simplification
BODMAS chains with "of", mixed numbers and brackets.

Comparing
Find the largest / smallest fraction or arrange in order.

Decimals
Products and quotients of decimals; shifting the point.

Recurring decimals
Convert $0.2\overline{45}$ to a fraction, or add recurring decimals.

Identities
Expressions like $(a^3 + b^3)/(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ with decimal values.

Series
Telescoping sums $1/(n(n+1))$ and products $(1 - 1/n)$.

Continued fractions
Simplify $2 + 1/(2 + 1/(2 + \ldots))$ from the bottom.

Word problems
Parts spent, remaining, or a fraction of a tank or salary.

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2 Important formulas

Cards marked MOST USED are the ones to revise first

Types of fractions

Type	What it means	Examples
Proper	Numerator smaller than denominator (value below 1)	3/7, 11/12
Improper	Numerator equal to or larger than denominator	9/4, 7/7
Mixed number	A whole number with a proper fraction	2 1/4 = 9/4
Like / unlike	Same denominators / different denominators	2/9, 5/9 | 2/9, 5/8
Unit	Numerator is 1	1/5, 1/12
Equivalent	Same value written differently	2/3 = 10/15
Complex	A fraction whose numerator or denominator is itself a fraction	(2/3)/(5/6)
Decimal fraction	Denominator is a power of 10	7/100 = 0.07

A fraction is in lowest terms when the HCF of numerator and denominator is 1. Always cancel before you multiply – smaller numbers mean fewer slips.

The four operations

Mixed number to improper fraction

$$a\ b/c = (a \times c + b)/c$$

Multiply the whole part by the denominator and add the numerator.

EXAMPLE 3 4/7 = (3 × 7 + 4)/7 = **25/7**.

Adding and subtracting

MOST USED

$$a/b \pm c/d = (a \times d \pm b \times c)/(b \times d)$$ – or use the LCM of b and d

Make the denominators equal first; the LCM keeps the numbers small.

EXAMPLE 5/6 + 7/15: LCM 30 → 25/30 + 14/30 = 39/30 = **13/10**.

Multiplying

$$(a/b) \times (c/d) = (a \times c)/(b \times d)$$

Cancel any numerator with any denominator before multiplying.

EXAMPLE 14/15 × 25/28 = (14/28) × (25/15) = ½ × 5/3 = **5/6**.

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Dividing

MOST USED

$$(a/b) \div (c/d) = (a/b) \times (d/c)$$

Keep the first fraction, flip the second, then multiply.

EXAMPLE $9/16 \div 27/40 = 9/16 \times 40/27 = \mathbf{5/6}$.

BODMAS with "of"

MOST USED

Brackets → Of → Division → Multiplication → Addition → Subtraction

"Of" means multiply, but it is done before division. A bar (vinculum) over terms is solved even before brackets.

EXAMPLE $12 \div \frac{1}{2}$ of $6 = 12 \div 3 = \mathbf{4}$ (not $12 \div \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 144$).

Comparing fractions

Cross-multiplication

MOST USED

$$a/b > c/d \text{ exactly when } a \times d > b \times c \text{ (b, d positive)}$$

Compare the two cross products – no common denominator needed.

EXAMPLE 7/9 or 11/14? $7 \times 14 = 98 < 9 \times 11 = 99$, so **11/14** is larger.

Same numerator or same denominator

Same denominator: larger numerator wins. Same numerator: smaller denominator wins

Make the easier one equal when that is quicker than cross-multiplying.

EXAMPLE 6/11 vs 6/13: same numerator, so **6/11** is larger.

Decimal arithmetic

Decimal to fraction

Write the digits over 10^n (n = decimal places), then cancel

0.375 has three decimal places, so it is 375 over 1000.

EXAMPLE $0.375 = 375/1000 = \mathbf{3/8}$.

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Multiplying decimals

MOST USED

Multiply as whole numbers; decimal places in the answer = total decimal places in the factors

Count, do not guess, where the point goes.

EXAMPLE 0.04 × 0.003: 4 × 3 = 12, places 2 + 3 = 5 → **0.00012**.

Dividing decimals

Shift the point in both numbers until the divisor is a whole number

Multiplying the top and bottom by the same power of 10 does not change the value.

EXAMPLE 0.144 ÷ 0.012 = 144 ÷ 12 = **12**.

Terminating decimals

MOST USED

p/q (lowest terms) terminates exactly when $q = 2^m \times 5^n$; it has max(m, n) decimal places

Any other prime in the denominator makes the decimal recur.

EXAMPLE $7/80 = 7/(2^4 \times 5)$ → 4 places: **0.0875**.

Recurring decimals

Pure recurring

$0.\overline{abc} = abc/999$ (one 9 per repeating digit)

The repeating block over as many 9s as it has digits.

EXAMPLE $0.\overline{135} = 135/999 =$ **5/37**.

Mixed recurring

MOST USED

$0.a\overline{bc} = (abc - a)/990$ (9s for repeating digits, then 0s for the others)

All the digits minus the non-repeating part.

EXAMPLE $0.2\overline{45} = (245 - 2)/990 = 243/990 =$ **27/110**.

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With a whole-number part

$$k.\overline{a} = k + a/9$$

Convert the decimal part alone, then add the whole number.

EXAMPLE $2.\overline{6} = 2 + 6/9 = \mathbf{8/3}$.

Identities used in simplification

Difference of squares

MOST USED

$$(a^2 - b^2)/(a - b) = a + b$$

When the numerator is a difference of squares and the denominator the difference, the answer is the sum.

EXAMPLE $(0.87^2 - 0.13^2)/(0.87 - 0.13) = 0.87 + 0.13 = \mathbf{1}$.

Sum and difference of cubes

MOST USED

$$(a^3 + b^3)/(a^2 - ab + b^2) = a + b;\ (a^3 - b^3)/(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a - b$$

Check the sign of the middle term: minus goes with the sum of cubes, plus with the difference.

EXAMPLE $(2.3^3 + 1.7^3)/(2.3^2 - 2.3 \times 1.7 + 1.7^2) = 2.3 + 1.7 = \mathbf{4}$.

Squares of a sum and a difference

$$[(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2]/(a^2 + b^2) = 2;\ [(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2]/(ab) = 4$$

Constant answers – once you spot the pattern, no calculation is needed.

EXAMPLE $[(1.5 + 0.5)^2 + (1.5 - 0.5)^2]/(1.5^2 + 0.5^2) = \mathbf{2}$.

Series and continued fractions

Telescoping sum

MOST USED

$$1/(n(n + k)) = (1/k) \times [1/n - 1/(n + k)]$$

Each term splits into two; the middle terms cancel, leaving first minus last.

k – gap between the two factors in each denominator

EXAMPLE $1/(1{\cdot}2) + 1/(2{\cdot}3) + \ldots + 1/(9{\cdot}10) = 1 - 1/10 = \mathbf{9/10}$.

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Telescoping products

$(1 - 1/2)(1 - 1/3)\ldots(1 - 1/n) = 1/n$; $(1 + 1/2)(1 + 1/3)\ldots(1 + 1/n) = (n + 1)/2$

Write each bracket as a fraction (1/2, 2/3, 3/4 …) and watch them cancel.

EXAMPLE $(1 - 1/2)(1 - 1/3)\ldots(1 - 1/20) = \mathbf{1/20}$.

Continued fraction

Simplify from the bottom line upwards, one level at a time

Turn the lowest "$1 + 1/x$" into a single fraction and flip it as you climb.

EXAMPLE $1 + 1/(1 + 1/(1 + 1/2)) = 1 + 1/(1 + 2/3) = 1 + 3/5 = \mathbf{8/5}$.

Fraction of a quantity

Part and whole

MOST USED

Part = fraction × whole; Whole = part ÷ fraction

If 3/8 of something is known, divide by 3/8 to get all of it.

EXAMPLE 3/8 of a number is 141. Number = 141 ÷ 3/8 = 141 × 8/3 = **376**.

Successive parts (remaining-part method)

Left = whole × $(1 - f_1) \times (1 - f_2) \times \ldots$ when each part is taken from what is left

Multiply the fractions that remain, not the ones spent.

EXAMPLE ₹960: spend 1/3, then 1/4 of the rest. Left = 960 × 2/3 × 3/4 = **₹480**.

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3 Shortcut tricks & smart techniques

Each trick says when to use it – that matters as much as the trick

Fraction ↔ percentage table

MOST USED

USE WHEN Every percentage, profit and simplification question – learn it once and use it everywhere.

Fraction	Decimal / %	Fraction	Decimal / %
1/2	0.5 = 50%	1/9	$0.\overline{1}$ = 11.11%
1/3	$0.\overline{3}$ = 33.33%	1/11	$0.\overline{09}$ = 9.09%
1/4	0.25 = 25%	1/12	$0.08\overline{3}$ = 8.33%
1/6	$0.1\overline{6}$ = 16.67%	1/15	$0.0\overline{6}$ = 6.67%
1/7	$0.\overline{142857}$ = 14.29%	1/16	0.0625 = 6.25%
1/8	0.125 = 12.5%	1/20	0.05 = 5%

EXAMPLE 0.4375 = 7 × 0.0625 = **7/16** – spotted instantly from the 1/16 row.

Equal-addition rule for comparing

USE WHEN Both fractions are proper and one is the other with the same number added to top and bottom.

1. For a proper fraction (a < b), adding the same positive k to both parts increases its value.
2. For an improper fraction (a > b), it decreases the value.

EXAMPLE 11/13 → 13/15 adds 2 to both parts of a proper fraction, so **13/15 is larger**.

Ordering many fractions

USE WHEN "Arrange in ascending order" with four or more fractions.

1. Convert each to a decimal to 3 places (divide, or use the percentage table).
2. Use cross-multiplication only for the two closest values.

EXAMPLE 3/5 = 0.600, 5/8 = 0.625, 7/11 = 0.636 → ascending: **3/5 < 5/8 < 7/11**.

The cyclic sevenths

USE WHEN Any n/7 in a simplification or recurring-decimal question.

1. Every n/7 repeats the digits 142857 in the same cyclic order.
2. Start at the digit that makes the first two digits closest to n/7 × 100: 2/7 → 28..., 3/7 → 42..., 5/7 → 71...

EXAMPLE 5/7 starts at 71 → **$0.\overline{714285}$**.

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Elevenths and ninety-ninths

USE WHEN Converting n/11 or n/99 to decimals, or recognising them in options.

1. n/99 = 0.$\overline{\text{(two-digit n)}}$ – e.g. 7/99 = 0.$\overline{07}$.
2. n/11 = 9n/99, so its repeating block is 9 × n.

EXAMPLE 4/11: 9 × 4 = 36 → **0.$\overline{36}$**.

Kill the decimals first

USE WHEN Long products and quotients of small decimals.

1. Count decimal places in the numerator and in the denominator.
2. Work with whole numbers, then shift the point by the difference.

EXAMPLE (0.0049 × 0.36)/(0.07 × 0.0012): (49 × 36)/(7 × 12) = 21; places 6 – 6 = 0 → **21**.

Spot the identity

MOST USED

USE WHEN Decimals appear squared or cubed with a matching expression in the denominator.

1. Name the two numbers a and b.
2. Match the shape: $a^2 - b^2$ over a – b, or $a^3 \pm b^3$ over the quadratic.
3. Write a + b or a – b – no multiplication.

EXAMPLE $(8.73^2 - 1.27^2)/7.46$: 7.46 = 8.73 – 1.27, so the answer is 8.73 + 1.27 = **10**.

Remaining-part method for word problems

USE WHEN Money or quantity is spent in stages and the final amount is known.

1. Write the fraction left after each stage.
2. Multiply them: whole × product = final amount.
3. Divide to get the whole.

EXAMPLE Rent 2/5 of a salary, food 1/3 of the rest, ₹6,000 left: S × 3/5 × 2/3 = 2S/5 = 6,000 → S = **₹15,000**.

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4 Solved examples

The full method on the left, the exam shortcut on the right

1 MIXED NUMBERS

Simplify 3 1/4 + 2 5/6 – 1 7/12.

STEP BY STEP

1. Improper fractions: 13/4 + 17/6 – 19/12.
2. LCM 12: 39/12 + 34/12 – 19/12 = 54/12.
3. 54/12 = 9/2 = 4 1/2.

SHORTCUT

Whole parts: 3 + 2 – 1 = 4.

Fraction parts: 3/12 + 10/12 – 7/12 = 6/12 = 1/2.

Answer 4 1/2.

Why it works: Whole and fractional parts can be added separately, which avoids big numerators.

Answer: 4 1/2

2 BODMAS

Simplify 7/8 of 64 ÷ 14 × 1/2 + 3/4.

STEP BY STEP

1. “Of” first: 7/8 of 64 = 56.
2. Division next: 56 ÷ 14 = 4.
3. Multiplication: 4 × 1/2 = 2.
4. Addition: 2 + 3/4 = 2 3/4.

SHORTCUT

Follow B-O-D-M-A-S strictly from left within each level: 56 → 4 → 2 → 2.75.

Why it works: “Of” binds tighter than ÷, so it is worked out before the division.

Answer: 2 3/4

3 ORDERING

Arrange 5/7, 7/10, 8/11 and 9/13 in ascending order.

STEP BY STEP

1. 5/7 ≈ 0.714, 7/10 = 0.700, 8/11 ≈ 0.727, 9/13 ≈ 0.692.
2. Ascending: 0.692 < 0.700 < 0.714 < 0.727.

SHORTCUT

Compare each with 7/10: 9/13 is below (90 < 91), 5/7 and 8/11 are above; then 5/7 vs 8/11: 55 < 56.

Why it works: Picking one easy reference fraction splits the list quickly.

Answer: 9/13 < 7/10 < 5/7 < 8/11

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4 RECURRING DECIMALS

Express $0.\overline{36} + 0.1\overline{2}$ as a fraction.

STEP BY STEP

1. $0.\overline{36} = 36/99 = 4/11$.
2. $0.1\overline{2} = (12 - 1)/90 = 11/90$.
3. LCM 990: $360/990 + 121/990 = 481/990$.

SHORTCUT

Never add recurring decimals digit by digit – convert both, then add.

Why it works: Adding the decimals directly misaligns the repeating blocks.

Answer: 481/990

5 DECIMALS

Simplify $(0.0036 \times 2.5)/(0.15 \times 0.012)$.

STEP BY STEP

1. Numerator: $0.0036 \times 2.5 = 0.009$.
2. Denominator: $0.15 \times 0.012 = 0.0018$.
3. $0.009 \div 0.0018 = 90 \div 18 = 5$.

SHORTCUT

Whole numbers: $(36 \times 25)/(15 \times 12) = 900/180 = 5$; decimal places $5 - 5 = 0$.

Why it works: Equal decimal places above and below cancel completely.

Answer: 5

6 IDENTITIES

Simplify $(0.87^3 - 0.47^3)/(0.87^2 + 0.87 \times 0.47 + 0.47^2)$.

STEP BY STEP

1. $a = 0.87$, $b = 0.47$.
2. Numerator $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$.
3. The quadratic cancels, leaving $a - b = 0.40$.

SHORTCUT

Plus sign in the middle + difference of cubes → answer $a - b = 0.4$.

Why it works: The denominator is exactly the second factor of $a^3 - b^3$.

Answer: 0.4

7 TELESCOPING

Find $1/(2{\cdot}5) + 1/(5{\cdot}8) + 1/(8{\cdot}11) + \ldots + 1/(29{\cdot}32)$.

STEP BY STEP

1. Each denominator is $n(n + 3)$, so $k = 3$.
2. $1/(n(n + 3)) = (1/3)(1/n - 1/(n + 3))$.
3. Sum $= (1/3)(1/2 - 1/32) = (1/3)(15/32) = 5/32$.

SHORTCUT

$(1/\text{gap}) \times (1/\text{first} - 1/\text{last}) = (1/3)(1/2 - 1/32) = 5/32$.

Why it works: Every inner fraction appears once with + and once with –, so only the ends survive.

Answer: 5/32

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8 CONTINUED FRACTION

Simplify $2 + 1/(2 + 1/(2 + 1/2))$.

STEP BY STEP

1. Bottom: $2 + 1/2 = 5/2$, so $1/(5/2) = 2/5$.
2. Next: $2 + 2/5 = 12/5$, so $1/(12/5) = 5/12$.
3. Top: $2 + 5/12 = 29/12$.

SHORTCUT

Work upwards, flipping at each level: $5/2 \rightarrow 12/5 \rightarrow 29/12$.

Why it works: "1 over a fraction" is just that fraction turned upside down.

Answer: 29/12

9 WORD PROBLEM

A tank is 2/5 full. After 36 litres are added it is 7/10 full. What is its capacity?

STEP BY STEP

1. Increase in the filled part = $7/10 - 2/5 = 7/10 - 4/10 = 3/10$.
2. $3/10$ of the capacity = 36 litres.
3. Capacity = $36 \div 3/10 = 120$ litres.

SHORTCUT

Litres ÷ change in fraction = $36 \div 0.3 = 120$.

Why it works: The added water fills exactly the difference between the two fractions.

Answer: 120 litres

10 WORD PROBLEM

A student was asked to find 4/5 of a number but found 5/4 of it. The answer was 36 more than the correct one. Find the number.

STEP BY STEP

1. Wrong − correct = $(5/4 - 4/5) \times N$.
2. $5/4 - 4/5 = (25 - 16)/20 = 9/20$.
3. $9/20 \times N = 36$, so $N = 80$.

SHORTCUT

$(a/b - b/a) = (a^2 - b^2)/ab = 9/20 \rightarrow N = 36 \times 20/9 = 80$.

Why it works: The error equals the difference of the two fractions applied to the same number.

Answer: 80

11 PRODUCTS

Simplify $(1 - 1/3)(1 - 1/4)(1 - 1/5) \ldots (1 - 1/50)$.

STEP BY STEP

1. Write each bracket as a fraction: $2/3 \times 3/4 \times 4/5 \times \ldots \times 49/50$.
2. Each numerator cancels the previous denominator.
3. Left: $2/50 = 1/25$.

SHORTCUT

First numerator/last denominator = $2/50 = 1/25$.

Why it works: This is the telescoping product starting at 1/3 instead of 1/2.

Answer: 1/25

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5 Important exam tips

Patterns, traps and habits that save marks

Frequently asked question patterns

- BODMAS chains with “of”, mixed numbers and nested brackets (bank and SSC favourite).
- Largest / smallest fraction or ascending / descending order.
- Products and quotients of small decimals with the point to place.
- Recurring decimals to fractions, and sums of recurring decimals.
- Identity-based simplification with decimal values.
- Telescoping sums and products; continued fractions.
- Word problems on parts of a salary, tank, journey or class.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Adding tops and bottoms: 1/2 + 1/3 is 5/6, never 2/5.
- Doing division before “of” – “of” always comes first.
- Dividing without flipping the second fraction.
- Losing a decimal place in multiplication – count the places every time.
- Treating $0.\overline{3}$ as 0.33 in exact questions; it is exactly 1/3.
- Cancelling terms across a plus sign – you may cancel only common factors.
- Using 99 instead of 990 for a mixed recurring decimal like $0.2\overline{45}$.

Points to remember

- $0.\overline{9} = 1$ exactly.
- A fraction terminates only when its denominator has no primes other than 2 and 5.
- Adding the same number to both parts makes a proper fraction bigger.
- Dividing by a proper fraction makes a number larger.
- Every n/7 repeats 142857 in cyclic order.

Speed and accuracy

- Learn the fraction–percentage table up to 1/20 by heart.
- Cancel before multiplying; use the LCM, not the product, of denominators.
- Turn decimals into whole numbers first and place the point at the end.
- Look for an identity before you multiply anything with squares or cubes.

Preparation strategy

- Revise one formula group, then solve 10 questions on it the same day.
- Practise on LearnFrenzy in order: Easy → Medium → Hard → Exam Pattern Mix → Diagram-Based → Data Sufficiency.
- Simplification questions should take 30–45 seconds; skip and return if one passes 90 seconds.
- Keep an error log of BODMAS and decimal-point slips – they repeat until noticed.
- Read the Quick Revision Sheet (next page) the night before the exam.

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6 Quick revision sheet

Everything on one page for the night before the exam

Formulas

Mixed → improper	**a b/c = (ac + b)/c**	Add / subtract	**(ad ± bc)/bd**
Divide	**a/b × d/c**	Order	**B · O · D · M · A · S**
Compare	**a/b > c/d ⇔ ad > bc**	Terminates	**q = $2^m \times 5^n$**
$0.\overline{ab}$	**ab/99**	$0.a\overline{bc}$	**(abc − a)/990**
Decimal places (×)	**sum of places**	$(a^2 - b^2)/(a - b)$	**a + b**
$(a^3 + b^3)/(a^2 - ab + b^2)$	**a + b**	$(a^3 - b^3)/(a^2 + ab + b^2)$	**a − b**
Σ 1/n(n + k)	**(1/k)(1/first − 1/last)**	Π (1 − 1/n), n = 2…N	**1/N**
Π (1 + 1/n), n = 2…N	**(N + 1)/2**	Whole	**part ÷ fraction**

Shortcut tricks

- Proper + same k on both parts → bigger.
- Order many: decimals to 3 places.
- n/7 → rotate 142857.
- n/11 → 0.(9n) repeating.
- Kill decimals, place point last.
- Spot a ± b identities first.

Must-know numbers

Halves–fifths	`1/2 = 0.5 · 1/3 = 0.333 · 1/4 = 0.25 · 1/5 = 0.2`
Sixths–ninths	`1/6 = 0.1667 · 1/7 = 0.1429 · 1/8 = 0.125 · 1/9 = 0.111`
Tenths–sixteenths	`1/11 = 0.0909 · 1/12 = 0.0833 · 1/15 = 0.0667 · 1/16 = 0.0625`
Eighths	`3/8 = 0.375 · 5/8 = 0.625 · 7/8 = 0.875`
Sevenths	`1/7 = 0.142857 · 2/7 = 0.285714 · 3/7 = 0.428571`

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7 A message from LearnFrenzy

For everyone preparing for placements, competitive and government exams

Keep going – you are closer than you think

Success in examinations is not just about how many hours you study. It is about how effectively you understand concepts, practise questions, and improve yourself every day.

Every formula you learn, every problem you solve, and every mistake you correct brings you one step closer to your goal.

Whether you are preparing for campus placements, competitive examinations, or government jobs, remember that consistency, confidence, and smart preparation make a real difference.

Don’t just memorize formulas. Understand the concepts, practise smart techniques, and develop the confidence to solve problems independently.

Your hard work today can create the opportunities you dream of tomorrow.

— Team LearnFrenzy

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