ONE PAGE SUMMARY

Competitive Exams › Higher Education Entrance Exams › GMAT

Quantitative Reasoning

Master GMAT Quantitative Reasoning for Higher Education Success!

DEFINITION

Quantitative Reasoning on the GMAT tests your mathematical skills and problem-solving abilities. It assesses your capacity to analyze data and apply mathematical concepts in real-world scenarios.

KEY CONCEPTS

Arithmetic

Involves basic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of numbers.

Algebra

Focuses on solving equations and understanding variables and their relationships.

Geometry

Covers properties and relations of shapes, sizes, and the relative position of figures.

Data Analysis

Involves interpreting and analyzing data from graphs, tables, and charts.

Word Problems

Tests your ability to translate verbal descriptions into mathematical equations.

EXAMPLES

→ If x + 5 = 12, what is x?

→ A triangle has sides of lengths 3, 4, and 5. What is its area?

→ A store sells 3 apples for $2. How much do 12 apples cost?

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'PEMDAS' for order of operations: Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction.

★ Use 'SOHCAHTOA' to recall trigonometric ratios: Sine, Cosine, Tangent.

★ Visualize shapes and formulas using diagrams to enhance memory retention.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Rushing through calculations leading to simple arithmetic errors.

✗ Misinterpreting word problems by overlooking key information.

✗ Neglecting to review answer choices before selecting an option.

QUICK RECAP

GMAT Quantitative Reasoning tests your math skills through various concepts like arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. Focus on understanding problem-solving techniques and practice regularly to enhance your performance.