ComputePrep

Vedic maths tricks questions with answers

14 exam-shaped questions with full worked solutions.

For IBPS · SBI · SSC · Railway quant.

Free, share it forward. Every question in this set was generated and verified by the ComputePrep engine — the same one behind the free daily timed drill at **computeprep.com**.

The questions

Work them on paper first. Full solutions start after question 14 — the numbering matches.

QUESTION 1

Squaring a number ending in 5 — beat the clock.

$95^2 = ?$

A. 9039
B. 8125
C. 9025
D. 10025
E. 9055

QUESTION 2

Units sum to 10, same lead — beat the clock.

$73 \times 77 = ?$

A. 4921
B. 5636
C. 5621
D. 5628
E. 5631

QUESTION 3

Multiply via the midpoint — beat the clock.

$51 \times 69 = ?$

A. 2601
B. 3513
C. 3519
D. 3499
E. 3681

QUESTION 4

Nikhilam multiplication — beat the clock.

$1025 \times 1008 = ?$

A. 2033000
B. 1033200
C. 1033207
D. 1026008
E. 1033206

QUESTION 5

Crosswise multiplication — beat the clock.

18 × 43 = ?

A. 774
B. 786
C. 775
D. 776
E. 454

QUESTION 6

Dividing by 11 — beat the clock.

69549 ÷ 11 — what is the QUOTIENT?

A. 6954
B. 6322
C. 6504
D. 63227
E. 6292

QUESTION 7

Multiplying near a working base — beat the clock.

54 × 54 = ?

A. 2900
B. 2904
C. 5816
D. 2901
E. 2916

QUESTION 8

Squaring a number ending in 5 — beat the clock.

55^2 = ?

A. 3019
B. 3021
C. 2525
D. 3025
E. 3023

QUESTION 9

Units sum to 10, same lead — beat the clock.

46 × 44 = ?

A. 2030
B. 2036
C. 2034
D. 1624
E. 2024

QUESTION 10

Multiply via the midpoint — beat the clock.

26 × 32 = ?

A. 850
B. 782
C. 841
D. 832
E. 837

QUESTION 11

Nikhilam multiplication — beat the clock.

967 × 989 = ?

A. 989967
B. 363
C. 956363
D. 967989
E. 1956000

QUESTION 12

Crosswise multiplication — beat the clock.

206 × 56 = ?

A. 11536
B. 10206
C. 11236
D. 11836
E. 1536

QUESTION 13

Dividing by 11 — beat the clock.

999 ÷ 11 — what is the QUOTIENT?

A. 78
B. 98
C. 90
D. 79
E. 80

QUESTION 14

Multiplying near a working base — beat the clock.

48 × 48 = ?

A. 2314
B. 2305
C. 4604
D. 2304
E. 9204

Answers and worked solutions

Each walkthrough is the engine's own elimination order, step for step — not a reconstruction written after the fact.

SOLUTION 1

Answer: **9025**

1. Ends in 5 — Ekadhikena: take 9, multiply by one more: 9 × 10 = 90.
2. Append 25: 90 | 25 → 9025.
3. Answer: 9025.

SOLUTION 2

Answer: **5621**

1. Units 3 + 7 = 10 with the same lead 7 — Antyayordashake applies.
2. Left: 7 × 8 = 56. Right: 3 × 7 = 21 (always two digits).
3. 56 | 21 → 5621.
4. Answer: 5621.

SOLUTION 3

Answer: **3519**

1. 51 and 69 straddle 60 by 9 — Sankalana: $a \times b = m^2 - d^2$.
2. $60^2 - 9^2 = 3600 - 81 = 3519$.
3. Answer: 3519.

SOLUTION 4

Answer: **1033200**

1. Choose the base (nearest power of 10): 1000.
2. Distance from base: 1025 is 25 above 1000, 1008 is 8 above 1000.
3. Cross-add: 1025 + 8 = 1033 (same as 1008 + 25).
4. Multiply the distances: 25 × 8 = 200.
5. Base 1000 has 3 zeros, so the right-hand part must occupy exactly 3 digits.
6. 200 fits, padded to 3 digits → 200.
7. Left part: 1033. Right part: 200.
8. Write them side by side: 1033 | 200 = 1033200.

SOLUTION 5

Answer: **774**

1. Units: 8 × 3 = 24.
2. Cross: 1×3 + 8×4 = 35; tens: 1 × 4 = 4 — stack with carries.
3. 400 + 350 + 24 = 774.
4. Answer: 774.

SOLUTION 6

Answer: **6322**

1. 69549 ÷ 11 — Paravartya: 11 = 10 + 1, so the flag digit is 1; negate it to −1.
2. Bring down the first digit as-is: 6 (first quotient digit).
3. 9 + (−1 × 6) = 3 (next quotient digit).
4. 5 + (−1 × 3) = 2 (next quotient digit).
5. 4 + (−1 × 2) = 2 (next quotient digit).
6. Last digit gives the remainder the same way: 9 + (−1 × 2) = 7.
7. Quotient 6322, remainder 7 — check: 6322 × 11 + 7 = 69549.
8. Answer: 6322.

SOLUTION 7

Answer: **2916**

1. Deviations from 50: 54 → +4, 54 → +4.
2. Cross-add for the raw left part: 54 + 4 = 58.
3. Rescale for the working base: 50 is 100 ÷ 2, so divide by 2: 58 ÷ 2 = 29.
4. Right part — multiply the deviations: (4) × (4) = 16, padded to two digits: 16.
5. Join them: 29 | 16 → 2916.
6. Answer: 2916.

SOLUTION 8

Answer: **3025**

1. Ends in 5 — Ekadhikena: take 5, multiply by one more: 5 × 6 = 30.
2. Append 25: 30 | 25 → 3025.
3. Answer: 3025.

SOLUTION 9

Answer: **2024**

1. Units 6 + 4 = 10 with the same lead 4 — Antyayordashake applies.
2. Left: 4 × 5 = 20. Right: 6 × 4 = 24 (always two digits).
3. 20 | 24 → 2024.
4. Answer: 2024.

SOLUTION 10

Answer: **832**

1. 26 and 32 straddle 29 by 3 — Sankalana: $a \times b = m^2 - d^2$.
2. $29^2 - 3^2 = 841 - 9 = 832$.
3. Answer: 832.

SOLUTION 11

Answer: **956363**

1. Choose the base (nearest power of 10): 1000.
2. Distance from base: 967 is 33 below 1000, 989 is 11 below 1000.
3. Cross-subtract: 967 − 11 = 956 (same as 989 − 33).
4. Multiply the distances: 33 × 11 = 363.
5. Base 1000 has 3 zeros, so the right-hand part must occupy exactly 3 digits.
6. 363 fits, padded to 3 digits → 363.
7. Left part: 956. Right part: 363.
8. Write them side by side: 956 | 363 = 956363.

SOLUTION 12

Answer: **11536**

1. Urdhva builds one band per digit position, right to left — each band the SUM of its crosswise products.
2. Units: 6×6 = 36. Tens: 0×6 + 6×5 = 30.
3. Hundreds: 2×6 + 0×5 = 12. Thousands: 2×5 = 10.
4. Stack with carries: 10000 + 1200 + 300 + 36 = 11536.
5. Answer: 11536.

SOLUTION 13

Answer: **90**

1. 999 ÷ 11 — Paravartya: 11 = 10 + 1, so the flag digit is 1; negate it to −1.
2. Bring down the first digit as-is: 9 (first quotient digit).
3. 9 + (−1 × 9) = 0 (next quotient digit).
4. Last digit gives the remainder the same way: 9 + (−1 × 0) = 9.
5. Quotient 90, remainder 9 — check: 90 × 11 + 9 = 999.
6. Answer: 90.

SOLUTION 14

Answer: **2304**

1. Deviations from 50: 48 → −2, 48 → −2.
2. Cross-add for the raw left part: 48 − 2 = 46.
3. Rescale for the working base: 50 is 100 ÷ 2, so divide by 2: 46 ÷ 2 = 23.
4. Right part — multiply the deviations: (-2) × (-2) = 4, padded to two digits: 04.
5. Join them: 23 | 04 → 2304.
6. Answer: 2304.
