



# **Case Interviews Fast Maths Cheatsheet**

# Case Maths: Core Formulas

Revenue	=	Volume x Price
Cost	=	Fixed cost + Variable cost
Profit	=	Revenue - Cost
Profit margin (profitability)	=	Profit / Revenue
Return on investment (ROI)	=	Annual profit / Initial investment
Breakeven (payback period)	=	Initial investment / Annual profit

# Case Maths: Optional Formulas

<b>EBITDA</b>	=	<b>Net Income + Taxes + Interest Expense + Depreciation + Amortization</b>
<b>Net Present Value (NPV)</b>	=	<b>Today's expected cash flow value – Today's invested cash value</b>
<b>Return on equity</b>	=	<b>Profits / Shareholder equity</b>
<b>Return on assets</b>	=	<b>Profits / Total assets</b>

# Case maths tips & techniques

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## Handle large numbers faster by:

### Rounding numbers

- Round by + / - 10%
- Round UP then DOWN

### Abbreviating large numbers

- Use labels (k, m, b)
  - e.g. 100k, 1m, 2b
- Use scientific notation

- Multiplication example:

$$600 \times 500 = 6 \times 5 \times 10^2 \times 10^2$$

$$30 \times 104 = 300,000 = 300k$$

- Division example:

$$(720,000 / 1,200) / 30 = (72 \times 104) / (12 \times 10^2) / 30$$

$$72/12 \times 104 \cdot 10^{-2} / 30 = 6 \times 10^2 / 30$$

$$600 / 30 = 20$$

# Case maths tips & techniques

## Simplify calculations through:

### Factoring

- Decompose into simple numbers
  - $5 = 10 / 2$
  - $7.5 = 10 \times 3 / 4$
  - $15 = 10 \times 3 / 2$
  - $25 = 100 / 4$
  - $50 = 100 / 2$
  - $75 = 100 \times 3 / 4$
- Factor numerator / denominator

### Expanding

- With additions
  - e.g.,  $68 \times 35 = 68 \times (10 + 25)$
- With subtractions
  - e.g.,  $68 \times 35 = (70 - 2) \times 35$

# Case maths tips & techniques

**Make growth rate calculations more efficient by:**

- Multiply growth rates
  - *e.g. 10% then 20% growth*  
 $= (1.1 \times 1.2) - 1$
- Estimate compound growth
  - *e.g. 7% growth for 5 years = 5 x 7%*

**Find a Case interview coach to get an offer  
at McKinsey, BCG, Bain, etc.**