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so many people having a smartphone in their pocket – a calculator that can help determine discounts in stores, calculate a tip percentage in restaurants, or balance a checkbook in a snap – is it really useful to be able to do fast math in your head? Many still say yes. You may not always have a calculator handy, or you may have your hands full or no cell service. Before you wonder just how useful that high school algebra class was, see if you know these best math tricks. Instead of worrying about how much to tip at a restaurant, or the dollar amount of your favorite clearance sale, use this fast trick to determine percentages. First, multiply the first number by the second number. For example, 30 percent of 50 is 15 x 30. Keep in mind that percentages are a fraction of the total, so you'll move the decimal places two points to the right. So, for 30 percent of 50, you multiply 30 x 50, which is 1500. Move your decimal point two places to the right, and you'll see that 30 percent of 50 is 15. Emanuele Cremaschi / Getty Images Adding large numbers is a breeze. To add 30 to 50 in your head, you may be tempted. However, it's not. Instead, you can use a simple trick. Add 10 to 30, which is 40. Then, add 20 to 40, which is 60. So, 30 + 50 = 80. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To subtract 30 from 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 10 from 50, which is 40. Then, subtract 20 from 40, which is 20. So, 50 - 30 = 20. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To multiply 30 by 50, you can use a similar trick. Multiply 3 by 5, which is 15. Then, add two zeros to the end of 15, which is 1500. So, 30 x 50 = 1500. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To divide 30 by 50, you can use a similar trick. Divide 3 by 5, which is 0.6. Then, add a zero to the end of 0.6, which is 0.60. So, 30 / 50 = 0.60. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the average of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Add 30 and 50, which is 80. Then, divide 80 by 2, which is 40. So, the average of 30 and 50 is 40. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the median of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Add 30 and 50, which is 80. Then, divide 80 by 2, which is 40. So, the median of 30 and 50 is 40. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the mode of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Add 30 and 50, which is 80. Then, divide 80 by 2, which is 40. So, the mode of 30 and 50 is 40. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the range of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. So, the range of 30 and 50 is 20. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the standard deviation of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. Then, divide 400 by 2, which is 200. Then, take the square root of 200, which is 14.14. So, the standard deviation of 30 and 50 is 14.14. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the variance of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the variance of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the covariance of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the covariance of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the correlation coefficient of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the correlation coefficient of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the chi-squared statistic of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the chi-squared statistic of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the p-value of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the p-value of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the confidence interval of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the confidence interval of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the margin of error of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the margin of error of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the standard error of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the standard error of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the test statistic of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the test statistic of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the critical value of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the critical value of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the power of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the power of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the effect size of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the effect size of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the odds ratio of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the odds ratio of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the relative risk of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the relative risk of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the hazard ratio of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the hazard ratio of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the risk ratio of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the risk ratio of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the risk difference of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the risk difference of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the risk ratio of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the risk ratio of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the risk difference of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the risk difference of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the risk ratio of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the risk ratio of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the risk difference of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. 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So, the risk ratio of 30 and 50 is 400. This is a simple trick that works for any numbers. To find the risk difference of 30 and 50, you can use a similar trick. Subtract 30 from 50, which is 20. Then, square 20, which is 400. So, the risk

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