

PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

PERIOD 2

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS
CHAPTER NUMBER: 5
CHAPTER NAME : PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

Learning outcome

Students will be able to know about some interesting properties of numbers

Previous knowledge:

Reversing the 2 digit numbers and adding them

When a two digit number is reversed and added with the number, the resulting number is perfectly divisible by 11 and the quotient is equal to the sum of the digits

For e.g: The reverse of 29 is 92.

The sum of 29 and 92 = $29 + 92 = 121$.

On dividing the sum by 11, we get $121/11 = 11 = 9+2$.

So, the sum is divisible by 11 and the quotient is equal to the sum of the digits of the number.

Subtraction:

Reversing the 2 digit numbers and Subtracting them

When a two digit number is reversed and the larger number is subtracted from the smaller number, the resulting number is perfectly divisible by 9 and the quotient is equal to the difference of the digits of the number.

For example, the reverse of the number 39 is 93.

Now, $93 > 39$.

So, $93 - 39 = 54$

On dividing the difference of the two number by 9, we get, $54/9 = 6 = 9-3$

So, the difference is divisible by 9 and the quotient is equal to the difference of the digits.

Exercise-5(A)

4) If $a = b$, show that $abc = bac$.

$$\text{Sol: } abc = 100a + 10b + c = 100a + 10a + c = 110a + c \text{ (using } a = b \text{)}$$

$$bac = 100b + 10a + c = 100a + 10a + c = 110a + c \text{ (using } a = b \text{)}$$

Hence, $abc = bac$

6) Show that $527 + 752 + 275$ is exactly divisible by 14.

Sol: Property :

$$abc = 100a + 10b + c \text{(i)}$$

$$bca = 100b + 10c + a \text{(ii)}$$

$$\text{and } cab = 100c + 10a + b \text{(iii)}$$

Adding, (i), (ii) and (iii), we get

$$abc + bca + cab = 111a + 111b + 111c = 111(a + b + c) = 3 \times 37(a + b + c)$$

Now, let us try this method on

$527 + 752 + 275$ to check is it exactly divisible by 14

Here, $a = 5, b = 2, c = 7$

$$527 + 752 + 275 = 3 \times 37(5 + 2 + 7) = 3 \times 37 \times 14$$

Hence, it shows that $527 + 752 + 275$ is exactly divisible by 14

Exercise-5(A)

7) If $a > c$; show that $abc - cba = 99(a - c)$.

Sol:

Given, $a > c$

To show : $abc - cba = 99(a - c)$

Proof: $abc = 100a + 10b + c$ (i)

(By using property 3)

$cba = 100c + 10b + a$ (ii)

(By using property 3)

Subtracting, equation (ii) from (i), we get

$$abc - cba = 100a + c - 100c - a$$

$$abc - cba = 99a - 99c$$

$$abc - cba = 99(a - c)$$

Hence proved.

Home assignment

Exercise 5(A) – Q No 5 to 9

AHA

1. Express 3458 in a generalized form.
2. The number 1220 is divided by 13, find the quotient and remainder.
3. What is the least natural number which is larger than 100 and which leaves the remainder, $R = 12$ when it is divided by 19.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP

