

# PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

## PERIOD 3

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

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# Learning outcome

Cryptarithm sharpens the ability to find solutions to problems

## Previous knowledge:

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

Sol:  $abc = 100a + 10b + c = 100a + 10a + c = 110a + c$  (using  $a = b$ )

$bac = 100b + 10a + c = 100a + 10a + c = 110a + c$  (using  $a = b$ )

Hence,  $abc = bac$

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

Property :

$$abc = 100a + 10b + c \dots\dots(i)$$

$$bca = 100b + 10c + a \dots\dots(ii)$$

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

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(B)

1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3A \\ + 25 \\ \hline B2 \end{array}$$

$A = 7$  as  $7 + 5 = 12$ . We want 2 at units place and 1 is carry over. Now  $3 + 2 + 1 = 6$ .

$$B = 6$$

Hence  $A = 7$  and  $B = 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 62 \end{array}$$

## Exercise-5(B)

2)

$$\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ + 4A \\ \hline CB3 \end{array}$$

A = 5 as  $8 + 5 = 13$ . We want 3 at units place and 1 is carry over. Now  $9 + 4 + 1 = 14$ .

B = 4 and C = 1

Hence A = 5 and B = 4 and C = 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ + 45 \\ \hline 143 \end{array}$$

## Exercise-5(B)

6)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1A \\ \times A \\ \hline 9A \end{array}$$

As we need A at unit place and 9 at ten's place,

$$A = 6 \text{ as } 6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$$

## Exercise-5(B)

11)

$$\begin{array}{r} 6AB5 \\ +D58C \\ \hline 9351 \end{array}$$

$$C + 5 = 11$$

$$\therefore C = 11 - 5 = 6$$

$$\text{and } 8 + B + 1 = 15$$

$$\therefore B = 15 - 9 = 6$$

$$\text{and } A + 5 + 1 = 13$$

$$\therefore A = 13 - 6 = 7$$

$$\text{and } 6 + D + 1 = 9$$

$$\therefore D = 9 - 7 = 2$$

Hence  $A = 7$ ,  $B = 6$ ,  $C = 6$  and  $D = 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6765 \\ +2586 \\ \hline 9351 \end{array}$$

# Home assignment

## Exercise 5(B)

AHA

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} A \quad B \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline C \quad 6 \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} A \quad A \\ \times \quad A \\ \hline C \quad A \quad B \end{array} \text{ and } B - A = 1$$



**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**

