

EXERCISE 9(B) :

1. Fill in the Blanks:

- (i) On dividing 9 by 7, quotient = 1 and remainder = 2
- (ii) On dividing 18 by 6, quotient = 3 and remainder = 0
- (iii) Factor of a number is exact divisor of the number.
- (iv) Every no. is a factor of itself.
- (v) Every no. is a multiple of itself and 1.
- (vi) 1 is factor of every number.
- (vii) For every number, its factors are smaller and its multiples are greater.
- (viii) x is a factor of y , then y is a multiple of x .
- 2 (i) 16 - 1, 2, 4, 8, 16.
- (ii) 21 - 1, 3, 7, 21
- (iii) 39 - 1, 3, 13, 39
- (iv) 48 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 48
- (v) 64 - 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64
- (vi) 98 - 1, 2, 14, 22, 49, 98.

3

- (i) 4 - 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24
- (ii) 9 - 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54
- (iii) 11 - 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66
- (iv) 15 - 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90
- (v) 18 - 18, 36, 54, 72, 90, 108
- (vi) 16 - 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96

4. Product of two nos. is 36 and their sum is 13. Find the numbers.

Factors of 36 = 1×36
 2×18
 3×12
 4×9
 6×6

1 + 36	$1 + 36 \neq 13$
2 + 18	$2 + 18 \neq 13$
	$3 + 12 \neq 13$
	$4 + 9 = 13$
	$6 + 6 \neq 13$

So, it is clearly 4 and 9 as $4 \times 9 = 36$
 and $4 + 9 = 13$.

5. The product of two numbers is 48 and their sum is 16. Find the nos.

Factors of 48 = 1×48
 $= 2 \times 24$
 $= 3 \times 16$
 $= 4 \times 12$
 $= 6 \times 8$
 $= 8 \times 6$
 $= 12 \times 4$
 $= 16 \times 3$
 $= 24 \times 2$

$1 + 48 \neq 16$
 $2 + 24 \neq 16$
 $3 + 16 \neq 16$
 $4 + 12 = 16$
 $6 + 8 \neq 16$
 $8 + 6 \neq 16$
 $12 + 4 \neq 16$
 $16 + 3 \neq 16$
 $24 + 2 \neq 16$

So, the nos. are 4 and 12 as $4 \times 12 = 48$ and $4 + 12 = 16$.