

Exercise 8C

Evaluated Questions

1 Using the common multiple method, find the LCM of the following.

(i) 8, 12, and 24

8: 8, 16, 24, 40, 48, and so on

12: 12, 24, 36, 48 and so on

24: 24, 48, 72, 96, and so on

Lowest common multiple = 24

(ii) 10, 15 and 20

10: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and so on

15: 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, and so on

20: 20, 40, 60 and so on

Lowest common multiple = 60

1. ~~Q1~~ - 3, 6, 9 and 12

Ans: 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 and so on

6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 and so on

9: 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54 and so on

2. i] 18, 24 and 96

2 | 18, 24, 96

3 | 9, 12, 48

2 | 3, 4, 16 L.C.M = $2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 288$

2 | 3, 2, 8

2 | 3, 1, 4

3, 1, 2

ii] 100, 150, and 200

2 | 100, 150, 200

5 | 50, 75, 100 L.C.M = $2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 600$

5 | 10, 15, 20

2 | 2, 3, 4

1, 3, 2

iii] 14, 21, and 98

7 | 14, 21, 98

2 | 2, 3, 14 L.C.M = $7 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 = 294$

1, 3, 7

3. HCF and LCM of two numbers given

$$\text{HCF} = 50$$

$$\text{LCM} = 300$$

$$\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM} = 50 \times 300 = 15000$$

One number = 50

Other number = Product of H.C.F and

one number

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 150 \overline{) 15000} \\ \underline{150} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 150 \overline{) 15000} \\ \underline{150} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 150 \overline{) 15000} \\ \underline{150} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 150 \overline{) 15000} \\ \underline{150} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 150 \overline{) 15000} \\ \underline{150} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 150 \overline{) 15000} \\ \underline{150} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 150 \overline{) 15000} \\ \underline{150} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 000 \\ \underline{000} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

\therefore the other number = 100

$$100 \times 150 = 15000$$

4: The product of two numbers is given, that is

432

L.C.M = 72

H.C.F = $\frac{\text{Product of two numbers}}{\text{L.C.M}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 72 \overline{) 432} \\ \underline{432} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

\therefore H.C.F = 6

5: The product of two numbers = 19200

H.C.F = 40

L.C.M = $\frac{\text{Product of two numbers}}{\text{H.C.F}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 480 \\ 40 \overline{) 19200} \\ \underline{-1600} \\ 320 \\ \underline{-320} \\ 00 \\ \underline{-0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

6- 3 | 12, 15, 18, 24, 36

2 | 4, 5, 6, 8, 12

2 | 2, 5, 3, 4, 6

2 | 1, 5, 3, 2, 3

3 | 1, 5, 3, 1, 3

5 | 1, 5, 1, 1, 1

1 | 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

L.C.M = $3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

$$7- \begin{array}{l|l} 2 & 12, 18, 24, 32, 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2 \quad 6, 9, 12, 16, 20$$

$$2 \quad 3, 9, 6, 8, 10$$

$$2 \quad 3, 9, 3, 4, 5$$

$$3 \quad 3, 9, 3, 2, 5$$

$$1 \quad 1, 3, 1, 2, 5$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5 = 1440$$

This can be written as 1440^+

$$8- \begin{array}{l|l} 2 & 18, 36, 32, 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3 \quad 9, 18, 16, 27$$

$$3 \quad 3, 6, 16, 9$$

$$2 \quad 1, 2, 16, 9$$

$$2 \quad 1, 1, 8, 3$$

$$2 \quad 1, 1, 4, 3$$

$$1 \quad 1, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 864 \text{ or}$$

It can be written as 864^+