

# Revision exercise [chapter 8]

1. Find the HCF of i) 108, 288 and 420

Ans -

$$\begin{array}{r} 108 \overline{) 288} \quad | \quad 2 \\ - 216 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \overline{) 108} \quad | \quad 1 \\ - 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \overline{) 72} \quad | \quad 2 \\ - 72 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \overline{) 420} \quad | \quad 11 \\ - 396 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \overline{) 36} \quad | \quad 1 \\ - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 24} \quad | \quad 2 \\ - 24 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

HCF = 12

ii) 36, 54 and 138

ans -

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \overline{) 54} \quad | \quad 1 \\ - 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{) 36} \quad | \quad 2 \\ - 36 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{) 138} \quad | \quad 7 \\ - 126 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 18} \quad | \quad 1 \\ - 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 12} \quad | \quad 2 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

HCF = 6

2. Find the Lcm of i) 72, 80, 252

Ans -

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 72 \quad 80 \quad 252} \\ 2 \overline{) 36 \quad 40 \quad 126} \\ 2 \overline{) 18 \quad 20 \quad 63} \\ 3 \overline{) 9 \quad 10 \quad 63} \\ 3 \overline{) 3 \quad 10 \quad 21} \\ 2 \overline{) 1 \quad 10 \quad 7} \\ 1 \quad 5 \quad 7 \end{array}$$

Lcm =  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 5040$

ii) 48, 66 and 120

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \text{ans- } 2 & 48 \quad 66 \quad 120 \\ & \hline & 24 \quad 33 \quad 60 \\ & 2 & 8 \quad 11 \quad 20 \\ & 2 & 4 \quad 11 \quad 10 \\ & 2 & 2 \quad 11 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 11 = 2640$$

3. State true or false [Give an example in support of your answer in each case]:

a) HCF of two prime numbers is 1

ans- true, example:

$$11 = 1 \times 11$$

$$13 = 1 \times 13$$

$$\text{HCF} = 1$$

b) HCF of two co-prime numbers is 1

Ans- True, example:

$$45 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 1$$

$$56 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 1$$

$$\text{HCF} = 1$$

c) L.C.M of two prime numbers is equal to their product.

Ans- True; example:

$$5 = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50$$

$$7 = 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70$$

$$= 5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 35$$

dy L.C.M of two co-prime numbers is equal to their product

ans. True; example:

$$8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \text{circle}$$

$$15 = 3 \times 5 \times \text{circle}$$

$$\text{Lcm} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 120$$

$$8 \times 15 = 120$$

4. ans - Product of <sup>two numbers</sup> lcm and hcf = 12096

one of the number = HCF = 36

$$\text{Lcm} = 12096 \div 36$$

$$= 336$$

5. ans Product of hcf and lcm = 1152

one of the number = 48

other number =  $1152 \div 48$

$$= 24$$

6. ans - find the smallest number that is completely divisible by

28 and 42 = Lcm of 28 and 42 =

2	28	42
2	14	21
7	7	21
	1	3

$$\text{Lcm} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 = 84$$

(ii) ans - the largest number that can divide 28 and 42 completely

= HCF of 28 and 42

$$= 28 \overline{) 42} \quad | \quad 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -28 \\ \hline 14 \overline{) 28} \quad | \quad 2 \\ -28 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

HCF = 14

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} 2 & 140 & 168 \\ 2 & 70 & 84 \\ 2 & 35 & 42 \\ 7 & 35 & 21 \\ & 5 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Lcm} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 840$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HCF} &= 140 \times 168 \div 840 \\ &= 23520 \div 840 = 28 \end{aligned}$$

8. Find the HCF of 108 and 450 and use the HCF obtained to find the LCM of the given numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans-} 108 \overline{) 450} \quad 4 \\ \underline{-432} \phantom{0} \\ 18 \overline{) 108} \quad 6 \\ \underline{-108} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{HCF} = 18$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lcm} &= 108 \times 450 \div 18 \\ &= 48600 \div 18 = 27,00 \end{aligned}$$