

Ch-8
Revision Exercise

1) Find HCF:

i) 108, 288 and 420

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 108 \overline{) 288} \\ \underline{-216} \\ 72 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 108 \overline{) 72} \\ \underline{-72} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 36 \overline{) 420} \\ \underline{-36} \\ 60 \\ \underline{-36} \\ 24 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 24 \overline{) 36} \\ \underline{-24} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 12 \overline{) 24} \\ \underline{-24} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

HCF = 12

ii) 36, 54, 138

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 36 \overline{) 54} \\ \underline{-36} \\ 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 18 \overline{) 36} \\ \underline{-36} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 18 \overline{) 138} \\ \underline{-126} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 12 \overline{) 18} \\ \underline{-12} \\ 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 6 \overline{) 12} \\ \underline{-12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

HCF = 6

2) Find LCM

ii) 48, 66, 120

i) 72, 80 and 252

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \mid 72, 80, 252 \\ 2 \mid 36, 40, 126 \\ 3 \mid 18, 20, 63 \\ 2 \mid 6, 20, 21 \\ 3 \mid 3, 10, 21 \\ 2 \mid 1, 10, 7 \\ 1, 5, 7 \end{array}$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5 \times 7 = 5040$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \mid 48, 66, 120 \\ 3 \mid 24, 33, 60 \\ 2 \mid 8, 11, 20 \\ 2 \mid 4, 11, 10 \\ 2, 11, 5 \end{array}$$

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

3) State True or false (Give an example)

i) HCF of two ^{prime} number is 1. (T)

ii) HCF of two co-prime number is 1. (T)

iii) LCM of two prime number is equal to their product. (T)

iv) LCM of two co-prime number is equal to ~~the~~ their product. (T)

4) The product of two number = 12096

$$\text{HCF} = 36$$

LCM = Product of two number divided by HCF

$$= 12096 \div 36$$

$$= 336$$

$$\therefore \text{LCM} = 336$$

5) Product of the HCF and the LCM of two no = 1152

$$\text{one num}^{\text{ber}} = 48$$

Other number = Product of HCF and LCM of two number divided by one number

$$= 1152 \div 48$$

$$= 92$$

$$\therefore \text{Other number} = 92$$

$$6) \begin{array}{l} 2 \overline{) 28, 42} \\ 7 \overline{) 14, 21} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 7 \end{array}$$

$$2, 3$$

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

$\therefore 84$ is the smallest number that is completely 28 and 42

$$\begin{array}{r}
 28 \overline{) 42} \\
 \underline{-28} \quad 2 \\
 14 \overline{) 28} \\
 \underline{-28} \\
 0
 \end{array}
 \quad \text{HCF} = 14$$

$\therefore 14$ is the largest number that is completely divisible by 28, 42

$$\begin{array}{l}
 7) 2, 140, 168 \\
 2) 70, 84 \\
 7) 35, 42 \\
 5, 6 \\
 \text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 5 \times 6 = 840 \\
 \text{HCF} = \frac{\text{Product of two numbers}}{\text{LCM}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 140 \times 168 = \cancel{23520} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 840 \times 28 \\
 \underline{-140 \times 168 - 28} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 840
 \end{array}$$

\therefore LCM of the given numbers = 840 and HCF of the given numbers = 28

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

$$\text{HCF} = 18$$

$$\text{LCM} = \frac{\text{Product of two numbers}}{\text{HCF}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6 \quad \quad \quad \text{HCF} \\
 108 \times 450 = 2700 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 18
 \end{array}$$

\therefore HCF of the given numbers = 18 and LCM of the given numbers = 2700