

1) Using the common factor method,  
find the H.C.F. of:

Ex → 8 (B)

i) 16 and 35

Ans Factors of 16 → 1, 2, 4, 8, 16

Factors of 35 → 1, 5, 7, 35

H.C.F. → 1

ii) 25 and 20

Ans Factors → 25 → 1, 5, 25

20 → 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20

H.C.F. → 5

iii) 27 and 75

Ans Factors of 27 → 1, 3, 9, 27

Factors of 75 → 1, 3, 5, 15, 25, 75

Common factor :- 1, 3

H.C.F. → 3

iv) 8, 12, 18

Ans Factors of 8 → 1, 2, 4, 8

Factors of 12 → 1, 2, 3, 6, 12

Factors of 18 → 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

Common → 1, 2

H.C.F. : 2

v) 24, 36, 45, 60

Ans 24 → 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

36 → 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

45 → 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 45

60 → 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60

Common → 1, 3,

H.C.F. → 3

Coprimes → The set of numbers Any two numbers that do not have a common prime factor other than 1 is called coprimes.

Q1 Prime factorization method  
Ex 8(B)

Q2 Using prime factor method, find H.C.F of:

iii) ~~16 and 355 and 8~~

~~16~~  
~~355~~  
~~8~~

~~355~~  
~~8~~

2 | 80  
2 | 40  
2 | 20  
2 | 10  
2 | 5  
5

2 | 40 60 80  
2 | 20 30 40  
5 | 10 15 20  
2 | 2 3 4  
1 | 3 2

2 | 60  
2 | 30  
3 | 15  
5

~~16 → 2 × 2 × 2 × 2~~  
~~355 → 5 × 71~~

40 → 2 × 2 × 2 × 5  
60 → 2 × 2 × 3 × 5  
80 → 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 5

$2 \times 2 \times 5 = 20$

i) 5, 8

5 | 5  
1

2 | 8  
2 | 4  
2

5 = 5 × 1  
8 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 1

H.C.F → 1

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④

ii) 24 and 49

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{As } 2 \overline{) 24} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{) 49} \\ \underline{7} \\ 7 \end{array}$$

24 →  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$  (1)  
49 →  $7 \times 7$  (1)

H.C.F ⇒ 1

iv) 48, 84, 88

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{As } 2 \overline{) 48} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$   
 $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$   
 $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 84} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{3 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{7} \\ 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 88} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

H.C.F ⇒ 4

v) 12, 16, 28

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{As } 2 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{7} \\ 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 16} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 12} \\ \underline{2 \phantom{0}} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{3} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 2 \times 7$   
 $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$   
 $2 \times 2 \times 3$

H.C.F ⇒  $2 \times 2 = 4$

③ i) 16 and 24

As

H.C.F is 8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \overline{) 24} \text{ (1)} \\ \underline{- 16} \\ 8 \overline{) 16} \text{ (2)} \\ \underline{- 16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

ii) 18 and 30

A) 18) 30 (1

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{) 30} \phantom{(1)} \\ \underline{-18} \phantom{(1)} \\ 12 \phantom{(1)} \\ 18 \phantom{(1)} \\ \underline{-12} \phantom{(1)} \\ 06 \phantom{(1)} \\ 12 \phantom{(1)} \\ \underline{-12} \phantom{(1)} \\ 0 \phantom{(1)} \end{array}$$

H.C.F is 6.

iii) 7, 14, 24

A) (7, 14) (24)  $\rightarrow$  (7, 24)

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 14} (2 \\ \underline{-14} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

7) 24 (3

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 24} (3 \\ \underline{-21} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 7} (2 \\ \underline{-6} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

iv) A) (70, 80) (120, 150)

70) 80 (1

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \overline{) 80} (1 \\ \underline{-70} \\ 10 \end{array}$$

Like that only we have to do  
H.C.F of 120 and 150.

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \overline{) 120} (12 \\ \underline{-100} \\ 20 \\ \underline{-20} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

H.C.F of 70, 80, 120  
and 150 is 10.

v) (32, 56) (46)

A) 32) 56 (1

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \overline{) 56} (1 \\ \underline{-32} \\ 24 \\ 32 \phantom{(1)} \\ \underline{-24} \\ 8 \\ 24 \phantom{(1)} \\ \underline{-24} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

H.C.F of 32, 56  
and 46 is 2.

8) 46 (5

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 46} (5 \\ \underline{-40} \\ 6 \\ 8 \phantom{(1)} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 2 \\ 16 \phantom{(1)} \\ \underline{-16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

~~2x2~~  
~~2x3x2~~  
~~2x3x2~~

4) Use a method of your own choice to find the H.C.F of:

i) 45, 75, 135

Ans 
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)45} \\ \underline{3 \ 9} \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)75} \\ \underline{3 \ 15} \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)135} \\ \underline{3 \ 27} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$5 \times 3 \times 3$   
 $5 \times 3 \times 5$   
 $5 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

H.C.F  $\Rightarrow 5 \times 3 = 15$

ii) 48, 36, 96

Ans 
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)48} \\ \underline{2 \ 24} \\ 2 \ 12 \\ \underline{2 \ 6} \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)36} \\ \underline{2 \ 18} \\ 3 \ 9 \\ \underline{3 \ 9} \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)96} \\ \underline{2 \ 48} \\ 2 \ 24 \\ \underline{2 \ 12} \\ 2 \ 6 \\ \underline{2 \ 6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$   
 $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$   
 $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

H.C.F  $\Rightarrow 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

iii) 66, 33, 132

Ans 
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)66} \\ \underline{3 \ 33} \\ 1 \ 11 \\ \underline{1 \ 11} \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)33} \\ \underline{11} \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)132} \\ \underline{2 \ 66} \\ 3 \ 33 \\ \underline{3 \ 33} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 3 \times 11$   
 $3 \times 11$   
 $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$

H.C.F  $\Rightarrow 3 \times 11 = 33$

iv) 24, 36, 60, 132

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 24} \\ 2 \overline{) 12} \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 36} \\ 2 \overline{) 18} \\ 3 \overline{) 9} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 60} \\ 2 \overline{) 30} \\ 3 \overline{) 15} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 132} \\ 2 \overline{) 66} \\ 3 \overline{) 33} \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \\ 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \\ 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \\ 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11 \end{array}$$

H.C.F =  $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

v) 30, 60, 90, 105

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 30} \\ 3 \overline{) 15} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 60} \\ 2 \overline{) 30} \\ 3 \overline{) 15} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 90} \\ 5 \overline{) 45} \\ 3 \overline{) 9} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 105} \\ 3 \overline{) 21} \\ 7 \overline{) 7} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \cancel{2 \times 2} \times 3 \times 5 \\ 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \\ 2 \times 5 \times 3 \times 3 \\ 5 \times 3 \times 7 \times 1 \end{array}$$

H.C.F =  $5 \times 3 = 15$

H.W

24, 62, 10, 8 (B) Q. 5, 6, 7, 8 in N bk

5) The greatest number that divides each of 180, 225 and 315 will be the H.C.F of 180, 225 and 315.

By using division method, the H.C.F is:

$$(180, 225) \longrightarrow (315)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \overline{) 225} \quad (1) \\ \underline{180} \\ 45 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 180 \overline{) 315} \quad (4) \\ \underline{180} \\ 135 \\ \underline{135} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$(45, 315)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \overline{) 315} \quad (7) \\ \underline{315} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

∴ Since last division is 45.

∴ H.C.F of 180, 225 and 315 is 45.

Note: We can ~~do this method~~ find this solution by any method in this type of questions.

6) Ans Coprimes  $\rightarrow$  when the H.C.F or common factor of two numbers is  $\textcircled{1}$  only.  $\textcircled{2}$  these two numbers are called coprimes.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 15} \\ \underline{3 \times 3} \\ 3 \end{array} \quad , \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 56} \\ \underline{2 \times 28} \\ 2 \overline{) 14} \\ \underline{7} \\ 7 \end{array}$$

$$(15) \Rightarrow 5 \times 3 \times 3 \times (1)$$

$$(56) \Rightarrow 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times (1)$$

∴ These numbers are coprimes.

7) Ans The coprime pairs are: (15 and 16), (15 and 28), (16 and 21)

8) Ans First of all cop will subtract 3 from 93, 111 and 129 to find the ~~exact~~ ~~division~~ required number.

$$93 - 3 = 90, \quad 111 - 3 = 108, \quad 129 - 3 = \del{126} 126$$

In each case, the H.C.F. of 90, 108, 126 will be greatest number that will divide 93, 111, 129 leaving remainder 3.

$$\text{H.C.F. of } \underline{90} \rightarrow 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$\underline{108} \rightarrow 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$\underline{126} \rightarrow 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$$

$$\underline{\hspace{10em}} = \underline{18}$$