H.W 30/06/2021

Revision Exercise (Chapter 1)

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Q:i) 108, 288, 420

288) 420 (1
288
132) 288 (2
264
24) 132 (5
120
12) 24 (2
24
00

12) 108 (9
108
000

HCF = 12

ii) 36, 54, 138

54) 138 (2
108
30) 54 (1
30
24) 30 (1
24
6) 24 (4
24
00

6) 36 (6
36
00

HCF = 6

2·i) ~~iii) 72, 80, 252~~

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2. i)

2	72, 80, 252
2	36, 40, 126
2	18, 20, 63
3	9, 10, 63
	3, 10, 31

LCM = 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 x 10 x 31 = 5040.

ii)

2	48, 66, 120
3	24, 33, 60
2	8, 11, 30
	4, 11, 15

LCM = 2 x 3 x 2 x 4 x 11 x 5 = 2640

3. i) True (3 and 5 are two prime numbers and their HCF is 1)

ii) True (4 and 9 are two coprime numbers and their HCF is 1)

iii) True (2 and 5 are two prime number and their LCM = 2 x 5 = 10)

iv) True (4 and 9 are two co-prime number and their LCM = 4 x 9 = 36)

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4. LCM of two number = $\frac{\text{their product}}{\text{HCF}}$

LCM = $\frac{12096}{36} = 336$

5. The other number = $\frac{\text{Product of HCF and}}{\text{One number}}$

The other number = $\frac{1152}{48} = 24$

6. i) $2 \overline{)28, 42}$

$7 \overline{)14, 21}$

$2, 3$

LCM = $2 \times 7 \times 2 \times 3 = 84$

ii) 84 is the smallest number that is divisible by 28 and 42.

iii) We know that largest number which can ~~divisible~~ divide 28 and 42 completely will be their HCF.

$28 \overline{)42} \; 1$

28

$14 \overline{)28} \; 2$

28

00

HCF = 14

HCF of 28 and 42 = 14

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7. Numbers are 140 and 168

L.C.M. of 140 and 168

2	140, 168
2	70, 84
7	35, 42
	5, 6

$= 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 5 \times 6 = 840$

$$H.C.F. = \frac{1st\ number \times 2nd\ number}{L.C.M}$$

$$= \frac{140 \times 168}{840} = 28$$

8. Numbers are given : 108 and 450

~~H.C.F. of~~

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 108 & 450 \ |\ 4 \\ & 432 \\ \hline 18 & 108 \ |\ 6 \\ & 108 \\ \hline & 0 \end{array}$$

H.C.F. of 108 and 450 = 18

$$\frac{1st\ number \times 2nd\ number}{H.C.F.}$$

$$= \frac{108 \times 450}{18} = 2700$$