

O.C.W
28/6/22

Revision Exercise (Chapters)

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3. i) H.C.F. of two prime numbers is 1. $\boxed{1}$
ii) H.C.F. of two prime co-prime numbers is 1. $\boxed{1}$
iii) L.C.M. of two prime numbers is equal to their product. $\boxed{1}$
iv) L.C.M. of two co-prime numbers is equal to their product. $\boxed{1}$

①. i) 108, 228, 420

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 108, 228, 420} \\ 3 \overline{) 84, 144, 210} \\ 9 \overline{) 28, 72, 105} \\ 3, 8, 105 \end{array}$$

$$\text{HCF} = 105$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 108, 228, 420} \\ 2 \overline{) 54, 114, 210} \\ 3 \overline{) 27, 72, 105} \\ 9, 28, 35 \end{array}$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$$

Prime factor method

$$15 = 3 \times 5$$

$$25 = 5 \times 5 = 5^2$$

$$\text{LCM} = 3 \times 5^2 = 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 75$$

$$\text{HCF}(15, 25) = 5$$

ii) 36, 54, 138 = 6 is the H.C.F.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 36 \overline{) 54 \times 14} \\ - 36 \quad 2 \\ \hline 18 \overline{) 36} \\ - 36 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 18 \overline{) 138} \\ - 126 \quad 1 \\ \hline 12 \overline{) 18} \\ - 12 \quad 2 \\ \hline 6 \overline{) 12} \\ - 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

i) L.C.M. 72, 80, 252 =

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 72, 80, 252 \\ \hline 2 & 36, 40, 126 \\ \hline 3 & 18, 20, 63 \\ \hline 3 & 9, 10, 21 \\ \hline 3 & 3, 10, 7 \\ \hline & 1, 10, 7 \end{array}$$

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

ii) L.C.M. of 48, 66 and 120

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 48, 66, 120 \\ \hline 2 & 24, 33, 60 \\ \hline 3 & 12, 33, 30 \\ \hline 3 & 6, 33, 15 \\ \hline 3 & 2, 11, 5 \end{array}$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 11 = 2640$$

4) The Product of two numbers is 12096 and their H.C.F. is 36. Find the L.C.M.

A) we know that
Product of two numbers = Product of their H.C.F. and L.C.M.

$$\Rightarrow 12096 = 36 \times \text{L.C.M.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{L.C.M.} = 12096 / 36 = 336.$$

5) We know that :-

Product of two numbers = Product of their H.C.F. and L.C.M.

\Rightarrow 1st number \times 2nd number = Product of their H.C.F. and L.C.M.

$\Rightarrow 48 \times \text{2nd number} = 1152$

$\Rightarrow \text{2nd number} = 1152 / 48 = 24$

6) i) We know that the least number which is divisible by 28 and 42 is their L.C.M.

L.C.M. of 28 and 42 ~~completely~~ will be their H.C.F. of 28 and 42 = 14

L.C.M. of 28 and 42 = $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 7 = 84$

ii) We know that the largest number which can divide 28 and 42 completely will be their H.C.F. =

H.C.F. of 28 and 42 = 14

7. Nos. are 140 and 168

L.C.M. of 140 and 168

$2 \overline{) 140, 168}$

$2 \overline{) 70, 84}$

$7 \overline{) 35, 42}$

5, 6

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

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

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

8. ~~Given~~ Numbers are given :- 108 and 450

$$\text{H.C.F. of 108 and 450} = 18$$

	4	
108	450	6
	-432	
	18	108
		-108
		0

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = \frac{\text{1st number} \times \text{2nd number}}{\text{H.C.F.}}$$
$$= \frac{108 \times 450}{18} = 2700$$