



SpeedLabs

MATHS

CBSE 10th

TEEVRA EDUTECH PVT. LTD.

Q.1 Express each number as product of its prime factors:

(i)140

(ii)156

(iii)3825

(iv)5005

(v)7429

Sol:

$$(i)140 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 7 = 2^2 \times 5 \times 7$$

$$(ii)156 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 13 = 2^2 \times 3 \times 13$$

$$(iii)3825 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 17 = 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 17$$

$$(iv)5005 = 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13$$

$$(v)7429 = 17 \times 19 \times 23$$

Q.2 Find the LCM and HCF of the following pairs of integers and verify that
LCM \times HCF = product of the two numbers.

(i)26 and 91

(ii)510 and 92

(iii)336 and 54

Sol:

(i) 26 and 91

$$26 = 2 \times 13$$

$$91 = 7 \times 13$$

$$\text{HCF} = 13$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 7 \times 13 = 182$$

$$\text{Product of two numbers} = 26 \times 91 = 2366$$

$$\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM} = 13 \times 182 = 2366$$

$$\text{Hence, product of two numbers} = \text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}$$

(ii) 510 and 92

$$510 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17$$

$$92 = 2 \times 2 \times 23$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17 \times 23 = 23460$$

$$\text{Product of two numbers} = 510 \times 92 = 46920$$

$$\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM} = 2 \times 23460 = 46920$$

$$\text{Hence, product of two numbers} = \text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}$$

(iii) 336 and 54

$$336 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$$

$$336 = 2^4 \times 3 \times 7$$

$$54 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$54 = 2 \times 3^3$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2^4 \times 3^3 \times 7 = 3024$$

$$\text{Product of the two numbers} = 336 \times 54 = 18144$$

$$\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM} = 6 \times 3024 = 18144$$

Hence, product of two numbers = HCF \times LCM

Q.3 Find the LCM and HCF of the following integers by applying the prime factorisation method.

(i) 12, 15 and 21 (ii) 17, 23 and 29 (iii) 8, 9 and 25

Sol: (i) 12, 15 and 21

$$12 = 2^2 \times 3$$

$$15 = 3 \times 5$$

$$21 = 3 \times 7$$

$$\text{HCF} = 3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2^2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 420$$

(ii) 17, 23 and 29

$$17 = 1 \times 17$$

$$23 = 1 \times 23$$

$$29 = 1 \times 29$$

$$\text{HCF} = 1$$

$$\text{LCM} = 17 \times 23 \times 29 = 11339$$

(iii) 8, 9 and 25

$$8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$9 = 3 \times 3$$

$$25 = 5 \times 5$$

$$\text{HCF} = 1$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 1800$$

Q.4 Given that $\text{HCF}(306, 657) = 9$, find $\text{LCM}(306, 657)$.

Sol: $\text{HCF}(306, 657) = 9$

We know that, Product of two numbers = $\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}$

$$\therefore \text{LCM} \times \text{HCF} = 306 \times 657$$

$$\text{LCM} = \frac{306 \times 657}{\text{HCF}} = \frac{306 \times 657}{9}$$

$$\text{LCM} = 22338$$

Q.5 Check whether 6^n can end with the digit 0 for any natural number n .

Sol: If any number ends with the digit 0, it should be divisible by 10 or in other words, it will also be divisible by 2 and 5 as $10 = 2 \times 5$

Prime factorisation of $6^n = (2 \times 3)^n$.

It can be observed that 5 is not in the prime factorisation of 6^n .

Hence, for any value of n , 6^n will not be divisible by 5.

Therefore, 6^n cannot end with the digit 0 for any natural number n .

Q.6 Explain why $7 \times 11 \times 13 + 13$ and $7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 + 5$ are composite numbers.

Sol: Numbers are of two types - prime and composite. Prime numbers can be divided by 1 and only itself, whereas composite numbers have factors other than 1 and itself.

It can be observed that

$$7 \times 11 \times 13 + 13 = 13 \times (7 \times 11 + 1) = 13 \times (77 + 1)$$

$$= 13 \times 78$$

$$= 13 \times 13 \times 6$$

The given expression has 6 and 13 as its factors. Therefore, it is a composite number.

$$7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 + 5 = 5 \times (7 \times 6 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 + 1)$$

$$= 5 \times (1008 + 1)$$

$$= 5 \times 1009$$

1009 cannot be factorized further.

Therefore, the given expression has 5 and 1009 as its factors.

Hence, it is a composite number.

Q.7 There is a circular path around a sports field. Sonia takes 18 minutes to drive one round of the field, while Ravi takes 12 minutes for the same. Suppose they both start at the same point and at the same time, and go in the same direction. After how many minutes will they meet again at the starting point?

Sol: It can be observed that Ravi takes lesser time than Sonia for completing 1 round of the circular path. As they are going in the same direction, they will meet again at the same time when Ravi will have completed 1 round of that circular path with respect to Sonia. And the total time taken for completing this 1 round of circular path will be the LCM of time taken by Sonia and Ravi for completing 1 round of circular path respectively i.e., LCM of 18 minutes and 12 minutes.

$$18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$\text{And, } 12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{LCM of 12 and 18} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$$

Therefore, Ravi and Sonia will meet together at the starting point after 36 minutes.