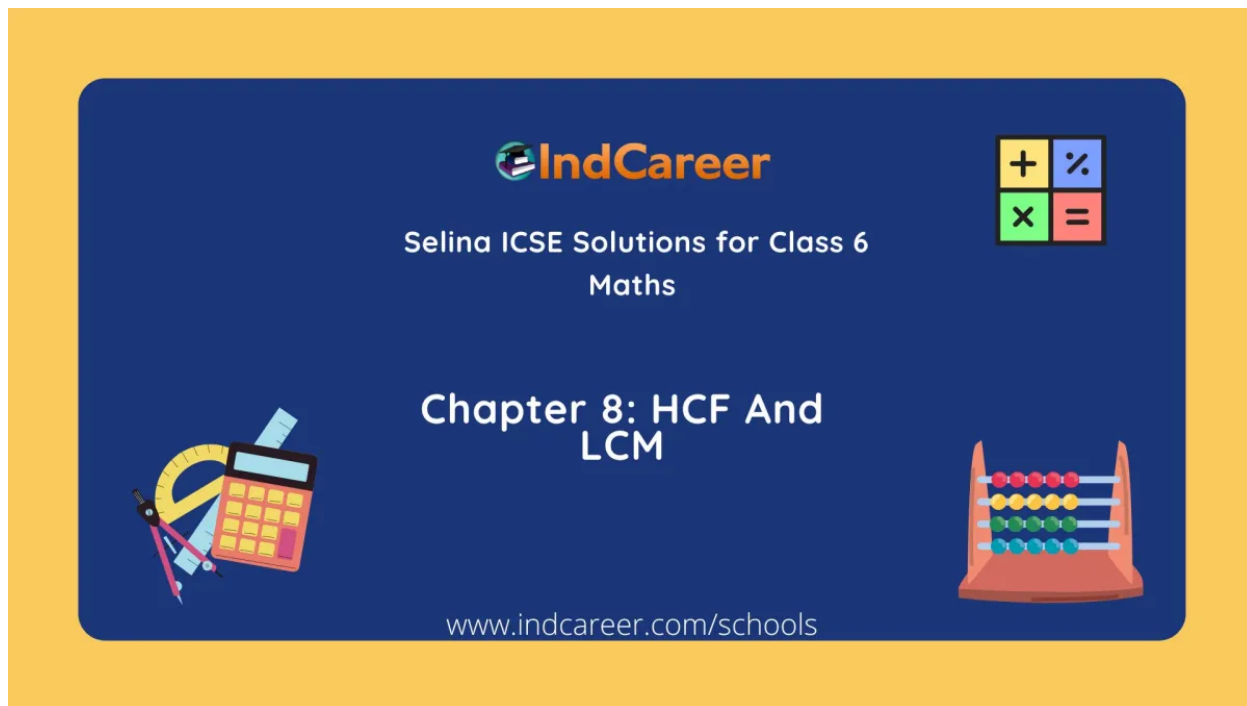


Selina Class 6 ICSE Solutions Mathematics : Chapter 8- HCF And LCM



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Selina Class 6 ICSE Solutions Mathematics : Chapter 8- HCF And LCM

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Exercise 8(A) page No: 63

1. Write all the factors of:

(i) 15

(ii) 55

(iii) 48

(iv) 36

(v) 84

Solution:

(i) The factors of 15 are 1, 3, 5 and 15

$\therefore F(15) = 1, 3, 5 \text{ and } 15$

(ii) The factors of 55 are 1, 5, 11 and 55

$\therefore F(55) = 1, 5, 11 \text{ and } 55$

(iii) The factors of 48 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 48

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$\therefore F(48) = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24 \text{ and } 48$

(iv) The factors of 36 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36

$\therefore F(36) = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18 \text{ and } 36$

(v) The factors of 84 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 42 and 84

$\therefore F(84) = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 42 \text{ and } 84$

2. Write all prime numbers:

(i) less than 25

(ii) between 15 and 35

(iii) between 8 and 76

Solutions:

(i) 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 and 23 are the prime numbers less than 25

(ii) 17, 19, 23, 29 and 31 are the prime numbers between 15 and 35

(iii) 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71 and 73 are the prime numbers between 8 and 76

3. Write the prime numbers from:

(i) 5 to 45

(ii) 2 to 32

(iii) 8 to 48

(iv) 9 to 59

Solutions:

(i) The prime numbers from 5 to 45 are 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41 and 43

(ii) The prime numbers from 2 to 32 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29 and 31

(iii) The prime numbers from 8 to 48 are 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43 and 47

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(iv) The prime numbers from 9 to 59 are 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53 and 59

4. Write the prime factors of:

(i) 16

(ii) 27

(iii) 35

(iv) 49

Solution:

(i)

2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

∴ Prime factor of 16 is 2

(ii)

3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

∴ Prime factor of 27 is 3

(iii)

5	35
7	7
	1

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∴ Prime factors of 35 are 5 and 7

(iv)

7	49
7	7
	1

∴ Prime factor of 49 is 7

5. If P_n means prime factors of n , find:

(i) P_6

(ii) P_{24}

(iii) P_{50}

(iv) P_{42}

Solution:

(i)

2	6
3	3
	1

∴ The prime factors of 6 are 2 and 3

(ii)

2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
	1

∴ The prime factors of 24 are 2 and 3

(iii)

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2	50
5	25
5	5
	1

∴ The prime factors of 50 are 2 and 5

(iv)

2	42
3	21
7	7
	1

∴ The prime factors of 42 are 2, 3 and 7

Exercise 8(B) Page no: 66

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

(i) 16 and 35

(ii) 25 and 20

(iii) 27 and 75

(iv) 8, 12 and 18

(v) 24, 36, 45 and 60

Solution:

(i) Common factors of 16 and 35 are as follows:

F (16) = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16

F (35) = 1, 5, 7, 35

The common factors between 16 and 35 = 1

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∴ The H.C.F. of 16 and 35 = 1

(ii) Common factors of 25 and 20 are as follows:

F (25) = 1, 5, 25

F (20) = 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20

The common factors between 25 and 20 = 1, 5

∴ The H.C.F. of 25 and 20 = 5

(iii) Common factors between 27 and 75 are as follows:

F (27) = 1, 3, 9, 27

F (75) = 1, 3, 5, 15, 25, 75

The common factors between 27 and 75 = 1, 3

∴ The H.C.F. of 27 and 75 = 3

(iv) Common factors between 8, 12 and 18 are as follows:

F (8) = 1, 2, 4, 8

F (12) = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

F (18) = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

Common factors between 8, 12 and 18 = 1, 2

∴ The H.C.F. of 8, 12 and 18 = 2

(v) Common factors between 24, 36, 45 and 60 are as follows:

F (24) = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

F (36) = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 18, 36

F (45) = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 45

F (60) = 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60

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Common factors between 24, 36, 45, and 60 = 1, 3

∴ The H.C.F. of 24, 36, 45 and 60 = 3

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

(i) 5 and 8

(ii) 24 and 49

(iii) 40, 60 and 80

(iv) 48, 84 and 88

(v) 12, 16 and 28

Solution:

(i) The prime factors of 5 and 8 are as follows:

$$P_5 = 5$$

$$P_8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

No common prime factors between 5 and 8

Hence, H.C.F. of 5 and 8 = 1

(ii) The prime factors of 24 and 49 are as follows:

$$P_{24} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{49} = 7 \times 7$$

No common prime factors between 24 and 49

Hence, H.C.F. of 24 and 49 = 1

(iii) The prime factors of 40, 60 and 80 are as follows:

$$P_{40} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$P_{60} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

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$$P_{80} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

Common prime factors between 40, 60 and 80 = $2 \times 2 \times 5$

Hence, H.C.F. of 40, 60 and 80 = 20

(iv) The prime factors of 48, 84 and 88 are as follows:

$$P_{48} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{84} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$$

$$P_{88} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 11$$

Common prime factors between 48, 84 and 88 = 2×2

Hence, H.C.F. of 48, 84 and 88 = $2 \times 2 = 4$

(v) The prime factors of 12, 16 and 28 are as follows:

$$P_{12} = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{16} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$P_{28} = 2 \times 2 \times 7$$

Common prime factors between 12, 16 and 28 = 2×2

Hence, H.C.F. of 12, 16 and 28 = $2 \times 2 = 4$

3. Using the division method, find the H.C.F. of the following:

(i) 16 and 24

(ii) 18 and 30

(iii) 7, 14 and 24

(iv) 70, 80, 120 and 150

(v) 32, 56 and 46

Solution:

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(i) 16 and 24

Using division method, we get

16	24	1	
	16		
	8	16	2
		16	
		0	

Here, the last division is 8

Hence, H.C.F. of 16 and 24 = 8

(ii) 18 and 30

Using division method, we get

18	30	1		
	18			
	12	18	1	
		12		
		6	12	2
			12	
			0	

Here, last division is 6

Hence, H.C.F. of 18 and 30 = 6

(iii) 7, 14 and 24

Using division method, we get

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32	56	1		
	32			
	24	32	1	
		24		
		8	24	3
			24	
			0	

8	46	5		
	40			
	6	8	1	
		6		
		2	6	3
			6	
			0	

Here, last division is 2

Hence, H.C.F. of 32, 56 and 46 = 2

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

(i) 45, 75 and 135

(ii) 48, 36 and 96

(iii) 66, 33 and 132

(iv) 24, 36, 60 and 132

(v) 30, 60, 90, and 105

Solution:

(i) 45, 75 and 135

The prime factors of 45, 75 and 135 are as follows:

$$P_{45} = 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$P_{75} = 3 \times 5 \times 5$$

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$$P_{135} = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

The common factors of 45, 75 and 135 = 3×5

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 45, 75 and 135 = 15

(ii) 48, 36 and 96

The prime factors of 48, 36 and 96 are as follows:

$$P_{48} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{36} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$P_{96} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

The common factors of 48, 36 and 96 = $2 \times 2 \times 3$

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 48, 36 and 96 = 12

(iii) 66, 33 and 132

The prime factors of 66, 33 and 132 are as follows:

$$P_{66} = 2 \times 3 \times 11$$

$$P_{33} = 3 \times 11$$

$$P_{132} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$$

The common factors of 66, 33 and 132 = 3×11

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 66, 33 and 132 = 33

(iv) 24, 36, 60 and 132

The prime factors of 24, 36, 60 and 132 are as follows:

$$P_{24} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{36} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$P_{60} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

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$$P_{132} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$$

The common factors of 24, 36, 60 and 132 = $2 \times 2 \times 3$

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 24, 36, 60 and 132 = 12

(v) 30, 60, 90, and 105

The prime factors of 30, 60, 90 and 105 are as follows:

$$P_{30} = 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$P_{60} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$P_{90} = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$P_{105} = 3 \times 5 \times 7$$

The common factors of 30, 60, 90 and 105 = 3×5

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 30, 60, 90 and 105 = 15

5. Find the greatest number that divides each of 180, 225 and 315 completely.

Solution:

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

Using division method, the H.C.F of 180, 225 and 315 are shown below

180	225	1				
	180					
	45	180	4	45	315	7
		180			315	
		0			0	

Since last division is 45

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 180, 225 and 315 = 45

6. Show that 45 and 56 are co-prime numbers.

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Solution:

The H.C.F. of two co-prime numbers is always 1

Using division method, the H.C.F. of 45 and 56 are shown below

45	56	1		
	45			
	11	45	4	
		44		
		1	11	11
			11	
			0	

Here, last division is 1

H.C.F. of 45 and 56 = 1

∴ 45 and 56 are co-prime numbers

7. Out of 15, 16, 21 and 28, find out all the pairs of co-prime numbers.

Solution:

15 and 16, 15 and 21, 15 and 28, 16 and 21, 16 and 28 and 21 and 28 will be the possible pairs

We know that the H.C.F. of two co-prime numbers is always 1

Using division method, the H.C.F. of pair 15 and 16 is given below

15	16	1	
	15		
	1	15	15
		15	
		0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 15 and 16 = 1

Using division method, the H.C.F. of pair 15 and 21 is given below

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15	21	1		
	15			
	6	15	2	
		12		
		3	6	2
			6	
			0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 15 and 21 = 3

Using division method, the H.C.F. of pair 15 and 28 is given below

15	28	1			
	15				
	13	15	1		
		13			
		2	13	6	
			12		
			1	2	2
				2	
				0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 15 and 28 = 1

Using division method, the H.C.F. of pair 16 and 21 is given below

16	21	1		
	16			
	5	16	3	
		15		
		1	5	5
			5	
			0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 16 and 21 = 1

Using division method, the H.C.F. of 16 and 28 is given below

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16	28	1		
	16			
	12	16	1	
		12		
		4	12	3
			12	
			0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 16 and 28 = 4

Using division method, the H.C.F. of 21 and 28 is given below

21	28	1		
	21			
	7	21	3	
		21		
		0		

Hence, H.C.F. of 21 and 28 = 7

∴ The pairs 15 and 16, 15 and 28 and 16 and 21 are co-prime numbers

8. Find the greatest number that will divide 93, 111 and 129, leaving remainder 3 in each case.

Solution:

First, decrease the leaving remainder 3 from numbers 93, 111 and 129 to find the required number

$$93 - 3 = 90$$

$$111 - 3 = 108$$

$$129 - 3 = 126$$

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

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Using division method, the H.C.F. of 90, 108 and 126 is given below

90	108	1			
	90				
	18	90	5	18	126
		90			126
		0			0

Since, last division is 18

∴ H.C.F. of 90, 108 and 126 is 18

Hence, the greatest number that will divide 93, 111 and 129 is 18

Exercise 8(C) page no: 71

1. Using the common multiple method, find the L.C.M. of the following:

(i) 8, 12 and 24

(ii) 10, 15 and 20

(iii) 3, 6, 9 and 12

Solution:

(i) 8, 12 and 24

4	8	12	24
3	2	3	6
2	2	1	2
	1	1	1

We get,

$$\text{L.C.M} = 4 \times 3 \times 2$$

$$= 24$$

Hence, L.C.M. of 8, 12 and 24 = 24

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(ii) 10, 15 and 20

2	10	15	20
2	5	15	10
3	5	15	5
5	5	5	5
	1	1	1

We get,

$$\text{L.C.M} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$= 60$$

Hence, L.C.M. of 10, 15 and 20 = 60

(iii) 3, 6, 9 and 12

2	3	6	9	12
2	3	3	9	6
3	3	3	9	3
3	1	1	3	1
	1	1	1	1

We get,

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$= 36$$

Hence, L.C.M. of 3, 6, 9 and 12 = 36

2. Find the L.C.M. of each of the following groups of numbers, using (i) the prime factor method and (ii) the common division method:

(i) 18, 24 and 96

(ii) 100, 150 and 200

(iii) 14, 21 and 98

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(iv) 22, 121 and 33

(v) 34, 85 and 51

Solution:

(i) 18, 24 and 96

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 18, 24 and 96 are given below

Prime factors of 18 = $2 \times 3 \times 3$

Prime factors of 24 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

Prime factors of 96 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

= 288

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 18, 24 and 96 are given below

2	18	24	96
2	9	12	48
2	9	6	24
2	9	3	12
2	9	3	6
3	9	3	3
3	3	1	1
	1	1	1

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

= 288

(ii) 100, 150 and 200

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 100, 150 and 200 are given below

Prime factor of 100 = $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$

Prime factor of 150 = $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

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Prime factor of 200 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

= 600

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 100, 150 and 200 are given below

2	100	150	200
2	50	75	100
2	25	75	50
3	25	75	25
5	25	25	25
5	5	5	5
	1	1	1

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

= 600

(iii) 14, 21 and 98

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 14, 21 and 98 are given below

Prime factor of 14 = 2×7

Prime factor of 21 = 3×7

Prime factor of 98 = $2 \times 7 \times 7$

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$

= 294

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 14, 21 and 98 are given below

2	14	21	98
3	7	21	49
7	7	7	49
7	1	1	7
	1	1	1

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$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$= 294$$

(iv) 22, 121 and 33

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 22, 121 and 33 are given below

$$\text{Prime factor of } 22 = 2 \times 11$$

$$\text{Prime factor of } 121 = 11 \times 11$$

$$\text{Prime factor of } 33 = 3 \times 11$$

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11$$

$$= 726$$

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 22, 121 and 33 are given below

2	22	121	33
3	11	121	33
11	11	121	11
11	1	11	1
	1	1	1

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11$$

$$= 726$$

(v) 34, 85 and 51

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 34, 85 and 51 are given below

$$\text{Prime factor of } 34 = 2 \times 17$$

$$\text{Prime factor of } 85 = 5 \times 17$$

$$\text{Prime factor of } 51 = 3 \times 17$$

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17$$

$$= 510$$

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By using common division method, L.C.M. of 34, 85 and 51 are given below

2	34	85	51
3	17	85	51
5	17	85	17
17	17	17	17
	1	1	1

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17$$

$$= 510$$

3. The H.C.F. and the L.C.M. of two numbers are 50 and 300 respectively. If one of the numbers is 150, find the other one.

Solution:

Given

$$\text{H.C.F.} = 50$$

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 300$$

$$\text{One number} = 150$$

We know that,

Product of H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers is equal to product of those two numbers

For other number,

$$50 \times 300 = 150 \times \text{other number}$$

$$15000 / 150 = \text{other number}$$

$$100 = \text{other number}$$

Hence, the other number is 100

4. The product of two numbers is 432 and their L.C.M. is 72. Find their H.C.F.

Solution:

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Given

Product of two numbers = 432 and L.C.M. = 72

We know that,

Product of H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers is equal to product of those two numbers.

Now, to find H.C.F

$$\text{H.C.F.} \times 72 = 432$$

$$\text{H.C.F.} = 432 / 72$$

$$\text{H.C.F.} = 6$$

Hence, H.C.F. = 6

5. The product of two numbers is 19,200 and their H.C.F. is 40. Find their L.C.M.

Solution:

Given

Product of two numbers = 19200 and H.C.F. = 40

We know that,

Product of H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers is equal to product of those two numbers

Now, to find L.C.M.

$$40 \times \text{L.C.M.} = 19200$$

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 19200 / 40$$

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 480$$

Hence, L.C.M. = 480

6. Find the smallest number which, when divided by 12, 15, 18, 24 and 36 leaves no remainder.

Solution:

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The given numbers L.C.M. will be the least number which is exactly divisible 12, 15, 18, 24 and 36 and leaves no remainder

2	12	15	18	24	36
2	6	15	9	12	18
2	3	15	9	6	9
3	3	15	9	3	9
3	1	5	3	1	3
5	1	5	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$= 360$$

Hence, smallest required number = 360

7. Find the smallest number which, when increased by one is exactly divisible by 12, 18, 24, 32 and 40.

Solution:

First, let us find out the L.C.M. of 12, 18, 24, 32 and 40

2	12	18	24	32	40
2	6	9	12	16	20
2	3	9	6	8	10
2	3	9	3	4	5
2	3	9	3	2	5
3	3	9	3	1	5
3	1	3	1	1	5
5	1	1	1	1	5
	1	1	1	1	1

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$= 1440$$

This can be written as

$$= 1439 + 1$$

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Hence, 1439 is the smallest number which, when increased by one is exactly divisible by the given numbers

8. Find the smallest number which, on being decreased by 3, is completely divisible by 18, 36, 32 and 27.

Solution:

First, let us solve for L.C.M. of 18, 36, 32 and 27

2	18	36	32	27
2	9	18	16	27
2	9	9	8	27
2	9	9	4	27
2	9	9	2	27
3	9	9	1	27
3	3	3	1	9
3	1	1	1	3
	1	1	1	1

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$= 864$$

This can be written as

$$= 867 - 3$$

Hence, 867 is the smallest number which, when decreased by 3 is exactly divisible by the given numbers

Exercise 8(B)

Exercise 8(B) Page no: 66

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

(i) 16 and 35

(ii) 25 and 20

(iii) 27 and 75

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(iv) 8, 12 and 18

(v) 24, 36, 45 and 60

Solution:

(i) Common factors of 16 and 35 are as follows:

F (16) = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16

F (35) = 1, 5, 7, 35

The common factors between 16 and 35 = 1

∴ The H.C.F. of 16 and 35 = 1

(ii) Common factors of 25 and 20 are as follows:

F (25) = 1, 5, 25

F (20) = 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20

The common factors between 25 and 20 = 1, 5

∴ The H.C.F. of 25 and 20 = 5

(iii) Common factors between 27 and 75 are as follows:

F (27) = 1, 3, 9, 27

F (75) = 1, 3, 5, 15, 25, 75

The common factors between 27 and 75 = 1, 3

∴ The H.C.F. of 27 and 75 = 3

(iv) Common factors between 8, 12 and 18 are as follows:

F (8) = 1, 2, 4, 8

F (12) = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

F (18) = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

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Common factors between 8, 12 and 18 = 1, 2

$\therefore$ The H.C.F. of 8, 12 and 18 = 2

(v) Common factors between 24, 36, 45 and 60 are as follows:

F (24) = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

F (36) = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 18, 36

F (45) = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 45

F (60) = 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60

Common factors between 24, 36, 45, and 60 = 1, 3

$\therefore$ The H.C.F. of 24, 36, 45 and 60 = 3

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

(i) 5 and 8

(ii) 24 and 49

(iii) 40, 60 and 80

(iv) 48, 84 and 88

(v) 12, 16 and 28

Solution:

(i) The prime factors of 5 and 8 are as follows:

$$P_5 = 5$$

$$P_8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

No common prime factors between 5 and 8

Hence, H.C.F. of 5 and 8 = 1

(ii) The prime factors of 24 and 49 are as follows:

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$$P_{24} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{49} = 7 \times 7$$

No common prime factors between 24 and 49

Hence, H.C.F. of 24 and 49 = 1

(iii) The prime factors of 40, 60 and 80 are as follows:

$$P_{40} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$P_{60} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$P_{80} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

Common prime factors between 40, 60 and 80 = $2 \times 2 \times 5$

Hence, H.C.F. of 40, 60 and 80 = 20

(iv) The prime factors of 48, 84 and 88 are as follows:

$$P_{48} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{84} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$$

$$P_{88} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 11$$

Common prime factors between 48, 84 and 88 = 2×2

Hence, H.C.F. of 48, 84 and 88 = $2 \times 2 = 4$

(v) The prime factors of 12, 16 and 28 are as follows:

$$P_{12} = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{16} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$P_{28} = 2 \times 2 \times 7$$

Common prime factors between 12, 16 and 28 = 2×2

Hence, H.C.F. of 12, 16 and 28 = $2 \times 2 = 4$

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3. Using the division method, find the H.C.F. of the following:

(i) 16 and 24

(ii) 18 and 30

(iii) 7, 14 and 24

(iv) 70, 80, 120 and 150

(v) 32, 56 and 46

Solution:

(i) 16 and 24

Using division method, we get

16	24	1	
	16		
	8	16	2
		16	
		0	

Here, the last division is 8

Hence, H.C.F. of 16 and 24 = 8

(ii) 18 and 30

Using division method, we get

18	30	1		
	18			
	12	18	1	
		12		
		6	12	2
			12	
			0	

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Here, last division is 6

Hence, H.C.F. of 18 and 30 = 6

(iii) 7, 14 and 24

Using division method, we get

			7	24	3		
				21			
				3	7	2	
					6		
					1	3	3
						3	
						0	

7	14	2
	14	
	0	

Here, last division is 1

Hence, H.C.F. of 7, 14 and 24 = 1

(iv) 70, 80, 120 and 150

Using division method, we get

			70	80	1		
				70			
				10	70	7	
					70		
					0		

10	120	12
	120	
	0	

10	150	15
	150	
	0	

Here, last division is 10

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

(v) 32, 56 and 46

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Using division method, we get

32	56	1		
	32			
	24	32	1	
		24		
		8	24	3
			24	
			0	

8	46	5		
	40			
	6	8	1	
		6		
		2	6	3
			6	
			0	

Here, last division is 2

Hence, H.C.F. of 32, 56 and 46 = 2

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

(i) 45, 75 and 135

(ii) 48, 36 and 96

(iii) 66, 33 and 132

(iv) 24, 36, 60 and 132

(v) 30, 60, 90, and 105

Solution:

(i) 45, 75 and 135

The prime factors of 45, 75 and 135 are as follows:

$$P_{45} = 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

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$$P_{75} = 3 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$P_{135} = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

The common factors of 45, 75 and 135 = 3×5

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 45, 75 and 135 = 15

(ii) 48, 36 and 96

The prime factors of 48, 36 and 96 are as follows:

$$P_{48} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{36} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$P_{96} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

The common factors of 48, 36 and 96 = $2 \times 2 \times 3$

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 48, 36 and 96 = 12

(iii) 66, 33 and 132

The prime factors of 66, 33 and 132 are as follows:

$$P_{66} = 2 \times 3 \times 11$$

$$P_{33} = 3 \times 11$$

$$P_{132} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$$

The common factors of 66, 33 and 132 = 3×11

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 66, 33 and 132 = 33

(iv) 24, 36, 60 and 132

The prime factors of 24, 36, 60 and 132 are as follows:

$$P_{24} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$P_{36} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

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$$P_{60} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$P_{132} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$$

The common factors of 24, 36, 60 and 132 = $2 \times 2 \times 3$

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 24, 36, 60 and 132 = 12

(v) 30, 60, 90, and 105

The prime factors of 30, 60, 90 and 105 are as follows:

$$P_{30} = 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$P_{60} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$P_{90} = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$P_{105} = 3 \times 5 \times 7$$

The common factors of 30, 60, 90 and 105 = 3×5

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 30, 60, 90 and 105 = 15

5. Find the greatest number that divides each of 180, 225 and 315 completely.

Solution:

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

Using division method, the H.C.F of 180, 225 and 315 are shown below

180	225	1				
	180					
	45	180	4	45	315	7
		180			315	
		0			0	

Since last division is 45

$\therefore$ H.C.F. of 180, 225 and 315 = 45

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6. Show that 45 and 56 are co-prime numbers.

Solution:

The H.C.F. of two co-prime numbers is always 1

Using division method, the H.C.F. of 45 and 56 are shown below

45	56	1		
	45			
	11	45	4	
		44		
		1	11	11
			11	
			0	

Here, last division is 1

H.C.F. of 45 and 56 = 1

∴ 45 and 56 are co-prime numbers

7. Out of 15, 16, 21 and 28, find out all the pairs of co-prime numbers.

Solution:

15 and 16, 15 and 21, 15 and 28, 16 and 21, 16 and 28 and 21 and 28 will be the possible pairs

We know that the H.C.F. of two co-prime numbers is always 1

Using division method, the H.C.F. of pair 15 and 16 is given below

15	16	1	
	15		
	1	15	15
		15	
		0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 15 and 16 = 1

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Using division method, the H.C.F. of pair 15 and 21 is given below

15	21	1		
	15			
	6	15	2	
		12		
		3	6	2
			6	
			0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 15 and 21 = 3

Using division method, the H.C.F. of pair 15 and 28 is given below

15	28	1			
	15				
	13	15	1		
		13			
		2	13	6	
			12		
			1	2	2
				2	
				0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 15 and 28 = 1

Using division method, the H.C.F. of pair 16 and 21 is given below

16	21	1		
	16			
	5	16	3	
		15		
		1	5	5
			5	
			0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 16 and 21 = 1

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Using division method, the H.C.F. of 16 and 28 is given below

16	28	1		
	16			
	12	16	1	
		12		
		4	12	3
			12	
			0	

Hence, H.C.F. of 16 and 28 = 4

Using division method, the H.C.F. of 21 and 28 is given below

21	28	1		
	21			
	7	21	3	
		21		
		0		

Hence, H.C.F. of 21 and 28 = 7

∴ The pairs 15 and 16, 15 and 28 and 16 and 21 are co-prime numbers

8. Find the greatest number that will divide 93, 111 and 129, leaving remainder 3 in each case.

Solution:

First, decrease the leaving remainder 3 from numbers 93, 111 and 129 to find the required number

$$93 - 3 = 90$$

$$111 - 3 = 108$$

$$129 - 3 = 126$$

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

Using division method, the H.C.F. of 90, 108 and 126 is given below

90	108	1			
	90				
	18	90	5	18	126
		90			126
		0			0

Since, last division is 18

∴ H.C.F. of 90, 108 and 126 is 18

Hence, the greatest number that will divide 93, 111 and 129 is 18

Exercise 8(C) page no: 71

1. Using the common multiple method, find the L.C.M. of the following:

(i) 8, 12 and 24

(ii) 10, 15 and 20

(iii) 3, 6, 9 and 12

Solution:

(i) 8, 12 and 24

4	8	12	24
3	2	3	6
2	2	1	2
	1	1	1

We get,

$$\text{L.C.M} = 4 \times 3 \times 2$$

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$$= 24$$

Hence, L.C.M. of 8, 12 and 24 = 24

(ii) 10, 15 and 20

2	10	15	20
2	5	15	10
3	5	15	5
5	5	5	5
	1	1	1

We get,

$$\text{L.C.M} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$= 60$$

Hence, L.C.M. of 10, 15 and 20 = 60

(iii) 3, 6, 9 and 12

2	3	6	9	12
2	3	3	9	6
3	3	3	9	3
3	1	1	3	1
	1	1	1	1

We get,

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$= 36$$

Hence, L.C.M. of 3, 6, 9 and 12 = 36

2. Find the L.C.M. of each of the following groups of numbers, using (i) the prime factor method and (ii) the common division method:

(i) 18, 24 and 96

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(ii) 100, 150 and 200

(iii) 14, 21 and 98

(iv) 22, 121 and 33

(v) 34, 85 and 51

Solution:

(i) 18, 24 and 96

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 18, 24 and 96 are given below

Prime factors of 18 = $2 \times 3 \times 3$

Prime factors of 24 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

Prime factors of 96 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

= 288

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 18, 24 and 96 are given below

2	18	24	96
2	9	12	48
2	9	6	24
2	9	3	12
2	9	3	6
3	9	3	3
3	3	1	1
	1	1	1

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

= 288

(ii) 100, 150 and 200

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 100, 150 and 200 are given below

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Prime factor of 100 = $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$

Prime factor of 150 = $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

Prime factor of 200 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

= 600

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 100, 150 and 200 are given below

2	100	150	200
2	50	75	100
2	25	75	50
3	25	75	25
5	25	25	25
5	5	5	5
	1	1	1

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

= 600

(iii) 14, 21 and 98

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 14, 21 and 98 are given below

Prime factor of 14 = 2×7

Prime factor of 21 = 3×7

Prime factor of 98 = $2 \times 7 \times 7$

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$

= 294

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 14, 21 and 98 are given below

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2	14	21	98
3	7	21	49
7	7	7	49
7	1	1	7
	1	1	1

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$= 294$$

(iv) 22, 121 and 33

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 22, 121 and 33 are given below

$$\text{Prime factor of } 22 = 2 \times 11$$

$$\text{Prime factor of } 121 = 11 \times 11$$

$$\text{Prime factor of } 33 = 3 \times 11$$

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11$$

$$= 726$$

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 22, 121 and 33 are given below

2	22	121	33
3	11	121	33
11	11	121	11
11	1	11	1
	1	1	1

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11$$

$$= 726$$

(v) 34, 85 and 51

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 34, 85 and 51 are given below

$$\text{Prime factor of } 34 = 2 \times 17$$

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Prime factor of 85 = 5×17

Prime factor of 51 = 3×17

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17$

= 510

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 34, 85 and 51 are given below

2	34	85	51
3	17	85	51
5	17	85	17
17	17	17	17
	1	1	1

$\therefore$ L.C.M. = $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17$

= 510

3. The H.C.F. and the L.C.M. of two numbers are 50 and 300 respectively. If one of the numbers is 150, find the other one.

Solution:

Given

H.C.F. = 50

L.C.M. = 300

One number = 150

We know that,

Product of H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers is equal to product of those two numbers

For other number,

$$50 \times 300 = 150 \times \text{other number}$$

$$15000 / 150 = \text{other number}$$

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100 = other number

Hence, the other number is 100

4. The product of two numbers is 432 and their L.C.M. is 72. Find their H.C.F.

Solution:

Given

Product of two numbers = 432 and L.C.M. = 72

We know that,

Product of H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers is equal to product of those two numbers.

Now, to find H.C.F

$$\text{H.C.F.} \times 72 = 432$$

$$\text{H.C.F.} = 432 / 72$$

$$\text{H.C.F.} = 6$$

Hence, H.C.F. = 6

5. The product of two numbers is 19,200 and their H.C.F. is 40. Find their L.C.M.

Solution:

Given

Product of two numbers = 19200 and H.C.F. = 40

We know that,

Product of H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers is equal to product of those two numbers

Now, to find L.C.M.

$$40 \times \text{L.C.M.} = 19200$$

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 19200 / 40$$

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$$\text{L.C.M.} = 480$$

Hence, L.C.M. = 480

6. Find the smallest number which, when divided by 12, 15, 18, 24 and 36 leaves no remainder.

Solution:

The given numbers L.C.M. will be the least number which is exactly divisible 12, 15, 18, 24 and 36 and leaves no remainder

2	12	15	18	24	36
2	6	15	9	12	18
2	3	15	9	6	9
3	3	15	9	3	9
3	1	5	3	1	3
5	1	5	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$= 360$$

Hence, smallest required number = 360

7. Find the smallest number which, when increased by one is exactly divisible by 12, 18, 24, 32 and 40.

Solution:

First, let us find out the L.C.M. of 12, 18, 24, 32 and 40

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2	12	18	24	32	40
2	6	9	12	16	20
2	3	9	6	8	10
2	3	9	3	4	5
2	3	9	3	2	5
3	3	9	3	1	5
3	1	3	1	1	5
5	1	1	1	1	5
	1	1	1	1	1

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$= 1440$$

This can be written as

$$= 1439 + 1$$

Hence, 1439 is the smallest number which, when increased by one is exactly divisible by the given numbers

8. Find the smallest number which, on being decreased by 3, is completely divisible by 18, 36, 32 and 27.

Solution:

First, let us solve for L.C.M. of 18, 36, 32 and 27

2	18	36	32	27
2	9	18	16	27
2	9	9	8	27
2	9	9	4	27
2	9	9	2	27
3	9	9	1	27
3	3	3	1	9
3	1	1	1	3
	1	1	1	1

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$= 864$$

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This can be written as

$$= 867 - 3$$

Hence, 867 is the smallest number which, when decreased by 3 is exactly divisible by the given numbers



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