

Chapter-1

Exercise-1.2

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Class: X
Subject: Mathematics

1. Express each number as product of its prime factors: (i) 140 (ii) 156 (iii) 3825 (iv) 5005 (v) 7429

Solution:

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

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

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

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

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

2. Find the LCM and HCF of the following pairs of integers and verify that $\text{LCM} \times \text{HCF} = \text{product of the two numbers}$. (i) 26 and 91

Solution: Prime factors of 26 and 91 are:

$$26 = 2 \times 13$$

$$91 = 7 \times 13$$

$$\text{HCF}(26, 91) = 13$$

$$\text{LCM}(26, 91) = 2 \times 7 \times 13 = 182$$

VERIFICATION:

Taking LHS

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

Taking RHS

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

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

2. (ii) 510 and 92

Solution: Prime factors of 510 and 92 are:

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

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

$$\text{HCF}(510, 92) = 2$$

$$\text{LCM}(510, 92) = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17 \times 23 = 23460$$

VERIFICATION:

Taking LHS

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

Taking RHS

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

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

2. (iii) 336 and 54

Prime factors of 336 and 54 are:

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

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

$$\text{HCF}(336, 54) = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$\text{LCM}(336, 54) = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 = 3024$$

VERIFICATION:

Taking LHS

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

Taking RHS

$$\text{Product of given numbers} = 336 \times 54 = \underline{18144}$$

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

3. Find the LCM and HCF of the following integers by applying the prime factorisation method. (i) 12, 15 and 21

Solution: Prime factors of 12, 15 and 21 are:

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

$$15 = 3 \times 5$$

$$21 = 3 \times 7$$

$$\text{HCF} (12, 15, 21) = 3$$

$$\text{LCM} (12, 15, 21) = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 420$$

(ii) 17, 23 and 29

Solution: Prime factors of 17, 23 and 29 are

$$17 = 17 \times 1$$

$$23 = 23 \times 1$$

$$29 = 29 \times 1$$

$$\text{HCF} = 1$$

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

3. (iii) 8, 9 and 25

Solution: Prime factors of 8, 9 and 25 are

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

$$9 = 3 \times 3$$

$$25 = 5 \times 5$$

$$\text{HCF} = 1$$

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

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

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

$a = 306$ and $b = 657$ to find $\text{LCM} = ?$

$\text{LCM} \times \text{HCF} = \text{Product of two numbers } (a \times b)$

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

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

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

$$\text{LCM} = \frac{306 \times 657}{9} = \frac{201042}{9} = 22,338$$

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

Solution:

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 $10 = 2 \times 5$

Here, Prime factorization of $(6)^n = (2 \times 3)^n$

It can be observed that 5 is not in the prime factorization 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 .

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.

Solution: 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.

First expression = $7 \times 11 \times 13 + 13$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Taking 13 as common, we get } 13 \times (7 \times 11 + 1) &= 13 \times (77 + 1) = 13 \times 78 \\ &= 13 \times 13 \times 6 = 1,014\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Second expression} &= 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 + 5 = 5 \times (7 \times 6 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 + 1) \\ &= 5 \times (1008 + 1) = 5 \times 1009 = 5,045\end{aligned}$$

1009 cannot be factorized further. Therefore, the given expression has 5 and 1009 as its factors. Hence, it is a composite number.

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?

Solution: It can be observed that Ravi takes lesser time than Sonia for completing 1 round of the circular path. 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.

$$18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \quad \text{and, } 12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

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

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