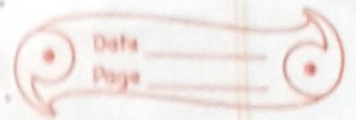


Factors and multiples

① Fill in the blanks.

① 1 is a factor of everyone.

② 2 is the first ever prime number.

③ The smallest multiple of a number is the number itself.

④ 0 is a multiple of every number.

⑤ Prime numbers are having

2 numbers of factors.

⑥ Choose the correct answer.

① Every number is a multiple of 1.

② ☐ 0 ☒ 1 ☐ 33 ☐ None.

⑦ Composite numbers are the numbers having more than two factors i.e other than 1 and the number itself.

@ 0 ☒ 1 @ 33 @ None

⑧ Every Composite number can be expressed as a product of all its prime factors.

@ Prime ☒ Composite @ HCF @ None

⑨ Composite numbers are having more than 2 factors.

@ ☒ 2 @ 1 @ 3 @ None

⑩ When a particular number is a multiple of 2 or more numbers, it is called a Common multiple.

Ⓐ LCM Ⓑ HCF Ⓒ Common multiple

Ⓓ None

⑪ Answer the following questions.

① Write the first five multiples of 18.

Ans First five multiples of 18 = 18, 36, 54, 72, 90.

⑫ Find the HCF of 40, 50, and 60 by prime factorization method.

ans

2	40
5	20
2	4
	2

2	50
5	25
	5

2	60
5	30
2	6
	3

$$40 = 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$50 = 2 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$60 = 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 5 = 10$$

⑬ Find the LCM of 36 and 52 by listing method.

Ans Multiples of 36 = 36, 72, 108, 144, 180, 216, 252, 288, 324, 360, 396, 432, 468

Multiples of 52 = 52, 104, 156, 208, 260, 312, 364, 416, 468

So, LCM of 36 and 52 is = 468

⑭ Find the LCM of 15 and 90 by common division method.

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 5 & 15, 90 \\
 \hline
 3 & 3, 18 \\
 \hline
 2 & 1, 6 \\
 \hline
 3 & 1, 3 \\
 \hline
 & 1, 1
 \end{array}$$

So, The LCM of 15 and 90 is =

$$5 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 = 90$$