

#### **EXERCISE 5C**

Q1

#### Answer:

$$A = 6$$
  
:  $A + 7 = 6 + 7 = 13$ 

1 is carried over.

$$(1+5+8)=14$$

1 is carried over.

$$\begin{array}{l} \therefore B = 4 \\ \text{and } C = 1 \end{array}$$

$$A = 6, B = 4 \text{ and } C = 1$$

Q2

#### Answer:

$$A = 7, A + 6 = 7 + 6 = 13$$
 (1 is carried over)

$$(1+B+9) = 17$$
, or  $B = 7$  (1 is carried over)

$$A = 7$$
,  $B = 7$  and  $C = 4$  (1 is carried over)

$$\therefore A = 7, B = 7 \ and \ C = 4$$

## Answer:

$$A + A + A = A$$
 (with 1 being carried over)

This is satisfied if A is equal to 5.

When A=5:

$$A + A + A = 15$$
 (1 is carried over)

Or 
$$B\!=\!1$$

$$A = 5 \text{ and } B = 1$$

# Q4

#### Answer:

First look at the left column, which is:

$$6 - A = 3$$

This implies that the maximum value of A can be 3.

$$A \leq 3$$
 ... (1)

The next column has the following:

$$A - B = 7$$

To reconcile this with equation (1), borrowing is involved.

We know:

$$12 - 5 = 7$$

$$A = 2 \text{ and } B = 5$$

### Q5

#### Answer:

$$5 - A = 9$$

This implies that 1 is borrowed.

We know:

$$15 - 6 = 9$$

$$A = 6$$

$$B - 5 = 8$$

This implies that 1 is borrowed.

$$13 - 5 = 8$$

But 1 has also been lent

$$B = 4$$

$$C-2=2$$

This implies that 1 has been len

$$C = 5$$

$$A = 6$$
,  $B = 4$  and  $C = 5$ 

Q6

Answer:

 $(\mathbf{B} \times 3) = \mathbf{B}$ 

Then, B can either be 0 or 5.

If B is 5, then 1 will be carried.

Then,  $A \times 3 + 1 = A$  will not be possible for any number.

 $A \times 3 = A$  is possible for either 0 or 5.

If we take A = 0, then all number will become 0. However, this is not possible.

 $\therefore$  A = 5 Then, 1 will be carried.

 $\begin{array}{l} \therefore \ \mathbf{C} = 1 \\ \therefore \ \mathbf{A} = 5, \ \mathbf{B} = 0 \ \text{and} \ \mathbf{C} = 1 \end{array}$ 

# Q7

#### Answer:

$$A \times B = B \Rightarrow A = 1$$

In the question:

First digit = B+1

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*\*\*