

Playing with Numbers Ex 2.10 Q7

Answer:

First, we have to find the LCM of 8, 15, and 21.

Prime factorisation of 8 = $2 \times 2 \times 2$ Prime factorisation of 15 = 3×5 Prime factorisation of 21 = 3×7 Therefore, required LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 840$.

The number nearest to 1,00,000 and exactly divisible by each of 8, 15, and 21 should also be exactly divisible by their LCM (i.e. 840).

We have to divide 1,00,000 by 840.

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840) 100000 (119

840

1600

840

7600

7560

40
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Remainder = 40

- \therefore Number just greater than 1,00,000 and exactly divisible by 840 = 1,00,000 + (840 40) = 1,00,000 + 800 = 1,00,800
- ∴ Required number = 1,00,800

Playing with Numbers Ex 2.10 Q8

Answer:

First bus stop at which both the buses will stop together = LCM of 6th block and 8th block

Prime factorisation of $6 = 2 \times 3$ Prime factorisation of $8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$ \therefore Required LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$

Hence, the first bus stop at which both the buses will stop together will be at the 24th block.

Playing with Numbers Ex 2.10 Q9

Answer:

We have to find the LCM of 220 m and 300 m.

Prime factorisation of 220 = $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 11$ Prime factorisation of 300 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$ \therefore Required LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 11 = 3,300$

Hence, 3,300 m far is the next heap that lies at the foot of a pole.

Playing with Numbers Ex 2.10 Q10

Answer:

It is given that when we divide the number by 28, the remainder is 8 and when we divide the number by 32 the remainder is 12

We observe:

28 - 8 = 20

32 - 12 = 2

:. Required number = 224 - 20 = 204

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