



Exercise 3B

Q5

Answer :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad & 6784 + 9999 \\ &= 6784 + (10000 - 1) \\ &= (6784 + 10000) - 1 && \text{(Using associative property of addition)} \\ &= 16784 - 1 \\ &= 16783 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad & 10578 + 99999 \\ &= 10578 + (100000 - 1) \\ &= (10578 + 100000) - 1 && \text{(Using associative property of addition)} \\ &= 110578 - 1 \\ &= 110577 \end{aligned}$$

Q6

Answer :

For any whole numbers a , b and c , we have:

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

Let $a = 2$, $b = 3$ and $c = 4$ [we can take any values for a , b and c]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= (a + b) + c \\ &= (2 + 3) + 4 \\ &= 5 + 4 \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= a + (b + c) \\ &= a + (b + c) && [\because \text{Whole numbers follow the commutative law}] \\ &= 2 + (3 + 4) \\ &= 2 + 7 \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore This shows that associativity (in addition) is one of the properties of whole numbers.

Q7

Answer :

In a magic square, the sum of each row is equal to the sum of each column and the sum of each main diagonal. By using this concept, we have:

(i)

4	9	2
3	5	7
8	1	6

(ii)

16	2	12
6	10	14
8	18	4

(iii)

2	15	16	5
9	12	11	6
13	8	7	10
14	3	4	17

(iv)

7	18	17	4
8	13	14	11
12	9	10	15
19	6	5	16

Q8

Answer :

(i) F (false). The sum of two odd numbers may not be an odd number. Example: $3 + 5 = 8$, which is an even number.

(ii) T (true). The sum of two even numbers is an even number. Example: $2 + 4 = 6$, which is an even number.

(iii) T (true). The sum of an even and an odd number is an odd number. Example: $5 + 4 = 9$, which is an odd number.

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