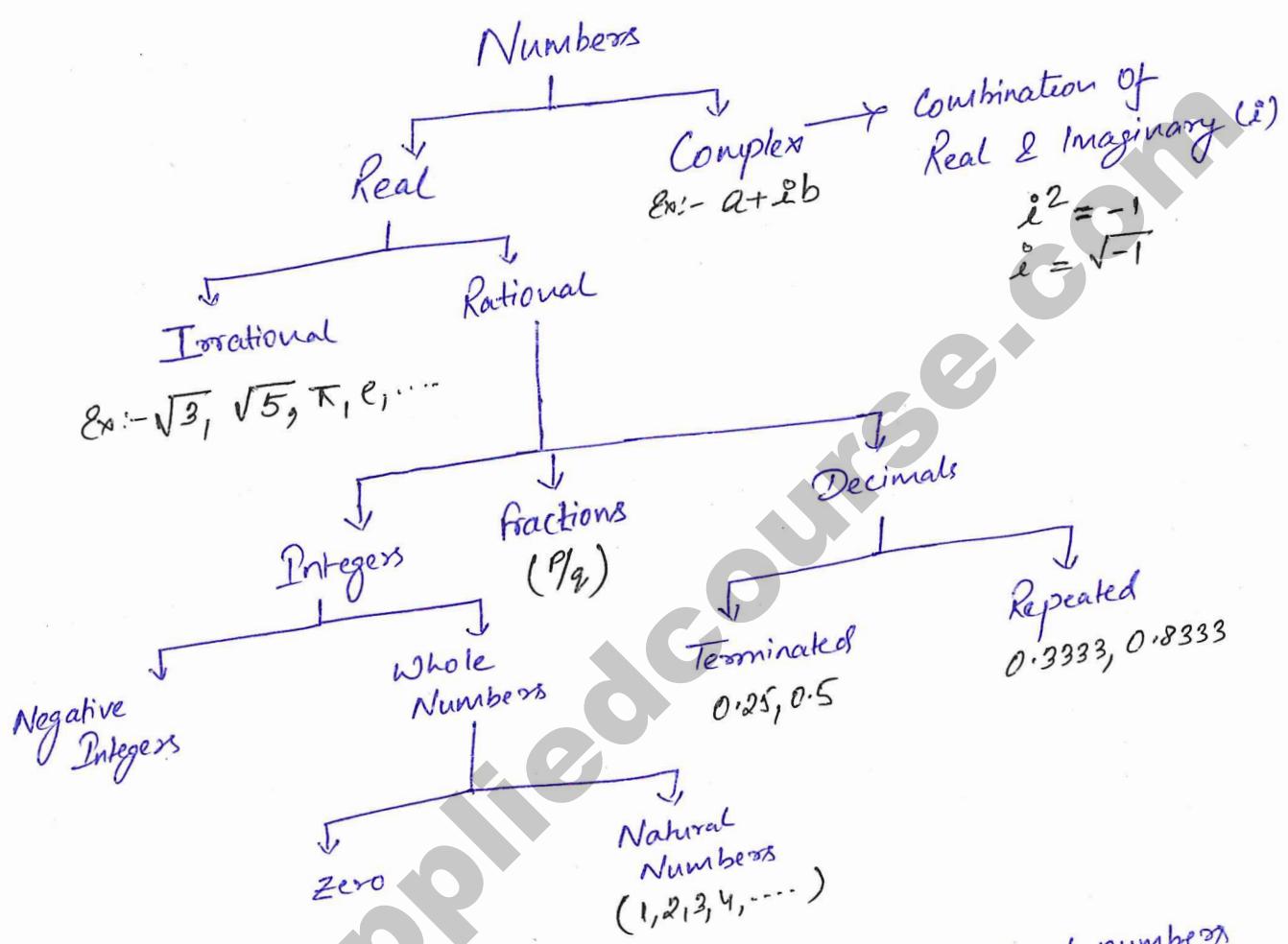


ClassificationNatural Numbers:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ..., 30

All counting numbers are called natural numbers and denoted as N.

Even Numbers :- It is a set of all integers divisible by 2.
It is denoted as $2n$.

Example:- -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, ...

Odd Numbers :- It is set of all integers not divisible by 2.
We can also say that numbers which are not even are odd. It is denoted as $(2n-1)$ or $(2n+1)$

Example:- -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7, ...

Properties

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

Even + Even = Even

$$2 * 4 = 8$$

Even * Even = Even

$$8 - 6 = 2$$

Even - Even = Even

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

 Even \div Even = Odd
or
Even

$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

$$4 + 3 = 7$$

Even + Odd = Odd

$$4 * 3 = 12$$

Even * Odd = Even

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

 Even \div odd = Even

$$7 - 4 = 3$$

Even - Odd = Odd

$$3 + 7 = 10$$

Odd + Odd = Even

$$7 - 3 = 4$$

Odd - Odd = Even

$$7 * 3 = 21$$

Odd * Odd = Odd

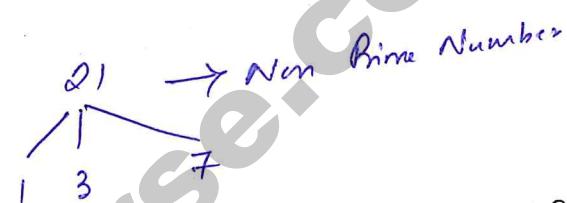
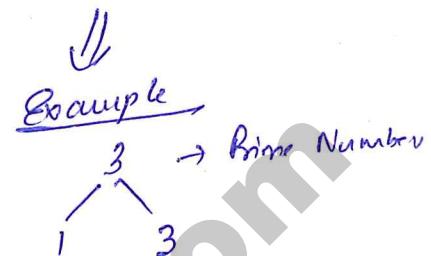
$$21 \div 3 = 7$$

 Odd \div Odd = Odd

$\text{Odd} \div \text{Even} \rightarrow \text{Never Possible}$

Prime Number: Any natural number which is divisible by 1 and itself. It can only have 2 factors.

Example: - 2, 3, 5, 7, ... etc.



Number of Prime Numbers between

1-100 (25)

2	11	23	31	41
3	13	29	37	43
5	17			47
7	19			

1-200 (46)

53 61 71
59 67 73
79

100-200 (21) 46-25

83 97
89

Properties

1) 2 is the only even prime number, and lowest prime number.

2) lowest odd prime number is 3.

3) The remainder of the divisor of the square of a prime number

is 5 divided by 12 or 24 is 1.

$$5 = \frac{25}{12} \text{ or } \frac{25}{24} = \text{Remainder 1}$$

$$13 = \frac{169}{12} \text{ or } \frac{169}{24} = \text{Remainder 1}$$

$$31 = \frac{961}{12} \text{ or } \frac{961}{24} = \text{Remainder 1}$$

Prime numbers between 100 and 200

101	113	127	131	149	151	163	173	181	191
103			137		157	167	179		193
107				139					197
109									199

Twin Primes: A pair of prime numbers having a difference two.

Example $\Rightarrow (3, 5), (5, 7), (11, 13), (107, 109), (41, 43), \dots$

Co-Prime: Two or more numbers that have no common factor other than 1.

\hookrightarrow Other name is Relatively Prime or Mutually Prime.

Example: $(13, 15), (21, 22)$

Properties

1) Any two consecutive natural numbers are co-prime.

$(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (71, 72), \dots$

2) If two numbers having HCF 1, that numbers are said to be co-prime.

$(15, 16)$

3) Any two prime numbers are said to be co-prime.

$(31, 37)$

4) When two numbers are said to be co-prime, the LCM of two numbers will be the product of given two numbers

Example: LCM for 4, 5

$$\text{LCM} = 4 \times 5 = 20.$$

Composite Number: Any natural number having atleast one factor other than 1 and itself

Example :- 4, 6, 8, 9, ...

$$1 \times 4, 2 \times 2 \rightarrow 1, 2, 4$$

⊗ Note:- 1 is neither prime nor composite number.

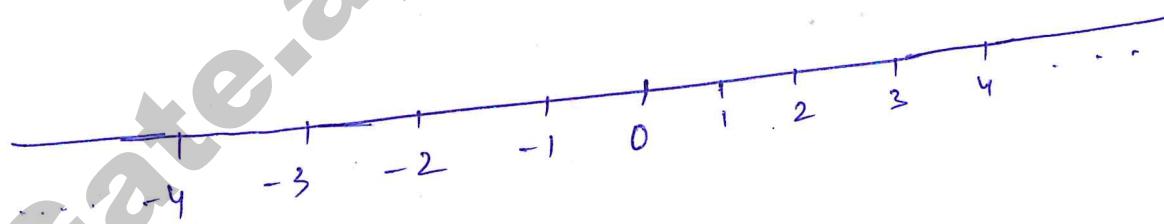
Whole Number^(w): When you include 0 to the set of natural numbers.

$$W = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots]$$

Integers^(Z) \Rightarrow When you include negative integers to the set of whole numbers.

$$Z = \{ \dots, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots \}$$

Representation of integers on Number line



$$\textcircled{a} -1 > -4$$

$$-5 < -8$$

$$\textcircled{b} 4 > 1$$

$$8 > 5$$

⊗ Note \Rightarrow 0 is neither positive nor negative.

$$\text{Non negative} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$\text{Non Positive} = \{0, -1, -2, -3, \dots\}$$

Properties on Sign Conversions

$$(a) + (b) = a+b$$
$$(-a) + (b) = b-a \quad | \text{ Result} \\ + \text{ or } -$$

$$a + (-b) = a - b$$
$$(-a) + (-b) = -(a+b)$$
$$\ast \quad (-a) * b = -ab = a * (-b)$$
$$\dagger \quad (-a) * (-b) = ab$$

$$1+2 = 3$$
$$-3+5 = 5-3 = 2$$
$$-5+3 = 3-5 = -2$$

$$+4) + (-6) = -10$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} a+(-b) & & b+(-a) \\ 4-6 & \neq & 6-4 \\ \Rightarrow -2 & \neq & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -5 * -3 = 15 \\ -5 * 3 = -15 \\ 5 * -3 = -15 \end{array}$$

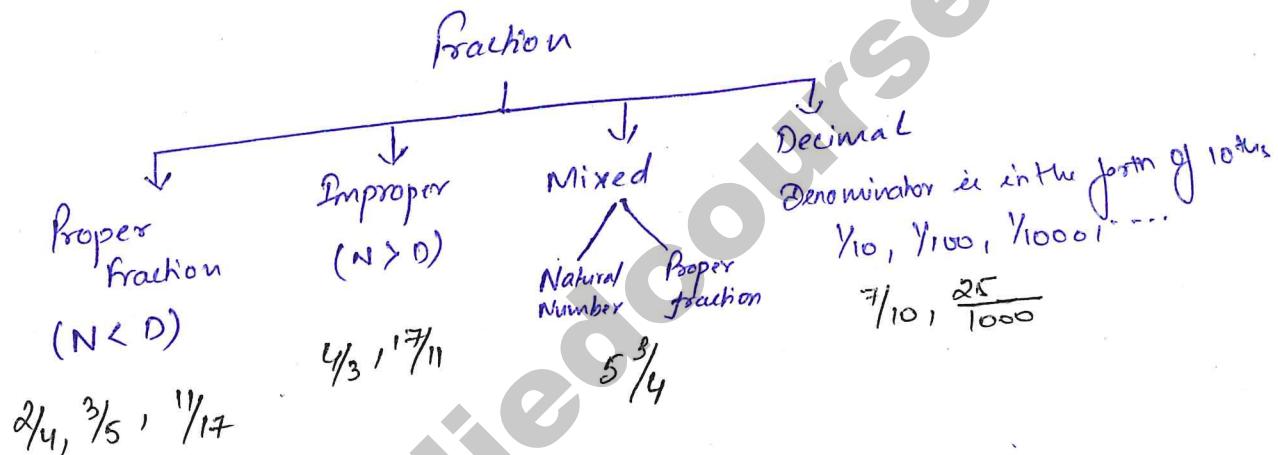
Fractions: Any number is written in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$ where $q \neq 0$.
 p, q are called term.

There are 4 pieces of cake

Out of which 2 pieces was eaten $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{4}$ of cake was eaten ($\frac{p}{q}$ form)

Out of which 3 pieces was eaten $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$ of cake was eaten

numerator (N) $\frac{2}{4}$ denominator (D)



Note:- Improper \leftrightarrow Mixed

$$5\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \frac{23}{4}$$

$$7\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \frac{23}{3}$$

$$5\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 5 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$7\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 7 + \frac{2}{3}$$

Example

$$4\frac{3}{7} + 9\frac{6}{7} = 4 + \frac{3}{7} + 9 + \frac{6}{7} = 13 + \frac{9}{7}$$

$$= 13 + 1\frac{2}{7}$$

$$= 14\frac{2}{7}$$

Decimal: A number which have decimal point in it.

Example:- $\underline{2.5}$, $\underline{3.25}$, $\underline{4.173}$, etc

$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$

[when decimal point increases the zeroes increases]

$$2.5 \Rightarrow 2\frac{5}{10}$$

(or)

$$\frac{25}{10}$$

Place Value Chart

Places	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousands
Value	10000	1000	100	10	1	.	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$

Example

$56327 \rightarrow$ five digit number

5 6 3 2 7
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Ten Thousands Thousands Hundreds Tens unit

Right to left

Place Value

$$5 \times 10000 + 6 \times 1000 + 3 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 7 \times 1$$

$$50000 + 6000 + 300 + 20 + 7$$

Place Value of 3
 $= 3 \times 100 = 300$

$4327 \rightarrow$ The place value of 4

$$4 \times 1000 = 4000$$

327.98
 ↓ ↗
 integral part Decimal number
 or
 whole number

$$3 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 9 \times \frac{1}{10} + 8 \times \frac{1}{100}$$

240.987 . Place value of 7 = $\frac{7}{1000}$

$\frac{6}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{1000}$
 Place value of 2 = 2×10
 ① Place value indicates the position and face value indicates the value.

FACE VALUE → Face value of a digit is always fixed.

8637

Face Value of 6 = 6.

Place Value of 6 = $6 \times 100 = 600$.

24397

Face Value of 9 = 9

Place Value of 9 = $9 \times 10 = 90$

Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 23.1 \\ + 1.23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23.10 \\ + 1.23 \\ \hline 24.33 \end{array}$$

Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23.10 \\
 - 1.23 \\
 \hline
 21.87
 \end{array}$$

Multiplication

$$13 \times 1.1 = \boxed{13 \times 11} = 140.3$$

assuming no decimal

$$3.8 \times 4.6 = \boxed{38 \times 46} = 17.48$$

Division

$$65 \div 1.3 = \frac{65}{1.3} = \frac{65}{13} \times 10$$

$$65 \div 1.32 = \frac{65}{1.32} = \frac{65}{132} \times 100$$

Decimals

↓
Terminated

$$\frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$

$$\frac{10}{8} = 1.25$$

↓
Repeated or Recurring

$$\frac{1}{3} = 0.33333 = 0.\overline{3}$$

$$\frac{8}{3} = 2.66666 = 2.\overline{6}$$

↓
Mixed Recurring

$$3.67454545$$

$$= 3.6\overline{745}$$

↓
Non Recurring

$$3.24678263$$

↓
Pure Recurring

$$0.\overline{3} = 0.33333\dots$$

$$2.\overline{6} = 2.66666\dots$$

$$9.\overline{45} = 9.454545\dots$$

Convert Recurring decimal to fraction

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 0.\overline{7} = 0.777777\ldots$$

$$x = 0.77777\ldots$$

$$10x = 7.77777\ldots$$

$$10x = 7 + 0.77777\ldots$$

$$10x = 7 + x$$

$$9x = 7$$

$$x = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 0.1\overline{7} = 0.177777\ldots$$

$$x = 0.177777\ldots$$

$$10x = 1.77777\ldots$$

$$100x = 17.77777\ldots$$

$$100x = 16 + 1.77777\ldots$$

$$100x = 16 + 10x$$

$$90x = 16$$

$$x = \frac{16}{90}$$

Trick

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 0.\overline{7} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 0.\overline{54} = \frac{54}{99}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 2.357357357\ldots = 2.\overline{357} = 2 + 0.\overline{357}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{357}{999}$$

$$= 2 \frac{357}{999} \quad (\text{or}) \quad \frac{2355}{999}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad 0.\overline{17} = \frac{17 - 1}{90} = \frac{16}{90}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad 0.\overline{117} = \frac{117 - 11}{900} = \frac{106}{900}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad 0.8\overline{737373} = 0.\overline{873} = \frac{873 - 8}{990} = \frac{865}{990}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad 0.\overline{78943} = \frac{78943 - 78}{99900} = \frac{78865}{99900}$$

\textcircled{e} Write $6.\overline{6}$ in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 6.\overline{6} &= 6 + 0.\overline{6} \\ &= 6 + \frac{6}{9} \\ &= 6\frac{6}{9} \\ &= \frac{60}{9} \\ &= \frac{20}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(0x) \quad 6.\overline{6} = \frac{66 - 6}{9} = \frac{60}{9}$$

$$\textcircled{f} \quad 0.\overline{63} + 0.\overline{37}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{63}{99} + \frac{37}{99} \\ &= \frac{100}{99} \end{aligned}$$

Q) Write $3.\overline{24}$ in the form of $\frac{P}{Q}$

$$3.\overline{24} = 3 + 0.\overline{24} = \frac{324 - 3}{99} = \frac{321}{99}$$

Q) $12.\overline{34} + 28.\overline{26}$

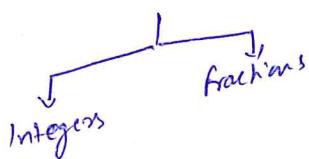
$$= \frac{1234 - 12}{99} + \frac{2826 - 28}{99}$$

$$= \frac{1222}{99} + \frac{2798}{99}$$

$$= \frac{4020}{99}$$

$$= \frac{1340}{33}$$

Rational Number: A number which denotes in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$ where, p, q are integers & $q \neq 0$.



Set of rational numbers encloses the set of integers and fractions.

Rational number can be written as ratio (ratio, i.e., simple fraction).

$$1.5 = \frac{15}{10} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (or) } (3:2)$$

$$7 = \frac{7}{1}$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = 0.\overline{6666} \text{ (repeating)}$$

Few numbers cannot be expressed in ratio or fractions \Rightarrow

Irrational
Numbers.

$$\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{2}, \pi, e \\ \downarrow \\ 2.7182818\ldots \\ \downarrow \\ 3.142859\ldots \end{array}$$

Note:- $\sqrt{2} * \sqrt{2} = 2$ (rational)

$$\sqrt{5} * \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ (irrational)}$$

$$\sqrt{10} * \sqrt{10} = 10 \text{ (rational)}$$

Real Numbers: All numbers represented on the number line are called real numbers.

$$2, 3, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}, -3, \frac{3}{2}, \text{ etc.}$$

Complex Numbers!- It is combination of real & imaginary numbers. $a+ib$, where a and b are real numbers; i is an imaginary.

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$a+ib$

$$\frac{3+i}{\downarrow} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Real} \\ \text{Imaginary} \end{matrix}$$

$$i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i^3 = (i)(i^2) \\ = -i$$

$$i^4 = (i^2)^2 \\ = (-1)^2 \\ = 1$$

$$i^{240} = 1$$

$$i^{39} = i^{36} * i^3 \\ = 1 * -i \\ = -i$$

$$i^{69} = i^{68} * i^1 \\ = i$$

Conjugate of Complex Number

$a+bi \rightarrow$ complex number

$a-bi \rightarrow$ conjugate of complex number

$$(a+bi)(a-bi) = a^2 - abi + abi - b^2 i^2 = a^2 - b^2 i^2$$

$$\boxed{(a+bi)(a-bi) = a^2 + b^2}$$

Division

$$\textcircled{A} \quad \frac{3+5i}{2-3i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3+5i}{2-3i} \times \frac{2+3i}{2+3i} \\ &= \frac{(3+5i)(2+3i)}{(2-3i)(2+3i)} \\ &= \frac{6+9i+10i+15i^2}{4+9} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{19i - 9}{13} \quad (\text{or}) \quad -\frac{9}{13} + \frac{19}{13}i$$

\textcircled{B} What is the value of $(\sqrt{-1})^{4n+1} + (\sqrt{-1})^{4n+3}$, where n is a natural number.

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sqrt{-1})^{4n+1} + (\sqrt{-1})^{4n+3} \\ & (\sqrt{-1})^{4n+1} + (\sqrt{-1})^{4n+1} \times (\sqrt{-1})^2 \\ & (\sqrt{-1})^{4n+1} (1 + (\sqrt{-1})^2) \\ & (\sqrt{-1})^{4n+1} [1 + -1] \\ & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Consecutive Number ! A series of numbers in which the next number is 1 more than the previous number.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, ...

31, 32, 33, 34, ...

Three types

1) Consecutive Natural Numbers

21, 22, 23, 24, ...

2) Consecutive Even Numbers

20, 22, 24, 26, 28, ...
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 2 2 2

3) Consecutive Odd Numbers

13, 15, 17, 19, 21, ...
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 2 2 2

5 Consecutive Natural Numbers

1st way = $x, x+1, x+2, x+3, x+4$

2nd way = $x+2, x+1, x, x-1, x-2$

5 Consecutive Even Numbers

1st way = $x, x+2, x+4, x+6, x+8$

2nd way = $x+4, x+2, x, x-2, x-4$

Q) The sum of 5 consecutive odd numbers is 155. What is the largest number?

$$x, x+2, x+4, x+6, x+8$$

$$x+x+2+x+4+x+6+x+8 = 155$$

$$5x+20 = 155$$

$$5x = 135$$

$$x = 27$$

$$x+8 = 35$$

(OR)

$$x-4, x-2, x, x+2, x+4$$

$$x-4+x-2+x+x+2+x+4 = 155$$

$$5x = 155$$

$$x = 31$$

$$x+4 = 31+4 = 35$$

Properties

1) The product of any 3 consecutive numbers is always divisible by 6.

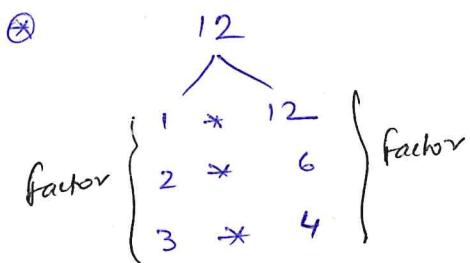
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{10 \times 11 \times 12}{6}, \quad \frac{21 \times 22 \times 23}{6}$$

2) The product of any ~~or~~ consecutive integers (numbers) is divisible by $n!$.

\textcircled{2} 5 consecutive Integers

$5!$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{11 \times 12 \times 13 \times 14 \times 15}{5!} \\ &= \frac{11 \times 12 \times 13 \times 14 \times 15}{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} \end{aligned}$$



Factor:- Factor is the number which divides the given number.

Every number has 1 and itself as factors
 ↪ Improper factors

Factors $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2, 3, 4, 6, \dots \rightarrow \text{Proper factor} \\ 1, 12 \rightarrow \text{Improper factor} \end{array} \right.$

Multiple:- Given number divided by other number.

$24, 36, 48, 60$ are multiples of 12
 ↓
 Multiples

factor = divides

Multiple = Divided by

Prime Factorization: Product should be in the combination of Prime Number

$$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ / \backslash \\ 1 * 12 \\ 2 * 6 \\ 3 * 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \sqrt{12} \\ \quad 2 \sqrt{6} \\ \quad \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$12 = 2^2 * 3$$

★ for the number 120, find

- Number of factors
- Sum of factors
- Number of even factors
- Number of odd factors

$$\begin{array}{c}
 120 \\
 / \quad \backslash \\
 1 * 120 \\
 2 * 60 \\
 3 * 40 \\
 4 * 30 \\
 5 * 24 \\
 6 * 20 \\
 8 * 15 \\
 10 * 12
 \end{array}$$

Factors	
(1, 120)	(2, 60)
(3, 40)	(4, 30)
(5, 24)	
(6, 20)	(8, 15)
(10, 12)	

(ii) 16 factors

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(iii)} \quad 1+120+2+60+3+40+4+30+5+24 \\
 & +6+20+8+15+10+12 = 360
 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) 120, 2, 60, 40, 30, 24, 6, 20, 8, 10, 12

Total = 12 factors

(v) $16 - 12 = 4$ factors / 1, 3, 5, 15

P_1, P_2, P_3 are different prime numbers

Trick

Step 1:- Prime factorization.

$$120 = 2^3 \times 3 \times 5 = 2^3 \times 3^1 \times 5^1$$

$$N = P_1^a \times P_2^b \times P_3^c \times \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{No. of factors} &= (a+1) + (b+1) + (c+1) \\
 &= (3+1)(1+1)(1+1) \\
 &= 4 \times 2 \times 2 = 16
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sum of factors} = \frac{(P_1^{a+1} - 1)(P_2^{b+1} - 1)(P_3^{c+1} - 1) \dots}{(P_1 - 1)(P_2 - 1)(P_3 - 1) \dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sum of factors} &= \frac{2^{3+1}-1}{2-1} * \frac{3^{1+1}-1}{3-1} * \frac{5^{1+1}-1}{5-1} \\ &= 15 * 8/2 * 24/4 \\ &= 360\end{aligned}$$

(Q2)

$$\begin{aligned}(2^0+2^1+2^2+2^3)(3^0+3^1)(5^0+5^1) \\ = (15)(4)(6) \\ = 360\end{aligned}$$

No. of even factor:

$$120 = 2^3 * 3^1 * 5^1 \quad N = e^x * p_1^a * p_2^b * \dots$$

e = even prime numbers
 p = odd prime numbers

$$\begin{aligned}\text{No. of even factors} &= n * (a+1) * (b+1) * \dots \\ &= 3 * (1+1) * (1+1) \\ &= 3 * 2 * 2 \\ &= 12\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{No. of odd factors} &= \text{Just eliminate even factors.} \\ &= (a+1)(b+1) \\ &= (1+1)(1+1) \\ &= 2 * 2 \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$

(Q3)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total factors} &= 16 \\ \text{Total Odd factors} &= 4 \\ \text{Total even factors} &= 16 - 4 = 12\end{aligned}$$

Q) for the number 7200. find

- (i) No. of factors
- (ii) sum of factors

- (iii) No. of even factors
- (iv) No. of odd factors.

$$7200 = 72 \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8 \times 9 \times 25 \times 4 \\ &= 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 2^2 \\ &= 2^5 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$N = P_1^a \times P_2^b \times P_3^c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of factors} &= (a+1)(b+1)(c+1) \\ &= (5+1)(2+1)(2+1) \\ &= 6 \times 3 \times 3 = 54 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum of factors} &= \frac{P_1^{a+1}-1}{P_1-1} \times \frac{P_2^{b+1}-1}{P_2-1} \times \frac{P_3^{c+1}-1}{P_3-1} \\ &= \frac{2^6-1}{2-1} \times \frac{3^3-1}{3-1} \times \frac{5^2-1}{5-1} \\ &= 63 \times \frac{63}{2} \times \frac{124}{4} \\ &= 25,389 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{No. of odd factors} = (2+1)(2+1) = 9$$

$$\text{No. of even factors} = \text{Total factors} - \text{Odd factors} = 54 - 9 = 45$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of even factors} &= \text{Total factors} - \text{Odd factors} \\ &\quad (\text{or}) \\ &= (5)(2+1)(2+1) \\ &= 5 \times 3 \times 3 \\ &= 45. \end{aligned}$$

1) Divisible by 2 : If the last / unit digit is even.
i.e., 0, 2, 4, 6, 8.

Ex:- 7392

2) Divisible by 3 : If the sum of the digits of the given number is divisible by 3.

$$\text{Ex:- } 6393 = 6+3+9+3 = 21$$

3) Divisible by 4 : If the last two digits is divisible by 4.

Ex:- 2300, 1996

4) Divisible by 5 : If the unit digit is '0' or '5'.

Ex:- 995, 250

5) Divisible by 6 : The number should simultaneously divisible by 2 and 3.

$$\text{Ex:- } 528 \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow \\ \div 6}} \xrightarrow{\text{divisible by 2}} 5+2+8=15 \xrightarrow{\text{divisible by 3}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ex:- } 508 \quad \checkmark \div 2 \\ \downarrow \quad \times \div 3 \\ \times \div 6 \end{array}$$

6) Divisible by 7:

$$\begin{aligned} 1071 &\div 7 \\ 1071 &= 107 - 1 \times 2 \\ &= 105 \\ 105 &= 10 - 5 \times 2 \\ &= 0 \\ 1071 &\text{ is divisible by 7} \end{aligned}$$

$$939715 \div 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 939 \\ 715 \\ \hline 224 \end{array}$$

224 is divisible by 7

Hence, 939715 is divisible by 7.

7) Divisible by 8 : If the last 3 digits is divisible by 8.

Ex:- 3954048

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \div 8 \checkmark \\ \downarrow \\ \div 8 \checkmark \end{array}$$

34728

$$\begin{array}{r} 728 \div 8 = 91 \\ \downarrow \\ \div 8 \checkmark \end{array}$$

8) Divisible by 9 : If the sum of the digits is divisible by 9.

Ex:- 732987 = $7+3+2+9+8+7$

$$\begin{array}{r} \downarrow \\ \div 9 \checkmark \end{array} = 36 \div 9 \checkmark$$

$$5 \cancel{2} 8 = 5+2+8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \downarrow \\ \div 9 \times \end{array} = 15 \div 9 \times$$

1 2 3 4 5 6
6 0 3 5 5 9
 $\downarrow \downarrow$

9) Divisible by 11:

$$\text{Sum of odd places} = 6+3+5=14$$

$$\text{Sum of even places} = 0+5+9=14$$

After doing the sum, we need to find the difference of

the above two

Here difference is $14-14=0$.

So if difference is 0 or multiple of 11 then we

say that it is divisible by 11.

8 6 8 4 5

$$\text{Sum of odd place} = 8+8+5 = 21$$

$$\text{Sum of even place} = 6+4 = 10$$

$$\text{Difference} = 21 - 10 = 11$$

Hence divisible by 11.

⊕ Find the value of K, if $K35624$ is divisible by 11?

$K35624$

$$\text{Sum of odd places} = K+5+2 = 7+K$$

$$\text{Sum of even places} = 3+6+4 = 13$$

Difference should be either 0 or multiple of 11.

$$K+7 - 13 = 0$$

$$K = 6$$

⊕ If $42573K$ is divisible by 72 then the value of K is

a) 4

b) 5

c) 6

d) 7

$$\frac{42573K}{72} = \frac{42573K}{8 \times 9}$$

$$\frac{73K}{8} = \begin{matrix} (\text{a}) \\ (\text{b}) \end{matrix} \frac{734}{8} \times$$

$$\begin{matrix} (\text{c}) \\ (\text{d}) \end{matrix} \frac{735}{8} \times$$

$$\begin{matrix} (\text{e}) \\ (\text{f}) \end{matrix} \frac{736}{8} = 92 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{matrix} (\text{g}) \\ (\text{h}) \end{matrix} \frac{737}{8} \times$$

(e)

$$\therefore K = 6.$$

$$4+2+5+7+3+K = \frac{21+K}{9} = \frac{21+6}{9} = \frac{27}{9} \therefore K=6.$$

Q) Find the value of K if 97215K6 is divisible by 11

97215K6

$$\text{Sum of odd places} = 9+2+5+6 = 22$$

$$\text{Sum of even places} = 7+1+K = 8+K$$

Difference can either be 0 or multiple of 11.

$$22 - (8+K) = 0$$

$$14 - K = 0$$

$K = 14$ (Not possible as single digit is required)

$$22 - (8+K) = 11$$

$$8+K = 11$$

$$K = 3$$

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Divisibility Rules

$$30 \div 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Divisor} \\ \uparrow \\ 7) 30 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Dividend} \\ \rightarrow \\ 4 \rightarrow \text{Quotient} \\ \hline 2 \rightarrow \text{Remainder} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{D) N(R)}{(R)}$$

$$30 = 7 \times 4 + 2$$

$$\text{Number (Dividend)} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

$$-30 \div 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -30 \\ 7) \overline{28} \end{array} \quad | 4$$

Remainder is Non-negative.

In this case remainder is $7 - 2 = 5$

$$42 \div 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 5) \overline{40} \end{array} \quad | 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ \hline 5 \end{array} = 8.4$$

8 is integral part (Quotient)

0.4 is Decimal part

$\frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$ (numerator 2 is the remainder)

Properties on Divisibility

1) If a is divisible by b then ac is also divisible by b .

Ex:- 54 is divisible by 3

$378 = 54 \times 7$ is also divisible by 3.

2) If a is divisible by b and b is divisible by c then a is divisible by c .

Ex:- 875 is divisible by 25

25 is divisible by 5

Hence 875 should also be divisible by 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 875 \\ \overline{)125} \\ 7 \\ \hline 17 \\ \overline{)14} \\ 14 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

3) If n is divided by d and m is divided by same divisor d then $(n+m)$ and $(n-m)$ are both divisible by d .

Ex:- Let 28 and 742 are divisible by 7

$$(28+742) = 770$$

$$(742-28) = 714$$

$$\frac{770}{7} = 110 \quad , \quad \frac{714}{7} = 102 .$$

Q) Two different numbers when divided by the same divisor, leaves remainder x and y respectively, and when their sum is divided by the same divisor, remainder is z , then the divisor is $x+y-z$.

(or) Divisor = Sum of Remainders - Remainder when sum is divided.

Note:- In order for property to hold, the sum of the remainders $x+y$ should be greater than divisor.

$$\text{Ex:- } 5) \overline{8} \Big(1 \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \Big) \quad \begin{array}{r} 5) \overline{9} \Big(1 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$5) \overline{17} \Big(3 \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline 17 \end{array} \Big) \quad \begin{array}{r} 5) \overline{15} \Big(3 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

Suppose we do not know the divisor and the remainders are known as follows

$$d) \overline{8} \Big(1 \quad \begin{array}{r} d \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \Big) \quad \begin{array}{r} d) \overline{9} \Big(1 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$d) \overline{17} \Big(3 \quad \begin{array}{r} d \\ \hline 17 \end{array} \Big) \quad \begin{array}{r} d) \overline{15} \Big(3 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{divisor} = 3+4-2 = 5$$

Q) What is the divisor when dividend is 345, the remainder is 5 and quotient is 20?

$$\text{divisor?} \quad N = 345 \\ R = 5 \\ Q = 20$$

$$N = d \times Q + R$$

$$345 = d \times 20 + 5$$

$$d = 17$$

Q1} In a division sum, the divisor is 10 times the quotient and 5 times the remainder. If the remainder is 48, the dividend is

$$d = 10Q$$

$$d = 5R$$

$$R = 48$$

$$N = ?$$

$$N = d \times Q + R$$

$$d = 5 \times 48 = 240$$

$$5 \times 48 = 10Q$$

$$Q = \frac{5 \times 48}{10}$$

$$Q = 24$$

$$N = 240 \times 24 + 48$$

$$= 5808.$$

Q2) Two different numbers when divided by the same divisor, left remainders 10 and 15 respectively, and when their sum was divided by the same divisor, remainder was 3. What is the divisor?

a) 22

b) 25

c) 23

d) 24

$$d) \frac{N_1}{10}$$

$$d) \frac{N_2}{15}$$

$$d) \frac{N_1 + N_2}{3}$$

$$d) \frac{25}{(3)}$$

Trick

$$\begin{aligned} d &= x+y-z \\ &= 10+15-3 \\ &= 22. \end{aligned}$$

$$N_1 = d \times x + 10$$

$$N_2 = d \times y + 15$$

$$N_1 + N_2 = d(x+y) + 10+15$$

$$= d(x+y) + 25$$

$$\frac{N_1 + N_2}{d} = \frac{d(x+y) + 25}{d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{d(x+y)}{d} + \frac{25}{d} \\ &= R \rightarrow 0 + R \rightarrow 3 \end{aligned}$$

- Q) A number when divided by 221 gives a remainder 43, what remainder will be obtained by dividing the same number by 17?

$$221) \overline{N} (\overline{43})$$

$$N = 221x + 43$$

$$17) \overline{N} (\overline{\text{?}})$$

$$\frac{221x + 43}{17}$$

$$= \frac{221x}{17} + \frac{43}{17}$$

$$= 13x + \frac{43}{17}$$

$$17) \overline{43} (\overline{2})$$

$$R = 9$$

Trick :-

$$d_1 = 221$$

$$d_2 = 17$$

If $d_1 \div d_2$, the required remainder will be $R_1 \div d_2$.

$$17) \overline{43} (\overline{2})$$

$$8) \overline{40} (5$$

$\frac{40}{(0)}$

$R=0$, the dividend is perfectly divided

$$8) \overline{42} (5$$

$\frac{40}{(2)}$

$$R=2$$

Remainder should always be whole number, i.e., R cannot be negative.
(non-negative).

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \frac{17 \times 23}{12} = \frac{391}{12}$$

$$12) \overline{391} (32$$

$\frac{36}{31}$
 $\frac{24}{(7)}$

$$R=7.$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{17 \times 23}{12} &= \frac{17}{12} \times \frac{23}{12} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 11}{12} \\ &= \frac{55}{12} = \frac{48}{12} R \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad \frac{11 \times 12 \times 13 \times 14}{5} = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24}{5}$$

$$= 4 = R$$

Q) find the remainder when $73+75+78$ is divided by 34.

$$\frac{73+75+78}{34} = \frac{226}{34} = \overline{34)226(6}$$

206
22

$$\frac{73}{34} + \frac{75}{34} + \frac{78}{34} = \frac{5+7+10}{34} = \frac{22}{34} \therefore R \rightarrow 22$$

Q) find the remainder when $14+15$ is divisible by 8

$$\frac{14+15}{8} = \frac{29}{8} \quad \overline{8)29(3}$$

24
5

Remainder theorem,

$$\frac{14}{8} + \frac{15}{8} = \frac{6+7}{8} = \frac{13}{8} \therefore R \rightarrow 5$$

Q) find the last two digits of the expression

$$22 \times 31 \times 44 \times 27 \times 37 \times 43$$

last two digits can be taken out by dividing by 100.

$$\frac{22 \times 31 \times 11 \times 27 \times 37 \times 43}{100 \times 25}$$

$$= \frac{22 \times 6 \times 11 \times 2 \times 12 \times 18}{25}$$

$$= \frac{132 \times 22 \times 216}{25}$$

$$= \frac{7 \times 22 \times 16}{25} \xrightarrow{R}$$

$$\frac{154 \times 16}{25} \xrightarrow{R} \frac{4 \times 16}{25} \xrightarrow{R} \frac{64}{25} \xrightarrow{R} 14 \times 4 \rightarrow$$

last two digits is 56.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \times 15 = 180 \\ \hline \div 100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100)180(1 \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

Q) Find the remainder when 43^{197} is divided by 7.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{43^{197}}{7} &= \frac{43 \times 43 \times 43 \times \dots \times 43 \text{ (197 times)}}{7} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 1 \times 1 \times \dots \times 1 \text{ (197 times)}}{7} \\ &= R \rightarrow 1\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Divisor as prime number

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{43^{197}}{7} &\xrightarrow{R} 1 \\ \frac{43^{197}}{7} &= \frac{43}{7} \xrightarrow{R} 1 \\ \frac{1^{197}}{7} &\xrightarrow{R} 1\end{aligned}$$

Q) Find the remainder when 59^{28} is divided by 7.

$$\frac{59^{28}}{7}, \frac{59}{7} \xrightarrow{R} 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3^{28}}{7} &\xrightarrow{R} 3 \\ \frac{3^2}{7} &\xrightarrow{R} 2 \\ \frac{3^3}{7} &\xrightarrow{R} 6\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3^4}{7} \xrightarrow{\oplus} \frac{3^3 \times 3}{7} \xrightarrow{R} \frac{6 \times 3}{7} = \frac{18}{7} \xrightarrow{R} 4$$

$$\frac{3^5}{7} \xrightarrow{R} 5$$

$$\frac{3^6}{7} \xrightarrow{R} 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3^{28}}{7} &= \frac{3^{24} \cdot 3^4}{7} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 4}{7} \\ \frac{3^{28}}{7} &\xrightarrow{R} 4 \rightarrow \frac{59^{28}}{7}\end{aligned}$$

Properties

1) Remainder of $\left[\frac{(ax+1)^n}{a} \right] = 1$ for all values of n .

$$\frac{85}{7} = \frac{7 \times 12 + 1}{7} = \frac{7 \times 12}{7} + \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\Rightarrow R \rightarrow 0 + R \rightarrow 1 \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}7) 85 \\ \underline{- 84} \\ 1\end{array}$$

$$\frac{85^8}{7} \xrightarrow{R} 1$$

$$\frac{100}{9} = \frac{9 \times 11 + 1}{9} \xrightarrow{R} 1$$

$$\frac{100^{100}}{9} \xrightarrow{R} 1$$

Q) find the remainder when 100^{99} is divisible by 11?

$$\frac{(100)^{99}}{11} = \frac{(11 \times 9 + 1)^{99}}{11} = \frac{(ax+1)^n}{a} \xrightarrow{R} 1$$

$$\frac{(11 \times 9 + 1)^{99}}{11} \xrightarrow{R} 1.$$

Q) $\frac{a^n}{a+1}$ leaves a remainder of

a if n is odd
1 if n is even

$$\frac{8^{24}}{9} = \frac{8}{9} \xrightarrow{R} 8$$

$$\frac{8^2}{9} \xrightarrow{R} 1$$

$$n \text{ is } \div \text{ by } 2$$

$$\frac{24}{2} \xrightarrow{R} 0$$

$$\frac{8^{24}}{9} \xrightarrow{R} 1$$

$$\frac{a^n}{a+1}$$

$$\frac{8^{24}}{8+1}$$

n is even

$$\therefore \frac{8^{24}}{9} \xrightarrow{R} 1.$$

$$\frac{15^{45}}{16}$$

$$\frac{15}{16} \xrightarrow{R} 15$$

$$\frac{15^2}{16} \xrightarrow{R} 1$$

$$n \div 2$$

$$\frac{15^{44}}{16} \xrightarrow{R} 1$$

$$R \rightarrow \frac{15^{44}}{16} \times \frac{15}{16}$$

$$R \rightarrow 1 \times 15 \rightarrow 15$$

$$\frac{15^{45}}{15+1}$$

n is odd

$$a_1 = 15$$

$$\frac{15^{45}}{16} \xrightarrow{R} 15$$

3) Remainder of $\frac{a^n + b^n + c^n + d^n + \dots}{a+b+c+d+\dots} = 0$

when (i) a, b, c, d, \dots are in A.P.

(ii) n is odd.

$2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots \Rightarrow AP$

$32, 34, 36, 38 \dots AP$

$\frac{16^3 + 17^3 + 18^3 + 19^3}{70}$, find the remainder?

$n = 3$ (odd)

$a = 16, b = 17, c = 18, d = 19$

$a+b+c+d = 16+17+18+19 = 70$

$R \rightarrow 0$.

4) The remainder when $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + \dots$ is divided by $(x-a)$ is $f(a)$.

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x + 4x^2 + 6x^3}{x-2}$$

$R \rightarrow f(2)$

5) Find the remainder when $f(x) = x^3 - 7x - 6$ is divided by $x-4$

$R \rightarrow f(4) \rightarrow f(4)$

$$\rightarrow (4)^3 - 7(4) - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 64 - 28 - 6$$

$$\rightarrow 64 - 34$$

$R \rightarrow 30$

Unit Digit

$$\text{Ex:- } 17 \times 22 \times 36 \times 54 \times 87 \times 31 \times 63$$

$$7 \times 2 \times 6 \times 4 \times 7 \times 1 \times 3$$

Unit digit \rightarrow 6

Ex:- Find the unit digit for 5^{256}

$$5^1 = \dots 5$$

$$5^2 = \dots 5$$

$$5^3 = \dots 5$$

$$5^4 = \dots 5$$

$$5^n = \dots 5$$

$$\therefore 5^{256} = \dots 5$$

Rules

I) If $(\dots 1)^n = \dots 1$

2) If $(\dots 5)^n = \dots 5$

3) If $(\dots 6)^n = \dots 6$

for 1, 5 and 6 at the end as a unit digit then

, n , 5^n and 6^n = unit digit \rightarrow number itself.

$$36^2 = 1296$$

$$6^3 = 216$$

II) If $(\dots 3)^{4n} = \dots 1$

2) If $(\dots 7)^{4n} = \dots 1$

3) If $(\dots 9)^{2n} = \dots 1$

$$3^{128} = \dots 1$$

$$7^{27} \downarrow = \dots 3$$

$$7^{24} \cdot 7^3$$

$$3^1 = \dots 3$$

$$3^2 = \dots 9$$

$$3^3 = \dots 7$$

$$3^4 = \dots 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{3^5 = \dots 3}}$$

$$9^1 = \dots 9$$

$$\overline{9^2 = \dots 1}$$

$$9^3 = \dots 9$$

$$9^4 = \dots 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{III} \\
 \times 2 \\
 \hline
 2^2 = \dots \dots 4 \\
 2^3 = \dots \dots 8 \\
 \hline
 2^4 = \dots \dots 6 \\
 \hline
 2^5 = \dots \dots 2
 \end{array}$$

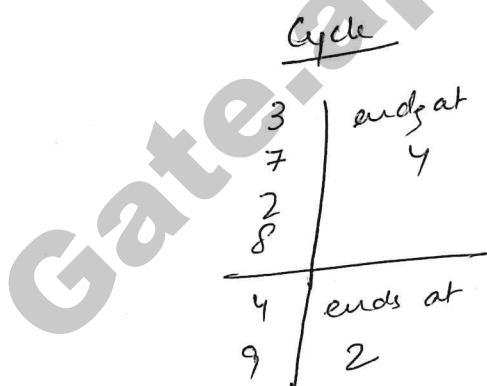
$$27 \quad 4^1 = \dots 4$$

$$4^{2n} = \dots 6$$

$$\frac{4^2 = \dots 6}{4^3 = \dots 4}$$

$$4^4 = \dots 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 37 \quad 8^1 = \dots \cdot 8 \\
 8^2 = \dots \cdot 4 \\
 8^3 = \dots \cdot 2 \\
 \hline
 8^4 = \dots \cdot 6 \\
 8^5 = \dots \cdot 8
 \end{array}$$



Ex:- Unit Place in $(659)^{56} \times (329)^{79}$

$$9^m = \dots \dots 1$$

$$\text{unit digit for } (657)^{56} = \dots \dots 1$$

$$\text{unit digit for } (329)^{79} = (329)^{28} \times (329)^1 = \dots 1 \times \dots 9 = \dots 9$$

$$\therefore \text{Unit Place for } (659)^{56} \times (329)^{79} = (\dots 1) \times (\dots 9) = \dots 9$$

Ex:-

Unit Place in $(321)^{321} \times (325)^{726}$

$$\dots 1 \times 5 = \dots 5$$

Ex:- $(37)^{23} \times (43)^{144} \times (57)^{226} \times (32)^{127} \times (52)^{51}$

Find the unit digit for above expression

$$7^{4n} = \dots \dots 1$$

$$3^{4n} = \dots \dots 1$$

$$2^{4n} = \dots \dots 6$$

$$(37)^{23} = 37^{20} \times 37^3 = \dots \dots 3$$

$$(43)^{144} = \dots \dots 1$$

$$(57)^{226} = (57)^{224} \times (57)^2 = \dots \dots 9$$

$$(32)^{127} = (32)^{124} \times (32)^3 = \dots \dots 6 \times \dots \dots 8 = \dots \dots 8$$

$$(52)^{51} = (52)^{48} \times (52)^3 = \dots \dots 6 \times \dots \dots 8 = \dots \dots 8$$

$$\text{Unit digit for given expression} = \dots \dots 3 \times \dots \dots 9 \times \dots \dots 1 \times \dots \dots 8 \times \dots \dots 8$$

Ex:- Find the unit digit for $38^{212} + 222^{38}$

$$8^{4n} = \dots .6$$

$$2^{4n} = \dots .6$$

$$(38)^{212} = (38)^{220} \times (38)^2 = \dots .6 \times \dots .4 = \dots .4$$

$$(222)^{38} = (222)^{36} \times (222)^2 = \dots .4$$

$$\dots .4 + \dots .4 = \dots .8$$

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Decimal System

Base = 10

Digits used = (0 to 9)

Base is called Radix

Digits cannot be greater than the base

Binary

Base = 2

Digits used = (0 and 1)

Octal

Base = 8

Digits used = (0 to 7)

Hexadecimal

Base = 16

Digits used = (0 to 9, A, B, C, D, E, F)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
10 11 12 13 14 15

(*) Base must be greater than any integer of the number.

Ex: $(1201)_2 \rightarrow$ This is wrong representation.

This is because for base 2 we can use 0 and 1 only.

Ex: $(1101)_2 \rightarrow$ This is correct representation.

Conversion of decimal to any base

Ex:- Convert $(17)_{10}$ to binary system.

Base for binary = 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 2 \overline{)17} \\ 2 \overline{)8-1} \\ 2 \overline{)4-0} \\ 2 \overline{)2-0} \\ 2 \overline{)1-0} \\ 0-1 \end{array}$$

$$(10001)_2$$

Ex:- Convert $(35)_{10}$ to binary system.

Base for binary = 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 2 \overline{)35} \\ 2 \overline{)17-1} \\ 2 \overline{)8-1} \\ 2 \overline{)4-0} \\ 2 \overline{)2-0} \\ 2 \overline{)1-0} \\ 0-1 \end{array}$$

$$(100011)_2$$

Remainders from bottom to up.

Ex:- Convert $(35)_{10}$ to base 3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 3 \overline{)35} \\ 3 \overline{)11-2} \\ 3 \overline{)3-2} \\ 3 \overline{)1-0} \\ 0-1 \end{array}$$

$$(1022)_3$$

Q8 Convert $(169)_{10}$ into base 7.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \overline{)169} \\
 7 \overline{)24-1} \\
 7 \overline{)3-3} \\
 0-3
 \end{array}$$

Ex Convert $(567)_{10}$ into base 8

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \overline{)567} \\
 8 \overline{)70-7} \\
 8 \overline{)8-6} \\
 8 \overline{)1-0} \\
 0-1
 \end{array}
 \quad (567)_{10} = (1067)_8$$

Conversion from any base into decimal

Ex $(100011)_2$ to decimal.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha^5 & \alpha^4 & \alpha^3 & \alpha^2 & \alpha^1 & \alpha^0 & \\ \end{array}$$

\leftarrow

$$\alpha^0 \times 1 + \alpha^1 \times 1 + \alpha^2 \times 0 + \alpha^3 \times 0 + \alpha^4 \times 0 + \alpha^5 + 1 = 1 + 2 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 32$$

$$= (35)_{10}.$$

Ex Convert $(5642)_8$ to decimal

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 8^3 & 8^4 & 8^1 & 8^0 \end{array} \leftarrow$$

$$8^0 \times 2 + 8^1 \times 4 + 8^2 \times 6 + 8^3 \times 5 = 2 + 32 + 384 + 2560 \\ = (2978)_{10}$$

Q8. The value of n when $(25)_n = (85)_{10}$ is:

- (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 40 (d) Can't be determined.

Option (a) is not possible because the digits are equal and greater than the base.

$$(25)_n$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline n^0 \end{array}$$

$$n^0 \times 5 + n^1 \times 2 = (85)_{10}$$

$$5 + 2n = 85$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2n = 80 \\ n = 40. \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (25)_{40} = (85)_{10}.$$

Alternative

By using options,

(b) $(25)_8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 5 \\ \times \quad 8^0 \\ \hline 81 \end{array}$$

$$8^0 \times 5 + 8^1 \times 2 = 5 + 16 = 21$$

(c) $(25)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 5 \\ \times \quad 40^0 \\ \hline 401 \end{array}$$

$$40^0 \times 5 + 40^1 \times 2 = 5 + 80 = 85.$$

Ex:- Which one is invalid number?

- (a) $(325)_7$ (b) $(345)_5$ (c) $(543)_6$ (d) None

Ans:- option (b). This is because the number cannot be equal or greater than the base.

Ex:- $(52)_7 + (46)_8 = (?)_{10}$

- (a) $(75)_{10}$ (b) $(50)_{10}$ (c) $(39)_{(39)}$ (d) $(28)_{10}$

First convert into decimal system for doing any mathematical operation.

$$(52)_7 = 7^0 \times 2 + 7^1 \times 5 = 2 + 35 = (37)_{10}$$

$$(46)_8 = 8^0 \times 6 + 8^1 \times 4 = 6 + 32 = (38)_{10}$$

$$(37)_{10} + (38)_{10} = (75)_{10}$$

Ex:- $(23)_5 + (47)_9 = (?)_8$

$$(23)_5 = 5^0 \times 3 + 5^1 \times 2 = 3 + 10 = (13)_{10}$$

$$(47)_9 = 9^0 \times 7 + 9^1 \times 4 = 7 + 36 = (43)_{10}$$

$$(13)_{10} + (43)_{10} = (56)_{10}$$

$$(56)_{10} = (?)_8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)56} \\ 8 \overline{\underline{-40}} \\ 0-7 \end{array}$$

$$(70)_8$$

Ex:- $(24)_5 \times (32)_5 = (?)_5$

- (a) 1423 (b) 1422 (c) 1420 (d) 1328

$$(24)_5 = 5^0 \times 4 + 5^1 \times 2 = 4 + 12 = (14)_{10}$$

$$(32)_5 = 5^0 \times 2 + 5^1 \times 3 = 2 + 15 = (17)_{10}$$

$$(14)_{10} * (17)_{10} = (238)_{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \cancel{\times} 238 \\ 5 \cancel{\mid} 47 - 3 \\ 5 \cancel{\mid} 9 - 2 \\ 5 \cancel{\mid} 1 - 4 \\ 0 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$(1423)_5$$

$$(238)_{10} = (1423)_5$$

Indices

(*) $a \times a \times a \times a \times \dots \times a = a^n$

If $a^n = n$ is called index (or) exponent (or) power
a is called base.

$a^3 \Rightarrow 3$ index
a base

law of indices

If m and n are positive integers

(a) $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$

(b) $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \quad (a \neq 0, m \geq n)$

(c) $(ab)^n = a^n \times b^n$

(d) $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$

(e) $(a^m)^n = a^{mn} \quad [a^{m^n} \neq (a^m)^n]$

(f) $a^0 = 1$

Some more results

If if $a^x = k$ then $a = k^{\frac{1}{x}}$

if if $a^{\frac{1}{x}} = k$ then $a = k^x$

if if $a^x = b^y$ then $a = b^{\frac{y}{x}}$ (or) $b = a^{\frac{x}{y}}$

④ If $a^x = a^y$ then $x = y$

$$5) a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \text{ and } a^n = \frac{1}{a^{-n}} \quad [2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^3} = 2^{-3}]$$

6) $a^{b^c} \neq (a^b)^c$

Ex $(-2)^3 \times 5^2$

~~$-2 \times -2 \times -2$~~

~~$-8 \times 25 = -200$~~

Ex $\left(\frac{-1}{343}\right)^{-2/3}$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{343}\right)^{-2/3} = \left(\frac{-1}{7^3}\right)^{-2/3}$$

$$= (-7^{-3})^{-2/3}$$

$$= (-7)^2$$

$$= 49$$

Ex $4^{2x+1} = 8^{x+3}$ then $x = ?$

$$(2^2)^{2x+1} = (2^3)^{x+3}$$

$$(a^b)^c = a^{bc}$$

$$2^{4x+2} = 2^{3x+9}$$

$$4x+2 = 3x+9$$

$$x = 7$$

Ex $\left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^a \times \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^b \times \left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^c$ is equal to :

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) abc (d) None

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$(x^{b-c})^a \times (x^{c-a})^b \times (x^{a-b})^c$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$x^{ab-ac} \times x^{bc-ab} \times x^{ac-bc}$$

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$x^{ab-ac+bc-ab+ac-bc}$$

$$x^0 = 1$$

Ex $\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{y}\right)^a \left(x-\frac{1}{y}\right)^b\right] \div \left[\left(y+\frac{1}{x}\right)^a \left(y-\frac{1}{x}\right)^b\right]$ is equal to :

- (a) $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{a+b}$ (b) $\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{a+b}$ (c) $\frac{x^a}{y^b}$ (d) $(xy)^{a+b}$

$$\frac{\left(x+\frac{1}{y}\right)^a \left(x-\frac{1}{y}\right)^b}{\left(y+\frac{1}{x}\right)^a \left(y-\frac{1}{x}\right)^b} = \frac{\left(\frac{xy+1}{y}\right)^a \left(\frac{xy-1}{y}\right)^b}{\left(\frac{xy+1}{x}\right)^a \left(\frac{xy-1}{x}\right)^b}$$

$$= \frac{(xy+1)^a}{y^a} \times \frac{(xy-1)^b}{y^b}$$

$$\frac{(xy+1)^a}{x^a} \times \frac{(xy-1)^b}{x^b}$$

$$= \frac{(xy+1)^a (xy-1)^b}{y^{a+b}} \times \frac{x^{a+b}}{(xy+1)^a (xy-1)^b}$$

$$= \frac{x^{a+b}}{y^{a+b}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{a+b}$$

Ex If $a^x = b$, $b^y = c$ and $c^z = a$ then the value of xyz is:

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) $x+y+z$

(d) abc

$$a^x = b$$

$$\Rightarrow (c^z)^x = b$$

$$\Rightarrow c^{zx} = b$$

$$\Rightarrow (b^y)^{zx} = b$$

$$\Rightarrow (b)^{xyz} = (b)^1$$

$$\therefore xyz = 1$$

Ex $2^{2^x} = 16^{2^{3x}}$ then x is equal to:

- (a) -1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) None

$$2^{2^x} = 16^{2^{3x}}$$

$$2^{2^x} = (2^4)^{2^{3x}}$$

$$2^{2^x} = (2^{2^x})^{2^{3x}}$$

$$2^{2^x} = 2^{2^{3x+2}}$$

$$2^x = 2^{3x+2}$$

$$x = 3x + 2$$

$$2x = -2$$

$$x = -1$$

Ex $3^{x+y} = 81$ and $81^{x-y} = 3$, value of x is

$$3^{x+y} = 81$$

$$3^{x+y} = 3^4$$

$$x+y = 4$$

$$81^{x-y} = 3$$

$$(3^4)^{x-y} = 3^1$$

$$4x - 4y = 1$$

$$(x+y = 4) \times 4$$

$$4x - 4y = 1$$

$$4x + 4y = 16$$

$$\frac{4x + 4y = 16}{4x - 4y = 1}$$

$$8x = 17 \therefore x = \frac{17}{8}$$

Ex Value of $\frac{1}{1+x^{b-a}+x^{c-a}} + \frac{1}{1+x^{a-b}+x^{c-b}} + \frac{1}{1+x^{b-c}+x^{a-c}}$ is :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^b}{x^a}+\frac{x^c}{x^a}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^a}{x^b}+\frac{x^c}{x^b}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^b}{x^c}+\frac{x^a}{x^c}} \\
 & + \frac{1}{\frac{x^a+x^b+x^c}{x^a}} + \frac{1}{\frac{x^b+x^a+x^c}{x^b}} + \frac{1}{\frac{x^c+x^b+x^a}{x^c}} \\
 & + \frac{x^a}{x^a+x^b+x^c} + \frac{x^b}{x^b+x^a+x^c} + \frac{x^c}{x^c+x^b+x^a} \\
 & = \frac{x^a+x^b+x^c}{x^a+x^b+x^c}
 \end{aligned}$$

Surds

$\sqrt{4} = 2 \rightarrow$ rational number (not a surd)

$3 \rightarrow$ Rational Number

$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow$ Surd

$\sqrt{9} \rightarrow$ Not a Surd

$\sqrt{10} \rightarrow$ Surd

$2+4\sqrt{3} \rightarrow$ Surd \rightarrow Mixed Surd

$2+4\sqrt{3}$ $2-4\sqrt{3}$
 \downarrow Conjugate surd of $2+4\sqrt{3}$

Conjugate for $3+\sqrt{2} = 3-\sqrt{2}$

Conjugate for $2\sqrt{3}+5\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}-5\sqrt{3}$

Properties of Surds

If $a+\sqrt{b} = c+\sqrt{d}$ (or) $a-\sqrt{b} = c-\sqrt{d}$ then, $a=c$ and $b=d$

Ex: $a+\sqrt{b} = 2+\sqrt{3}$
 $\therefore a=2$
 $b=3$

2) If $a \pm \sqrt{b} = 0$, then $a=0, b=0$

3) If $\sqrt{a+\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{c}+\sqrt{d}$, then $\sqrt{a-\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{c}-\sqrt{d}$

Ex: $\frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{24}}}{\sqrt{10+\sqrt{96}}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{6}}$

4) Only similar surds can be simplified.

$$2\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} = 7\sqrt{3}$$

$2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$ cannot be simplified

$$2\sqrt{3} \times 5\sqrt{3} = 10 \times 3 = 30$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \times 5\sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{3 \times 2} = 10\sqrt{6}$$

$$7\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

5) Rationalization

Making two or more surds a rational number by multiplication is called rationalization.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$\text{Ex:- } (2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3}) = 4-3 = 1$$

$$(9\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3})(9\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3}) = 81(3) - 25(3) \\ = 168$$

$$\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = 2-\sqrt{3}$$

Basic formulas

$$1) (a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$2) (a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$$

$$3) (a^2 - b^2) = (a+b)(a-b)$$

Ex:- find the value of $\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} &= \frac{(2+\sqrt{3})^2}{(2)^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2} \\ &= \frac{(2)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4 - 3} \\ &= 4 + 3 + 4\sqrt{3} \\ &= 7 + 4\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

Ex! Which one is the smallest out of $\sqrt[3]{2}$ and $\sqrt[4]{3}$?

$(2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ to compare we need to make the powers equal.
 $(3)^{\frac{1}{4}}$

LCM of 3, 4 = 12

$$(2)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (2^4)^{\frac{1}{12}} = (16)^{\frac{1}{12}}$$

$$(3)^{\frac{1}{4}} = (3^3)^{\frac{1}{12}} = (27)^{\frac{1}{12}}$$

$$(27)^{\frac{1}{12}} > (16)^{\frac{1}{12}}$$

$$\therefore (3)^{\frac{1}{4}} > (2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Ex Which one is greatest out of $\sqrt[3]{5}$, $\sqrt[4]{3}$, $\sqrt[3]{4}$?

$$\sqrt[3]{5} = (5)^{1/3}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{3} = (3)^{1/4}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{4} = (4)^{1/3}$$

$$\text{LCM of } 3, 4 = 12$$

$$5^{1/3} = (5^4)^{1/12} = (625)^{1/12}$$

$$3^{1/4} = (3^3)^{1/12} = (27)^{1/12}$$

$$4^{1/3} = (4^4)^{1/12} = (256)^{1/12}$$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{5}$ is greatest.

Ex Arrange the following in descending order

$$\sqrt[3]{4}, \sqrt[4]{6}, \sqrt[6]{15}, \sqrt[12]{245}$$

$$\text{LCM of } 3, 4, 6, 12 = 12$$

$$(4)^{1/3} = (4^4)^{1/12} = (256)^{1/12}$$

$$(6)^{1/4} = (6^3)^{1/12} = (216)^{1/12}$$

$$(15)^{1/6} = (15^2)^{1/12} = (225)^{1/12}$$

$$(245)^{1/12} = (245)^{1/12} = (245)^{1/12}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{4} > \sqrt[12]{245} > \sqrt[6]{15} > \sqrt[4]{6}$$

Ex If $5\sqrt{5} \times 5^3 \div 5^{-3/2} = 5^{a+2}$, then the value of a is:

$$\frac{5 \cdot 5^{1/2} \times 5^3}{5^{-3/2}} = 5^{a+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n$$

$$5 \times 5^{1/2} \times 5^3 \times 5^{3/2} = 5^{a+2}$$

$$5^{(1+1/2+3+3/2)} = 5^{a+2}$$

$$5^6 = 5^{a+2}$$

$$6 = a+2$$

$$a = 4$$

Ex Find the square root of $7 + 2\sqrt{10}$

factors $\sqrt{7+2\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$

$\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{7} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \hline \sqrt{10} \end{array} = \sqrt{5+2+2}$

$10 \times 1 = 10+1=11$

$$\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2} \text{ (or) } \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{If } \sqrt{7+2\sqrt{10}}$$

then,

$$\sqrt{7+2\sqrt{4 \times 10}}$$

$$\sqrt{7+2\sqrt{40}}$$

\uparrow
this 2 is compulsory
to apply the trick

$$\text{If } \sqrt{7-2\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}$$

$$\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}$$

In: Find the square root of $27 - 10\sqrt{2}$

$$\sqrt{27-10\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{27-2 \times 5\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\begin{array}{c} 27-2\sqrt{25 \times 2} \\ 25+2 \end{array}}$$

$$= \sqrt{25} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 5 - \sqrt{2}$$

Ex Find the square root of $30+12\sqrt{6}$

$$\sqrt{30+12\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \sqrt{30+2 \times 6\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \sqrt{30+2 \times \sqrt{36 \times 6}}$$

$$= \sqrt{30+2 \times \sqrt{18 \times 12}}$$

$$= \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{12}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}$$

Ex Value of $\sqrt{182+\sqrt{182+\sqrt{182+\dots}}}$ is

$$\sqrt{182+\sqrt{182+\sqrt{182+\dots}}}$$

$$14 \times 13$$

$$\text{Ans} = 14$$

$$\sqrt{182-\sqrt{182-\sqrt{182-\dots}}}$$

$$14 \times 13$$

$$\text{Ans} = 13$$

factors
4 consecutive co-prime.

$$\sqrt{182+\sqrt{182+\sqrt{182+\dots}}} = x$$

Squaring both sides

$$\sqrt{182+\sqrt{182+\sqrt{182+\dots}}} = x^2$$

$$182 + x^2 = x^2$$

$$x^2 - x - 182 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 14x + 13x - 182 = 0$$

$$x(x-14) + 13(x-14) = 0$$

$$x = 14 \text{ or } x = -13$$

Ex $\sqrt{30 + \sqrt{30 + \sqrt{30 + \dots}}}.$

\swarrow
 5×6

Ans = 6.

Ex $\sqrt{3 \sqrt{3 \sqrt{3 \dots}}}.$ is equal to

Ans = 3.

$$\sqrt{3 \sqrt{3 \sqrt{3}}} = x$$

Squaring both sides,

$$3 \sqrt{3 \sqrt{3 \dots}} = x^2$$

$$3x = x^2$$

$$x = 3$$

Ex find the value of $\sqrt{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3 + 8\sqrt{7 + 4\sqrt{3}}}}$

$$7 + 4\sqrt{3} = \sqrt[4]{7 + 2\sqrt{4 \times 3}} = \sqrt{u + \sqrt{3}} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{19 + 8\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{19 + 2\sqrt{16 \times 3}} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + \sqrt{3}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3 + 8(2 + \sqrt{3})}}$$

$$\sqrt{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3 + 16 + 8\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{19 + 8\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{-3 + \sqrt{16 + \sqrt{3}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\sqrt{16}} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\text{Ex} \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}} + \frac{7}{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{5}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{7}} = ?$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}, \quad \frac{2(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})}{7 - 5} = \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{7}{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{5}} = \frac{7(\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{5})}{12 - 5} = \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{7}} \times \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{7}} = \frac{5(\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{7})}{12 - 7} = \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{7}$$

$$\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{5} - (\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{7})$$

$$\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{12} - \sqrt{7} = 0$$

Ex If a, b are rationals and $a\sqrt{2} + b\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{98} + \sqrt{108} - \sqrt{48} - \sqrt{72}$ then
the values of a, b are.

$$a\sqrt{2} + b\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{98} + \sqrt{108} - \sqrt{48} - \sqrt{72}$$

$$= \sqrt{49 \times 2} + \sqrt{36 \times 3} - \sqrt{16 \times 3} - \sqrt{36 \times 2}$$

$$= 7\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$a\sqrt{2} + b\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$a = 1, b = 2$$

Q8

Value of $\frac{1}{3-\sqrt{8}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-2}$ is

$$\frac{1}{3-\sqrt{8}} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{8}}{3+\sqrt{8}} = \frac{3+\sqrt{8}}{9-8} = 3+\sqrt{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}} \times \frac{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{7}}{8-7} = \sqrt{8}+\sqrt{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}{7-6} = \sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}$$

$$3+\sqrt{8} - (\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{7}) + (\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}) - (\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5}) + (\sqrt{5}+2)$$

$$3+\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + 2$$

$$3+2=5$$

Q8 If $x = 15+2\sqrt{56}$ then the value of $(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})$ is

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{15+2\sqrt{56}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{8+\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+\sqrt{7}}} = \frac{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}}{8-7} = \sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}$$

$$\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{8+\sqrt{7}} - (\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7})$$

$$= \sqrt{8+\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{8+\sqrt{7}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{7} \text{ (or) } \sqrt{28}$$

Numbers are said to be ⁱⁿ progression, when numbers are arranged in a particular order.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 & 15 \\ \underbrace{\quad\quad}_{3} & \underbrace{\quad\quad}_{3} & \underbrace{\quad\quad}_{3} & \underbrace{\quad\quad}_{3} & \underbrace{\quad\quad}_{3} \end{array}$$

Three types of Progression

- 1) Arithmetic Progression (AP)
- 2) Geometric Progression (GP)
- 3) Harmonic Progression (HP)

AP → When every two consecutive numbers having same common difference then the sequence is said to be Arithmetic Progression.

Ex

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 & 15 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ a & a+d & a+2d & a+3d & a+4d \end{array}$$

$$n = 5$$

a = first term

d = common difference

n = number of terms

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = t_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$t_5 = a + 4d$$

$$\text{Sum of } n \text{ terms} = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

(or)

$$\frac{n}{2} [\text{first term} + \text{last term}]$$

Ex

$$8, 2, -4, 10, -16$$

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 -6 -6 -6 -6

GP

$$2 \quad 4 \quad 8 \quad 16 \quad 32$$

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 $\frac{8}{4} = 2$ $\frac{16}{8} = 2$ $\frac{32}{16} = 2$

first term

$$\frac{4}{2} = 2$$

Common Ratio = 2

Every number/term is multiplied by a same number.

a = first term

r = common ratio

n = number of terms

 nth term = $a \cdot r^{n-1}$

$$a, a \cdot r, a \cdot r^2, a \cdot r^3, a \cdot r^4, \dots, a \cdot r^n$$

$$\text{Sum of } n \text{ terms} \Rightarrow \frac{a \cdot (1 - r^n)}{1 - r}, \text{ where } r < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} \text{ where } r > 1$$

$$\text{Sum of infinite terms} = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$

Ex Find the 10th term of the following series

$$7, 10, 13, 16, \dots$$

$$\text{Common difference} = 10 - 7 = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{10} &= a + (n-1)d \\ &= a + 9d \\ &= 7 + 9(3) \\ &= 7 + 27 \\ &= 34 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1^{\text{st}} \text{ term} = 7 \\ d &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Ex Find the sum of $11+12+13+14+\dots+30$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 30 - 11 + 1 \\ &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d] \\ &= \frac{n}{2} [\text{first term} + \text{last term}] \\ &= \frac{20}{2} [11 + 30] \\ &= 10[41] \\ &= 410. \end{aligned}$$

Ex Find the 6th term of $2, 4, 8, \dots$

$$\text{Common Ratio} = 4/2 = 2 ; 8/4 = 2.$$

$$a = 2, r = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_6 &= a \cdot r^{n-1} \\ &= 2 \cdot 2^{6-1} \\ &= 2^6 = 64 \end{aligned}$$

Q. Find the sum of 7 terms of the following series

$$1, 3, 9, 27, \dots$$

Common Ratio (r) = 3

$$\begin{aligned} S_7 &= \frac{a \cdot (r^n - 1)}{r - 1} \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{3^7 - 1}{3 - 1} \\ &= \frac{2187 - 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{2186}{2} = 1093. \end{aligned}$$

Some more rules

1) Sum of first n natural numbers = $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
 $(1+2+3+4+\dots+n)$

2) Sum of squares of first n natural numbers = $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$
 $(1^2+2^2+3^2+4^2+\dots+n^2)$

3) Sum of cubes of first n natural numbers = $\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$
 $(1^3+2^3+3^3+4^3+\dots+n^3)$

4) Sum of first n even numbers = $n(n+1)$
 $(2+4+6+8+\dots+2n)$

5) Sum of first n odd numbers = n^2
 $(1+3+5+7+\dots+2n-1)$

6) Sum of first n terms of the following series
 $1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, \dots$ is $= \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$

2 3 4 5 6

Ex Find the sum of first 48 natural numbers

$$\text{Sum of first } n \text{ natural numbers} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
$$n = 48$$
$$= \frac{48(48+1)}{2}$$
$$= 24 \times 49$$
$$= 1176.$$

Ex Find the value of the expression

$$1 - 6 + 2 - 7 + 3 - 8 + \dots \text{ to 100 terms}$$

$$(a) -250$$

$$(b) -200$$

$$(c) -450$$

$$(d) -300$$

$$(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + 50 \text{ terms}) - (6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + \dots + 50 \text{ terms})$$
$$a = 6, d = 1, T_{50} = 6 + 49 \times 1 = 55$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{n}{2} [\text{1st} + \text{last}]$$

$$\frac{50 \times 51}{2} - \frac{50}{2} [6 + 55]$$

$$25 \times 51 - 25 \times 61$$

$$25(51 - 61)$$

$$-250$$

(or)

$$1 - 6 + 2 - 7 + 3 - 8 + \dots \text{ to 100 terms}$$

$$\Rightarrow -5 + -5 + -5 + \dots \text{ upto to 50 terms as } -5$$

$$50 \times -5 = -250.$$

Ex Find the sum of all numbers divisible by 6 in between 100 to 400.

Nearest number to 100 (above) divisible by 6 = 102

$\therefore 102, 108, 114, 120, \dots$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) 400 \\ \underline{-36} \\ 40 \\ \underline{-36} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

Nearest number to 400 (below) divisible by 6 = 396

$$102 + 108 + 114 + 120 + \dots + 396$$

$$\text{Sum of } n \text{ terms} = \frac{n}{2} [1^{\text{st}} + \text{last}]$$

$$n = \frac{396 - 102}{6} + 1$$

$$= \frac{294}{6} + 1$$

$$= 49 + 1$$

$$= 50$$

$$\therefore \text{Sum of } n \text{ terms} = \frac{50}{2} [102 + 396]$$

$$= 25 \times 498$$

$$= 12450$$

Q.1) If $137 + 276 = 435$ how much is $731 + 672$?

[GATE 2010]

- (a) 534 (b) 1408 (c) 1623 (d) 1513

$$137 + 276 = 435$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ + 276 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

Hence the base is not 10.

We assume that, the base can be 8.

$$(137)_8 + (276)_8 = (435)_8$$

$$(1 \times 8^2 + 3 \times 8^1 + 7 \times 8^0) + (2 \times 8^2 + 7 \times 8^1 + 6 \times 8^0) \\ (64 + 24 + 7) + (128 + 56 + 6)$$

$$(95)_{10} + (190)_{10} = (285)_{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 285 \\ 8 \overline{)355} \\ 8 \overline{)43} \\ 8 \overline{)04} \end{array}$$

$$(285)_{10} = (435)_8$$

$$\therefore (731)_8 + (672)_8 = (?)_8$$

$$(7 \times 8^2 + 3 \times 8^1 + 1 \times 8^0) + (6 \times 8^2 + 7 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^0) \\ (448 + 24 + 1)_{10} + (384 + 56 + 2)_{10}$$

$$(473)_{10} + (442)_{10} = (915)_{10} = (1623)_8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 915 \\ 8 \overline{)1143} \\ 8 \overline{)142} \\ 8 \overline{)16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Octal Addition

(0 - 7)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad 1 \\
 1 \quad 3 \quad 7 \\
 + 2 \quad 7 \quad 6 \\
 \hline
 4 \quad 3 \quad 5
 \end{array}$$

$$7+6=13 > 8$$

$$8 \overline{)13} \\ 1-5$$

$$1+3+7=11 > 8$$

$$8 \overline{)11} \\ 1-3$$

$$1+1+2=4 < 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad 1 \\
 7 \quad 3 \quad 1 \\
 + 6 \quad 7 \quad 2 \\
 \hline
 1 \quad 6 \quad 2 \quad 3
 \end{array}$$

$$1+2=3 < 8$$

$$3+7=10 > 8$$

$$8 \overline{)10} \\ 1-2$$

$$1+7+6=14 > 8$$

$$8 \overline{)14} \\ 1-6$$

$$1 < 8$$

$$(731)_8 + (672)_8 = (1623)_8$$

Ex Octal Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 4 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 6 \quad 1 \\ + 4 \quad 3 \quad 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1+7=8 \geq 8$$

$$8 \overline{)10}$$

$$1+4+6=11 > 8$$

$$8 \overline{)11}$$

$$1+1+2=4 < 8$$

$$(430)_8$$

Octal Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 8^2 \quad 8^4 \quad 8 \\ - 1 \quad 5 \quad 7 \\ \hline (1 \quad 7 \quad 7)_8 \end{array}$$

$$(0-7)$$

$$8+6-7=7 < 8$$

$$8+4-5=7 < 8$$

$$2-1=1 < 8$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad (3254)_8 - (2763)_8 = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8^2 \quad 8^4 \quad 8^6 \quad 8^8 \\ - 2 \quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 3 \\ \hline 2 \quad 7 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$4-3=1 < 8$$

$$8+5-6=7 < 8$$

$$8+1-7=2 < 8$$

$$(271)_8$$

Q.2 If $(1.001)^{1259} = 3.52$, $(1.001)^{2062} = 7.85$, then $(1.001)^{3321}$?

- (a) 2.23 (b) 4.33 (c) 11.37 (d) 27.64

[GATE 2012]

Solution

$$(1.001)^{1259} = 3.52$$

$$(1.001)^{3321} = ?$$

$$(1.001)^{2062} = 7.85$$

$$(1.001)^{1259} \times (1.001)^{2062} = (1.001)^{1259+2062}$$

$$3.52 \times 7.85 = (1.001)^{3321}$$

$$\therefore (1.001)^{3321} = 27.632 \approx 27.64$$

Q.3 A number is as much greater than 75 as it is smaller than 117.
The number is.

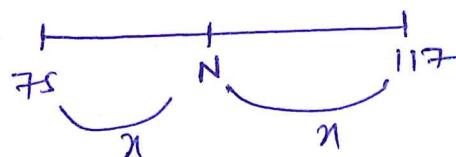
(GATE 2013)

- (a) 91 (b) 93 (c) 89 (d) 96

Solution

$$N \rightarrow > 75 \rightarrow 75+x$$

$$N \rightarrow < 117 \rightarrow 117-x$$



$$75+x = 117-x$$

$$2x = 117 - 75$$

$$x = \frac{42}{2} = 21$$

$$75+21=96$$

Q.44 Find the sum of the expression

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{80}+\sqrt{81}}$$

(GATE 2013)

- (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10

Solution

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1}} = \sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{80}+\sqrt{81}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{81}+\sqrt{82}}$$

$$\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3} + \dots + \sqrt{80}-\sqrt{79} + \sqrt{81}-\sqrt{80} \\ - \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{81} \\ = 9 - 1 = 8$$

Q.45 Consider the equation

$$(7526)_8 - (Y)_8 = (4364)_8, \text{ when } (x)_N \text{ stands for } x \text{ to the base } N.$$

Find Y.

(GATE 2014)

- (a) 1634 (b) 1732 (c) 3142 (d) 3162

Solution

$$(7526)_8 - (Y)_8 = (4364)_8$$

$$(Y)_8 = (7526)_8 - (4364)_8$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & 4 & 8 \\
 7 & 5 & 2 & 6 \\
 - & 4 & 3 & 6 & 4 \\
 \hline
 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 2
 \end{array}_8$$

$$6 - 4 = 2 < 8$$

$$8 + 2 - 6 = 4 < 8$$

$$4 - 3 = 1 < 8$$

1. Previous Year GATE Questions 2014

Q.6} If $\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 = 98$, compute $\left(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right)$ (GATE 2014)

Solution

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 = z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} + 2 \cdot z \cdot \frac{1}{z} = 98$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} + 2 = 98$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} = 98 - 2$$

$$= 96.$$

Q.7} Operators \square , \diamond and \rightarrow are defined by:

$$a \square b = \frac{a-b}{a+b}; \quad a \diamond b = \frac{a+b}{a-b}; \quad a \rightarrow b = ab$$

(GATE 2015)

Find the value of $(66 \square 6) \rightarrow (66 \diamond 6)$

(a) -2

(b) -1

(c) 1

(d) 2

Solution

$$66 \square 6 = \frac{66-6}{66+6}$$

$$= \frac{60}{72} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$66 \diamond 6 = \frac{66+6}{66-6} = \frac{72}{60} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$(66 \square 6) \rightarrow (66 \diamond 6) = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{6}{5}$$

$$= 1$$

OR

$$(a \square b) \rightarrow (a \diamond b)$$

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} \times \frac{a+b}{a-b} = 1$$

Q.8) The value of $\sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \dots}}}$ is (GATE 2014)

- (a) 3.464 (b) 3.932 (c) 4.000 (d) 4.444

Solution

$$\sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \dots}}} \\ \swarrow \\ 3 \times 4$$

$$\text{Ans} = 4$$

Suppose

$$\sqrt{12 - \sqrt{12 - \sqrt{12 - \dots}}}$$

$$\text{Ans} = 3$$

Q.9) The numerical in the units position of $211^{870} + 146^{127} \times 3^{424}$ is _____ (GATE 2016)

Solution

$$(\dots \cdot 1)^n = (\dots \cdot 1)$$

$$(\dots \cdot 6)^n = (\dots \cdot 6)$$

$$(\dots \cdot 3)^{4n} = (\dots \cdot 1)$$

$$(\dots \cdot 1)^{870} + (\dots \cdot 6)^{127} \times (\dots \cdot 3)^{424} \\ 1 + 6 \times 1 = 7$$

Q.10 If $q^{-a} = \frac{1}{2}$ and $x^{-b} = \frac{1}{8}$ and $s^{-c} = \frac{1}{q}$, the value of abc is ?

- (a) $(xq^s)^{-1}$ (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) $x+q+s$

(GATE 2016)

Solution

$$\begin{array}{l|l|l} q^{-a} = \frac{1}{2} & x^{-b} = \frac{1}{8} & s^{-c} = \frac{1}{q} \\ \frac{1}{q^a} = \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{x^b} = \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{s^c} = \frac{1}{q} \\ q^a = 2 & x^b = 8 & q = s^c \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l|l} q^a = x & q^{ab} = 8 & q^{abc} = 2 \\ (q^a)^b = x^b & (q^{ab})^c = 8^c & \therefore abc = 1. \quad [a^m = a^n \Rightarrow m = n] \\ q^{ab} = x^b & q^{abc} = 8^c & \end{array}$$

Q.11 find the smallest number y such that $y \times 162$ is a perfect cube?

(GATE 2017)

- (a) 24 (b) 27 (c) 32 (d) 36

Solution

$$162 = 2 \times 81 \\ = 2 \times 3^3 \times 3$$

$$= (2^2 \times 3^2) \times (2 \times 3^3 \times 3) \\ = 2^3 \times 3^3 \times 3^3$$

$$y = 2^2 \times 3^2 \\ = 4 \times 9 = 36$$

Q. 12Y If a and b are integers and $a-b$ is even, which of the following must always be even? (GATE 2017)

- (a) ab (b) a^2+b^2+1 (c) a^2+b+1 (d) $ab-b$

Solution

$$a-b = \text{even}$$

$$\text{odd} - \text{odd} = \text{even} \quad \dots \text{case 1}$$

$$\text{(or)} \quad \text{even} - \text{even} = \text{even} \quad \dots \text{case 2}$$

for case 1

$$a = 3, b = 1$$

$$(a) ab = 3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$(b) a^2+b^2+1 = 3^2+1^2+1 = 9+1+1 = 11$$

$$(c) a^2+b+1 = 3^2+1+1 = 9+1+1 = 11$$

$$(d) ab-b = (3 \times 1)-1 = 3-1 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

for Case 2

$$a = 4, b = 2$$

$$(a) ab = 4 \times 2 = 8 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(b) a^2+b^2+1 = 4^2+2^2+1 = 16+4+1 = 21$$

$$(c) a^2+b+1 = 4^2+2+1 = 16+2+1 = 19$$

$$(d) ab-b = (4 \times 2)-2 = 8-2 = 6. \quad \checkmark$$

Ans $\Rightarrow ab-b$.

- Q.13) The last digit of $(2171)^7 + (2172)^9 + (2173)^{11} + (2174)^{13}$ is
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8 (GATE 2017)

Solution

$$(\dots 1)^n = \dots 1$$

$$(\dots 3)^{4n} = \dots 1$$

$$(\dots 2)^{4n} = \dots 6$$

$$(\dots 4)^{2n} = \dots 6$$

$$(2171)^7 + (2172)^9 + (2173)^{11} + (2174)^{13}$$

$$(\dots 1)^7 + (\dots 2)^9 + (\dots 3)^{11} + (\dots 4)^{13}$$

$$\dots 1 + \dots 2^8 \times \dots 2^1 + \dots 3^8 \times \dots 3^3 + \dots 4$$

$$\dots 1 + \dots 2 + \dots 7 + \dots 4$$

$$= \dots 4$$

- Q.14) What is the value of x when $81 \times \left(\frac{16}{25}\right)^{x+2} \div \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{2x+4} = 144$?
 (GATE 2017)

- (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) -2 (d) Can't be determined

Solution

$$81 \times \left(\frac{16}{25}\right)^{x+2} \div \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{2x+4} = 144$$

$$81 \times \left(\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2\right)^{x+2} \times \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{2x+4} = 144$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2x+4} \times \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{2x+4} = \frac{144}{81}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{2x+4} = \left(\frac{12}{9}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore 2x+4 = 2$$

$$x = -1$$

Q.15) $\underbrace{a+a+a+\dots+a}_{n \text{ times}} = a^2b$ and $\underbrace{b+b+b+\dots+b}_{m \text{ times}} = ab^2$, where a, b, n and m are natural numbers. What is the value of

$$\left(\underbrace{m+m+m+\dots+m}_{n \text{ times}} \right) \left(\underbrace{n+n+n+\dots+n}_{m \text{ times}} \right) ?$$

- (A) $2a^2b^2$ (B) $\dots a^4b^4$ (C) $ab(a+b)$ (D) a^2+b^2

Solution

$$\begin{array}{|l} \hline 2+2+2=6 \\ \hline 2n \quad \therefore n=3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} an = a^2b \\ n = ab \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} bm = ab^2 \\ m = ab \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (mn) \times (nm) &= m^2n^2 \\ &= (ab)^2(ab)^2 = (ab)^4 \\ &= a^4b^4 \end{aligned}$$

1015: Previous Year GATE Questions 2018

Q.16} A number consists of two digits. The sum of the digits is 9. If 45 is subtracted from the number, its digits are interchanged. What is the number? (GATE 2018)

- (a) 63 (b) 72 (c) 81 (d) 90

Solution

$$\text{Given } \begin{cases} 12 \\ 1x10 + 2x1 \\ 10x+y \rightarrow \text{Two digit number} \\ 100x+10y+2 \rightarrow \text{Three digit number} \end{cases}$$

$10x+y \rightarrow$ original number

x and y are the numbers

$$x+y = 9$$

$$(10x+y) - 45 = 10y+x$$

$$9x - 9y = 45$$

$$(x-y) = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+y = 9 \\ x-y = 5 \\ \hline 2x = 14 \\ x = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 9-x \\ &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$10(7)+2 = 72$$

Easy to solve through options.

9.16 Previous Year GATE Questions 2018

Q.17) Given that a and b are integers and $a+a^2b^3$ is odd,

which one of the following statement is correct?

- (a) a and b are both odd
- (b) a and b are both even
- (c) a is even and b is odd
- (d) a is odd and b is even.

Solution

(a) $a=1, b=-1$

$$\begin{aligned}a + a^2b^3 \\1 + 1^2(-1)^3 \\1 - 1 = 0 \text{ (even)} \times\end{aligned}$$

(b) $a=2, b=2$

$$\begin{aligned}2 + 2^2 \cdot 2^3 \\2 + 2^5 = 34 \text{ (even)} \times\end{aligned}$$

(c) $a=-2, b=1$

$$\begin{aligned}-2 + (-2)^2 \cdot 1^3 \\-2 + 4 = 2 \text{ (even)} \times\end{aligned}$$

(d) is correct.

$$a=1, b=2$$

$$\begin{aligned}1 + 1^2 \cdot 2^3 \\1 + 8 = 9 \text{ (odd)} \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

Q.18) If the number $715\Box423$ is divisible by 3 (\Box denotes the missing digit in the thousands place), then the smallest whole number in the place of \Box is: (GATE 2018)

- (A) 0 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) 6

Solution

$$\begin{array}{r} 715\Box423 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

Divisibility rule for 3
sum of the digit should be multiple of 3.

$$7+1+5+x+4+2+3 = 22+x$$

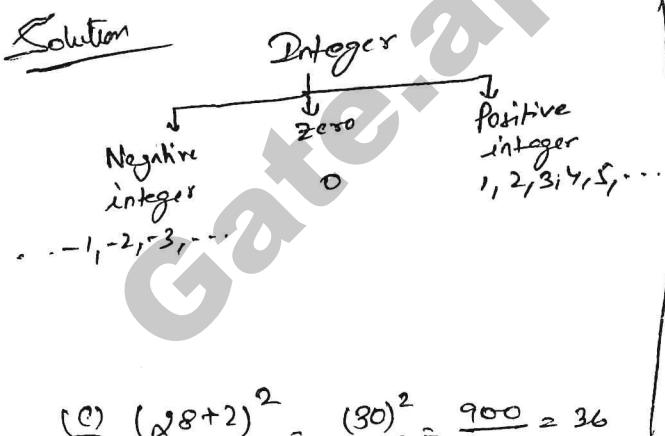
$$(A) 0 = 22+0 = 22 \div 3 \times$$

$$(B) 2 = 22+2 = 24 \div 2 \checkmark$$

Q.19) For what value of K given below is $\frac{(K+2)^2}{K-3}$ an integer? (GATE 2018)

- (A) 4, 8, 18 (B) 4, 10, 16 (C) 4, 8, 28 (D) 8, 26, 28

Solution



$(A) 4, 8, 18$ $\frac{(4+2)^2}{4-3} = 36 \checkmark$ $\frac{(8+2)^2}{8-3} = \frac{100}{5} = 20 \checkmark$ $\frac{(18+2)^2}{18-3} = \frac{400}{15} = \frac{80}{3} \times$
--

$$(C) \frac{(28+2)^2}{28-3} = \frac{(30)^2}{25} = \frac{900}{25} = 36$$

Ans \Rightarrow (C)

Q. 20) A house has a number which needs to be identified. The following 3 statements are given that can help in identifying the house number.

(i) If the house number is a multiple of 3, then it is a number from 50 to 59.

(ii) If the house number NOT a multiple of 4, then it is a number from 60 to 69.

(iii) If the house number NOT a multiple of 6, then it is a number from 70 to 79.

(GATE 2018)

What is the house number?

- (a) 54 (b) 65 (c) 66 (d) 76

Solution

(a) 54 (i) ✓
(ii) ✗

(b) 65 (i) ✓
(ii) ✓
(iii) ✗

(c) 66 (i) ✗

(d) 76 (i) ✓
(ii) ✓
(iii) ✓

Ans \Rightarrow option (d)

Q.21} x is a 30 digit number starting with the digit 4 followed by the digit 7. Then the number x^3 will have (GATE 2017)

- (a) 90 digits (b) 91 digits (c) 92 digits (d) 93 digits

Solution

$$x = 47777\ldots\ldots 7$$

$$x = 4.7777\ldots\ldots \times 10^{29}$$

$$x^3 = (4.7777\ldots\ldots \times 10^{29})^3$$

$$= (4.7777\ldots\ldots)^3 \times (10^{29})^3$$

$$= (4.7777\ldots\ldots)^3 \times 10^{87} \quad (4.7 \approx 5)$$

$$\therefore 87 + 3 = 90 \text{ digits}$$

$$4777 = 4.777 \times 1000 \\ = 4.777 \times 10^3$$

1.17! Previous Year GATE Questions 2013

Q.204 The sum of n terms of the series $4 + 44 + 444 + \dots$ is

(a) $\frac{4}{81} (10^{n+1} - 9n - 1)$

(b) $\frac{4}{81} (10^{n-1} - 9n - 1)$

(GATE 2011)

(c) $\frac{4}{81} (10^{n+1} - 9n - 10)$

(d) $\frac{4}{81} (10^n - 9n - 10)$

Solution

$4 + 44 + 444 + \dots$

$4(1 + 11 + 111 + \dots)$

$\frac{4}{9} [9 + 99 + 999 + \dots]$

$\frac{4}{9} [10 - 1 + 100 - 1 + 1000 - 1 + \dots]$

$\frac{4}{9} [(10 + 100 + 1000 + \dots) - (1 + 1 + 1 + \dots)]$

$10 + 100 + 1000 + \dots$

$r = \frac{100}{10} = 10, \quad \frac{1000}{100} = 10$

$a = 10$

$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$

$= \frac{10(10^n - 1)}{10 - 1} = \frac{10(10^n - 1)}{9}$

$(1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + n) = n$

$\frac{4}{9} \left[\frac{10(10^n - 1)}{9} - n \right] = \frac{4}{9} \left[\frac{10^{n+1} - 10 - 9n}{9} \right] = \frac{4}{81} [10^{n+1} - 9n - 10]$

Option (c)

Q.23) What will be the maximum sum of 44, 42, 40, ... ?

- (a) 502 (b) 504 (c) 506 (d) 500

(GATE 2013)

Solution :-

$$44, 42, 40, \dots, 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \swarrow & \searrow & & & & \\ -2 & & -2 & & & & -2 \end{array}$$

$$0, 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots, 40, 42, 44$$

First term (a) = 0

Common difference (d) = 2

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [a + l]$$

$$n = \frac{44 - 0}{2} + 1 = 23$$

$$S_{23} = \frac{23}{2} [0 + 44]$$

$$= \frac{23 \times 44}{2}$$

$$= 23 \times 22$$

$$= 506.$$

(OR)

$$0, 2, 4, 6, \dots, 44$$

$\Rightarrow 2, 4, 6, \dots, 44$ even natural numbers

$$n(n+1)$$

$$22(23)$$

$$= 506.$$

Q.24) Find the sum to n terms of the series $10+84+734+\dots$

(a) $\frac{9(9^n+1)}{10}+1$ (b) $\frac{9(9^n-1)}{8}+1$

(GATE 2013)

(c) $\frac{9(9^n-1)}{8}+n$ (d) $\frac{9(9^n-1)}{8}+n^2$

Solution

$$10+84+734+\dots$$

$$(9+1)+(9^2+3)+(9^3+5)+\dots$$

$$(9+9^2+9^3+\dots n)+(1+3+5+\dots n)$$

$$S_n = \frac{9(9^n-1)}{8-1} \quad \text{Sum of first } n \text{ odd numbers}$$

$$= \frac{9 \cdot (9^n-1)}{9-1} + n^2$$

$$= \frac{9(9^n-1)}{8} + n^2$$

Q.25) In a sequence of 12 consecutive odd numbers, the sum of the first 5 numbers is 425. What is the sum of the last 5 numbers in the sequence? (GATE 2014)

Solution Let 5 numbers be $x-4, x-2, x, x+2, x+4$

$$5x = 425 \Rightarrow x = 85$$

$$T_{12} = a+11d$$

$$= 81+11(2) = 81+22 = 103$$

$$103, 101, 99, 97, 95 \quad \therefore \frac{5}{2}[95+103] = \frac{5}{2} \times 198 = 5 \times 99 = 495$$

Q. 26} Consider a sequence of numbers $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ where $a_n = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2}$, for each integer $n > 0$. What is the sum of the first 50 terms. (GATE 2018)

$$(a) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{50}$$

$$(b) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{50}$$

$$(c) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{51} + \frac{1}{52}\right)$$

$$(d) 1 - \left(\frac{1}{51} + \frac{1}{52}\right)$$

Solution

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1+2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{48} = \frac{1}{48} - \frac{1}{50}$$

$$a_{49} = \frac{1}{49} - \frac{1}{51}$$

$$a_{50} = \frac{1}{50} - \frac{1}{52}$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{48} + a_{49} + a_{50}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{50} - \cancel{\frac{1}{50}} + \frac{1}{49} - \frac{1}{51} + \cancel{\frac{1}{51}} - \frac{1}{52}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{51} - \frac{1}{52}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{51} + \frac{1}{52}\right)$$

option (c)

Q.27) What is the value of $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{256} + \dots$?

- (a) 2 (b) $\frac{7}{4}$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) $\frac{4}{3}$

(GATE 2018)

Solution

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{256} + \dots$$

$$\text{Let } a = 1, r = \frac{1}{4} \div 1 = \frac{1}{4}; \quad \frac{1}{16} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16} \times 4 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} \quad (r < 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{option (d)}$$

Q.28) The sum of the squares of successive integers 8 to 16, both inclusive will be

- (a) 1126 (b) 1174 (c) 1292 (d) 1356

Solution

$$8^2 + 9^2 + 10^2 + 11^2 + \dots + 16^2 \quad (\text{sum})$$

Sum of squares of first n natural numbers = $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2$$

$$[1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 16^2] - [1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 7^2]$$

$$\frac{16 \times 17 \times 33}{6} - \frac{7 \times 8 \times 15}{6} = 1496 - 140 = 1356$$

option (d)