**Simplify each of the following:   
  
1.**3 - (5 – 6 ÷ 3)   
  
**2.**– 25 + 14 ÷ (5 - 3)   
  
**3.**25 – 1/2{5 + 4 - (3 + 2 – 1 + 3)}   
  
**4.**27 - [38 - {46 - (15 - 13 - 2)}]   
  
**5.**36 - [18 - {14 - (15 – 4 ÷ 2 x 2)}]   
  
**6.**45 - [38 - {60 ÷ 3 – (6 - 9 ÷ 3) ÷ 3}]  
  
**7.**23 - [23 - {23 - (23 - 23 - 23)}]   
  
**8.**2550 - [51 0 - {270 - (90 - 80 + 70)}]   
  
**9.**4 + (1/5) [{-10 x (25 - 13 - 3)} ÷ (-5)]   
  
**10.**22 - (1/4) {-5 - (- 48) ÷ (-16)}   
  
**11.**63 - (-3) {-2 - 8 - 3} ÷ 3{5 + (-2) (-1)}   
  
**12.**[29 - (-2) {6 - (7 - 3)}] ÷ [3 x {5 + (-3) x (-2)}]

[**Practice questions on HCF AND LCM**](https://www.jagranjosh.com/mba/quantitative-aptitude-practice-questions-on-hcf-and-lcm-a1444826098-1)

**1. Find the largest number which can exactly divide 216, 252, 294.**

a) 6

b) 12

c) 14

d) 21

**2. There is a number greater than 1 which when divided by 4, 5 and 6 leaves the same remainder of 3 in each case. Find the largest number, smaller than 1000 which satisfy the given condition.**

a) 957

b) 993

c) 960

d) 963

**3. Find the greatest number of 4 digits and the least number of 5 digits that have as their H.C.F. 147**

a) 9996 and 10, 143

b) 9936 and 10,080

c) 9996 and 10,080

d) 9936 and 10,140

**4. For how many value of ‘P’ the LCM of P and 20 will be 40.**

a) 1

b) 2

c) 4

d) More than 4