## **Simplification-2**

#### SIMPLIFICATION- PART2

- Agenda
- ✓ Coprime
- √ Semi-Prime
- ✓ Composite number
- ✓ Recurring
- ✓ Surd & Indices
- ✓ Problems



#### SIMPLIFICATION- PART2

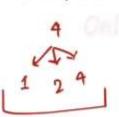
What is Prime Number & Composite Number ?

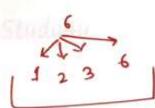
Frime Number is a number, which is divisible by 1 and itself.

Eg: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 etc.

eomposite numbers are numbers with more than two factors. Numbers can be classified on the basis

Eg: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 etc







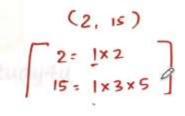
#### SIMPLIFICATION- PART2

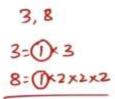
## What is Coprime Numbers?

of the number of factors that they have.

Co-prime numbers are pairs of numbers that do not have any common factor other than 1. There should be a minimum of two numbers to form a set of co-prime numbers.

(3,8)	
(4,9)	
(5,6)	
(11,14)	







#### What is Semi-Prime Number?

A **semiprime** number is the **product** of precisely **two prime numbers**, where the two prime numbers may be the same or different. Therefore,  $5 \times 5 = 25$  and  $17 \times 7 = 119$  are **semiprime numbers** since 5, 17, and 7 are all prime numbers.

Semi Prime Number Between 1 to 100.

4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 21, 22, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 46, 49, 51, 55, 57, 58, 62, 65, 69, 74, 77, 82, 85, 86, 87, 91, 93, 94, 95

[4 = 2×2] 2 frime 6 = 2×3 9 = 3×3  

$$4 = 2×2$$
  $2$  frime  $4 = 2×2$   $6 = 2×3$   $9 = 3×3$   $10 = 2×5$ 

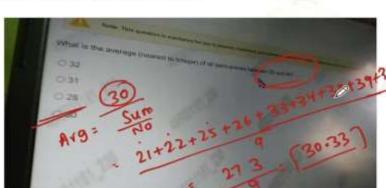


#### SIMPLIFICATION- PART?

#### Problem based on Semi Prime No.

Semi Prime Number Between 1 to 100.

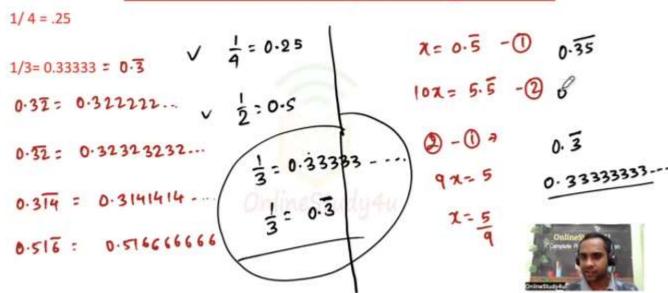
4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 21, 22, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 46, 49, 51, 55, 57, 58, 62, 65, 69, 74, 77, 82, 85, 86, 87, 91, 93, 94, 95



[20 - 40] 21= 3×7 34= 2×27 39435 22 = 2×11 35 : 5×7 25: 5×5 38 = 2×19 26 = 2x13 39 = 3x13

33 = 3x11

## SIMPLIFICATION- PART2/ Recurring Numbers



### SIMPLIFICATION- PART2/ Recurring Numbers

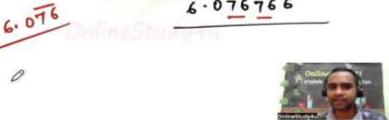
# SIMPLIFICATION- PART2/ Recurring Numbers

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



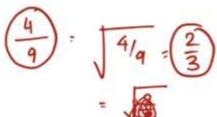
## SIMPLIFICATION- PART2

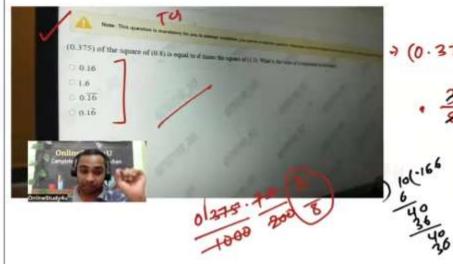
#### SIMPLIFICATION- PART2



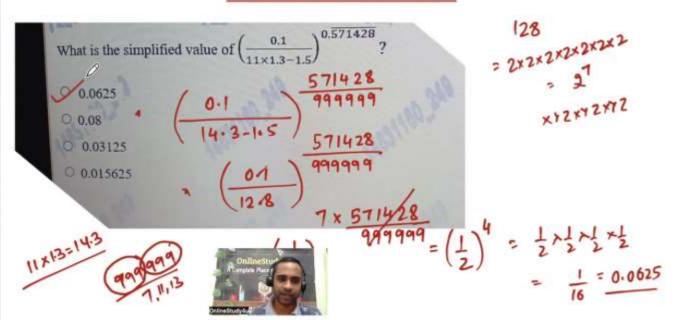
## SIMPLIFICATION- PART2

&6. What is the square root of 0.4

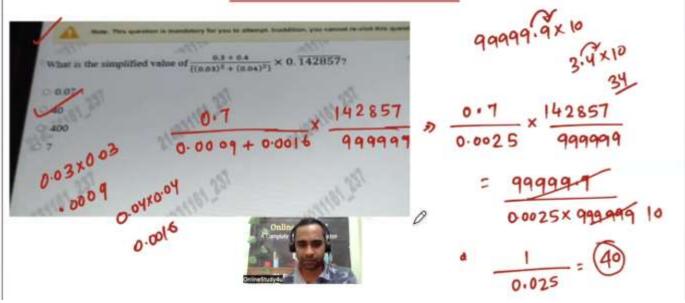




### SIMPLIFICATION- PART2



### SIMPLIFICATION- PART2





The simplest form of 
$$\left\{ \left( \sqrt[2]{(x^{-2/3})}^{-2/3} \right)^3 \right\}$$
 is:
$$\begin{cases} \left( \sqrt{x^{-2/3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{x^{-2/3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left( \sqrt{x^{-2/3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{x^{-2/3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left( \sqrt{x^{-2/3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{x^{-2/3}} \end{cases}$$

$$(\alpha^{x})^{y} = \alpha^{x \cdot y}$$



If 
$$A = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$$
,  $B = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$ ,  $C = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$ , then find the value of  $\frac{C(A+B)}{B(A+C)}$ .

$$0 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$A+B = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$A+C = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



## SIMPLIFICATION- PART2

# Question No. 4 If $2\frac{1}{4} \div \left\{1\frac{1}{4} - \chi\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{3}of\frac{9}{5}\right)\right\} = \frac{3}{20}$ , then what is the value of $x^2$

of 
$$\frac{9}{4} \div \left\{ \frac{6-5x}{8} \right\} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{9}{10-5x} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$\frac{9}{4} \div \left\{ \frac{5}{4} - x \left( \frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{9^{3}}{5} \right) \right\} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$\frac{6}{8(2-x)} = \frac{1}{20-4}$$

$$\int_{-22}^{-18}$$

$$\frac{9}{4} \div \left\{ \frac{5}{4} - 7 \left( \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{62} \right) \right\} = \frac{3}{20}$$
  $2 - x = 24$ 

$$\frac{9}{4} \div \left\{ \frac{5}{4} - \frac{51}{8} \right\} = \frac{3}{20}$$



SIMPLIFICATION- PART2

Question No. 7

TO 
$$(\frac{1}{8})^{4}$$
  $(\frac{1}{8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8})^{4}$   $(\frac{3}{2})^{2}$   $(\frac{1}{2})^{2}$   $(\frac{1}{8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8})^{4}$   $(\frac{3}{2})^{2}$   $(\frac{3}{2})^{2}$   $(\frac{1}{2})^{3}$   $(\frac{1}{2})^{4}$   $(\frac{3}{2})^{2}$   $(\frac{1}{2})^{2}$   $(\frac{1}{2})^$ 

