





### Exercise 2.10



Go to PC



### Multiple choice questions

- Euclid's division lemma states that for positive integers  $a$  and  $b$ , there exist unique integers  $q$  and  $r$  such that  $a = bq + r$ , where  $r$  must satisfy.  
(1)  $1 < r < b$       (2)  $0 < r < b$       (3)  $0 \leq r < b$       (4)  $0 < r \leq b$
- Using Euclid's division lemma, if the cube of any positive integer is divided by 9 then the possible remainders are  
(1) 0, 1, 8      (2) 1, 4, 8      (3) 0, 1, 3      (4) 1, 3, 5
- If the HCF of 65 and 117 is expressible in the form of  $65m - 117$ , then the value of  $m$  is  
(1) 4      (2) 2      (3) 1      (4) 3
- The sum of the exponents of the prime factors in the prime factorization of 1729 is  
(1) 1      (2) 2      (3) 3      (4) 4
- The least number that is divisible by all the numbers from 1 to 10 (both inclusive) is  
(1) 2025      (2) 5220      (3) 5025      (4) 2520
- $7^{4k} \equiv \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \pmod{100}$   
(1) 1      (2) 2      (3) 3      (4) 4
- Given  $F_1 = 1$ ,  $F_2 = 3$  and  $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$  then  $F_5$  is  
(1) 3      (2) 5      (3) 8      (4) 11
- The first term of an arithmetic progression is unity and the common difference is 4. Which of the following will be a term of this A.P.  
(1) 4551      (2) 10091      (3) 7881      (4) 13531
- If 6 times of 6<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P. is equal to 7 times the 7<sup>th</sup> term, then the 13<sup>th</sup> term of the A.P. is  
(1) 0      (2) 6      (3) 7      (4) 13
- An A.P. consists of 31 terms. If its 16<sup>th</sup> term is  $m$ , then the sum of all the terms of this A.P. is  
(1) 16  $m$       (2) 62  $m$       (3) 31  $m$       (4)  $\frac{31}{2} m$
- In an A.P., the first term is 1 and the common difference is 4. How many terms of the A.P. must be taken for their sum to be equal to 120?  
(1) 6      (2) 7      (3) 8      (4) 9
- If  $A = 2^{65}$  and  $B = 2^{64} + 2^{63} + 2^{62} + \dots + 2^0$  which of the following is true?  
(1)  $B$  is  $2^{64}$  more than  $A$       (2)  $A$  and  $B$  are equal  
(3)  $B$  is larger than  $A$  by 1      (4)  $A$  is larger than  $B$  by 1