

1. Complete the table given below. One column is done for you.

Factor	5	6	9	12	1	
Factor	3	2				3
Product	15		72	144	1	51

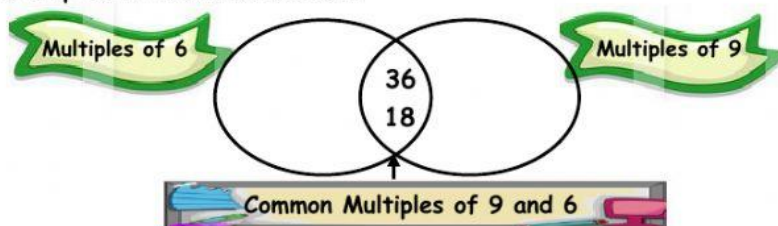
2. Find 'A' & 'B'.

Factors of 'A' are : 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	A=
First five multiples of 'B' are: 36, 72, 108, 144, 180	B=

3. Choose the numbers which are divisible by both 2 and 4.

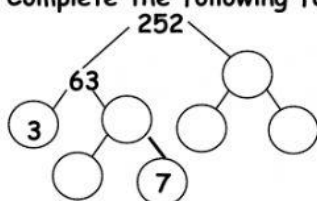


4. Drag the remaining multiples of 6 and 9 from the box given below & drop them in correct circles.

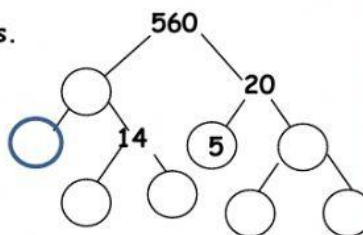

What is the least common multiple (LCM) of 9 and 6?

4. Complete the following factor trees.

(a)

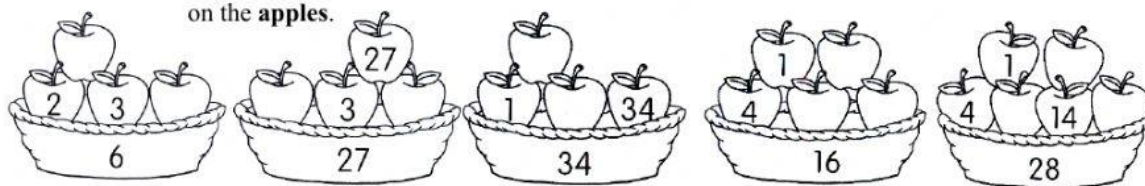


(b)


5. Fill in the blanks. If $A \times 5 = 60$ then

(i) $A =$ _____ (ii) $2 \times B = A$, $B =$ _____ (iii) $C \times 2 = B$, $C =$ _____

6. The number on each apple is a factor of the number on its basket. Fill in the missing numbers on the apples.



7. The numbers in the pentagons (five sided figure) on the left are multiples of a number shown on the right. Match them to the correct number.



- 5
- 3
- 4
- 7
- 6

Multiples: When a number is multiplied by a *natural number*, we get a natural multiple of that number. The multiples of 8 are:

$8 \times 1, 8 \times 2, 8 \times 3, 8 \times 4, \dots$
8, 16, 24, 32, ...

Factors: When a divisor completely divides a number, then divisor is called a factor of that number. 3 and 5 are factors of 15. (But 2 is a divisor of 15, with remainder 1).

*There are infinite multiples of a number but the factors of a number are finite.

*Every factor is a divisor but every divisor is not necessarily a factor.

*Product of two factors is a multiple.



Prime numbers: The numbers which have only two distinct factors, i.e. 1 and the number itself. e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, ...

Composite numbers: The numbers which have more than two factors. e.g. 4, 6, 8, ...

Note: 1 is neither prime nor composite & 2 is the only even prime.



Fill in the boxes and then find HCF of 130, 350 & 170.

2	130	350	170
	65		85
		35	

HCF = _____ $\times$ _____
= _____

LCM = HCF $\times$ _____ $\times$ _____
= _____