

### CHAPTER-3 PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

AECS ANUPURAM MODULE 1/2

## LET'S BEGIN WITH A GAME!

> There are six marbles. What are the possible ways of arranging them in rows?



## WHAT ARE FACTORS?

>A factor of a number is an exact divisor

>1 is a factor of every number

>Every number is a factor of itself

>Every factor is less than or equal to the given number

>Number of factor of a given number are finite

# WHAT ARE MULTIPLES?

>A number is a multiple of its factors

Every multiple of a number is greater than or equal to that number

>Number of multiples of a given number is infinite

>Every number is a multiple of itself

## **PERFECT NUMBERS**

A number for which the sum of all its factors is equal to twice the number is called a perfect number

e.g. Factors of 6 are = 1,2,3 and 6 1+2+3+6=12= Twice the number 6

## EXAMPLE-1

Question: Write all the factors of 50

> Thus, all the factors of 50 are:1, 2, 5, 10, 25 & 50

## EXAMPLE-2

Question: Write the first five multiples of 20

 $\geq$  The required multiples are 20, 40, 60, 80 & 100

#### **EXERCISE-1**

Write all the factors of the following numbers
(a)15 (b)21 (c)28 (d)40 (d)27 (e)36 (f)100

- 2. Write the first five multiples of(a)4 (b)6 (c)8 (d)10 (e)7
- 3. Complete the table by writing the multiples of 9 up to 100

9	27		54			99

## PRIME NUMBERS AND COMPOSITE NUMBERS

NO.	FACTORS	NO. OF FACTORS	
1	1	1	> The number 1 has only one factor(i.e.
2	1,2	2	itself)
3	1,3	2	
4	1,2,4	3	
5	1,5	2	2,3,5,7,11,etc are having exactly two factors 1 and the number itself
6	1,2,3,6	4	racions i and me nomber nisen
7	1,7	2	
8	1,2,4,8	4	> There are numbers 4,6,8,9,10,12,etc
9	1,3,9	3	having more than two factors
10	1,2,5,10	4	
11	1,11	2	
12	1,2,3,4,6,12	6	9



 $\geq$  1 is neither prime nor composite

Prime numbers: Numbers(other than 1) with only two factors namely 1 and itself

Composite numbers: Numbers that have more than two factors

# SIEVE OF ERATOSTHENES METHOD : STEP-1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	70
11	K.	13	14	15	16	17	19	19	Z
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	4
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	2	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	20	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100







 All the encircled numbers are prime
All the crossed-out numbers are

composite



>2 is the smallest prime number and is even

>Every prime number other than 2 is odd

 $\geq$  Two prime numbers whose difference is 2 are called twin primes

## **EXERCISE-2**

- 1. Write all the prime numbers between 1 and 100.
- 2. What is the greatest prime number between 1 and 50?
- 3. Write 7 consecutive composite numbers less than 100 so that there is no prime numbers in between.
- 4. Express the following as a sum of two odd primes(a)34 (b)24 (c)54 (d)48 (e)72
- 5. Give three pairs of twin primes
- 6. Express the following as the sum of three odd primes(a)39 (b)41 (c)29 (d)47 (e)55

thank you!