CHAPTER-3
PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

## LET'S BEGIN WITH A GAME!

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


6 can be written as the product of two numbers in different ways: $6=1 \times 6$; $6=2 \times 3 ; 6=3 \times 2 ; 6=6 \times 1$

## WHAT ARE FACTORS?

$\Rightarrow$ A factor of a number is an exact divisor
$>1$ is a factor of every number
$\Rightarrow$ 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

$\Rightarrow$ 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

$>\underline{\text { Question: Write all the factors of } 50}$
$>$ Solution: $50=1 \times 50$
$50=2 \times 25$
$50=5 \times 10$
$50=10 \times 5$
$50=25 \times 2$
$50=50 \times 1$
$>$ Thus, all the factors of 50 are:1, 2, 5, 10, $25 \& 50$

## EXAMPLE-2

Question: Write the first five multiples of 20

Solution: | $20 \times 1=20$ |
| :--- |
| $20 \times 2=20$ |
| $20 \times 3=60$ |
| $20 \times 4=80$ |
| $20 \times 5=100$ |

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

## EXERCISE-1

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 | The number 1 has only one factor(i.e. itself) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 2 | 1,2 | 2 |  |
| 3 | 1,3 | 2 |  |
| 4 | 1,2,4 | 3 | 2, $3,5,7,11$,etc are having exactly two factors 1 and the number itself |
| 5 | 1,5 | 2 |  |
| 6 | 1,2,3,6 | 4 |  |
| 7 | 1,7 | 2 |  |
| 8 | 1,2,4,8 | 4 | $\rightarrow$ There are numbers $4,6,8,9,10,12$,etc having more than two factors |
| 9 | 1,3,9 | 3 |  |
| 10 | 1,2,5,10 | 4 |  |
| 11 | 1,11 | 2 |  |
| 12 | 1,2,3,4,6,12 | 6 | 9 |

## THINGS TO REMEMBER


$>1$ 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 |

STEP-2

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

STEP-3

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

STEP-4

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | $1 Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | $3 Q$ |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | $4 Q$ |
| 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 | 10 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 55 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | $8 Q$ |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

STEP-5

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

>All the encircled numbers are prime $\Rightarrow$ All the crossed-out numbers are composite

## THINGS TO REMEMBER


$>2$ is the smallest prime number and is even
$>$ Every prime number other than 2 is odd
$>$ 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 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { (a)34 } & \text { (b)24 } & \text { (c)54 } & \text { (d)48 } & \text { (e)72 }\end{array}$
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!
