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HCF & LCM Problems with Solutions Study Materials A number can be made by multiplying two or more other numbers together. Numbers that multiply together are called final number factors. Factors of 12 = 1,2,3,4,6, and 12. All numbers have a factor of one. Common Factor: A common factor of two or more data numbers is a number that divides each given number completely. Common factor of 12 and 18 are 1,2,3,6. Co-prime numbers: Two or more numbers that do not have a common factor are known as co-prime or relatively prime numbers. For example: 4 and 15 are Co-prime numbers. Download RRB JE Study Material Highest Common Factor: The highest common factor (H.C.F.) of two or more numbers is the largest number dividing each of them exactly. It is also known as the largest common divider (GCD.). H.C.F. can be calculated with: (i) Prime Factorization Method (ii) Division Method (i) H.C.F. with Main Factorization Method: Example 1: Find the H.C.F. of 40 and 60 with Primary Factorization Method. â¢ 40 = 2 Ã 2 Ã 2 Ã 5 Ìş 60 = 2 Ã 2 Ã 3 Ã 5 Hence H.C.F. = 2 Ã 2 Ã 5 = 20. Divide the largest number from the smallest number, divide the divisor by the rest and so on, until no remaining is left. The last divisor in the H.C.F required, Finding the H.C.F of more than two numbers We find the H.C.F of two say P. How to find the H.C.F of P and the third number and so on. The last H.C.F. will be the one you need, H.C.F. (ii) H.C.F. with Division Method: Divide the largest number by the smallest number, divide the divisor by the remaining divisor by the next remainder and so on, until no remaining is left, the last divisor is the H.C.F. C.F.C. required. Find the H.C.F of more than two numbers: let’s find the H.C.F of two say P. Now find the H.C.F of P and the third number, and so on. The last H.C.F. will be the required H.C.F. H.C.F. of two numbers per division method: Example 2: Find the H.C.F. of 140 and 200 per division method. Example 3: Find the H.C.F. of 324.630 and 342 by splitting method. Universe.F.C. of 324, 630 and 342 is 18. H.C.F. of polynomials: When two or more polynomials are factored, the product of the common factor is known as the HCF of these polynomials. e.g. We find the HCF of 16x3 (x â 1) 3 (x+ 1) and 4xy (x+ 1) 2 (x- 1) Now, 16x3 (x â l) 3 (x+1) = 2Ã2xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (x â l) x (x â 1) Ã 1) The multiples of a number are all those numbers that can be completely divided by the given number. For example, multiples of 5 are 5,10,15,20 etc. Common Multiple: Many common multiples of two or more numbers are numbers that can be exactly divided by each of the given number. For example, multiples of 3 are 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24 etc. and multiples of 4 are 4,8,12,16,20,24,28 etc. Common multiples of 3 and 4 are 12,24 etc. Less common multiple: The least common multiple (L.C.M.) of two or more (ii) Primaryization: Example 4: Find the method: C.M. of 12 and 20 according to the primary factoring method. Solution: 12= 2ÂÂ2ÃÂ3 e 20 = 2ÃÂ2ÃÂ5 â¢ÂL.C.M. = 2 ÂÂ 2 ÃÂ 3 ÃÂ 5 = 60. (ii) L.C.M. by division: Example 5: Find the L.C.M. of 14,56,91 and 84. Solution: L.CM of polynomials: When two or more polynomials are factored, the product of the factors with the highest powers is the least common multiple (LCM) of the polynomials. For instance. Consider the polynomials (x3Â” 8) and (x2Â” 4) x3Â” 8 = (xÂ” 2) (x2 + 2x + 4) and x2 Â” 4 = (x+2) (x-2) Â” L.C.M = (x Â” 2) (x + 2) (x2 + 2x + 4) = (x + 2) (x + 2) (x + 2) (x + 4) 8) H.C.F and L.C.M. of FRAZIONS First of all express the fractions given in their lowest terms. So, it’s Example 6: H.C.F. AND L.C.M. OF DECIMAL NUMbers: C.C.F of decimal numbers: STEP I: Find the C.F. of the given numbers without decimals. STEP II: Place the decimal point from right to left according to the maximum decimal places between the given numbers. LCM of Decimal Numbers STEP I: Find the L.C.M. of the given numbers without a decimal. STEP II: Set the decimal point from right to left according to the minimum decimal places between the given numbers. Example 7: Find H.C.F. and L.C.M. of 0.6,9.6 and 0.36. Solution: H.C.F. of 60.96 and 36 = 12 â¢ÂHCF required = 0.12 L.CMof60.96 and 36 = 1440 Â¢' L.C.M. required = 144.0 two numbers: H.C.F. of numbers Â L.C.M. of numbers = Product of numbers Example 8: If H.C.F. and L. and L. C.M. of two numbers are respectively 3 and 60 e. a number is 12 then find the other number. Solution: Remember the largest number that will divide exactly x,y, z= H.C.F of x, y, and z. The largest number that will divide x, y and z leaving remain respectively a, b and c =H.C.F of (x-a), (y -b) and (z Â”' c). The minimum number that is exactly divisible by x, y and z. = MLC of x, y and z. The minimum number which, divided by x, y and z, leaves the remainder a, b and c respectively= L.C.M of (x, y and z) Â” R where R= (x Â” a) = (y Â” b) = (z Â” Â” c) The minimum number divided by x, y and z leaves the same remainder r in each case = L.C.M of (x, y and z) +r The maximum number that will divide x, y and z leaving the same remainder in each case = H.C.F of (x Â”yÂ”), (y Â”z) and (z-x). When two numbers P and Q are exactly divisible by a third number r. So p + q, p q and pq are also divisible by r. Example 9: The H.C.F. of two numbers, each with three digits, is 17 and their L.C.M. is 714. Five sum of the numbers will be: Solution: is Let the number be 17x and 17y where x and y are co-prime. L.C.M of 17x and 17y =17xy According to the question, 17xy-714 is ¢Â¢xy=42=6 ÃÂ 7 ¢Â¢Âx=6and y = 7 or x = 7andy=6 First numbers = 17x = 17 ÃÂ6 = 102 Second numbers = 17y = 17ÃÂ7 = 119 Sum required=10 2 + 119=221 Example 10: Find the largest number six digits that are divided by 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 leaves 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 as remaining respectively. Solution: L.C.M. of 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 = 2520 The largest number of 6 digits = 999999 Dividing 9999 by 2520, we get 2079 as remaining. Then the number of 6 digits divisible of 2520 is 9999 -2079 = 997920 From 6 – 4=2, 7 – 5 = 2, 8 – 6 = 2, 9 – 7 = 2, 10 – 8 = 2, the rest in each case is lower than the divider of 2. Required number = 997920 – 2 = 997918 Example 11: What minimum number must be taken from 1936 so that the rest when divided from 9, 10,15 will leave in any case the remaining 7? Solution: L.C.M. of 9,10 and 15 is 90. In subdividing 1936 for 90, the rest =46 But 7 is also a part of this rest. Required number = 46 – 7 = 39. Example 12: Find the largest number that will divide 410, 751 and 1030 leaving a rest 7 in any case. Solution: Required number = H.C.F. (410 – 7), (751 – 7) and (1030 – 7) = 31 Example 13: Find the H.C.F and L.C.M of 1.75,5.6 and 7. Solution: Do the same number of decimal points, numbers can be written as 1.75, 5.60 and 7.00. Without a decimal point, these numbers are 175,560 and 700. Now, H.C.F of 175.560 and 700 is 35. UniverseH.C.F of 1.75,5.6 and 7 is 0.35. L.C.M of 175.560 and 700 is 2800. Universe.C.M of 1.75.5.6 and 7 is 28.00 i.e. 28. COMPARIATION OF THE FRATIONS: Rule: Convert each of the fractions indicated in the decimal form. Now, place them in ascending or descending order, according to the requirement Example 15: The H.C.F. of two polynomials is x2-1 and their L.C.M is x4– 10x2+9. If one of the polynomials is x3– 3x2 – x + 3, find the other. Example 16: Find the H.C.F and L.C.M of 6.72 and 120, using the main factorization method. Solution: We have: 6 =2 × 3, 72 = 23× 32, 120 = 23× 3× 5 Here, 21 and 31 are the smallest powers of common factors 2 and 3 respectively. Thus, H.C.F(6,72,120) = 21×31=2×3=623,32 and 51 are the greatest powers of the main factors 2, 3 and 5 involved respectively in the three numbers. So, L.C.M(6,72,120)=23×32×51=360. Example 17: Find the GCD of: 14x3+14, 42(x2 +4x+3) (x2 -x+1) Solution: p(x)=14x3+14 = 14(x3+l) = 2 × 7(x+l) (x2– x+l) q(x)=42(x2 +4x+3)(x2 + l) = 42(x2) Find the largest amount of each check. Solution: The most possible amount of check will be H.C.F (6075, 8505). We can write 8505=6075 × 1 +2430 Since remaining 2430 0 still applying the division concept we can write 6075 = 2430 × 2+1215 Back remaining 1215 0 So, once again by applying the concept of division we can write 2430=1215×2+0 Here the rest is zero So, H.C.F = 1215 Therefore, as much as possible of each check will be 1215.19: A garden consists of 135 rose plants planted in a number of columns. There are another set of 225 calendula plants that need to be planted in the same number of columns. What is the maximum number of columns where they can be planted? Solution: To find the maximum number of columns we need to find HCF (135,225) we can write, 225 = 135 Ãƒ-1 + 90 because, I remain 90 Ã ¢ 0 so, again applying the concept of division, we can write, 135 = 90 Ãƒ- 1 + 45 resident 45 Ã, 0 using the concept of division again, we have, 90 = 45 Ãƒ- 2 +0 as, the rest is 0 so, hcf = 45 therefore , 45 is the maximum number of columns where plants can be planted Example 20: a clock mints 90 times in 95 seconds and another zecch clock 315 times in 323 seconds. If both watches start together, how many times do you sprout together in the first hour? Example 21: Find H.C.F. and L.C.M of 14xy3, 22x2y and 26x3y4. Solution: 14xy3 = 2-7Ãƒ-xÃƒ-y3 Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, ã, ¡â € ¡22x2y = 2 Ãƒ- 11 Ãƒ- x2 Ãƒ- y 26x3y4 = 2 Ãƒ- 13 Ãƒ - x3 Ã £ - y4 hcf = 2 Ãƒ- x Ãƒ- y = 2xy lcm = 2 Ãƒ- 7 Ãƒ- 11 Ãƒ- 13 Ãƒ- x3 Ã £ -y4 = 2002x3y4. HCF and LCM Study Material Download Download Download Exercises Questions with PDF Response Button Download Aptitude PDF Download Quantitative Activities Study Material Studio, Download Studio Material RRB JE Group RRBÃ, Ã ¢ â,¬ Click here Telegram channel ChannelÃ ¢ Â ¢ â,¬ "Click here Join us on FBÃ, Â ¢ â,¬" "EmpireIily Join us to Twitter," Ã, Â, Ã, "Exams on Twitter," Ã, "Exams

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