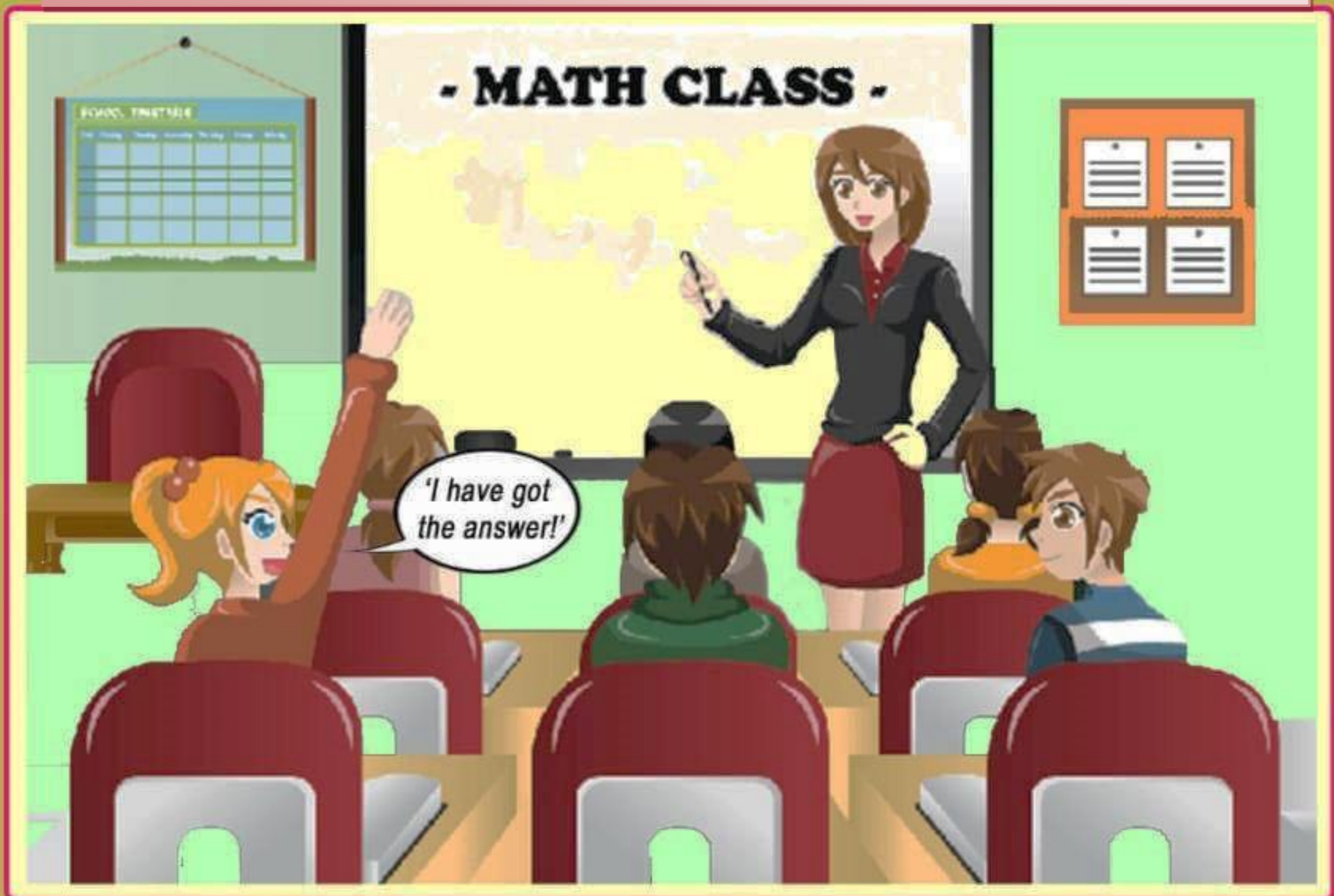


A NEW STRATEGY OF LEARNING CALCULATING SKILLS

Discovery of a New Number System: Bi-Quartet Number System
and its Applications.



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INTRODUCTION

Many people find mathematics difficult and boring. We have to overcome this serious problem, for everything around us contains mathematics and therefore it is called “the queen of the sciences.” This article aspires on training students to write well (both Arabic numerals and alphabet), write fast and calculate fast. Calculating fast is more than just writing fast but to calculate fast one has to be able to write fast (enclosed herewith practice formats to write both Arabic numerals and alphabet well and fast in Annexue-1&2).

I have recently discovered a new number system, **BI-QUARTET NUMBER SYSTEM**, which enhances the speed of calculation and also highly simplifies the calculating process of all the existing operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The discovery of the new number system is nothing short of major breakthrough in learning of mathematics. This article will enlighten and assist slow learners in overcoming many hurdles and greatly enhance fast learners’ performance. Mathematics is a number game involving symbols and figures and that the students can only learn mathematics efficiently by performing activities. The most effective way of learning mathematics is to apply both head and heart simultaneously. To apply head means to use up to one’s best ability and not just give up when stuck somewhere. To apply heart means to have willingness to learn new things sincerely. The unique technique of learning calculating skills in this article is that the students attempt the practice formats and check their performance themselves from the article itself instead of depending on anyone else.

The article focuses on training the students of all standards in the following areas by applying the new number system: 1. Addition, 2. Times tables up to 9 digits. 3. Multiplication. 4. Subtraction. 5. Division. 6. Identification of prime numbers between 1 and 100. 7. Test of divisibility by prime numbers between 1 and 100.

This write-up is an extract of the book: **New Strategy of Teaching and Learning Mathematics for Standard I to XII** (with the discovery of new number system: **BI-QUARTET NUMBER SYSTEM** and its applications) which is about to be published shortly. Hoping that the write-up will serve as an introduction to the upcoming book to all the readers and as an experimentation to find the effectiveness of the book.

DISCOVERY OF BI-QUARTET NUMBER SYSTEM.

Brief Background.

In 2018, I applied the New Strategy: Teaching and Learning of Mathematics in standard V, VIII and X. The strategy was a paradigm shift: from teaching the students how the mathematical problems are solved to teaching the students how the mathematical problems can be solved by themselves. The outcome of the application of the new strategy was phenomenal which inspired me to bring out my work into book form. In fact, the strategy was an effort to materialize the application of constructivist approach in learning of mathematics as per NCF 2005. In this strategy, firstly, the students are taught to write well (both Arabic numerals and alphabet), write fast, calculate fast and basics of mathematics (according to the standard of the students, before lesson’s transaction) and then only after that the teachers start lesson’s transaction in such a way that the students can solve mathematical problems by themselves.

From the beginning of 2019, I went through and analysed all the mathematics text books of standard I to X and then interacted with the students of my school and other private schools.

I identified their various hurdles in learning of mathematics. I could identify many hurdles only in the slow learners. Then, I started developing many techniques so that the slow learners could overcome their hurdles or are at least enlightened and the performance of the fast learners is enhanced. All those techniques, I developed, ultimately resulted in the discovery of the new number system.

BI-QUARTET NUMBER SYSTEM

Statement: The operation of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division obeys the rule of adding 1,2,3,4 and subtracting 1,2,3,4. In the process of addition, instead of adding 9,8,7,6 to a number, subtract 1,2,3,4 respectively from the number to get the sum. In the process of subtraction, instead of subtracting 9,8,7,6 from a number, add 1,2,3,4 respectively to the number to get the difference.

Symbolically,

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 +9 & \longrightarrow & -1 \\
 +8 & \longrightarrow & -2 \\
 +7 & \longrightarrow & -3 \\
 +6 & \longrightarrow & -4 \\
 -9 & \longrightarrow & +1 \\
 -8 & \longrightarrow & +2 \\
 -7 & \longrightarrow & +3 \\
 -6 & \longrightarrow & +4
 \end{array}$$

Note; (i) In the new number system, out of ten single digits; 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 only four digits; 1, 2, 3, 4 are taken into consideration in the calculating process of all the operations; addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

(ii) In the new number system, the digits; 0, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 can be expressed in terms of the digits; 1, 2, 3, 4. Verification: $0 = 1-1 = 2-2 = 3-3 = 4-4$, $5 = 1+4 = 2+3$, $6 = 1+2+3 = 2+4$, $7 = 1+2+4 = 3+4$, $8 = 1+3+4$, $9 = 2+3+4$.

(iii) Conversion numbers to Bi-Quartet number system.

Examples:

a) $456 = (4) (1+4) (2+4)$

b) $738 = (3+4) (3) (1+3+4)$

c) $567890 = (1+4) (2+4) (3+4) (1+3+4) (2+3+4) (1-1)$

d) $6712 = (2+4) (3+4) (1) (2)$

(iv) Conversion to Bi-Quartet number system and addition.

Illustrations.

a) $9+6 = (2+3+4) + (2+4) = (1) (1+4) = 15$

b) $9+7 = (2+3+4) + (3+4) = (1) (2+4) = 16$

c) $9 + 17 = (2+3+4) + (1) (3+4) = (2) (2+4) = 26$

d) $29 + 6 = (2) (2+3+4) + (2+4) = (3) (1+4) = 35$

e) $38+54 = (3) (1+3+4) + (1+4) (4) = (2+3+4) (2) = 92$

f) $624 + 537 = (2+4) (2) (4) + (1+4) (3) (3+4) = (1) (1) (2+4) (1) = 1161$

$$g) 618 + 973 = (2+4) (1) (1+3+4) + (2+3+4) (3+4) (3) = (1) (1+4) (2+3+4) (1) = 1591$$

$$h) 765 + 789 = (3+4) (2+4) (1+4) + (3+4) (1+3+4) (2+3+4) = (1) (1+4) (1+4) (4) = 1554$$

$$i) 7654 + 4567 = (3+4) (2+4) (1+4) (4) + (4) (1+4) (2+4) (3+4) = (1) (2) (2) (2) (1) = 12221$$

$$j) 5678 + 7890 = (1+4) (2+4) (3+4) (1+3+4) + (3+4) (1+3+4) (2+3+4)(1-1) \\ = (1) (3) (1+4) (2+4) (1+3+4) = 13568$$

$$k) 12+34+56 = (1) (2) +(3) (4) +(1+4) (2+4) = (1) (1-1) (2) = 102$$

$$l) 45+67 + 89 = (4) (1+4) +(2+4) (3+4) + (1+3+4) (2+3 +4) = (2) (1-1) (1) = 201$$

(v) Conversion to Bi-Quartet number system and subtraction.

Illustrations:

$$a) 17- 9 = (1) (3+4) - (2+3+4) = (1+3+4) = 8$$

$$b) 16 - 8 = (1) (2+4) - (1+3+4) = (1+3+4) = 8$$

$$c) 15 - 7 = (1) (1+4) - (3+4) = (1+3+4) = 8$$

$$d) 14- 6= (1) (4) - (2+4) = (1+3+4) = 8$$

$$e) 27- 9 = (2) (3+4) -(2+3+4) = (1) (2+3+4) = 18$$

$$f) 76 - 9 = (3+4) (2+4) - (2+3+4) = (2+4) (3+4) = 67$$

$$g) 43 - 24 = (4) (3) - (2) (4) = (1) (2+3+4) = 19$$

$$h) 56 - 38 = (1+4) (2+4) - (3) (1+3+4) = (1) (1+3+4) = 18$$

$$i) 76 - 58 = (3+4) (2+4) - (1+4) (1+3+4) = (1) (1+3+4) = 18$$

$$k) 72- 64 = (3+4) (2)-(2+4) (4) = (1) (1+3+4) = 8$$

$$l) 654 - 578 = (2+4) (1+4) (4) - (1+4) (3+4) (1+3+4) = (3+4) (2+4) = 76$$

$$m) 978 - 897 = (2+3+4) (3+4) (1+3+4) - (1+3+4) (2+3+4) (3+4) = (1+3+4) (1) = 81$$

$$n) 4234 - 2345 = (4) (2) (3) (4) - (2) (3) (4) (1+4) = (1) (1+3+4) (1+3+4) (2+3+4) = 1889$$

$$o) 8765 - 5678 = (1+3+4) (3+4) (2+4) (1+4) - (1+4) (2+4) (3+4) (1+3+4) = \\ (3) (1-1) (1+3+4) (3+4) = 3087$$

$$p) 67890 - 45678 = (2+4) (3+4) (1+3+4) (2+3+4) (1-1) - (4) (1+4) (2+4) (3+4) (1+3+4) \\ = (2) (2) (2) (1) (2) = 22212$$

(vi) The above exercises (iv) and (v) will enhance the skills of actual addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

(vii) Conversion to the new number system and multiplication.

Illustrations:

$$(a) \quad 6 \times 8 = (2+4) \times (1+3+4) = (2) \times (1+3+4) + (4) \times (1+3+4) = (1) (2+4) + (3) (2) \\ = (4) (1+3+4) = 48$$

$$(b) \quad 16 \times 8 = (1) (2+4) \times (1+3+4) = (1) (2+4) \times (1) + (1) (2+4) \times (3) + (1) (1+3+4) \times (4) \\ = (1) (2+4) + (4) (1+3+4) + (2+4) (4) = (1) (2) (1+3+4) = 128$$

$$(c) \quad 26 \times 5 = (2) (2+4) \times (1+4) = (2) (2+4) \times (1) + (2) (2+4) \times (4) \\ = (2) (2+4) + (1) (1-1) (4) = (1) (3) (1-1) = 130$$

$$(d) \quad 27 \times 8 = (2) (3+4) \times (1+3+4) = (2) (3+4) \times (1) + (2) (3+4) \times (3) + (2) (3+4) \times (4) \\ = (2) (3+4) + (1+3+4) (1) + (1) (1-1) (1+3+4) = (2) (1) (2+4) = 216$$

$$(e) \quad 75 \times 4 = (3+4) (1+4) \times (4) = (3) (1-1) (1-1) = 300$$

$$(f) \quad 23 \times 34 = 23 \times 30 + 23 \times 4 = (2) (3) \times (3) (1-1) + (2) (3) \times (4) \\ = (2+4) (2+3+4) (1-1) + (2+3+4) (2) = (3+4) (1+3+4) (2) = 782$$

$$(g) \quad 67 \times 89 = 67 \times 80 + 67 \times 9 = (2+4) (3+4) \times (1+3+4) (1-1) + (2+4) (3+4) \times (2+3+4) \\ = (1+4)(3)(2+4)(1-1) + (2+4)((1-1)(3)) = (1+4)(2+3+4)(2+4)(3) = 5963$$

$$(h) \quad 123 \times 45 = 123 \times 40 + 123 \times 5 = (1)(2)(3) \times (4)(1-1) + (1)(2)(3) \times (1+4) \\ = (4) (2+3+4) (2) (1-1) + (2+4) (1) (1+4) = (1+4) (1+4) (3) (1+4) = 5535$$

$$(i) \quad 567 \times 89 = 567 \times 80 + 567 \times 9 = (1+4) (2+4) (3+4) \times (1+3+4) (1-1) + (1+4) (2+4) (3+4) \\ = (4) (1+4) (3) (2+4) (1-1) + (1+4) (1) (1-1) (3) = (1+4) (1-1) (4) (2+4)(3) = 50463$$

$$(j) \quad 123 \times 456 = 123 \times 400 + 123 \times 50 + 123 \times 6 \\ = (1) (2) (3) \times (4) (1-1) (1-1) + (1) (2) (3) \times (1+4) (1-1) + (1) (2) (3) \times (2+4) \\ = (4) (2+3+4) (2) (1-1) (1-1) + (2+4) (1) (1+4) (1-1) + (3+4) (3) (1+3+4) \\ = (1+4) (2+4) (1-1) (1+3+4) (1+3+4) = 56088$$

$$(k) \quad 987 \times 654 = 987 \times 600 + 987 \times 50 + 987 \times 4 \\ = (2+3+4) (1+3+4) \times (2+4) (1-1) (1-1) + (2+3+4) (1+3+4) \times (1+4)(1-1) \\ + (2+3+4) (1+3+4) (4) = (1+4) (2+3+4) (2) (2) (1-1) (1-1) \\ + (4)(1+3+4) (3) (1+4) (1-1) + (3) (2+3+4) (4) (1+3+4) \\ = (2+4) (4) (1+4) (4) (2+3+4) (1+3+4) = 645498$$

(viii) Conversion to Bi- Quartet number system and division.

(a) $16 \div 2 = (1) (2 + 4) \div (2) = (1 + 3 + 4) = 8$

(b) $28 \div 2 = (2) (1 + 3 + 4) \div (2) = (1)(4) = 14$

(c) $12 \div 3 = (1) (2) \div (3) = (4) = 4$

(d) $78 \div 3 = (3 + 4) (1+3 +4) \div (3) = (2) (2+4) = 26$

(e) $264 \div 4 = (2) (2+4) (4) \div (4) = (2+4) (2+4) = 66$

(f) $765 \div 5 = (3+4) (2+4) (1+4) \div (1+4) = (1) (1+4) (3) = 153$

(g) $24 \div 6 = (2) (4) \div (2+4) = (4) = 4$

(h) $6888 \div 6 = (2+4) (1+3+4) (1+3+4) (1+3+4) \div (2+4) = (1) (1) (3) (1+3+4) = 1148$

(i) $8886 \div 6 = (1+3+4) (1+3+4) (1+3+4) (2+4) \div (2+4) = (1) (1+4) (1+3+4) (1) = 1481$

(j) $8449 \div 7 = (1+3+4) (4) (4) (2+3+4) \div (3+4) = ((1) (2) (1 - 1) (3+4) = 1207$

(k) $72 \div 8 = (3+4) (2) \div (1+3+4) = (2+3+4) = 9$

(l) $6448 \div 8 = (2+4) (4) (4) (1+3+4) \div (1+3+4) = (1+3+4) (1 - 1) (2+4) = 806$

(m) $234 \div 9 = (2) (3) (4) \div (2+3+4) = (2) (2+4) = 26$

(n) $6786 \div 9 = (2+4) (3+4) (1+3+4) (2+4) \div (2+3+4) = (3+4) (1+4) (4) = 754$

(o) $363 \div 11 = (3) (2+4) (3) \div (1) (1) = (3) (3) = 33$

(p) $7436 \div 11 = (3+4) (4) (3) (2+4) \div (1) (1) = (2+4) (3+4) (2+4) = 676$

(q) $168 \div 12 = (1) (2+4) (1+3+4) \div (1) (2) = (1) (4) = 14$

(r) $6888 \div 12 = (2+4) (1+3+4) (1+3+4) (1+3+4) \div (1) (2) = (1+4) (3+4) (4) = 574$

(s) $115 \div 23 = (1) (1) (1+4) \div (2) (3) = (1+4) = 5$

(t) $175 \div 35 = (1)(3+4)(1+4) \div (3)(1+4) = (1+4) = 5$

(u) $94141 \div 47 = (2+3+4) (4) (1) (4) (1) \div (4) (3+4) = (2) (1 - 1) (1 - 1) (3) = 2003$

(v) $464 \div 58 = (4) (2+4) (4) \div (1+4) (1+3+4) = (1+3+4) = 8$

(w) $603 \div 67 = (2+4) (1 - 1) (3) \div (2+4) (3+4) = (2+3+4) = 9$

(x) $444 \div 74 = (4) (4) (4) \div (3+4) (4) = (2+4) = 6$

(y) $581 \div 83 = (1+4) (1+3+4) (1) \div (1+3+4) (3) = (3+4) = 7$

(z) $736 \div 92 = (3+4) (3) (2+4) \div (2+3+4) (2) = (1+3+4) = 8$

(ix) Simplification

Find the value of $9 - 99 + 999 - 9999 + 99999 - 999999 + 9999999 - 99999999 + 999999999$

Sol: $9 - 99 + 999 - 9999 + 99999 - 999999 + 9999999 - 99999999 + 999999999$

$$= (9 + 999 + 99999 + 9999999 + 999999999) - (99 + 9999 + 999999 + 9999999)$$

$$= 1010101005 - 101010096$$

$$= 909090909$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
9 \\
999 \\
99999 \\
9999999 \\
+ 999999999 \\
\hline
1010101005
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{r}
99 \\
9999 \\
999999 \\
+ 999999999 \\
\hline
101010096
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
1010101005 \\
- 101010096 \\
\hline
909090909
\end{array}$$

(x) In the new number system, the students are firstly taught addition, secondly multiplication, thirdly subtraction and lastly division

(xi) The operation of addition leads to the understanding of the operation of multiplication. The operations of subtraction and multiplication lead to the understanding of division. So, the two operations of addition and subtraction are the fundamental operations. So, in the new number system (statement), only the calculating processes of addition and subtraction are taken into consideration.

APPLICATIONS:

Firstly, the students are taught to mentally learn the addition of 1, 2, 3, 4 to the numbers 4 to 13 and the subtraction of 1, 2, 3, 4 from the numbers 4 to 13. Then, teach the students the new number system. Every student, including slow learners is expected to easily manage all the existing operations: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.

1. ADDITION

In the process of addition, instead of adding 9, 8, 7, 6 to a numbers, we subtract 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively from the number to get the sum.

Symbolically:

$$\begin{array}{l}
+ 9 \quad \longrightarrow \quad -1 \\
+ 8 \quad \longrightarrow \quad -2 \\
+ 7 \quad \longrightarrow \quad -3 \\
+ 6 \quad \longrightarrow \quad -4
\end{array}$$

- Note:(a) Supplementary rule of addition: If a digit, less than 1, 2, 3, 4 is added to 9, 8, 7, 6 respectively, then the digit is added to 9, 8, 7, 6 respectively to get the sum. If a digit, equal to or more than 1, 2, 3, 4 is added to 9, 8, 7, 6 respectively, then subtract 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively from the digit to get the sum.
- (b) For every subtraction of 1, 2, 3 or 4, there is carry over 1.
 - (c) In the process of series addition, whenever there is a borrowing of 1 in subtracting 1, 2, 3 or 4, there is no carry over 1 in subtracting 1, 2, 3 or 4.
 - (d) Addition Practice Format is attached (Annexure -3 & 4).

Illustrations: COLUMN METHOD OF ADDITION.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(a) } 9 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 19 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 21 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 39 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 42 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 49 \\ + 5 \\ \hline 54 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 59 \\ + 8 \\ \hline 67 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 21 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 28 \\ + 5 \\ \hline 33 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 38 \\ + 7 \\ \hline 45 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 27 \\ + 4 \\ \hline 31 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 37 \\ + 6 \\ \hline 43 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 4 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ + 5 \\ \hline 31 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(b) } 67 \\ + 92 \\ \hline 159 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 79 \\ + 68 \\ \hline 147 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 689 \\ + 798 \\ \hline 1487 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 678 \\ + 987 \\ \hline 1665 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(c) } 67 \\ 89 \\ + 78 \\ \hline 234 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 69 \\ 88 \\ + 79 \\ \hline 236 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 456 \\ 783 \\ + 789 \\ \hline 2028 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 777 \\ 888 \\ + 999 \\ \hline 2664 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(d) } 67 \\ 89 \\ 56 \\ + 89 \\ \hline 301 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 56 \\ 89 \\ 89 \\ + 89 \\ \hline 323 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 456 \\ 987 \\ 987 \\ + 987 \\ \hline 3417 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 789 \\ 789 \\ 656 \\ + 789 \\ \hline 3023 \end{array}$$

HORIZONTAL METHOD OF ADDITION

(a) $9 + 6 + 6 = 21$ ($9 - 4 - 4 = 1, 0 + 2 = 2$)

(b) $6 + 7 + 7 = 20$ ($6 - 3 - 3 = 0, 0 + 2 = 2$)

(c) $6 + 7 + 8 = 21$ ($6 - 3 - 2 = 1, 0 + 2 = 2$)

(d) $6 + 8 + 8 = 22$ ($6 - 2 - 2 = 2, 0 + 2 = 2$)

(e) $7 + 8 + 9 = 24$ ($7 - 2 - 1 = 4, 0 + 2 = 2$)

(f) $7 + 9 + 9 = 25$ ($7 - 1 - 1 = 5, 0 + 2 = 2$)

(g) $17 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 41$ ($7 - 2 - 2 - 2 = 1, 1 + 3 = 4$)

(h) $26 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 53$ ($6 - 1 - 1 - 1 = 3, 2 + 3 = 5$)

(i) $49 + 7 + 8 + 9 = 73$ ($9 - 3 - 2 - 1 = 3, 4 + 3 = 7$)

- (j) $59 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 91$ ($9 - 2 \times 4 = 1, 5 + 4 = 9$)
- (k) $65 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 101$ ($5 - 4 = 1, 6 + 4 = 10$)
- (l) $77 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 131$ ($7 - 6 = 1, 7 + 6 = 13$)
- (m) $88 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 151$ ($8 - 7 = 1, 8 + 7 = 15$)
- (n) $34 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 58$ ($14 - 2 - 2 - 2 = 8, 2 + 3 = 5$)
- (o) $84 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 133$ ($14 - 7 = 7, 8 + 6 = 14$)
- (p) $83 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 164$ ($13 - 9 = 4, 8 + 8 = 16$)
- (q) $47 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 111$ ($17 - 16 = 1, 4 + 7 = 11$)
- (r) $59 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 115$ ($29 - 24 = 5, 5 + 7 = 11$)
- (s) $53 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 83$ ($23 - 20 = 3, 5 + 3 = 8$)
- (t) $59 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 = 89$ ($19 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 = 9, 5 + 3 = 8$)
- (u) $59 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 110$ ($9 - 6 - 3 = 0, 5 + 6 = 11$)
- (v) $56 + 67 = 123$ ($6 - 3 = 3, 5 - 4 + 1 = 2, 0 + 1 = 1$)
- (w) $6 + 66 + 666 + 6666 + 66666 + 666666$
 $= (6+1) (6-4 \times 1+2) (6-4 \times 2-1+3) (16-4 \times 3-1+4) (16-4 \times 4-2+5) (26-4 \times 5)$
 $= (7) (4) (0) (7) (3) (6)$
 $= 740736$
- (x) $7 + 77 + 777 + 7777 + 77777 + 777777 + 7777777$
 $= (7+1) (7-3 \times 1+2) (7-3 \times 2+3) (7-3 \times 3-1+4) (17-3 \times 4-1+5) (17-3 \times 5-2+6) (27-3 \times 6)$
 $= (8) (6) (4) (1) (9) (6) (9)$
 $= 8641969$
- (y) $8 + 88 + 888 + 8888 + 88888 + 888888 + 8888888 + 88888888$
 $= (8+1) (8-2 \times 1+2) (8-2 \times 2+3) (8-2 \times 3+4) (8-2 \times 4+5) (8-2 \times 5+6) (8-2 \times 6-1+7) (18-2 \times 7)$
 $= (9) (8) (7) (6) (5) (4) (2) (4)$
 $= 98765424$
- (z) $9 + 99 + 999 + 9999 + 99999 + 999999 + 9999999 + 99999999 + 999999999 + 9999999999$
 $= (9+1) (9-1 \times 1+2) (9-1 \times 2+3) (9-1 \times 3+4) (9-1 \times 4+5) (9-1 \times 5+6) (9-1 \times 6+7) (9-1 \times 7+8) (9-1 \times 8)$
 $= (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (1)$
 $= (1) (0 + 1) (0 + 1) (0 + 1) (0 + 1) (0 + 1) (0 + 1) (0 + 1) (0) (1)$
 $= (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (0) (1)$
 $= 1111111101$

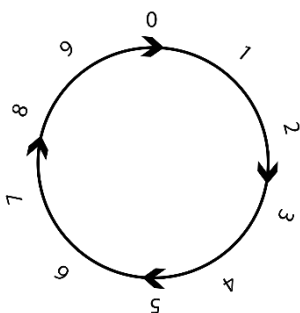
2. WRITING OF TIMES TABLES UPTO 9 DIGITS

(i) *The new rule for determining a times table of any number from 1-99.*

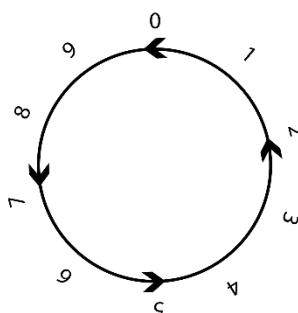
The digits in the ones/tens/hundreds places of the multiples of a number can be determined by skip counting. The ones places of the multiples of a number can be determined by skip counting (addition or subtraction). The quantity of one skip is determined by the digit in ones place of the number.

The digits in the tens/hundreds places of the multiples of a number can be determined by skip counting. The quantity of one skip is determined by the digit in the tens place of the number. One additional rule is that if the digit in the ones place of the multiples of the number is less than the ones place of the number, then, 1 more is added to the tens place of the multiple of the number in addition to the value obtained by skip counting.

Note: - The following two diagrams can be utilized to determine the digits in the ones places of the multiples of a number.



For addition



For subtraction

(ii) New technique of writing times table from 1 to 100.

- The students will write times table from 1 to 100 without the multiples.
- Fill the ones places of the multiples by the skip counting determined by the digit in ones place of the number. The digits in the tens/ hundreds places are determined by the skip counting of the digit in the tens place of the numbers with additional rule that if the digit in ones place of the multiple of the number is less than the ones place of the digit of the number, then, 1 more is added to the skip counting.

(iii) *Illustrations: -*

- To write the times table of 8, firstly, write the times table of 8 without the multiples. Secondly, write the ones places of the multiple instead of adding 8, subtract 2. So, the ones places of the multiples of 8 are 8,6,4,2,0,8,6,4,2,0. Thirdly, fill the digits in the tens places of the multiple by the skip counting of the digit in the tens place (in this case, it's 0) with the additional rule that if the digit in ones place of the multiple is less than the digit in ones place of the number, then, add 1 more to the skip counting. So, the times table of 8 can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 8 \times 1 &= 8 \\
 8 \times 2 &= 16 \\
 8 \times 3 &= 24 \\
 8 \times 4 &= 32 \\
 8 \times 5 &= 40 \\
 8 \times 6 &= 48 \\
 8 \times 7 &= 56 \\
 8 \times 8 &= 64 \\
 8 \times 9 &= 72 \\
 8 \times 10 &= 80
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) To write the times table of 18, firstly, write the times table of 18 without the multiples. Secondly, write the digits of the ones places of the multiples by skip counting of 8. Instead of adding 8, subtract 2. Thus, the digits of the ones places of the multiples are 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0. Thirdly, the digits in tens/hundreds places are determined by skip counting of the digit in the tens place of the number (in this case it's 1) with the additional rule that if the digit in ones place of the multiple is less than the digit in ones place of the number, then, 1 more is added to the skip counting. So, the times table of 18 can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}18 \times 1 &= 18 \\18 \times 2 &= 36 \\18 \times 3 &= 54 \\18 \times 4 &= 72 \\18 \times 5 &= 90 \\18 \times 6 &= 108 \\18 \times 7 &= 126 \\18 \times 8 &= 144 \\18 \times 9 &= 162 \\18 \times 10 &= 180\end{aligned}$$

- (c) To write the times table of 48, firstly, write the times table of 48 without the multiples. Secondly, write the digits of the ones places of the multiples by skip counting of 8. Instead of adding 8, subtract 2. Thus, the digits of the ones places of the multiples are 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0. Thirdly, the digits in tens/hundreds places are determined by skip counting of the digit in the tens place of the number (in this case it's 4) with the additional rule that if the digit in ones place of the multiple is less than the digit in ones place of the number, then, 1 more is added to the skip counting. So, the times table of 48 can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}48 \times 1 &= 48 \\48 \times 2 &= 96 \\48 \times 3 &= 144 \\48 \times 4 &= 192 \\48 \times 5 &= 240 \\48 \times 6 &= 288 \\48 \times 7 &= 336 \\48 \times 8 &= 384 \\48 \times 9 &= 432 \\48 \times 10 &= 480\end{aligned}$$

- (d) To write the times table of 89, firstly write the times table of 89 without the multiples. Secondly, write the digits of ones places of the multiples by skip counting of the digit in ones place of the number (in this case, it's 9). Instead of adding 9, we subtract 1. Thus, the digits in ones places of the multiples are 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0. Thirdly, write the digits in the tens/hundreds places by skip counting of the digit in the tens place of the number (in this case, it's 8) with the additional rule that if the digit in the ones place of the multiple is less than the digit in the ones place of the number, then, 1 more is added to the skip counting. In this case, of adding 9, we subtract 1. So, the times table of 89 can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
89 \times 1 &= 89 \\
89 \times 2 &= 178 \\
89 \times 3 &= 267 \\
89 \times 4 &= 356 \\
89 \times 5 &= 445 \\
89 \times 6 &= 534 \\
89 \times 7 &= 623 \\
89 \times 8 &= 712 \\
89 \times 9 &= 801 \\
89 \times 10 &= 890
\end{aligned}$$

Note : (a) *Let the students write the time tables again and again by applying the above rule and the new technique of writing times tables in square copy. They will write faster every time they write again.*

(b) *While writing a times table of a number, take a pause at 5th multiple .Check that it is half of the 10th multiple. In case of the digit in the tens place is even, the digit in the unit place is 0 in the 5th multiple and the digit in the tens/hundreds/thousands place is divided by 2 to get the 5th multiple .e.g. $20/2 = 10$, $40/2 = 20$, ..., $980/2 = 490$, $1080/2 = 540$.*

In case of the digit in the tens place is odd, the digit in ones place is 5 in the 5th multiple and the digit(s) in the tens/hundreds place is obtained by subtracting 1 from the digit in the tens place and dividing the difference by 2 to get the 5th multiple. e.g. $10/2 = 5$, $30/2 = 15$,..., $970/2 = 485$, $990/2 = 495$.

(c) *If the times table is of an odd number, the digits; 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 appear exactly once in the ones places of the multiples of the number. If the times table is of an even number, the digits; 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 appear exactly twice (in the same order) in ones places of the multiples of the number.*

(d) Tips for remembering the times tables.

(i) $1 \times 1 = 1$, $2 \times 1 = 2$, $3 \times 1 = 3$, ..., $20 \times 1 = 20$

When a number is multiplied by 1, the product is the number itself.

(ii) $1 \times 10 = 10$, $2 \times 10 = 20$, $3 \times 10 = 30$, ..., $20 \times 10 = 200$

When a number is multiplied by 10, the product has 0 in the ones place.

(iii) The 5th multiple of a number is half of the 10th multiple of the number.

e.g. $2 \times 10 = 20$, then $2 \times 5 = 10$

$3 \times 10 = 30$, then $3 \times 5 = 15$

$10 \times 10 = 100$, then $10 \times 5 = 50$

(iv) Multiplication of two numbers is commutative.

e.g. (a) $2 \times 8 = 16$, $8 \times 2 = 16$

$\Rightarrow 2 \times 8 = 8 \times 2$

(b) $3 \times 6 = 6 \times 3$

(v) The ones places of the multiples of 5 and 15 are alternately 5 and 0.

(vi) The ones places of the multiples of 9 consecutively decrease from 9 to 0 and the tens places of the multiples of 9 consecutively increase from 0 to 9.

(vii) The ones places of the multiples of 19 consecutively decrease from 9 to 0 and the tens/hundreds places start from 1 to 19 (consecutively plus 2).

(viii) The ones place of the multiples of 8 and 18 consecutively decrease by 2 starting from 8 to 0.

- (ix) Help the students learn the multiples of 1 to 20 in reverse order i.e. from 10th to 1st. This exercise enhances the student's multiplication skills. e.g. To know the 7th, 8th or 9th multiple of any number, the students count the multiples from reverse order and thereby finding the multiple faster.
- (x) $1 \times 1 = 1$, $2 \times 2 = 4$, $3 \times 3 = 9$..., $10 \times 10 = 100$.
- (xi) The first five digits in ones places of the multiples of even numbers are repeated in the following multiples in the same order.
- (xii) The tens/hundreds places of the multiples of 10, 20, ..., 100 are the multiples of 1, 2, ..., 10 respectively.

Note: (a) Teach the students to write the times tables from 1 to 20 correctly and then help them to memorize the times tables by applying group learning method .

- (b) Encourage the students to write the time tables from 1 to 100. The digits in the ones places of the multiples of 1, 11, 21, 31 ..., 91 are equal and that of 2, 12, 22, 32, ..., 92 are equal, ..., and that of 9, 19, 29, 39, ..., 99 are equal and that of 10, 20, 30 ..., 100 are equal.*
- (c) The sum of the digits of the first multiple to tenth multiple of the numbers 09, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90 is 9.*
- (d) The sum of the digits of the first multiple and the tenth multiple of the numbers from 01 to 100 is equal.*
- (e) Times Table from 1 to 100 is attached (Annexure-5)*
- (f) Times Tables practice format is also attached (Annexure-6).*
- (g) The new rule of writing times tables from 100 to 999.*

The digits in ones places of the multiples of a number can be determined by skip counting and the quantity of one skip is determined by the digit in ones places of the number.

The digits in tens places of the multiples of a number is determined skip counting and the quantity of one skip is determined by the digit in the tens place of the number with one additional rule that if the digit in tens place of the multiple of the number is less than the ones place of the number, then 1 more is added to the tens places of the multiple of the number in addition to the value obtained by skip counting.

The digits in the hundreds/thousands places of the multiples of a number are determined by skip counting and the quantity of one skip is determined by the digit in the hundreds place of the number with the additional rules that if the digit in the tens place of the multiple number is less than the tens place of the number , then 1 more is added to the hundreds place of the multiple of the number in addition to the value obtained by skip counting and if the digit in the tens place of the multiple of the number is equal or more than the tens place of the number and also has a carry- over 1, then 1 more is added to the hundreds place of the multiple of the number in addition to the value obtained by skip counting.

- (h) New technique of writing times table of any number from 100 to 999.*
 - (i) The students will write times table of any number from 100 to 999 without the multiples.*
 - (ii) Fill the ones places of the multiples by skip counting determined by the digit in ones place of the number.*
 - (iii) Fill the tens places of the multiples by the skip counting determined by the digit in the tens place of the number with one additional rule that if the digit in the tens place of*

the multiple of the number is less than the ones place of the digit of the number, then 1 more is added to the skip counting.

(iv) Then, fill the hundreds/thousands places of the multiples by skip counting determined by the digit in hundreds place of the number with the additional rules that if the digit in the tens place of the number is less than the digit in the tens place of the number, then 1 more is added to the skip counting and if the digit in the tens place of the multiple of the number is equal or more than the digit in the tens place of the number and also has a carry-over 1, then 1 more is added to the skip counting.

(v) The rule and technique applied to write the times tables of three digit numbers is extendable to larger number of digits. Illustrations of writing times tables up to nine digit numbers are given below.

(i) Illustrations:

(a) $123 \times 1 = 123$
 $123 \times 2 = 246$
 $123 \times 3 = 369$
 $123 \times 4 = 492$
 $123 \times 5 = 615$
 $123 \times 6 = 738$
 $123 \times 7 = 861$
 $123 \times 8 = 984$
 $123 \times 9 = 1107$
 $123 \times 10 = 1230$

(b) $321 \times 1 = 321$
 $321 \times 2 = 642$
 $321 \times 3 = 963$
 $321 \times 4 = 1284$
 $321 \times 5 = 1605$
 $321 \times 6 = 1926$
 $321 \times 7 = 2247$
 $321 \times 8 = 2568$
 $321 \times 9 = 2889$
 $321 \times 10 = 3210$

(c) $456 \times 1 = 456$
 $456 \times 2 = 912$
 $456 \times 3 = 1368$
 $456 \times 4 = 1824$
 $456 \times 5 = 2280$
 $456 \times 6 = 2736$
 $456 \times 7 = 3192$
 $456 \times 8 = 3648$
 $456 \times 9 = 4104$
 $456 \times 10 = 4560$

(d) $654 \times 1 = 654$
 $654 \times 2 = 1308$
 $654 \times 3 = 1962$
 $654 \times 4 = 2616$
 $654 \times 5 = 3270$
 $654 \times 6 = 3924$
 $654 \times 7 = 4578$
 $654 \times 8 = 5232$
 $654 \times 9 = 5886$
 $654 \times 10 = 6540$

(e) $789 \times 1 = 789$
 $789 \times 2 = 1578$
 $789 \times 3 = 2367$
 $789 \times 4 = 3156$
 $789 \times 5 = 3945$
 $789 \times 6 = 4734$
 $789 \times 7 = 5523$
 $789 \times 8 = 6312$
 $789 \times 9 = 7101$
 $789 \times 10 = 7890$

(f) $987 \times 1 = 987$
 $987 \times 2 = 1974$
 $987 \times 3 = 2961$
 $987 \times 4 = 3948$
 $987 \times 5 = 4935$
 $987 \times 6 = 5922$
 $987 \times 7 = 6909$
 $987 \times 8 = 7896$
 $987 \times 9 = 8883$
 $987 \times 10 = 9870$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(g)} \quad & 6789 \times 1 = 6789 \\
 & 6789 \times 2 = 13578 \\
 & 6789 \times 3 = 20367 \\
 & 6789 \times 4 = 27516 \\
 & 6789 \times 5 = 33945 \\
 & 6789 \times 6 = 40734 \\
 & 6789 \times 7 = 47523 \\
 & 6789 \times 8 = 54312 \\
 & 6789 \times 9 = 61101 \\
 & 6789 \times 10 = 67890
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(h)} \quad & 98765 \times 1 = 98765 \\
 & 98765 \times 2 = 197530 \\
 & 98765 \times 3 = 296295 \\
 & 98765 \times 4 = 395060 \\
 & 98765 \times 5 = 493825 \\
 & 98765 \times 6 = 592590 \\
 & 98765 \times 7 = 691355 \\
 & 98765 \times 8 = 790120 \\
 & 98765 \times 9 = 888885 \\
 & 98765 \times 10 = 987650
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad & 456789 \times 1 = 456789 \\
 & 456789 \times 2 = 913578 \\
 & 456789 \times 3 = 1370367 \\
 & 456789 \times 4 = 1827156 \\
 & 456789 \times 5 = 2283945 \\
 & 456789 \times 6 = 2740734 \\
 & 456789 \times 7 = 3197523 \\
 & 456789 \times 8 = 3654312 \\
 & 456789 \times 9 = 4111101 \\
 & 456789 \times 10 = 4567890
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(j)} \quad & 3456789 \times 1 = 3456789 \\
 & 3456789 \times 2 = 6913578 \\
 & 3456789 \times 3 = 10370367 \\
 & 3456789 \times 4 = 13827156 \\
 & 3456789 \times 5 = 17283945 \\
 & 3456789 \times 6 = 20740734 \\
 & 3456789 \times 7 = 24197523 \\
 & 3456789 \times 8 = 27654312 \\
 & 3456789 \times 9 = 31111101 \\
 & 3456789 \times 10 = 34567890
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i)} \quad & 98765432 \times 1 = 98765432 \\
 & 98765432 \times 2 = 197530864 \\
 & 98765432 \times 3 = 296296296 \\
 & 98765432 \times 4 = 395061728 \\
 & 98765432 \times 5 = 493827160 \\
 & 98765432 \times 6 = 592592592 \\
 & 98765432 \times 7 = 691358024 \\
 & 98765432 \times 8 = 790123456 \\
 & 98765432 \times 9 = 888888888 \\
 & 98765432 \times 10 = 987654320
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{j)} \quad & 123456789 \times 1 = 123456789 \\
 & 123456789 \times 2 = 246913578 \\
 & 123456789 \times 3 = 370370367 \\
 & 123456789 \times 4 = 493827156 \\
 & 123456789 \times 5 = 617283945 \\
 & 123456789 \times 6 = 740740734 \\
 & 123456789 \times 7 = 864197523 \\
 & 123456789 \times 8 = 987654312 \\
 & 123456789 \times 9 = 1111111101 \\
 & 123456789 \times 10 = 1234567890
 \end{aligned}$$

(vi) I have enclosed annexure – 7: Times tables Samples up to nine digits and annexure – 8: Practice Format ; Times Tables up to nine digits.

3. MLUTIPLICATION

Multiplication, being successive addition, obeys the rule of the new number system. The students are taught to write up to 10th multiples of the digits from 1 to 9 by applying the new number system, the new rule of writing times tables from 1 to 99 and the new technique of writing times tables from 1 to 100. The students need not memorize the times tables. The students write the first 10 multiples of the digit(s) of the multiplier on the right side of the answer. Another method; write the first ten multiples of the multiplicand on the right hand side of the answer by applying the new number system, and then write the multiple(s) corresponding to the digit(s) of the multiplier from the right hand side and then add the columns to get the product.

Illustration:- (i) FIRST METHOD.

a) Multiply 456 by 2

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:-} \quad 456 \\ \quad \quad \underline{\times 2} \\ \quad \quad 912 \end{array}$$

∴ the product = 912

c) Multiply 456 by 23

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:-} \quad 456 \\ \quad \quad \underline{\times 23} \\ \quad \quad 1368 \\ \quad \quad \underline{912} \\ \quad 10488 \end{array}$$

∴ the product = 10488

e) Multiply 57 by 8

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:-} \quad 57 \\ \quad \quad \underline{\times 8} \\ \quad \quad 456 \end{array}$$

∴ the product = 456

g) Multiply 67 by 9

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Soln.} \quad 67 \\ \quad \quad \underline{\times 9} \\ \quad \quad 603 \end{array}$$

∴ the product = 603

b) Multiply 456 by 3.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:} \quad 456 \\ \quad \quad \underline{\times 3} \\ \quad \quad 1368 \end{array}$$

∴ The product = 1368

d) Multiply 789 by 4

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:} \quad 789 \\ \quad \quad \underline{\times 4} \\ \quad \quad 3156 \end{array}$$

∴ The product = 3156

f) Multiply 67 by 8

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:-} \quad 67 \\ \quad \quad \underline{\times 8} \\ \quad \quad 536 \end{array}$$

∴ the product = 536

h) Multiply 789 by 45

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Soln.} \quad 789 \\ \quad \quad \underline{\times 45} \\ \quad \quad 3945 \\ \quad \quad \underline{3166} \\ \quad 35505 \end{array}$$

∴ the product = 35505

i) Multiply 567 by 67

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol:-} \quad 567 \quad 7 \quad 6 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{\times 67} \quad 14 \quad 12 \\
 \quad \quad 3969 \quad 21 \quad 18 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{3402} \quad 28 \quad 24 \\
 \quad \quad 37989 \quad 35 \quad 30 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 42 \quad 36 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 49 \quad 42 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 56 \quad 48 \\
 \therefore \text{ the product} = 53883 \quad 63 \quad 54 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 70 \quad 60
 \end{array}$$

j) Multiply 567 by 89

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol:-} \quad 567 \quad 8 \quad 9 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{\times 89} \quad 16 \quad 18 \\
 \quad \quad 5103 \quad 24 \quad 27 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{4536} \quad 32 \quad 36 \\
 \quad \quad 50463 \quad 40 \quad 45 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 48 \quad 54 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 56 \quad 63 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 64 \quad 72 \\
 \therefore \text{ the product} = 50463 \quad 72 \quad 81 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 80 \quad 90
 \end{array}$$

k) Multiply 789 by 89.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol:} \quad 789 \quad 8 \quad 9 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{\times 89} \quad 16 \quad 18 \\
 \quad \quad 7101 \quad 24 \quad 27 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{6312} \quad 32 \quad 36 \\
 \quad \quad 70221 \quad 40 \quad 45 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 48 \quad 54 \\
 \therefore \text{ The product} = 70221 \quad 56 \quad 63 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 64 \quad 72 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 72 \quad 81 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 80 \quad 90
 \end{array}$$

l) Multiply 234 by 567

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol:} \quad 234 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{\times 567} \quad 10 \quad 12 \quad 14 \\
 \quad \quad 1638 \quad 15 \quad 18 \quad 21 \\
 \quad \quad 1404 \quad 20 \quad 24 \quad 28 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{1170} \quad 25 \quad 30 \quad 35 \\
 \quad \quad 132678 \quad 30 \quad 36 \quad 42 \\
 \therefore \text{ the product} = 132678 \quad 35 \quad 42 \quad 49 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 40 \quad 48 \quad 56 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 45 \quad 54 \quad 63 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 50 \quad 60 \quad 70
 \end{array}$$

m) Multiply 234 by 789

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol:} \quad 234 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{\times 789} \quad 14 \quad 16 \quad 18 \\
 \quad \quad 2106 \quad 21 \quad 24 \quad 27 \\
 \quad \quad 1872 \quad 28 \quad 32 \quad 36 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{1638} \quad 35 \quad 40 \quad 45 \\
 \quad \quad 184626 \quad 42 \quad 48 \quad 54 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 49 \quad 56 \quad 63 \\
 \therefore \text{ The product} = 184626 \quad 56 \quad 64 \quad 72 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 63 \quad 72 \quad 81 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 70 \quad 80 \quad 90
 \end{array}$$

n) Multiply 578 by 567

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol:} \quad 578 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{\times 567} \quad 10 \quad 12 \quad 14 \\
 \quad \quad 4046 \quad 15 \quad 18 \quad 21 \\
 \quad \quad 3468 \quad 20 \quad 24 \quad 28 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{3890} \quad 25 \quad 30 \quad 35 \\
 \quad \quad 327726 \quad 30 \quad 36 \quad 42 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 35 \quad 42 \quad 49 \\
 \therefore \text{ The product} = 327726 \quad 40 \quad 48 \quad 56 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 45 \quad 54 \quad 63 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 50 \quad 60 \quad 70
 \end{array}$$

o) Multiply 678 by 789

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol:} \quad 678 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{\times 789} \quad 14 \quad 16 \quad 18 \\
 \quad \quad 6102 \quad 21 \quad 24 \quad 27 \\
 \quad \quad 5424 \quad 28 \quad 32 \quad 36 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{4746} \quad 35 \quad 40 \quad 45 \\
 \quad \quad 534942 \quad 42 \quad 48 \quad 54 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 49 \quad 56 \quad 63 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 56 \quad 63 \quad 72 \\
 \therefore \text{ The product} = 534942 \quad 63 \quad 72 \quad 81 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 70 \quad 80 \quad 90
 \end{array}$$

p) Multiply 876 by 987.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol:} \quad 876 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{\times 987} \quad 14 \quad 16 \quad 18 \\
 \quad \quad 6132 \quad 21 \quad 24 \quad 27 \\
 \quad \quad 7008 \quad 28 \quad 32 \quad 36 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{7884} \quad 35 \quad 40 \quad 45 \\
 \quad \quad 864612 \quad 42 \quad 48 \quad 54 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 49 \quad 56 \quad 63 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 56 \quad 64 \quad 72 \\
 \therefore \text{ The product} = 864612 \quad 63 \quad 72 \quad 81 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 70 \quad 80 \quad 90
 \end{array}$$

(ii) SECOND METHOD.

(a) Multiply 789 by 468.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 789 \\ \quad \underline{\times 468} \\ \quad 4734 \\ \quad 3156 \\ \quad \underline{369252} \\ \text{Product} = 369252 \end{array}$$

(b) Multiply 789 by 975

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 789 \\ \quad \underline{\times 975} \\ \quad 3945 \\ \quad 5523 \\ \quad \underline{7101} \\ \quad 769275 \\ \text{Product} = 769275 \end{array}$$

(c) Multiply 6789 by 4876.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 6789 \\ \quad \underline{\times 4876} \\ \quad 40734 \\ \quad 47523 \\ \quad 54312 \\ \quad \underline{27156} \\ \quad 33103164 \\ \text{Product} = 33103164 \end{array}$$

(d) Multiply 6789 by 9753.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 6789 \\ \quad \underline{\times 9753} \\ \quad 20367 \\ \quad 33945 \\ \quad 47523 \\ \quad \underline{61101} \\ \quad 65213117 \\ \text{Product} = 65213117 \end{array}$$

(e) Multiply 456789 by 4876.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 456789 \\ \quad \underline{\times 4876} \\ \quad 2740734 \\ \quad 3197523 \\ \quad 3654312 \\ \quad \underline{1827156} \\ \quad 2227303164 \\ \text{Product} = 2227303164 \end{array}$$

(f) Multiply 456789 by 9753.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 456789 \\ \quad \underline{\times 9753} \\ \quad 1370367 \\ \quad 2283945 \\ \quad 3197523 \\ \quad \underline{4111101} \\ \quad 4455063117 \\ \text{Product} = 4455063117 \end{array}$$

Note; Multiplication Practice Format: Annexure- 9.

4. SUBTRACTION

In the process of subtraction, instead of subtracting 9,8,7,6 from a number, add 1,2,3,4 respectively to the number to get the difference.

Symbolically:

$$\begin{array}{l} - 9 \quad \longrightarrow \quad +1 \\ - 8 \quad \longrightarrow \quad +2 \\ - 7 \quad \longrightarrow \quad +3 \\ - 6 \quad \longrightarrow \quad +4 \end{array}$$

Note: (a) Supplementary rule of subtraction. If the digit in the subtrahend is 1,2,3,4 more than the digit in the minuend, then the digit 9, 8, 7, 6 will respectively appear in the difference.

Symbolically:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ more} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 9 \\ 2 \text{ more} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 8 \\ 3 \text{ more} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 7 \\ 4 \text{ more} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 6 \end{array}$$

(b) For every addition of 1, 2, 3 or 4, there is borrowing of 1. For every application of the supplementary rule, there is borrowing of 1.

(c) In the process of series subtraction, whenever there is a carry over 1 in adding 1, 2, 3 or 4, there is no borrowing of 1 in adding 1, 2, 3 or 4.

(d) Subtraction Practice Format is attached (Annexure -10&11).

Illustrations: COLUMN METHOD OF SUBTRACTION

$$(a) \quad \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ - 9 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ - 8 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 25 \\ - 7 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ - 6 \\ \hline 28 \end{array}$$

$$(b) \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ - 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 38 \\ - 9 \\ \hline 29 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 43 \\ - 5 \\ \hline 38 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ - 8 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ - 6 \\ \hline 7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ - 7 \\ \hline 17 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 43 \\ - 7 \\ \hline 36 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ - 6 \\ \hline 26 \end{array}$$

$$(c) \quad \begin{array}{r} 345 \\ - 89 \\ \hline 256 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 456 \\ - 178 \\ \hline 278 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 456 \\ - 269 \\ \hline 187 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 567 \\ - 389 \\ \hline 178 \end{array}$$

$$(d) \quad \begin{array}{r} 432 \\ - 253 \\ \hline 179 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 456 \\ - 158 \\ \hline 298 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 356 \\ - 187 \\ \hline 169 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 678 \\ - 289 \\ \hline 389 \end{array}$$

$$(e) \quad \begin{array}{r} 6786 \\ - 4789 \\ \hline 1997 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2342 \\ - 678 \\ \hline 1664 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6328 \\ - 1439 \\ \hline 4889 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6788 \\ - 3789 \\ \hline 2999 \end{array}$$

$$(f) \quad \begin{array}{r} 6543 \\ - 3456 \\ \hline 3087 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7823 \\ - 5934 \\ \hline 1889 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9876 \\ - 6879 \\ \hline 2997 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4321 \\ - 1234 \\ \hline 3087 \end{array}$$

HORIZONTAL METHOD OF SUBTRACTION

$$(a) 31 - 6 - 6 = 19 \quad (1 + 4 + 4 = 9, 3 - 2 = 1) \quad (b) 42 - 6 - 7 = 29 \quad (2 + 4 + 3 = 9, 4 - 2 = 2)$$

$$(c) 21 - 7 - 7 = 7 \quad (1 + 3 + 3 = 7, 2 - 2 = 0) \quad (d) 43 - 7 - 8 = 28 \quad (3 + 3 + 2 = 8, 4 - 2 = 2)$$

$$(e) 54 - 8 - 8 = 38 \quad (4 + 2 + 2 = 8, 5 - 2 = 3) \quad (f) 64 - 8 - 9 = 47 \quad (4 + 2 + 1 = 7, 6 - 2 = 4)$$

$$(g) 41 - 8 - 8 - 9 = 16 \quad (1 + 2 + 2 + 1 = 6, 4 - 3 = 1)$$

$$(h) 51 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 = 19 \quad (1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 9, 5 - 4 = 1)$$

$$(i) 60 - 8 - 8 - 9 - 9 = 26 \quad (0 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 6, 6 - 4 = 2)$$

- (j) $82 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 = 37$ ($2 + 5 = 7, 8 - 5 = 3$)
- (k) $81 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 = 18$ ($1 + 7 = 8, 8 - 7 = 1$)
- (l) $91 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 = 19$ ($1 + 8 = 9, 9 - 8 = 1$)
- (m) $85 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 = 4$ ($5 + 9 = 14, 8 - 8 = 0$)
- (n) $52 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 = 28$ ($2 + 16 = 18, 5 - 3 = 2$)
- (o) $78 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 = 43$ ($8 + 15 = 23, 7 - 3 = 4$)
- (p) $63 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 = 33$ ($3 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 13, 6 - 3 = 3$)
- (q) $45 - 39 = 6$ ($5 + 1 = 6, 4 - 3 - 1 = 0$)
- (r) $87 - 58 = 29$ ($7 + 2 = 9, 8 - 5 - 1 = 2$)
- (s) $687 - 498 = 189$ ($7 + 2 = 9, 8 + 1 - 1 = 8, 6 - 4 - 1 = 1$)
- (t) $78 - 37 - 29 = 12$ ($8 + 3 + 1 = 12, 7 - 3 - 2 - 1 = 1$)
- (u) $956 - 389 - 478 = 89$ ($6 + 1 + 2 = 9, 5 + 2 + 3 - 2 = 8, 9 - 3 - 4 - 2 = 0$)
- (v) $987 - 498 - 389 = 100$ ($7 + 2 + 1 = 10, 8 + 1 + 2 - 1 = 10, 9 - 4 - 3 - 1 = 1$)
- (w) $789 - 267 - 397 = 125$ ($9 + 3 + 3 = 15, 8 + 4 + 1 - 1 = 12, 7 - 2 - 3 - 1 = 1$)
- (x) $978 - 267 - 378 - 289 = 44$ ($8 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 14, 7 + 4 + 3 + 2 - 2 = 14, 9 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 2 = 0$)
- (y) $3765 - 987 - 798 - 798 = 1182$ ($5 + 3 + 2 + 2 = 12, 6 + 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 = 8, 7 + 1 + 3 + 3 - 3 = 11, 3 - 2 = 1$)
- (z) $4235 - 789 - 879 - 979 = 1588$ ($5 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 8, 3 + 2 + 3 + 3 - 3 = 8$
 $2 + 3 + 2 + 1 - 3 = 5, 4 - 3 = 1$)

5. DIVISION

In the process of division, the students are firstly taught the new techniques of subtraction and then, they are taught to write up to the 10th multiple of any number from 1 to 99 by applying the new number system, the new rule of writing times tables from 1 to 99 and the new technique of writing times tables from 1 to 100. The students need not memorize the times tables. Write the first 10 multiples of the divisor on the right hand of the answer.

Illustrations:

a) Divide 345 by 2.

Sol: 2) 345(172	2
<u> 2</u>	4
14	6
<u> 14</u>	8
5	10
<u> 4</u>	12
1	14
Quotient = 172	16
Remainder = 1	18
	20

b) Divide 567 by 3.

Sol: 3)567(189	3
<u> 3</u>	6
26	9
<u> 24</u>	12
27	15
<u> 27</u>	18
0	21
Quotient = 189	24
Remainder = 0	27
	30

c) Divide 567 by 4.

Sol: 4) 567 (141	4
<u> 4</u>	8
16	12
<u> 16</u>	16
7	20
<u> 4</u>	24
3	28
Quotient = 141	32
Remainder = 3	36
	40

d) Divide 567 by 5.

Sol: 5) 567 (113	5
<u> 5</u>	10
06	15
<u> 05</u>	20
17	25
<u> 15</u>	30
2	35
Quotient = 113	40
Remainder = 2	45
	50

e) Divide 567 by 6.

Sol: 6) 567 (94	6
<u> 54</u>	12
27	18
<u> 24</u>	24
3	30
	36
Quotient = 94	42
Remainder = 3	48
	54
	60

f) Divide 567 by 7.

Sol: 7) 567 (81	7
<u> 56</u>	14
07	21
<u> 07</u>	28
0	35
	42
Quotient = 81	49
Remainder = 0	56
	63
	70

g) Divide 267 by 9

Sol:- 9)267(29	9
<u> 18</u>	18
87	27
<u> 81</u>	36
6	45
	54
	63
∴ Quotient= 29	72
and remainder = 6	81
	90

h) Divide 567 by 8

Sol:- 8)567(70	8
<u> 56</u>	16
07	24
	32
	40
	48
	56
∴ Quotient= 70	64
and remainder = 7	72
	80

i) Divide 3456 by 17.

Sol: 17) 3456 (203

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{34} \\
 56 \\
 \underline{51} \\
 5
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 203

Remainder = 5

17
34
51
68
85
102
119
136
153
170

k) Divide 3456 by 29.

Sol: 29) 3456 (119

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{29} \\
 55 \\
 \underline{29} \\
 266 \\
 \underline{261} \\
 5
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 119

Reminder = 5

29
58
87
116
145
174
203
232
261
290

n) Divide 3456 by 32.

Sol: 32) 3456 (108

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{32} \\
 256 \\
 \underline{256} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 108

Remainder = 0

32
64
96
128
160
192
224
256
288
320

m) Divide 5678 by 49.

Sol: 49) 5678 (115

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{49} \\
 77 \\
 \underline{49} \\
 288 \\
 \underline{245} \\
 43
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 115

Remainder = 43

49
98
147
196
245
294
343
392
441
490

n) Divide 6789 by 54.

Sol: 54) 6789 (125

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{54} \\
 138 \\
 \underline{108} \\
 309 \\
 \underline{270} \\
 39
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 125

Remainder = 39

54
108
162
216
270
324
378
432
486
540

o) Divide 3456 by 65.

Sol: 65) 3456 (53

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{325} \\
 206 \\
 \underline{195} \\
 11
 \end{array}$$

Quotient= 53

Remainder = 11

65
130
195
260
325
390
455
520
585
650

p) Divide 34567 by 75.

Sol:75) 34567 (460

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{300} \\
 456 \\
 \underline{450} \\
 67
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 460

Remainder = 67

75
150
225
300
375
450
525
600
675
750

q) Divide 5678 by 89.

Sol: 89) 5678 (63

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{534} \\
 338 \\
 \underline{267} \\
 71
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 63

Remainder = 71

89
178
267
356
445
534
623
712
801
890

s) Divide 5678 by 97.

Sol: 97) 5678 (58	97
<u>485</u>	194
828	291
<u>776</u>	388
52	485
	582
	679
Quotient = 58	776
Remainder = 52	873
	970

t) Divide 123456 by 78.

Sol: 78)123456 (1582	78
<u>78</u>	156
454	234
<u>390</u>	312
645	390
<u>624</u>	468
216	546
<u>156</u>	624
60	702
	780
Quotient = 1582	
Remainder = 60	

u) Divide 123456789 by 87.

Sol: 87) 123456789 (1419043	87
<u>87</u>	174
364	261
<u>348</u>	348
165	435
<u>87</u>	522
786	609
<u>783</u>	696
378	783
<u>348</u>	870
309	
<u>261</u>	
48	

Quotient = 1419043
Remainder = 48

v) Divide 123456789 by 98

Sol: 98) 123456789 (1259763	98
<u>98</u>	196
254	294
<u>196</u>	392
585	490
<u>490</u>	588
956	686
<u>882</u>	784
747	882
<u>686</u>	980
618	
<u>588</u>	
309	
<u>294</u>	
15	

Quotient = 1259763
Remainder = 15

w) Divide 987654321 by 123.

Sol: 123) 987654321 (8029709	123
<u>984</u>	246
365	369
<u>246</u>	492
1194	615
<u>1107</u>	738
873	861
<u>861</u>	984
1221	1107
<u>1197</u>	1230
24	

Quotient = 8029709
Remainder = 24

x) Divide 123456789 by 456.

Sol: 456) 123456789 (270738	456
<u>912</u>	912
3225	1368
<u>3192</u>	1824
3367	2280
<u>3192</u>	2736
1758	3192
<u>1368</u>	3648
3909	4104
<u>3648</u>	4560
261	

Quotient = 270738
Remainder = 261

y) Divide 987654321 by 789.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol: } 789 \overline{) 987654321} \text{ (1251779)} \\
 \underline{789} \\
 1986 \\
 \underline{1578} \\
 4085 \\
 \underline{3945} \\
 1404 \\
 \underline{789} \\
 6153 \\
 \underline{5523} \\
 6302 \\
 \underline{5523} \\
 7791 \\
 \underline{7101} \\
 690
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 125177, Remainder = 690

z) Divide 123456789 by 987.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol: } 987 \overline{) 123456789} \text{ (125082)} \\
 \underline{987} \\
 2475 \\
 \underline{1974} \\
 5016 \\
 \underline{4935} \\
 8178 \\
 \underline{7896} \\
 2829 \\
 \underline{1974} \\
 855
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 125082

Remainder = 855

Note; Divide 9876543210 by 789.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Sol : } 789 \overline{) 9876543210} \text{ (12517798.745)} \\
 \underline{789} \\
 1986 \\
 \underline{1578} \\
 4085 \\
 \underline{3945} \\
 1404 \\
 \underline{789} \\
 6153 \\
 \underline{5523} \\
 6302 \\
 \underline{5523} \\
 7791 \\
 \underline{7101} \\
 6900 \\
 \underline{6312} \\
 5880 \\
 \underline{5523} \\
 3570 \\
 \underline{3156} \\
 4140 \\
 \underline{3945} \\
 195
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 12517798.745... = 12517798.75 (appx)

Note; *Division Practice Format is attached (Annexure -12).*

6. IDENTIFICATION OF PRIME NUMBERS BETWEEN 1 AND 100.

NUMBER S	FACTORS	NUMBER OF FACTORS	NUMBERS	FACTORS	NUMBER OF FACTORS
1.	1	1	26.	1,2,13,26	4
2.	1,2	2	27.	1,3,9,27	4
3.	1,3	2	28.	1,2,4,7,14,28	6
4.	1,2,4	3	29.	1,29	2
5.	1,5	2	30.	1,2,3,5,6,10,15,30	8
6.	1,2,3,6	4	31.	1,31	2
7.	1,7	2	32.	1,2,4,8,16,32	6
8.	1,2,4,8	4	33.	1,3,11,33	4
9.	1,3,9	3	34.	1,2,17,34	4
10.	1,2,5,10	4	35.	1,5,7,35	4
11.	1,11	2	36.	1,2,3,4,6,9,12,18,36	9
12.	1,2,3,4,6,12	6	37.	1,37	2
13.	1,13	2	38.	1,2,19,38	4
14.	1,2,7,14	4	39.	1,3,13,39	4
15.	1,3,5,15	4	40.	1,2,4,5,8,10,20,40	8
16.	1,2,4,8,16	5	41.	1,41	2
17.	1,17	2	42.	1,2,3,6,7,14,21,42	8
18.	1,2,3,6,9,18	6	43.	1,43	2
19.	1,19	2	44.	1,2,4,11,22,44	6
20.	1,2,4,5,10,20	6	45.	1,3,5,9,15,45	6
21.	1,3,7,21	4	46.	1,2,23,46	4
22.	1,2,11,22	4	47.	1,47	2
23.	1,23	2	48.	1,2,3,4,6,8,12,16,24,48	10
24.	1,2,3,4,6,8,12,24	8	49.	1,7,49	3
25.	1,5,25	3	50.	1,2,5,10,25,50	6

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

Prime numbers have exactly two factors. So, they are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97.

The number of prime numbers between 1 and 100 is 25.

Note: (a) Factor(s): Factor(s) of a number is/are exact divisor(s) of the number.

e.g. (i) The factors of 6 are 1, 2, 3, 6.

(ii) The factors of 28 are 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28.

(b) Prime number is a (natural) number which has exactly two factors.

e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 etc.

(c) Composite number is number which has more than two factors. e.g. 4, 6, 8, 9 etc.

(d) 1 is the only number which has only one factor.

(e) 1 is neither prime nor composite number.

(f) *Illustration:- To find the factors of a number, say 48, we write it as a product of primes i.e. $48 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$. Any number is divisible by 1. Therefore, 1 is the factor of 48. Taking the factors of 48, one prime factor at a time, we get 2 and 3 as the factors of 48. Taking the factors of 48, two prime factors at a time, we get $2 \times 2 = 4$ and $2 \times 3 = 6$ as the factors of 48. Taking the factors of 48, three prime factors at a time, we get $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ and $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$ as the factors of 48. Taking the factors of 48, four prime factors at a time, we get $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$ and $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$ as the factors of 48. Taking all the factors of 48 at a time, we get $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 48$ as the factor of 48. Thus the factors of 48 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 48.*

(g) 2 is the only prime number which is even.

(h) The number of factors of 1 to 100 are even except perfect squares which are odd.

(i) The product of the pairs of the factors of the numbers which has even number of factors is the number.

(j) In case of the odd number of the factor(s), the product of the two square roots of the number (perfect square) is the number and product of the remaining pairs of factors is the number.

(k) Teach the students to identify all the prime numbers between 1 and 100.

The sample of the identification of prime numbers (practice format) are attached (Annexure-13).

(l) The students need to memorize all the prime numbers between 1 and 100 in ascending order.

This exercise is to enhance the speed of calculation.

(m) The students are advised to mentally find the factors of the numbers from 1 to 100 after finding the factors by applying prime factorization method.

7. Test of divisibility of numbers by Prime Number between 1 and 100 (2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97).

A number is divisible by 2 if it has any of the digits 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 in its ones place.

e.g. 32, 56, 98, 370, 3504 are divisible by 2.

Note; (i) The whole numbers which are divisible by 2 are 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ...

(ii) The single digit numbers divisible by 2 are 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8.

If the sum of the digits of a number is divisible by 3, then the number is divisible by 3. e.g.

57, 87, 321, 777, 4443 are divisible by 3.

Note; The single digit numbers divisible by 3 are 0, 3, 6 and 9.

A number which has either 0 or 5 in its ones place is divisible 5. e.g. 30, 95, 760, 2205 are divisible by 5.

Note; The single digit numbers divisible by 5 are 0, 5.

To test the divisibility of a number by 7, delete the digit in ones place and from the number so obtained subtract twice the deleted digit. If the difference is 0 or the multiple of 7, then the given number is divisible by 7, otherwise not. If the difference is large, repeat the same process on it. For example, 8778 is divisible by 7, for $877 - 8 \times 2 = 877 - 16 = 861$, $86 - 1 \times 2 = 86 - 2 = 84$ and $8 - 4 \times 2 = 8 - 8 = 0$.

Alternative method; To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3 or 5) by 7, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 7 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63. Counting from the left-hand side, write the nearest multiple of 7 which is less than or equal to the number on the left-hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). The same process is repeated and if the last number on the right side is 0 or multiple of 7, then the number is divisible by 7, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 91 \rightarrow \underline{7/21} \Rightarrow 91 \div 7 = 13$$

$$(ii) 133 \rightarrow \underline{7/63} \Rightarrow 133 \div 7 = 19$$

$$(iii) 343 \rightarrow \underline{28/63} \Rightarrow 343 \div 7 = 49$$

$$(iv) 2401 \rightarrow \underline{21/301} \rightarrow \underline{28/21} \Rightarrow 2401 \div 7 = 343$$

$$(v) 12103 \rightarrow \underline{7/5103} \rightarrow \underline{49/203} \rightarrow \underline{14/63} \Rightarrow 12103 \div 7 = 1729$$

Note; (i) *The single digit numbers divisible by 7 are 0, 7.*

$$(ii) 140 \rightarrow \underline{14/0} \Rightarrow 140 \div 7 = 20$$

$$(iii) 2100 \rightarrow \underline{21/00} \Rightarrow 2100 \div 7 = 300$$

If the difference between the sum of the digits at odd places (from the right) and the sum of the digits at even places (from the right) of the number is either 0 or divisible by 11, then the number is divisible by 11. e.g. 121, 1331, 6996, 29381 are divisible by 11.

Alternative method; To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5 or 7) by 11, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 11 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99. Counting from the left-hand side, write the nearest multiple of 11 which is less than or equal to the number on the left-hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 11, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 11, then the number is divisible by 11, otherwise not.

Illustrations;

$$(i) 121 \rightarrow \underline{11/11} \Rightarrow 121 \div 11 = 11$$

$$(ii) 187 \rightarrow \underline{11/77} \Rightarrow 187 \div 11 = 17$$

$$(iii) 209 \rightarrow \underline{11/99} \Rightarrow 209 \div 11 = 19$$

$$(iv) 1331 \rightarrow \underline{11/231} \rightarrow \underline{22/11} \Rightarrow 1331 \div 11 = 121$$

$$(v) 2717 \rightarrow \underline{22/517} \rightarrow \underline{44/77} \Rightarrow 2717 \div 11 = 247$$

$$(vi) 14641 \rightarrow \underline{11/3641} \rightarrow \underline{33/341} \rightarrow \underline{33/11} \Rightarrow 14641 \div 11 = 1331$$

$$(vii) 45089 \rightarrow \underline{44/1089} \rightarrow \underline{99/99} \Rightarrow 45089 \div 11 = 4099$$

$$(viii) 46189 \rightarrow \underline{44/2189} \rightarrow \underline{11/1089} \rightarrow \underline{99/99} \Rightarrow 46189 \div 11 = 4199$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 11 is 0.

$$(ii) 220 \rightarrow \underline{22/0} \Rightarrow 220 \div 11 = 20$$

$$(iii) 7700 \rightarrow \underline{77/00} \Rightarrow 7700 \div 11 = 700$$

(iv) 0 is divisible by any prime number.

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7 or 11) by 13, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 13 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 13, 26, 39, 52, 65, 78, 91, 104, 117. Counting from the left-hand side, write the nearest multiple of 13 which is less than or equal to the number on the left-hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 13, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 13, then the number is divisible by 13, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 169 \rightarrow \underline{13/69} \Rightarrow 169 \div 13 = 13$$

$$(ii) 247 \rightarrow \underline{13/117} \Rightarrow 247 \div 13 = 19$$

$$(iii) 2197 \rightarrow \underline{13/897} \rightarrow \underline{78/117} \Rightarrow 2197 \div 13 = 169$$

$$(iv) 2873 \rightarrow \underline{26/273} \rightarrow \underline{26/13} \Rightarrow 2873 \div 13 = 221$$

$$(v) 6409 \rightarrow \underline{52/1209} \rightarrow \underline{117/39} \rightarrow \underline{91/51} \Rightarrow 6409 \div 13 = 493$$

$$(vi) 9217 \rightarrow \underline{91/117} \Rightarrow 9217 \div 13 = 709$$

$$(vii) 121771 \rightarrow \underline{117/4771} \rightarrow \underline{39/871} \rightarrow \underline{78/91} \Rightarrow 121771 \div 13 = 9367$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 13 is 0.

$$(ii) 260 \rightarrow \underline{26/0} \Rightarrow 260 \div 13 = 20$$

$$(iii) 3900 \rightarrow \underline{39/00} \Rightarrow 3900 \div 13 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 or 13) by 17, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 17 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 17, 34, 51, 68, 85, 102, 119, 136, 153. Counting from the left-hand side, the nearest multiple of 17 which is less than or equal to the number on the left-hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 17, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 17, then the number is divisible by 17, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 289 \rightarrow \underline{17/119} \Rightarrow 289 \div 17 = 17$$

$$(ii) 323 \rightarrow \underline{17/153} \Rightarrow 323 \div 17 = 19$$

$$(iii) 493 \rightarrow \underline{34/153} \Rightarrow 493 \div 17 = 29$$

$$(iv) 4913 \rightarrow \underline{34/1513} \rightarrow \underline{136/153} \Rightarrow 4913 \div 17 = 289$$

$$(v) 10319 \rightarrow \underline{102/119} \Rightarrow 10319 \div 17 = 607$$

$$(vi) 83521 \rightarrow \underline{68/15521} \rightarrow \underline{153/221} \rightarrow \underline{17/51} \Rightarrow 83521 \div 17 = 4913$$

$$(vii) 215441 \rightarrow \underline{17/45441} \rightarrow \underline{34/11441} \rightarrow \underline{102/1241} \rightarrow \underline{119/51} \Rightarrow 215441 \div 17 = 12673$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 17 is 0.

$$(ii) 340 \rightarrow \underline{34/0} \Rightarrow 340 \div 17 = 20$$

$$(iii) 5100 \rightarrow \underline{51/00} \Rightarrow 510 \div 17 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 or 17) by 19, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 19 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 19, 38, 57, 76, 95, 114, 135, 152, 171. Counting from the left-hand side, the nearest multiple of 19 which is less than or equal to the number on the left-hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 19, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 19, then the number is divisible by 19, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 361 \rightarrow \underline{19/171} \Rightarrow 361 \div 19 = 19$$

$$(ii) 551 \rightarrow \underline{38/171} \Rightarrow 551 \div 19 = 29$$

$$(iii) 6859 \rightarrow \underline{57/1159} \rightarrow \underline{114/19} \Rightarrow 6859 \div 19 = 361$$

$$(iv) 12673 \rightarrow \underline{114/1273} \rightarrow \underline{114/133} \Rightarrow 12673 \div 19 = 667$$

$$(v) 13471 \rightarrow \underline{133/171} \Rightarrow 13471 \div 19 = 709$$

$$(vi) 130321 \rightarrow \underline{114/16321} \rightarrow \underline{152/1121} \rightarrow \underline{95/171} \Rightarrow 130321 \div 19 = 6859$$

$$(vii) 392863 \rightarrow \underline{38/12863} \rightarrow \underline{114/1463} \rightarrow \underline{133/133} \Rightarrow 392863 \div 19 = 20677$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 19 is 0.

$$(ii) 380 \rightarrow \underline{38/0} \Rightarrow 380 \div 19 = 20$$

$$(iii) 5700 \rightarrow \underline{57/00} \Rightarrow 5700 \div 19 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 or 19) by 23, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 23 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 23, 46, 69, 92, 115, 138, 161, 184, 207. Counting from the left-hand side, the nearest multiple of 23 which is less than or equal to the number on the left-hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 23, then insert 0 in the quotient.

The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 23, then the number is divisible by 23, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 529 \rightarrow \underline{46/69} \Rightarrow 529 \div 23 = 23$$

$$(ii) 667 \rightarrow \underline{46/23} \Rightarrow 667 \div 23 = 29$$

$$(iii) 12167 \rightarrow \underline{115/667} \rightarrow \underline{46/207} \Rightarrow 12167 \div 23 = 529$$

$$(iv) 44689 \rightarrow \underline{23/21289} \rightarrow \underline{207/989} \rightarrow \underline{92/69} \Rightarrow 44689 \div 23 = 1943$$

$$(v) 69161 \rightarrow \underline{69/161} \Rightarrow 69161 \div 23 = 3007$$

$$(vi) 149477 \rightarrow \underline{138/11477} \rightarrow \underline{22/2277} \rightarrow \underline{207/207} \Rightarrow 14947 \div 23 = 6499$$

$$(vii) 4633787 \rightarrow \underline{46/33787} \rightarrow \underline{23/10787} \rightarrow \underline{92/1587} \rightarrow \underline{138/207} \Rightarrow 4633787 \div 23 = 201469$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 23 is 0.

$$(ii) 460 \rightarrow \underline{46/0} \Rightarrow 460 \div 23 = 20$$

$$(iii) 6900 \rightarrow \underline{69/00} \Rightarrow 6900 \div 23 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 or 23) by 29, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 29 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 29, 58, 87, 116, 145, 174, 203, 232, 261. Counting from the left-hand side, the nearest multiple of 29 which is less than or equal to the number on the left-hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 29, then insert 0 in the quotient. The process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 29, then the number is divisible by 29, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 841 \rightarrow \underline{58/261} \Rightarrow 841 \div 29 = 29$$

$$(ii) 1943 \rightarrow \underline{174/203} \Rightarrow 1943 \div 29 = 67$$

$$(iii) 3161 \rightarrow \underline{29/261} \Rightarrow 3161 \div 29 = 109$$

$$(iv) 38657 \rightarrow \underline{29/9657} \rightarrow \underline{87/957} \rightarrow \underline{87/87} \Rightarrow 38657 \div 29 = 1333$$

$$(v) 104081 \rightarrow \underline{87/17081} \rightarrow \underline{145/2581} \rightarrow \underline{232/261} \Rightarrow 104081 \div 29 = 3589$$

$$(vi) 1253206 \rightarrow \underline{116/93206} \rightarrow \underline{87/6206} \rightarrow \underline{58/406} \rightarrow \underline{29/116} \Rightarrow 1253206 \div 29 = 43214$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 29 is 0.

$$(ii) 580 \rightarrow \underline{58/0} \Rightarrow 580 \div 29 = 20$$

$$(iii) 8700 \rightarrow \underline{87/00} \Rightarrow 8700 \div 29 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23 or 29) by 31, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 31 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 31, 62, 93, 124, 155, 186, 217, 248, 279. Counting from the left-hand side, the nearest multiple of 31 which is less than or equal to the number on the left-hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected

digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 31, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 31, then the number is divisible by 31, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 961 \rightarrow \underline{93/31} \Rightarrow 961 \div 31 = 31$$

$$(ii) 1147 \rightarrow \underline{93/217} \Rightarrow 1147 \div 31 = 37$$

$$(iii) 1457 \rightarrow \underline{124/217} \Rightarrow 1457 \div 31 = 47$$

$$(iv) 29791 \rightarrow \underline{279/1891} \rightarrow \underline{186/31} \Rightarrow 29791 \div 31 = 961$$

$$(v) 47027 \rightarrow \underline{31/16027} \rightarrow \underline{155/527} \rightarrow \underline{31/217} \Rightarrow 47027 \div 31 = 1517$$

$$(vi) 126697 \rightarrow \underline{124/2697} \rightarrow \underline{248/217} \Rightarrow 126697 \div 31 = 4087$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 31 is 0.

$$(ii) 620 \rightarrow \underline{62/0} \Rightarrow 620 \div 31 = 20$$

$$(iii) 9300 \rightarrow \underline{93/00} \Rightarrow 9300 \div 31 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29 or 31) by 37, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 37 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 37, 74, 111, 148, 185, 222, 259, 296, 333. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 37 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 37, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 37, then the number is divisible by 37, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 1369 \rightarrow \underline{111/259} \Rightarrow 1369 \div 37 = 37$$

$$(ii) 1517 \rightarrow \underline{148/37} \Rightarrow 1517 \div 37 = 41$$

$$(iii) 50653 \rightarrow \underline{37/13653} \rightarrow \underline{111/2553} \rightarrow \underline{222/333} \Rightarrow 50653 \div 37 = 1369$$

$$(iv) 65231 \rightarrow \underline{37/28231} \rightarrow \underline{259/2331} \rightarrow \underline{222/111} \Rightarrow 65231 \div 37 = 1763$$

$$(v) 195841 \rightarrow \underline{185/10841} \rightarrow \underline{74/3441} \rightarrow \underline{333/111} \Rightarrow 195841 \div 37 = 5293$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 37 is 0.

$$(ii) 370 \rightarrow \underline{37/0} \Rightarrow 370 \div 37 = 10$$

$$(iii) 7400 \rightarrow \underline{74/00} \Rightarrow 7400 \div 37 = 200$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31 or 37) by 41, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 41 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 41, 82, 123, 164, 205, 246, 287, 328, 369. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 41 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder

with the next digit is less than 41, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 41, then the number is divisible by 41, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 1681 \rightarrow \underline{164/41} \Rightarrow 1681 \div 41 = 41$$

$$(ii) 1927 \rightarrow \underline{164/287} \Rightarrow 1927 \div 41 = 47$$

$$(iii) 3977 \rightarrow \underline{369/287} \Rightarrow 3977 \div 41 = 97$$

$$(iv) 68921 \rightarrow \underline{41/27921} \rightarrow \underline{246/3321} \rightarrow \underline{328/41} \Rightarrow 68921 \div 41 = 1681$$

$$(v) 129109 \rightarrow \underline{123/6109} \rightarrow \underline{41/2009} \rightarrow \underline{164/369} \Rightarrow 129109 \div 41 = 3149$$

$$(vi) 4391633 \rightarrow \underline{41/291633} \rightarrow \underline{287/4633} \rightarrow \underline{41/533} \rightarrow \underline{41/123} \Rightarrow 4391633 \div 41 = 107113$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 41 is 0.

$$(ii) 410 \rightarrow \underline{41/0} \Rightarrow 410 \div 41 = 10$$

$$(iii) 82000 \rightarrow \underline{82/000} \Rightarrow 82000 \div 41 = 2000$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37 or 41) by 43, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 31 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 43, 86, 129, 172, 215, 258, 301, 344, 387. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 43 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 43, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 43, then the number is divisible by 43, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 1849 \rightarrow \underline{172/129} \Rightarrow 1849 \div 43 = 43$$

$$(ii) 2021 \rightarrow \underline{172/301} \Rightarrow 2021 \div 43 = 47$$

$$(iii) 4171 \rightarrow \underline{387/301} \Rightarrow 4171 \div 43 = 97$$

$$(iv) 79507 \rightarrow \underline{43/36507} \rightarrow \underline{344/2107} \rightarrow \underline{172/387} \Rightarrow 79507 \div 43 = 1849$$

$$(v) 107113 \rightarrow \underline{86/21113} \rightarrow \underline{172/3913} \rightarrow \underline{387/43} \Rightarrow 107113 \div 43 = 2491$$

$$(vi) 279457 \rightarrow \underline{258/21457} \rightarrow \underline{172/4257} \rightarrow \underline{387/387} \Rightarrow 279457 \div 43 = 6499$$

$$(vii) 6319667 \rightarrow \underline{43/2019667} \rightarrow \underline{172/299667} \rightarrow \underline{258/41667} \rightarrow \underline{387/2967} \rightarrow \underline{258/387} \\ \Rightarrow 6319667 \div 43 = 146969$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 43 is 0.

$$(ii) 860 \rightarrow \underline{86/0} \Rightarrow 860 \div 43 = 20$$

$$(iii) 12900 \rightarrow \underline{129/00} \Rightarrow 12900 \div 43 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41 or 43) by 47, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 47 by applying the new method of writing

times table, namely 47, 94, 141, 188, 235, 282, 329, 376, 423. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 47 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 47, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 47, then the number is divisible by 47, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 2209 \rightarrow \underline{188/329} \Rightarrow 2209 \div 47 = 47$$

$$(ii) 2491 \rightarrow \underline{235/141} \Rightarrow 2491 \div 47 = 53$$

$$(iii) 103823 \rightarrow \underline{94/9823} \rightarrow \underline{94/423} \Rightarrow 103823 \div 43 = 2209$$

$$(iv) 146969 \rightarrow \underline{141/5969} \rightarrow \underline{47/1269} \rightarrow \underline{94/329} \Rightarrow 146969 \div 47 = 3127$$

$$(v) 305453 \rightarrow \underline{282/23453} \rightarrow \underline{188/4653} \rightarrow \underline{423/423} \Rightarrow 305453 \div 47 = 6499$$

$$(vi) 8965109 \rightarrow \underline{47/4265109} \rightarrow \underline{423/35109} \rightarrow \underline{329/2209} \rightarrow \underline{188/329} \\ \Rightarrow 8965109 \div 47 = 190747$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 47 is 0.

$$(ii) 470 \rightarrow \underline{47/0} \Rightarrow 470 \div 47 = 10$$

$$(iii) 14100 \rightarrow \underline{141/00} \Rightarrow 14100 \div 47 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41 or 47) by 53, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 53 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 53, 106, 159, 212, 265, 318, 371, 424, 477. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 53 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 53, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 53, then the number is divisible by 53, otherwise not.

Illustrations;

$$(i) 2809 \rightarrow \underline{265/159} \Rightarrow 2809 \div 53 = 53$$

$$(ii) 3127 \rightarrow \underline{265/477} \Rightarrow 3127 \div 53 = 59$$

$$(iii) 5141 \rightarrow \underline{477/371} \Rightarrow 5141 \div 53 = 97$$

$$(iv) 148877 \rightarrow \underline{106/42877} \rightarrow \underline{424/477} \Rightarrow 148877 \div 53 = 2809$$

$$(v) 190747 \rightarrow \underline{159/31747} \rightarrow \underline{265/5247} \rightarrow \underline{477/477} \Rightarrow 190747 \div 53 = 3599$$

$$(vi) 252121 \rightarrow \underline{212/40121} \rightarrow \underline{371/3021} \rightarrow \underline{265/371} \Rightarrow 252121 \div 53 = 4757$$

$$(vii) 12780049 \rightarrow \underline{106/2180049} \rightarrow \underline{212/60049} \rightarrow \underline{53/7049} \rightarrow \underline{53/1749} \rightarrow \underline{159/159} \\ \Rightarrow 12780049 \div 53 = 241133$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 53 is 0.

- (ii) $1060 \rightarrow \underline{106/0} \Rightarrow 1060 \div 53 = 20$
 (iii) $15900 \rightarrow \underline{159/00} \Rightarrow 15900 \div 53 = 300$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47 or 53) by 59, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 59 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 59, 118, 177, 236, 295, 354, 413, 472, 531. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 59 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 59, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 59, then the number is divisible by 59, otherwise not. Illustrations;

- (i) $3481 \rightarrow \underline{295/531} \Rightarrow 3481 \div 59 = 59$
 (ii) $5723 \rightarrow \underline{531/413} \Rightarrow 5723 \div 59 = 97$
 (iii) $205379 \rightarrow \underline{177/28379} \rightarrow \underline{236/4779} \rightarrow \underline{472/59} \Rightarrow 205379 \div 59 = 3481$
 (iv) $241133 \rightarrow \underline{236/5133} \rightarrow \underline{472/413} \Rightarrow 241133 \div 59 = 4087$
 (v) $509347 \rightarrow \underline{472/37347} \rightarrow \underline{354/1947} \rightarrow \underline{177/177} \Rightarrow 509347 \div 59 = 8633$
 (vi) $17120443 \rightarrow \underline{118/5320443} \rightarrow \underline{531/10443} \rightarrow \underline{59/4543} \rightarrow \underline{413/413} \Rightarrow 17120443 \div 59 = 290177$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 59 is 0.

- (ii) $1180 \rightarrow \underline{118/0} \Rightarrow 1180 \div 59 = 20$
 (iii) $17700 \rightarrow \underline{177/00} \Rightarrow 17700 \div 59 = 300$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 53 or 59) by 61, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 61 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 61, 122, 183, 244, 305, 366, 427, 488, 549. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 61 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 61, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 61, then the number is divisible by 61, otherwise not. Illustrations;

- (i) $3721 \rightarrow \underline{366/61} \Rightarrow 3721 \div 61 = 61$
 (ii) $5429 \rightarrow \underline{488/549} \Rightarrow 5429 \div 61 = 89$
 (iii) $226981 \rightarrow \underline{183/43981} \rightarrow \underline{427/1281} \rightarrow \underline{122/61} \Rightarrow 226981 \div 61 = 3721$
 (iv) $290177 \rightarrow \underline{244/46177} \rightarrow \underline{427/4277} \rightarrow \underline{305/427} \Rightarrow 290177 \div 61 = 4757$
 (v) $351787 \rightarrow \underline{305/46787} \rightarrow \underline{427/4687} \rightarrow \underline{366/427} \Rightarrow 351787 \div 61 = 5767$

$$(vi) 28147169 \rightarrow \underline{244}/3747169 \rightarrow \underline{366}/87169 \rightarrow \underline{61}/26169 \rightarrow \underline{244}/1769 \rightarrow \underline{122}/549$$

$$\Rightarrow 28147169 \div 61 = 461429$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 61 is 0.

$$(ii) 1220 \rightarrow \underline{122}/0 \Rightarrow 1220 \div 61 = 20$$

$$(iii) 18300 \rightarrow \underline{183}/00 \Rightarrow 18300 \div 61 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 53, 59 or 61) by 67, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 67 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 67, 134, 201, 268, 335, 402, 469, 536, 603. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 67 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 67, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 67, then the number is divisible by 67, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 4489 \rightarrow \underline{402}/469 \Rightarrow 4489 \div 67 = 67$$

$$(ii) 6499 \rightarrow \underline{603}/469 \Rightarrow 6499 \div 67 = 97$$

$$(iii) 3000763 \rightarrow \underline{268}/432763 \rightarrow \underline{268}/5963 \rightarrow \underline{536}/603 \Rightarrow 300763 \div 67 = 4489$$

$$(iv) 347261 \rightarrow \underline{335}/12261 \rightarrow \underline{67}/5561 \rightarrow \underline{536}/201 \Rightarrow 347261 \div 67 = 5183$$

$$(v) 439319 \rightarrow \underline{402}/37319 \rightarrow \underline{335}/3819 \rightarrow \underline{335}/469 \Rightarrow 439319 \div 67 = 6557$$

$$(vi) 27433619 \rightarrow \underline{268}/633619 \rightarrow \underline{603}/30619 \rightarrow \underline{268}/3819 \rightarrow \underline{335}/469 \rightarrow \underline{122}/549$$

$$\Rightarrow 27433619 \div 67 = 409457$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 67 is 0.

$$(ii) 1340 \rightarrow \underline{134}/0 \Rightarrow 1340 \div 67 = 20$$

$$(iii) 20100 \rightarrow \underline{201}/00 \Rightarrow 20100 \div 67 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 53, 59, 61 or 67) by 71, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 71 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 71, 142, 213, 284, 355, 426, 497, 568, 639. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 71 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 71, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 71, then the number is divisible by 71, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 5041 \rightarrow \underline{497}/71 \Rightarrow 5041 \div 71 = 71$$

$$(ii) 6319 \rightarrow \underline{568}/639 \Rightarrow 6319 \div 71 = 89$$

$$(iii) 357911 \rightarrow \underline{355}/2911 \rightarrow \underline{284}/71 \Rightarrow 357911 \div 71 = 5041$$

$$(iv) 409457 \rightarrow \underline{355}/54457 \rightarrow \underline{497}/4757 \rightarrow \underline{426}/497 \Rightarrow 409457 \div 71 = 5767$$

$$(v) 524477 \rightarrow \underline{497/27477} \rightarrow \underline{213/6177} \rightarrow \underline{568/497} \Rightarrow 524477 \div 71 = 7387$$

$$(vii) 33984931 \rightarrow \underline{284/5584931} \rightarrow \underline{497/614931} \rightarrow \underline{568/46931} \rightarrow \underline{426/4331} \rightarrow \underline{426/71} \\ \Rightarrow 33984931 \div 71 = 478661$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 71 is 0.

$$(ii) 1420 \rightarrow \underline{142/0} \Rightarrow 1420 \div 71 = 20$$

$$(iii) 21300 \rightarrow \underline{213/00} \Rightarrow 21300 \div 71 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67 or 71) by 73, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 73 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 73, 146, 219, 292, 365, 438, 511, 584, 657. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 73 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 73, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 73, then the number is divisible by 73, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 5329 \rightarrow \underline{511/219} \Rightarrow 5329 \div 73 = 73$$

$$(ii) 6497 \rightarrow \underline{584/657} \Rightarrow 6497 \div 73 = 89$$

$$(iii) 389017 \rightarrow \underline{365/24017} \rightarrow \underline{219/2117} \rightarrow \underline{146/657} \Rightarrow 389017 \div 73 = 5329$$

$$(iv) 478661 \rightarrow \underline{438/40661} \rightarrow \underline{365/4161} \rightarrow \underline{365/511} \Rightarrow 478661 \div 73 = 6557$$

$$(v) 539251 \rightarrow \underline{511/28251} \rightarrow \underline{219/6351} \rightarrow \underline{584/511} \Rightarrow 539251 \div 73 = 7387$$

$$(viii) 42600829 \rightarrow \underline{365/6100829} \rightarrow \underline{584/260829} \rightarrow \underline{219/41829} \rightarrow \underline{365/5329} \rightarrow \underline{511/219} \\ \Rightarrow 42600829 \div 73 = 583573$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 73 is 0.

$$(ii) 1460 \rightarrow \underline{146/0} \Rightarrow 1460 \div 73 = 20$$

$$(iii) 21900 \rightarrow \underline{219/00} \Rightarrow 21900 \div 73 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71 or 73) by 79, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 79 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 79, 158, 237, 316, 395, 474, 553, 632, 711. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 79 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 79, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 79, then the number is divisible by 79, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 6241 \rightarrow \underline{553/711} \Rightarrow 6241 \div 79 = 79$$

$$(ii) 7663 \rightarrow \underline{711/553} \Rightarrow 7663 \div 79 = 97$$

$$(iii) 493039 \rightarrow \underline{474/19039} \rightarrow \underline{158/3239} \rightarrow \underline{316/79} \Rightarrow 493039 \div 79 = 6241$$

$$(iv) 583573 \rightarrow \underline{553/30573} \rightarrow \underline{237/6873} \rightarrow \underline{632/553} \Rightarrow 583573 \div 79 = 7387$$

$$(v) 682007 \rightarrow \underline{632/50007} \rightarrow \underline{474/260} \rightarrow \underline{237/237} \Rightarrow 682007 \div 79 = 8633$$

$$(vi) 56606581 \rightarrow \underline{553/1306581} \rightarrow \underline{79/516581} \rightarrow \underline{474/42581} \rightarrow \underline{395/3081} \rightarrow \underline{237/711} \\ \Rightarrow 56606581 \div 79 = 716539$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 79 is 0.

$$(ii) 1580 \rightarrow \underline{158/0} \Rightarrow 1580 \div 79 = 20$$

$$(iii) 23700 \rightarrow \underline{237/00} \Rightarrow 23700 \div 79 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73 or 79) by 83, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 83 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 83, 166, 249, 332, 415, 498, 581, 664, 747. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 83 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 83, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 83, then the number is divisible by 83, otherwise not. Illustrations;

$$(i) 6889 \rightarrow \underline{664/249} \Rightarrow 6889 \div 83 = 83$$

$$(ii) 7663 \rightarrow \underline{664/747} \Rightarrow 7387 \div 83 = 89$$

$$(iii) 571787 \rightarrow \underline{498/73787} \rightarrow \underline{664/7387} \rightarrow \underline{664/747} \Rightarrow 571787 \div 83 = 6889$$

$$(iv) 672217 \rightarrow \underline{664/8217} \rightarrow \underline{747/747} \Rightarrow 672217 \div 83 = 8099$$

$$(v) 55794011 \rightarrow \underline{498/5994011} \rightarrow \underline{581/184011} \rightarrow \underline{166/18011} \rightarrow \underline{166/1411} \rightarrow \underline{83/581} \\ \Rightarrow 55794011 \div 83 = 672217$$

$$(vi) 59827313 \rightarrow \underline{581/1727313} \rightarrow \underline{166/67313} \rightarrow \underline{664/913} \rightarrow \underline{83/83} \\ \Rightarrow 59827313 \div 83 = 720811$$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 83 is 0.

$$(ii) 1660 \rightarrow \underline{166/0} \Rightarrow 1660 \div 83 = 20$$

$$(iii) 24900 \rightarrow \underline{249/00} \Rightarrow 24900 \div 83 = 300$$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79 or 83) by 89, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 89 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 89, 178, 267, 356, 445, 534, 623, 712, 801.

Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 89 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 89, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 89, then the number is divisible by 89, otherwise not. Illustrations;

(i) $7921 \rightarrow \underline{712/801} \Rightarrow 7921 \div 89 = 89$

(ii) $8663 \rightarrow \underline{801/623} \Rightarrow 8633 \div 89 = 97$

(iii) $704969 \rightarrow \underline{623/81969} \rightarrow \underline{801/1869} \rightarrow \underline{178/89} \Rightarrow 704969 \div 89 = 7921$

(iv) $768337 \rightarrow \underline{712/56337} \rightarrow \underline{534/2937} \rightarrow \underline{267/267} \Rightarrow 768337 \div 89 = 8633$

(v) $837401 \rightarrow \underline{801/36401} \rightarrow \underline{356/801} \rightarrow \underline{166/18011} \rightarrow \underline{166/1411} \rightarrow \underline{83/581} \Rightarrow 837401 \div 89 = 9409$

(vi) $74528689 \rightarrow \underline{712/3328689} \rightarrow \underline{267/658689} \rightarrow \underline{623/35689} \rightarrow \underline{356/89} \Rightarrow 74528689 \div 89 = 837401$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 89 is 0.

(ii) $178 \rightarrow \underline{178/0} \Rightarrow 1780 \div 89 = 20$

(iii) $26700 \rightarrow \underline{267/00} \Rightarrow 24900 \div 89 = 300$

To test the divisibility of a number (which is not divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83 or 89) by 97, memorize/write the first nine multiples of 97 by applying the new method of writing times table, namely 97, 194, 291, 388, 485, 582, 679, 776, 873. Counting from the left - hand side, the nearest multiple of 97 which is less than or equal to the number on the left - hand side, write slash and then write the difference along with the remaining unaffected digit(s). In case, the remainder with the next digit is less than 97, then insert 0 in the quotient. The same process is repeated and if the last number is 0 or multiple of 97, then the number is divisible by 97, otherwise not. Illustrations;

(i) $9409 \rightarrow \underline{873/679} \Rightarrow 9409 \div 97 = 97$

(ii) $912673 \rightarrow \underline{873/39673} \rightarrow \underline{388/873} \Rightarrow 912673 \div 97 = 9409$

(iii) $88529281 \rightarrow \underline{873/1229281} \rightarrow \underline{97/259281} \rightarrow \underline{194/65281} \rightarrow \underline{582/7081} \rightarrow \underline{679/291} \Rightarrow 88529281 \div 97 = 912673$

Note; (i) The only single digit number divisible by 97 is 0.

(ii) $194 \rightarrow \underline{194/0} \Rightarrow 1940 \div 97 = 20$

(iii) $29100 \rightarrow \underline{291/00} \Rightarrow 29100 \div 97 = 300$

(iv) 0 is divisible by any prime number.

Proof : By using Euclid's Division Lemma, for any two non-negative integers a & b, we have, $a = bq + r$ ---- (i), where $b < r \leq 0$ and $b \neq 0$.

Now, for $a = 0$, we have

$$0 = bq + r \text{ ---- (ii)}$$

$$\text{But } 0 = b \times 0 + 0 \text{ ---- (iii)}$$

Comparing (ii) & (iii), we have

$$q = 0 \text{ and } r = 0$$

\therefore from (i), we have

$$0 = b \times 0 + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = b \times 0$$

$\Rightarrow 0$ is divisible by b (which is a non-negative integer) and the quotient = 0.

$\Rightarrow 0$ is divisible by any prime number (Since the set of prime numbers is the proper subset of the set of non-negative integers).

(j) Multiples: The multiples of a number are the products of the number and the natural numbers.

e.g. (i) The multiples of 6 are 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 72, ...

(ii) The multiples of 8 are 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96, ...

(k) Prime factor(s): Prime factor (s) of a number is/are factor (s) of the number which is/are prime.

e.g. (i) The prime factors of 6 are 2, 3.

(ii) The prime factors of 28 are 2, 7.

(l) Applications of Prime Factorization Method.

Illustrations; (i) Find the LCM and HCF of (a) 24 and 90 (b) 18, 24 and 72

Sol: (a) $24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

$$90 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 360$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 24 \\ \hline 2 & 12 \\ \hline 2 & 6 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 90 \\ \hline 3 & 45 \\ \hline 3 & 15 \\ \hline & 5 \end{array}$$

(b) $18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3$

$$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$72 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 72$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 18 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 24 \\ \hline 2 & 12 \\ \hline 2 & 6 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 72 \\ \hline 2 & 36 \\ \hline 2 & 18 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

(ii) Find the quotient of

(a) $1254 \div 114$ (b) $11165 \div 1595$

Soln: (a) $1254 \div 114 = \frac{1254}{114} = \frac{2 \times 3 \times 11 \times 19}{2 \times 3 \times 19} = 11$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 1254 \\ \hline 3 & 627 \\ \hline 11 & 209 \\ \hline & 19 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 114 \\ \hline 3 & 57 \\ \hline & 19 \end{array}$$

(b) $11165 \div 1595 = \frac{11165}{1595} = \frac{5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 29}{5 \times 11 \times 29} = 7$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 11165 \\ \hline 7 & 2233 \\ \hline 11 & 319 \\ \hline & 29 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 1595 \\ \hline 11 & 319 \\ \hline & 29 \end{array}$$

(iii) Find the square root of

(a) 36 (b) 4489

Soln: (a) $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
 $= 2^2 \times 3^2$

$\therefore \sqrt{36} = 2 \times 3 = 6$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 36 \\ \hline 2 & 18 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

(b) $4489 = 67 \times 67 = 67^2$

$\therefore \sqrt{4489} = 67$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 67 & 4489 \\ \hline & 67 \end{array}$$

(iv) Find the cube root of (a) 343 (b) 103823

Soln: (a) $343 = 7 \times 7 \times 7 = 7^3$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{343} = 7$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 7 & 342 \\ \hline 7 & 49 \\ \hline & 7 \end{array}$$

(b) $103823 = 47 \times 47 \times 47 = 47^3$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{103823} = 47$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 47 & 103823 \\ \hline 47 & 2209 \\ \hline & 47 \end{array}$$

(m) Teach the students how to find LCM and HCF of two and three numbers by applying division method.

Illustrations; By applying Division Method, find the LCM and HCF of the numbers;

(a) 36 and 108 (b) 33, 99, 121

Sol; (a) $LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 108$

$HCF = 36$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 36, 108 \\ \hline 2 & 18, 54 \\ \hline 3 & 9, 27 \\ \hline 3 & 3, 9 \\ \hline & 1, 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 36)108(3 \\ \underline{108} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(b) $LCM = 3 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11 = 1089$

$HCF = 11$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 33, 99, 121 \\ \hline 11 & 11, 33, 11 \\ \hline & 1, 3, 11 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 99)121(1 \\ \underline{99} \\ 22)99(4 \\ \underline{88} \\ 11)22(2 \\ \underline{22} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

11)33(3

$\underline{33}$
0

11)22(2

$\underline{22}$
0

Annexure-1: Arabic numerals from 0 to 9

0													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													

ANNEXURE - 2 : Cursive writing on four lined copy

a b c d e f g

h i j k l m n

o p q r s t u

v w x y z

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg

Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn

Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu

Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

ANNEXURE – 3
PRACTICE FORMAT: COLUMN METHOD OF ADDITION

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ +2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ +5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ +3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ +5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ +7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ +4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ +6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ +5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(b) $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ +92 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ + 68 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 689 \\ + 798 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ + 987 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 89 \\ + 78 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ 88 \\ + 79 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ 783 \\ + 789 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 777 \\ 888 \\ + 999 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(d) $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 89 \\ 56 \\ + 89 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ 89 \\ 89 \\ + 89 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ 987 \\ 987 \\ + 987 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ 789 \\ 656 \\ + 789 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Annexure 5
TIMES TABLE FROM 1 TO 100

1 X 1 = 1 1 X 2 = 2 1 X 3 = 3 1 X 4 = 4 1 X 5 = 5 1 X 6 = 6 1 X 7 = 7 1 X 8 = 8 1 X 9 = 9 1 X 10 = 10	2 X 1 = 2 2 X 2 = 4 2 X 3 = 6 2 X 4 = 8 2 X 5 = 10 2 X 6 = 12 2 X 7 = 14 2 X 8 = 16 2 X 9 = 18 2 X 10 = 20	3 X 1 = 3 3 X 2 = 6 3 X 3 = 9 3 X 4 = 12 3 X 5 = 15 3 X 6 = 18 3 X 7 = 21 3 X 8 = 24 3 X 9 = 27 3 X 10 = 30	4 X 1 = 4 4 X 2 = 8 4 X 3 = 12 4 X 4 = 16 4 X 5 = 20 4 X 6 = 24 4 X 7 = 28 4 X 8 = 32 4 X 9 = 36 4 X 10 = 40	5 X 1 = 5 5 X 2 = 10 5 X 3 = 15 5 X 4 = 20 5 X 5 = 25 5 X 6 = 30 5 X 7 = 35 5 X 8 = 40 5 X 9 = 45 5 X 10 = 50
6 X 1 = 6 6 X 2 = 12 6 X 3 = 18 6 X 4 = 24 6 X 5 = 30 6 X 6 = 36 6 X 7 = 42 6 X 8 = 48 6 X 9 = 54 6 X 10 = 60	7 X 1 = 7 7 X 2 = 14 7 X 3 = 21 7 X 4 = 28 7 X 5 = 35 7 X 6 = 42 7 X 7 = 49 7 X 8 = 56 7 X 9 = 63 7 X 10 = 70	8 X 1 = 8 8 X 2 = 16 8 X 3 = 24 8 X 4 = 32 8 X 5 = 40 8 X 6 = 48 8 X 7 = 56 8 X 8 = 64 8 X 9 = 72 8 X 10 = 80	9 X 1 = 9 9 X 2 = 18 9 X 3 = 27 9 X 4 = 36 9 X 5 = 45 9 X 6 = 54 9 X 7 = 63 9 X 8 = 72 9 X 9 = 81 9 X 10 = 90	10 X 1 = 10 10 X 2 = 20 10 X 3 = 30 10 X 4 = 40 10 X 5 = 50 10 X 6 = 60 10 X 7 = 70 10 X 8 = 80 10 X 9 = 90 10 X 10 = 100
11 X 1 = 11 11 X 2 = 22 11 X 3 = 33 11 X 4 = 44 11 X 5 = 55 11 X 6 = 66 11 X 7 = 77 11 X 8 = 88 11 X 9 = 99 11 X 10 = 110	12 X 1 = 12 12 X 2 = 24 12 X 3 = 36 12 X 4 = 48 12 X 5 = 60 12 X 6 = 72 12 X 7 = 84 12 X 8 = 96 12 X 9 = 108 12 X 10 = 120	13 X 1 = 13 13 X 2 = 26 13 X 3 = 39 13 X 4 = 52 13 X 5 = 65 13 X 6 = 78 13 X 7 = 91 13 X 8 = 104 13 X 9 = 117 13 X 10 = 130	14 X 1 = 14 14 X 2 = 28 14 X 3 = 42 14 X 4 = 56 14 X 5 = 70 14 X 6 = 84 14 X 7 = 98 14 X 8 = 112 14 X 9 = 126 14 X 10 = 140	15 X 1 = 15 15 X 2 = 30 15 X 3 = 45 15 X 4 = 60 15 X 5 = 75 15 X 6 = 90 15 X 7 = 105 15 X 8 = 120 15 X 9 = 135 15 X 10 = 150
16 X 1 = 16 16 X 2 = 32 16 X 3 = 48 16 X 4 = 64 16 X 5 = 80 16 X 6 = 96 16 X 7 = 112 16 X 8 = 128 16 X 9 = 144 16 X 10 = 160	17 X 1 = 17 17 X 2 = 34 17 X 3 = 51 17 X 4 = 68 17 X 5 = 85 17 X 6 = 102 17 X 7 = 119 17 X 8 = 136 17 X 9 = 153 17 X 10 = 170	18 X 1 = 18 18 X 2 = 36 18 X 3 = 54 18 X 4 = 72 18 X 5 = 90 18 X 6 = 108 18 X 7 = 126 18 X 8 = 144 18 X 9 = 162 18 X 10 = 180	19 X 1 = 19 19 X 2 = 38 19 X 3 = 57 19 X 4 = 76 19 X 5 = 95 19 X 6 = 114 19 X 7 = 133 19 X 8 = 152 19 X 9 = 171 19 X 10 = 190	20 X 1 = 20 20 X 2 = 40 20 X 3 = 60 20 X 4 = 80 20 X 5 = 100 20 X 6 = 120 20 X 7 = 140 20 X 8 = 160 20 X 9 = 180 20 X 10 = 200

21 X 1 = 21 21 X 2 = 42 21 X 3 = 63 21 X 4 = 84 21 X 5 = 105 21 X 6 = 126 21 X 7 = 147 21 X 8 = 168 21 X 9 = 189 21 X 10=210	22 X 1 = 22 22 X 2 = 44 22 X 3 = 66 22 X 4 = 88 22 X 5 = 110 22 X 6 = 132 22 X 7 = 154 22 X 8 = 176 22 X 9 = 198 22 X 10=220	23 X 1 = 23 23 X 2 = 46 23 X 3 = 69 23 X 4 = 92 23 X 5 = 115 23 X 6 = 138 23 X 7 = 161 23 X 8 = 184 23 X 9 = 207 23 X 10=230	24 X 1 = 24 24 X 2 = 48 24 X 3 = 72 24 X 4 = 96 24 X 5 = 120 24 X 6 = 144 24 X 7 = 168 24 X 8 = 192 24 X 9 = 216 24 X 10=240	25 X 1 = 25 25 X 2 = 50 25 X 3 = 75 25 X 4 = 100 25 X 5 = 125 25 X 6 = 150 25 X 7 = 175 25 X 8 = 200 25 X 9 = 225 25 X 10=250
26 X 1 = 26 26 X 2 = 52 26 X 3 = 78 26 X 4 = 104 26 X 5 = 130 26 X 6 = 156 26 X 7 = 182 26 X 8 = 208 26 X 9 = 234 26 X 10=260	27 X 1 = 27 27 X 2 = 54 27 X 3 = 81 27 X 4 = 108 27 X 5 = 135 27 X 6 = 162 27 X 7 = 189 27 X 8 = 216 27 X 9 = 243 27 X 10=270	28 X 1 = 28 28 X 2 = 56 28 X 3 = 84 28 X 4 = 112 28 X 5 = 140 28 X 6 = 168 28 X 7 = 196 28 X 8 = 224 28 X 9 = 252 28 X 10=280	29 X 1 = 29 29 X 2 = 58 29 X 3 = 87 29 X 4 = 116 29 X 5 = 145 29 X 6 = 174 29 X 7 = 203 29 X 8 = 232 29 X 9 = 261 29 X 10=290	30 X 1 = 30 30 X 2 = 60 30 X 3 = 90 30 X 4 = 120 30 X 5 = 150 30 X 6 = 180 30 X 7 = 210 30 X 8 = 240 30 X 9 = 270 30 X 10=300
31 X 1 = 31 31 X 2 = 62 31 X 3 = 93 31 X 4 = 124 31 X 5 = 155 31 X 6 = 186 31 X 7 = 217 31 X 8 = 248 31 X 9 = 279 31 X 10=310	32 X 1 = 32 32 X 2 = 64 32 X 3 = 96 32 X 4 = 128 32 X 5 = 160 32 X 6 = 192 32 X 7 = 224 32 X 8 = 256 32 X 9 = 288 32 X 10=320	33 X 1 = 33 33 X 2 = 66 33 X 3 = 99 33 X 4 = 132 33 X 5 = 165 33 X 6 = 198 33 X 7 = 231 33 X 8 = 264 33 X 9 = 297 33 X 10=330	34 X 1 = 34 34 X 2 = 68 34 X 3 = 102 34 X 4 = 136 34 X 5 = 170 34 X 6 = 204 34 X 7 = 238 34 X 8 = 272 34 X 9 = 306 34 X 10=340	35 X 1 = 35 35 X 2 = 70 35 X 3 = 105 35 X 4 = 140 35 X 5 = 175 35 X 6 = 210 35 X 7 = 245 35 X 8 = 280 35 X 9 = 315 35 X 10=350
36 X 1 = 36 36 X 2 = 72 36 X 3 = 108 36 X 4 = 144 36 X 5 = 180 36 X 6 = 216 36 X 7 = 252 36 X 8 = 288 36 X 9 = 324 36 X 10=360	37 X 1 = 37 37 X 2 = 74 37 X 3 = 111 37 X 4 = 148 37 X 5 = 185 37 X 6 = 222 37 X 7 = 259 37 X 8 = 296 37 X 9 = 333 37 X 10=370	38 X 1 = 38 38 X 2 = 76 38 X 3 = 114 38 X 4 = 152 38 X 5 = 190 38 X 6 = 228 38 X 7 = 266 38 X 8 = 304 38 X 9 = 342 38 X 10=380	39 X 1 = 39 39 X 2 = 78 39 X 3 = 117 39 X 4 = 156 39 X 5 = 195 39 X 6 = 234 39 X 7 = 273 39 X 8 = 312 39 X 9 = 351 39 X 10=390	40 X 1 = 40 40 X 2 = 80 40 X 3 = 120 40 X 4 = 160 40 X 5 = 200 40 X 6 = 240 40 X 7 = 280 40 X 8 = 320 40 X 9 = 360 40 X 10=400

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Annexure 6

TIMES TABLESPRACTICE FORMAT

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86 X 3 =	87 X 3 =	88 X 3 =	89 X 3 =	90 X 3 =
86 X 4 =	87 X 4 =	88 X 4 =	89 X 4 =	90 X 4 =
86 X 5 =	87 X 5 =	88 X 5 =	89 X 5 =	90 X 5 =
86 X 6 =	87 X 6 =	88 X 6 =	89 X 6 =	90 X 6 =
86 X 7 =	87 X 7 =	88 X 7 =	89 X 7 =	90 X 7 =
86 X 8 =	87 X 8 =	88 X 8 =	89 X 8 =	90 X 8 =
86 X 9 =	87 X 9 =	88 X 9 =	89 X 9 =	90 X 9 =
86 X 10=	87 X 10=	88 X 10=	89 X 10=	90 X 10=
91 X 1 =	92 X 1 =	93 X 1 =	94 X 1 =	95 X 1 =
91 X 2 =	92 X 2 =	93 X 2 =	94 X 2 =	95 X 2 =
91 X 3 =	92 X 3 =	93 X 3 =	94 X 3 =	95 X 3 =
91 X 4 =	92 X 4 =	93 X 4 =	94 X 4 =	95 X 4 =
91 X 5 =	92 X 5 =	93 X 5 =	94 X 5 =	95 X 5 =
91 X 6 =	92 X 6 =	93 X 6 =	94 X 6 =	95 X 6 =
91 X 7 =	92 X 7 =	93 X 7 =	94 X 7 =	95 X 7 =
91 X 8 =	92 X 8 =	93 X 8 =	94 X 8 =	95 X 8 =
91 X 9 =	92 X 9 =	93 X 9 =	94 X 9 =	95 X 9 =
91 X 10=	92 X 10=	93 X 10=	94 X 10=	95 X 10=
96 X 1 =	97 X 1 =	98 X 1 =	99 X 1 =	100 X 1 =
96 X 2 =	97 X 2 =	98 X 2 =	99 X 2 =	100 X 2 =
96 X 3 =	97 X 3 =	98 X 3 =	99 X 3 =	100 X 3 =
96 X 4 =	97 X 4 =	98 X 4 =	99 X 4 =	100 X 4 =
96 X 5 =	97 X 5 =	98 X 5 =	99 X 5 =	100 X 5 =
96 X 6 =	97 X 6 =	98 X 6 =	99 X 6 =	100 X 6 =
96 X 7 =	97 X 7 =	98 X 7 =	99 X 7 =	100 X 7 =
96 X 8 =	97 X 8 =	98 X 8 =	99 X 8 =	100 X 8 =
96 X 9 =	97 X 9 =	98 X 9 =	99 X 9 =	100 X 9 =
96 X 10=	97 X 10=	98 X 10=	99 X 10=	100 X 10=

ANNEXURE – 7
TIMES TABLES SAMPLES UPTO NINE DIGITS

1 X 1 = 1
1 X 2 = 2
1 X 3 = 3
1 X 4 = 4
1 X 5 = 5
1 X 6 = 6
1 X 7 = 7
1 X 8 = 8
1 X 9 = 9
1 X 10 = 10

21 X 1 = 21
21 X 2 = 42
21 X 3 = 63
21 X 4 = 84
21 X 5 = 105
21 X 6 = 126
21 X 7 = 147
21 X 8 = 168
21 X 9 = 189
21 X 10 = 210

321 X 1 = 321
321 X 2 = 642
321 X 3 = 963
321 X 4 = 1284
321 X 5 = 1605
321 X 6 = 1926
321 X 7 = 2247
321 X 8 = 2568
321 X 9 = 2889
321 X 10 = 3210

4321 X 1 = 4321
4321 X 2 = 8642
4321 X 3 = 12963
4321 X 4 = 17284
4321 X 5 = 21605
4321 X 6 = 25926
4321 X 7 = 30247
4321 X 8 = 34568
4321 X 9 = 38889
4321 X 10 = 43210

54321 X 1 = 54321
54321 X 2 = 108642
54321 X 3 = 162963
54321 X 4 = 217284
54321 X 5 = 271605
54321 X 6 = 325926
54321 X 7 = 380247
54321 X 8 = 434568
54321 X 9 = 488889
54321 X 10 = 543210

654321 X 1 = 654321
654321 X 2 = 1308642
654321 X 3 = 1962963
654321 X 4 = 2617284
654321 X 5 = 3271605
654321 X 6 = 3925926
654321 X 7 = 4580247
654321 X 8 = 5234568
654321 X 9 = 5888889
654321 X 10 = 6543210

7654321 X 1 = 7654321
7654321 X 2 = 15308642
7654321 X 3 = 22962963
7654321 X 4 = 30617284
7654321 X 5 = 38271605
7654321 X 6 = 45924926
7654321 X 7 = 53580247
7654321 X 8 = 61234568
7654321 X 9 = 68888889
7654321 X 10 = 76543210

87654321 X 1 = 87654321
87654321 X 2 = 175308642
87654321 X 3 = 262962963
87654321 X 4 = 250617284
87654321 X 5 = 438271605
87654321 X 6 = 525925926
87654321 X 7 = 613580247
87654321 X 8 = 701234568
87654321 X 9 = 788888889
87654321 X 10 = 876543210

987654321 X 1 = 987654321
987654321 X 2 = 1975308642
987654321 X 3 = 2962962963
987654321 X 4 = 3950617284
987654321 X 5 = 4938271604
987654321 X 6 = 5925925926
987654321 X 7 = 6913580247
987654321 X 8 = 7901234568
987654321 X 9 = 8888888889
987654321 X 10 = 9876543210

$9 \times 1 = 9$	$89 \times 1 = 89$	$789 \times 1 = 789$
$9 \times 2 = 18$	$89 \times 2 = 178$	$789 \times 2 = 1578$
$9 \times 3 = 27$	$89 \times 3 = 267$	$789 \times 3 = 2367$
$9 \times 4 = 36$	$89 \times 4 = 356$	$789 \times 4 = 3156$
$9 \times 5 = 45$	$89 \times 5 = 445$	$789 \times 5 = 3945$
$9 \times 6 = 54$	$89 \times 6 = 534$	$789 \times 6 = 4734$
$9 \times 7 = 63$	$89 \times 7 = 623$	$789 \times 7 = 5523$
$9 \times 8 = 72$	$89 \times 8 = 712$	$789 \times 8 = 6312$
$9 \times 9 = 81$	$89 \times 9 = 801$	$789 \times 9 = 7101$
$9 \times 10 = 90$	$89 \times 10 = 890$	$789 \times 10 = 7890$
$6789 \times 1 = 6789$	$56789 \times 1 = 56789$	$456789 \times 1 = 456789$
$6789 \times 2 = 13578$	$56789 \times 2 = 113578$	$456789 \times 2 = 913578$
$6789 \times 3 = 20367$	$56789 \times 3 = 170367$	$456789 \times 3 = 1370367$
$6789 \times 4 = 27156$	$56789 \times 4 = 227156$	$456789 \times 4 = 1827156$
$6789 \times 5 = 33945$	$56789 \times 5 = 283945$	$456789 \times 5 = 2283945$
$6789 \times 6 = 40734$	$56789 \times 6 = 340734$	$456789 \times 6 = 2740734$
$6789 \times 7 = 47523$	$56789 \times 7 = 397523$	$456789 \times 7 = 3197523$
$6789 \times 8 = 54312$	$56789 \times 8 = 454312$	$456789 \times 8 = 3654312$
$6789 \times 9 = 61101$	$56789 \times 9 = 511101$	$456789 \times 9 = 4111101$
$6789 \times 10 = 67890$	$56789 \times 10 = 567890$	$456789 \times 10 = 4567890$
$3456789 \times 1 = 3456789$	$23456789 \times 1 = 23456789$	$123456789 \times 1 = 123456789$
$3456789 \times 2 = 6913578$	$23456789 \times 2 = 46913578$	$123456789 \times 2 = 246913578$
$3456789 \times 3 = 10370367$	$23456789 \times 3 = 70370367$	$123456789 \times 3 = 370370367$
$3456789 \times 4 = 13827156$	$23456789 \times 4 = 93827156$	$123456789 \times 4 = 493827156$
$3456789 \times 5 = 17283945$	$23456789 \times 5 = 117283945$	$123456789 \times 5 = 617283945$
$3456789 \times 6 = 20740734$	$23456789 \times 6 = 140740734$	$123456789 \times 6 = 740740734$
$3456789 \times 7 = 24197523$	$23456789 \times 7 = 164197523$	$123456789 \times 7 = 864197523$
$3456789 \times 8 = 27654312$	$23456789 \times 8 = 187654312$	$123456789 \times 8 = 987654312$
$3456789 \times 9 = 31111101$	$23456789 \times 9 = 211111101$	$123456789 \times 9 = 1111111101$
$3456789 \times 10 = 34567890$	$23456789 \times 10 = 234567890$	$123456789 \times 10 = 1234567890$

ANNEXURE – 8

PRACTICE FORMAT:TIMES TABLES SAMPLE UPTO NINE DIGITS

1 X 1 =	21 X 1 =	321 X 1 =
1 X 2 =	21 X 2 =	321 X 2 =
1 X 3 =	21 X 3 =	321 X 3 =
1 X 4 =	21 X 4 =	321 X 4 =
1 X 5 =	21 X 5 =	321 X 5 =
1 X 6 =	21 X 6 =	321 X 6 =
1 X 7 =	21 X 7 =	321 X 7 =
1 X 8 =	21 X 8 =	321 X 8 =
1 X 9 =	21 X 9 =	321 X 9 =
1 X 10 =	21 X 10 =	321 X 10 =

4321 X 1 =	54321 X 1 =	654321 X 1 =
4321 X 2 =	54321 X 2 =	654321 X 2 =
4321 X 3 =	54321 X 3 =	654321 X 3 =
4321 X 4 =	54321 X 4 =	654321 X 4 =
4321 X 5 =	54321 X 5 =	654321 X 5 =
4321 X 6 =	54321 X 6 =	654321 X 6 =
4321 X 7 =	54321 X 7 =	654321 X 7 =
4321 X 8 =	54321 X 8 =	654321 X 8 =
4321 X 9 =	54321 X 9 =	654321 X 9 =
4321 X 10 =	54321 X 10 =	654321 X 10 =

7654321 X 1 =	87654321 X 1 =
7654321 X 2 =	87654321 X 2 =
7654321 X 3 =	87654321 X 3 =
7654321 X 4 =	87654321 X 4 =
7654321 X 5 =	87654321 X 5 =
7654321 X 6 =	87654321 X 6 =
7654321 X 7 =	87654321 X 7 =
7654321 X 8 =	87654321 X 8 =
7654321 X 9 =	87654321 X 9 =
7654321 X 10 =	87654321 X 10 =

987654321 X 1 =
987654321 X 2 =
987654321 X 3 =
987654321 X 4 =
987654321 X 5 =
987654321 X 6 =
987654321 X 7 =
987654321 X 8 =
987654321 X 9 =
987654321 X10 =

9 X 1 =
9 X 2 =
9 X 3 =
9 X 4 =
9 X 5 =
9 X 6 =
9 X 7 =
9 X 8 =
9 X 9 =
9 X 10 =

89 X 1 =
89 X 2 =
89 X 3 =
89 X 4 =
89 X 5 =
89 X 6 =
89 X 7 =
89 X 8 =
89 X 9 =
89 X 10 =

789 X 1 =
789 X 2 =
789 X 3 =
789 X 4 =
789 X 5 =
789 X 6 =
789 X 7 =
789 X 8 =
789 X 9 =
789 X 10 =

6789 X 1 =
6789 X 2 =
6789 X 3 =
6789 X 4 =
6789 X 5 =
6789 X 6 =
6789 X 7 =
6789 X 8 =
6789 X 9 =
6789 X10 =

56789 X 1 =
56789 X 2 =
56789 X 3 =
56789 X 4 =
56789 X 5 =
56789 X 6 =
56789 X 7 =
56789 X 8 =
56789 X 9 =
56789 X 10 =

456789 X 1 =
456789 X 2 =
456789 X 3 =
456789 X 4 =
456789 X 5 =
456789 X 6 =
456789 X 7 =
456789 X 8 =
456789 X 9 =
456789 X10 =

$3456789 \times 1 =$

$3456789 \times 2 =$

$3456789 \times 3 =$

$3456789 \times 4 =$

$3456789 \times 5 =$

$3456789 \times 6 =$

$3456789 \times 7 =$

$3456789 \times 8 =$

$3456789 \times 9 =$

$3456789 \times 10 =$

$23456789 \times 1 =$

$23456789 \times 2 =$

$23456789 \times 3 =$

$23456789 \times 4 =$

$23456789 \times 5 =$

$23456789 \times 6 =$

$23456789 \times 7 =$

$23456789 \times 8 =$

$23456789 \times 9 =$

$23456789 \times 10 =$

$123456789 \times 1 =$

$123456789 \times 2 =$

$123456789 \times 3 =$

$123456789 \times 4 =$

$123456789 \times 5 =$

$123456789 \times 6 =$

$123456789 \times 7 =$

$123456789 \times 8 =$

$123456789 \times 9 =$

$123456789 \times 10 =$

ANNEXURE – 9
PRACTICE FORMAT: MULTIPLICATION

(i) FIRST METHOD.

c) Multiply 456 by 23

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:-} \quad 456 \\ \quad \quad \times 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ the product =

d) Multiply 789 by 4

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:} \quad 789 \\ \quad \quad \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ the product =

g) Multiply 67 by 9

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Soln.} \quad 67 \\ \quad \quad \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ the product =

h) Multiply 789 by 45

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Soln.} \quad 789 \\ \quad \quad \times 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ the product =

i) Multiply 567 by 67

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:-} \quad 567 \\ \quad \quad \times 67 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ the product =

j) Multiply 567 by 89

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:-} \quad 567 \\ \quad \quad \times 89 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ the product =

o) Multiply 678 by 789

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:} \quad 678 \\ \quad \quad \times 789 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ the product =

p) Multiply 876 by 987.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:} \quad 876 \\ \quad \quad \times 987 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ the product =

(ii) SECOND METHOD.

(a) Multiply 789 by 468.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol : } 789 \\ \times 468 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Product =

(b) Multiply 789 by 975

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol : } 789 \\ \times 975 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Product =

(c) Multiply 6789 by 4876.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 6789 \\ \times 4876 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Product =

(d) Multiply 6789 by 9753.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 6789 \\ \times 9753 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Product =

(e) Multiply 456789 by 4876.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 456789 \\ \times 4876 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Product =

(f) Multiply 456789 by 9753.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol: } 456789 \\ \times 9753 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Product =

ANNEXURE – 10
PRACTICE FORMAT: COLUMN METHOD OF SUBTRACTION

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ - 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ - 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(b) $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ - 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ - 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ - 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 345 \\ - 89 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ - 178 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ - 269 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 567 \\ - 389 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(d) $\begin{array}{r} 432 \\ - 253 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ - 158 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 356 \\ - 187 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ - 289 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(e) $\begin{array}{r} 6786 \\ - 4789 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 2342 \\ - 678 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 6328 \\ - 1439 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 6788 \\ - 3789 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(f) $\begin{array}{r} 6543 \\ - 3456 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 7823 \\ - 5934 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 9876 \\ - 6879 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 4321 \\ - 1234 \\ \hline \end{array}$

ANNEXURE – 11

PRACTICE FORMAT: HORIZONTAL METHOD SUBTRACTION

HORIZONTAL METHOD OF SUBTRACTION

- (a) $31 - 6 - 6 =$ () (b) $42 - 6 - 7 =$ ()
- (c) $21 - 7 - 7 =$ () (d) $43 - 7 - 8 =$ ()
- (e) $54 - 8 - 8 =$ () (f) $64 - 8 - 9 =$ ()
- (g) $41 - 8 - 8 - 9 =$ ()
- (h) $51 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 =$ ()
- (i) $60 - 8 - 8 - 9 - 9 =$ ()
- (j) $82 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 =$ ()
- (k) $81 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 =$ ()
- (l) $91 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 =$ ()
- (m) $85 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 =$ ()
- (n) $52 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 =$ ()
- (o) $78 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 =$ ()
- (p) $63 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 =$ ()
- (q) $45 - 39 =$ ()
- (r) $87 - 58 =$ ()
- (s) $687 - 498 =$ ()
- (t) $78 - 37 - 29 =$ ()
- (u) $956 - 389 - 478 =$ ()
- (v) $987 - 498 - 389 =$ ()
- (w) $789 - 267 - 397 =$ ()
- (x) $978 - 267 - 378 - 289 =$ ()
- (y) $3765 - 987 - 798 - 798 =$ ()
- (z) $4235 - 789 - 879 - 979 =$ ()

ANNEXURE – 12
PRACTICE FORMAT: DIVISION

a) Divide 345 by 2.
Sol: 2) 345 (

Quotient =
Remainder =

b) Divide 567 by 3.
Sol; 3) 567 (

Quotient =
Remainder =

c) Divide 567 by 4.
Sol; 4) 567 (

Quotient =
Remainder =

d) Divide 567 by 5.
Sol: 5) 567 (

Quotient =
Remainder =

e) Divide 567 by 6.
Sol:6) 567 (

Quotient =
Remainder =

f) Divide 567 by 7.
Sol; 7) 567 (

Quotient =
Remainder=

g) Divide 267 by 9
Sol:- 9) 267 (

∴ Quotient=
and remainder =

h) Divide 567 by 8
Sol:- 8) 567 (

∴ Quotient=
and remainder =

i) Divide 3456 by 17.
Sol; 17) 3456 (

Quotient =
Reminder =

k) Divide 3456 by 29.
Sol: 29) 3456 (

Quotient =
Remainder =

s) Divide 5678 by 97.

Sol: $97 \overline{) 5678}$ (

t) Divide 123456 by 78.

Sol: $78 \overline{) 123456}$ (

Quotient =
Remainder =

Quotient =
Remainder =

y) Divide 987654321 by 789.

Sol: $789 \overline{) 987654321}$ (

z) Divide 123456789 by 987.

Sol: $987 \overline{) 123456789}$ (

Quotient =
Remainder =

Quotient = Remainder =

Note; Divide 9876543210 by 789.

Sol : $789 \overline{) 9876543210}$ (

Quotient = = (appx)

ANNEXURE-13

FORMAT FOR IDENTIFICATION OF PRIME NUMBERS BETWEEN 1 AND 100

NUMBERS	FACTORS	NUMBER OF FACTORS	NUMBERS	FACTORS	NUMBER OF FACTORS
1			26.		
2			27.		
3			28.		
4			29.		
5			30.		
6			31.		
7			32.		
8			33.		
9			34.		
10			35.		
11			36.		
12			37.		
13			38.		
14			39.		
15			40.		
16			41.		
17			42.		
18			43.		
19			44.		
20			45.		
21			46.		
22			47.		
23			48.		
24			49.		
25			50.		

NUMBERS	FACTORS	NUMBER OF FACTORS	NUMBERS	FACTORS	NUMBER OF FACTORS
51			76.		
52			77.		
53			78.		
54			79.		
55			80.		
56			81.		
57			82.		
58			83.		
59			84.		
60			85.		
61			86.		
62			87.		
63			88.		
64			89.		
65			90.		
66			91.		
67			92.		
68			93.		
69			94.		
70			95.		
71			96.		
72			97.		
73			98.		
74			99.		
75			100.		

Prime numbers have exactly two factors. So, they are:.....
.....
.....
.....

The number of prime numbers between 1 and 100 is