

Chapter-6

Worksheet-1

Answer Key

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. 63

7. 2 8. $A = 7, B = 9$

9. even (52×68)

52 and 68 both are even numbers.

Since, even \times even = Even

10. $2n + 3,$

$6n + 5,$

$4n + 3,$

$10n + 5$

11.

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

12. Yes, we can draw, after doubling each number, we will get a new magic square with the magic sum 30.

16	2	12
6	10	14
8	18	4

13.

-3	2	1
4	0	-4
-1	-2	3

14.

7	12	1	14
2	13	8	11
16	3	10	5
9	6	15	4

15.

25	60	18
9	20	27
16	35	10



16. (i)
$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \ 2 \ 5 \\
 + 7 \ 5 \ 3 \\
 \hline
 10 \ 7 \ 8
 \end{array}$$

(ii)
$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \ 9 \ 7 \\
 - 4 \ 6 \ 6 \\
 \hline
 4 \ 3 \ 1
 \end{array}$$

A = 5, B = 7

A = 6, B = 4

17. 57, by Reversing 75, then $57 + 75 = 132$, $132 \div 11 = 12$, R = 0 (you can take any number by your own choice)

18. Yes, 2-digit number = $10a + b$

By reversing the digits we get = $10b + a$

Sum = $(10a + b)(10b + a)$

$10a + b + 10b + a = 11a + 11b$

$= 11(a + b)$

so, the sum is always a multiple of 11 so that remainder is always 0.

19. (i) 79 (ii) 576 (iii) $100x + 10y + z$ (iv) 5739

20. Remainder = 0

for example, Number = 349

By reversing number becomes = 943

Difference = $943 - 349 = 594$

Division = $594 \div 99 = 6$

Remainder = 0

(you can take any number by your own choice)

Assertion & Reason

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a)

Case Study Based Questions

1. i. (c) ii. (a) iii. (d) iv. (c)

2. i. (c) ii. (d) iii. (b) iv. (a)

