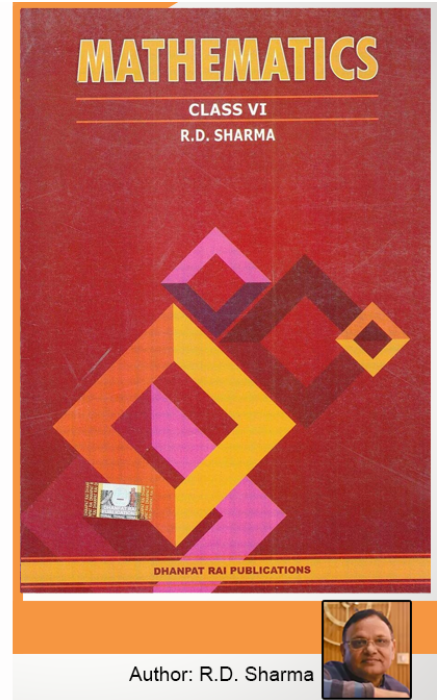


Class 6 - Chapter 4 Operations on Whole Numbers



RD Sharma Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 4–Operations on Whole Numbers

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Exercise 4.1 PAGE: 4.4

1. Fill in the blanks to make each of the following a true statement:

(i) $359 + 476 = 476 + \dots$

(ii) $\dots + 1952 = 1952 + 2008$

(iii) $90758 + 0 = \dots$

(iv) $54321 + (489 + 699) = 489 + (54321 + \dots)$

Solution:

(i) $359 + 476 = 476 + 359$ using commutativity

(ii) $2008 + 1952 = 1952 + 2008$ using commutativity

(iii) $90758 + 0 = 90758$ using the additive identity

(iv) $54321 + (489 + 699) = 489 + (54321 + 699)$ using associativity

2. Add each of the following and check by reversing the order of addends:

(i) $5628 + 39784$

(ii) $923584 + 178$

(iii) $15409 + 112$

(iv) $2359 + 641$

Solution:

(i) We get

$$5628 + 39784 = 45412$$

By reversing the order of addends

$$39784 + 5628 = 45412$$

(ii) We get

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$$923584 + 178 = 923762$$

By reversing the order of addends

$$178 + 923584 = 923762$$

(iii) We get

$$15409 + 112 = 15521$$

By reversing the order of addends

$$112 + 15409 = 15521$$

(iv) We get

$$2359 + 641 = 3000$$

By reversing the order of addends

$$641 + 2359 = 3000$$

3. Determine the sum by suitable rearrangements:

(i) $953 + 407 + 647$

(ii) $15409 + 178 + 591 + 322$

(iii) $2359 + 10001 + 2641 + 9999$

(iv) $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1996 + 1997 + 1998 + 1999$

(v) $10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20$

Solution:

(i) $953 + 407 + 647$

We know that

$$53 + 47 = 100$$

It can be written as

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$$(953 + 647) + 407 = 1600 + 407$$

On further calculation

$$(953 + 647) + 407 = 2007$$

$$(ii) 15409 + 178 + 591 + 322$$

We know that

$$409 + 91 = 500 \text{ and } 78 + 22 = 100$$

It can be written as

$$(15409 + 591) + (178 + 322) = 16000 + 500$$

On further calculation

$$(15409 + 591) + (178 + 322) = 16500$$

$$(iii) 2359 + 10001 + 2641 + 9999$$

We know that

$$59 + 41 = 100 \text{ and } 99 + 01 = 100$$

It can be written as

$$(2359 + 2641) + (10001 + 9999) = 5000 + 20000$$

On further calculation

$$(2359 + 2641) + (10001 + 9999) = 25000$$

$$(iv) 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1996 + 1997 + 1998 + 1999$$

We know that

$$99 + 1 = 100, 98 + 2 = 100, 97 + 3 = 100 \text{ and } 96 + 4 = 100$$

It can be written as

$$(1 + 1999) + (2 + 1998) + (3 + 1997) + (4 + 1996) = 2000 + 2000 + 2000 + 2000$$

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On further calculation

$$(1 + 1999) + (2 + 1998) + (3 + 1997) + (4 + 1996) = 8000$$

$$(v) 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20$$

We know that

$$10 + 20 = 30, 1 + 9 = 10, 2 + 8 = 10, 3 + 7 = 10 \text{ and } 4 + 6 = 10$$

It can be written as

$$(10 + 20) + (11 + 19) + (12 + 18) + (13 + 17) + (14 + 16) = 30 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 15$$

On further calculation

$$(10 + 20) + (11 + 19) + (12 + 18) + (13 + 17) + (14 + 16) = 150 + 15 = 165$$

4. Which of the following statements are true and which are false:

- (i) The sum of two odd numbers is an odd number.**
- (ii) The sum of two odd numbers is an even number.**
- (iii) The sum of two even numbers is an even number.**
- (iv) The sum of two even numbers is an odd number.**
- (v) The sum of an even number and an odd number is an odd number.**
- (vi) The sum of an odd number and an even number is an even number.**
- (vii) Every whole number is a natural number.**
- (viii) Every natural number is a whole number.**
- (ix) There is a whole number which when added to a whole number, gives that number.**
- (x) There is a natural number which when added to a natural number, gives that number.**
- (xi) Commutativity and associativity are properties of whole numbers.**
- (xii) Commutativity and associativity are properties of addition of whole numbers.**

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Solution:

- (i) False. We know that, $1 + 3 = 4$ where 4 is an even number.
 - (ii) True. We know that, $5 + 7 = 12$ where 12 is an even number.
 - (iii) True. We know that, $2 + 4 = 6$ where 6 is an even number.
 - (iv) False. We know that, $4 + 6 = 10$ where 10 is an even number.
 - (v) True. We know that, $2 + 1 = 3$ where 3 is an odd number.
 - (vi) False. We know that, $3 + 2 = 5$ where 5 is an odd number.
 - (vii) False. Whole number starts from 0 whereas natural numbers start from 1.
 - (viii) True. All the natural numbers are also whole number.
 - (ix) True. We know that, $1 + 0 = 1$ where 1 is a whole number.
 - (x) False. We know that $2 + 1 = 3$ which is not that number.
 - (xi) False. Commutativity and associativity are not properties of whole numbers.
 - (xii) True. Commutativity and associativity are properties of addition of whole numbers.
-

Exercise 4.2 PAGE: 4.8

1. A magic square is an array of numbers having the same number of rows and columns and the sum of numbers in each row, column or diagonal being the same. Fill in the blank cells of the following magic squares:

(i)

	8	13
	12	
11		

(ii)

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22		6	13	20
	10	12	19	
9	11	18	25	
15	17	24	26	
16			7	14

Solution:

(i) We know that

Considering diagonal values $13 + 12 + 11 = 36$

So we get

No. in the first cell of the first row = $36 - (8 + 13) = 15$

No. in the first cell of the second row = $36 - (15 + 11) = 10$

No. in the third cell of the second row = $36 - (10 + 12) = 14$

No. in the second cell of the third row = $36 - (8 + 12) = 16$

No. in the third cell of the third row = $36 - (11 + 16) = 9$

15	8	13
10	12	14
11	16	9

(ii) We know that

Considering diagonal values $20 + 19 + 18 + 17 + 16 = 90$

So we get

No. in the second cell of the first row = $90 - (22 + 6 + 13 + 20) = 29$

No. in the first cell of the second row = $90 - (22 + 9 + 15 + 16) = 28$

No. in the fifth cell of the second row = $90 - (28 + 10 + 12 + 19) = 21$

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No. in the fifth cell of the third row = $90 - (9 + 11 + 18 + 25) = 27$

No. in the fifth cell of the fourth row = $90 - (15 + 17 + 24 + 26) = 8$

No. in the second cell of the fifth row = $90 - (29 + 10 + 11 + 17) = 23$

No. in the third cell of the fifth row = $90 - (6 + 12 + 18 + 24) = 30$

22	29	6	13	20
28	10	12	19	21
9	11	18	25	27
15	17	24	26	8
16	23	30	7	14

2. Perform the following subtractions and check your results by performing corresponding additions:

(i) $57839 - 2983$

(ii) $92507 - 10879$

(iii) $400000 - 98798$

(iv) $5050501 - 969696$

(v) $200000 - 97531$

(vi) $3030301 - 868686$

Solution:

(i) $57839 - 2983$

We know that

$$57839 - 2983 = 54856$$

By addition

$$54856 + 2983 = 57839$$

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(ii) $92507 - 10879$

We know that

$$92507 - 10879 = 81628$$

By addition

$$81628 + 10879 = 92507$$

(iii) $400000 - 98798$

We know that

$$400000 - 98798 = 301202$$

By addition

$$301202 + 98798 = 400000$$

(iv) $5050501 - 969696$

We know that

$$5050501 - 969696 = 4080805$$

By addition

$$4080805 + 969696 = 5050501$$

(v) $200000 - 97531$

We know that

$$200000 - 97531 = 102469$$

By addition

$$102469 + 97531 = 200000$$

(vi) $3030301 - 868686$

We know that

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$$3030301 - 868686 = 2161615$$

By addition

$$2161615 + 868686 = 3030301$$

3. Replace each * by the correct digit in each of the following:

(i)

	8	7	6
—	*	3	*
	6	*	7

(ii)

	8	9	8	9
—	*	*	3	4
	3	4	*	*

(iii)

	6	0	0	0	1	0	7
—		*	*	8	9	7	8
	5	0	6	*	*	*	*

(iv)

	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
—			*	*	*	*	1
		*	7	0	4	2	*

(v)

	5	0	0	1	0	0	3
—		*	*	6	9	8	7
	4	8	4	*	*	*	*

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(vi)

5	0	0	1	0	0	3
-	*	*	6	9	8	7
4	8	4	*	*	*	*

Solution:

(i) We know that in the units digit

$6 - * = 7$ where the value of $*$ is 9 as 1 gets carried from 7 at tens place to 6 at units place

6 at the units place becomes 16 so $16 - 9 = 7$

When 7 is reduced by 1 it gives 6 so $6 - 3 = 3$

We know that

$8 - * = 6$ so we get $*$ value as 2

8	7	6
-	2	3
6	3	7

(ii) We know that in the units digit

$9 - 4 = 5$

Tens digit $8 - 3 = 5$

So the missing blank can be found by subtracting 3455 from 8989

Difference between them = 3455

So the answer is

8	9	8	9
-	5	5	3
3	4	5	5

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(iii) We know that in units digit

$$17 - 8 = 9$$

$$\text{Tens digit} = 9 - 7 = 2$$

So we get

$$\text{Hundreds place } 10 - 9 = 1$$

$$\text{Thousands place } 9 - 8 = 1$$

So the addend difference = 5061129

Subtract 5061129 from 6000107 to get addend

	6	0	0	0	1	0	7
—	5	0	6	1	1	2	9
	0	9	3	8	9	7	8

So the answer is

	6	0	0	0	1	0	7
—	0	9	3	8	9	7	8
	5	0	6	1	1	2	9

(iv) We know that in units digit

$$10 - 1 = 9$$

$$\text{Lakhs place } 9 - 0 = 9$$

So the addend difference = 970429

Subtract 970429 from 1000000 to get the addend

	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
—	0	9	7	0	4	2	9
	0	0	2	9	5	7	1

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So the correct answer is

	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
—	0	0	2	9	5	7	1
	0	9	7	0	4	2	9

(v) We know that in units digit

$$13 - 7 = 6$$

$$\text{Tens digit } 9 - 8 = 1$$

$$\text{Hundreds place } 9 - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{Thousands place } 10 - 6 = 4$$

So the addend difference = 4844016

Subtract 4844016 from 5001003 to get the addend

	5	0	0	1	0	0	3
—	4	8	4	4	0	1	6
	0	1	5	6	9	8	7

So the answer is

	5	0	0	1	0	0	3
—	0	1	5	6	9	8	7
	4	8	4	4	0	1	6

(vi) We know that units digit

$$11 - 9 = 2$$

So the addend difference = 54322

Subtract 54322 from 111111 to get the addend

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	1	1	1	1	1	1
—		5	4	3	2	2
		5	6	7	8	9

So the answer is

	1	1	1	1	1	1
—		5	6	7	8	9
		5	4	3	2	2

4. What is the difference between the largest number of five digits and the smallest number of six digits?

Solution:

99999 is the largest number of five digits

100000 is the largest number of six digits

Difference = $100000 - 99999 = 1$

Therefore, 1 is the difference between the largest number of five digits and smallest number of six digits.

5. Find the difference between the largest number of 4 digits and the smallest number of 7 digits.

Solution:

9999 is the largest number of 4 digits

1000000 is the smallest number of 6 digits

Difference = $1000000 - 9999 = 990001$

Therefore, 990001 is the difference between the largest number of 4 digits and the smallest number of 7 digits.

6. Rohit deposited Rs 125000 in his savings bank account. Later he withdrew Rs 35425 from it. How much money was left in his account?

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Solution:

Money deposited in savings bank account = Rs 125000

Money withdrawn = Rs 35425

So the money which is left out in his account = $125000 - 35425 = \text{Rs } 89575$

Hence, Rs 89575 is left in his account.

7. The population of a town is 96209. If the number of men is 29642 and that of women is 29167, determine the number of children.

Solution:

Population of a town = 96209

No. of men = 29642

No. of women = 29167

Total number of men and women = $29642 + 29167 = 58809$

So the number of children = Population of a town – Total number of men and women

Number of children = $96209 - 58809 = 37400$

Hence, there are 37400 children.

8. The digits of 6 and 9 of the number 36490 are interchanged. Find the difference between the original number and the new number.

Solution:

It is given that

Original Number = 39460

Number after interchanging 6 and 9 = 36490

Difference between them = $39460 - 36490 = 2970$

Therefore, the difference between the original number and new number is 2970.

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9. The population of a town was 59000. In one year it was increased by 4536 due to new births. However, 9218 persons died or left the town during the year. What was the population at the end of the year?

Solution:

Population of a town = 59000

Population increase = 4536

Population decrease = 9218

So the population at the end of year = $59000 + 4536 - 9218 = 54318$

Therefore, the population at the end of the year is 54318.

Exercise 4.3 page: 4.14

1. Fill in the blanks to make each of the following a true statement:

(i) $785 \times 0 = \dots$

(ii) $4567 \times 1 = \dots$

(iii) $475 \times 129 = 129 \times \dots$

(iv) $\dots \times 8975 = 8975 \times 1243$

(v) $10 \times 100 \times \dots = 10000$

(vi) $27 \times 18 = 27 \times 9 + 27 \times \dots + 27 \times 5$

(vii) $12 \times 45 = 12 \times 50 - 12 \times \dots$

(viii) $78 \times 89 = 78 \times 100 - 78 \times \dots + 78 \times 5$

(ix) $66 \times 85 = 66 \times 90 - 66 \times \dots - 66$

(x) $49 \times 66 + 49 \times 34 = 49 \times (\dots + \dots)$

Solution:

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(i) $785 \times 0 = 0$

(ii) $4567 \times 1 = 4567$ based on multiplicative identity

(iii) $475 \times 129 = 129 \times 475$ based on commutativity

(iv) $1243 \times 8975 = 8975 \times 1243$ based on commutativity

(v) $10 \times 100 \times 10 = 10000$

(vi) $27 \times 18 = 27 \times 9 + 27 \times 4 + 27 \times 5$

(vii) $12 \times 45 = 12 \times 50 - 12 \times 5$

(viii) $78 \times 89 = 78 \times 100 - 78 \times 16 + 78 \times 5$

(ix) $66 \times 85 = 66 \times 90 - 66 \times 4 - 66$

(x) $49 \times 66 + 49 \times 34 = 49 \times (66 + 34)$

2. Determine each of the following products by suitable rearrangements:

(i) $2 \times 1497 \times 50$

(ii) $4 \times 358 \times 25$

(iii) $495 \times 625 \times 16$

(iv) $625 \times 20 \times 8 \times 50$

Solution:

(i) $2 \times 1497 \times 50$

It can be written as

$$2 \times 1497 \times 50 = (2 \times 50) \times 1497$$

$$= 100 \times 1497$$

$$= 149700$$

(ii) $4 \times 358 \times 25$

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It can be written as

$$4 \times 358 \times 25 = (4 \times 25) \times 358$$

$$= 100 \times 358$$

$$= 35800$$

(iii) $495 \times 625 \times 16$

It can be written as

$$495 \times 625 \times 16 = (625 \times 16) \times 495$$

$$= 10000 \times 495$$

$$= 4950000$$

(iv) $625 \times 20 \times 8 \times 50$

It can be written as

$$625 \times 20 \times 8 \times 50 = (625 \times 8) \times (20 \times 50)$$

$$= 5000 \times 1000$$

$$= 5000000$$

3. Using distributivity of multiplication over addition of whole numbers, find each of the following products:

(i) 736×103

(ii) 258×1008

(iii) 258×1008

Solution:

(i) 736×103

It can be written as

$$= 736 \times (100 + 3)$$

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By using distributivity of multiplication over addition of whole numbers

$$= (736 \times 100) + (736 \times 3)$$

On further calculation

$$= 73600 + 2208$$

We get

$$= 75808$$

(ii) 258×1008

It can be written as

$$= 258 \times (1000 + 8)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over addition of whole numbers

$$= (258 \times 1000) + (258 \times 8)$$

On further calculation

$$= 258000 + 2064$$

We get

$$= 260064$$

(iii) 258×1008

It can be written as

$$= 258 \times (1000 + 8)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over addition of whole numbers

$$= (258 \times 1000) + (258 \times 8)$$

On further calculation

$$= 258000 + 2064$$

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We get

$$= 260064$$

4. Find each of the following products:

(i) 736×93

(ii) 816×745

(iii) 2032×613

Solution:

(i) 736×93

It can be written as

$$= 736 \times (100 - 7)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over subtraction of whole numbers

$$= (736 \times 100) - (736 \times 7)$$

On further calculation

$$= 73600 - 5152$$

We get

$$= 68448$$

(ii) 816×745

It can be written as

$$= 816 \times (750 - 5)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over subtraction of whole numbers

$$= (816 \times 750) - (816 \times 5)$$

On further calculation

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$$= 612000 - 4080$$

We get

$$= 607920$$

(iii) 2032×613

It can be written as

$$= 2032 \times (600 + 13)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over addition of whole numbers

$$= (2032 \times 600) + (2032 \times 13)$$

On further calculation

$$= 1219200 + 26416$$

We get

$$= 1245616$$

5. Find the values of each of the following using properties:

(i) $493 \times 8 + 493 \times 2$

(ii) $24579 \times 93 + 7 \times 24579$

(iii) $1568 \times 184 - 1568 \times 84$

(iv) $15625 \times 15625 - 15625 \times 5625$

Solution:

(i) $493 \times 8 + 493 \times 2$

It can be written as

$$= 493 \times (8 + 2)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over addition of whole numbers

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$$= 493 \times 10$$

On further calculation

$$= 4930$$

$$(ii) 24579 \times 93 + 7 \times 24579$$

It can be written as

$$= 24579 \times (93 + 7)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over addition of whole numbers

$$= 24579 \times 100$$

On further calculation

$$= 2457900$$

$$(iii) 1568 \times 184 - 1568 \times 84$$

It can be written as

$$= 1568 \times (184 - 84)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over subtraction of whole numbers

$$= 1568 \times 100$$

On further calculation

$$= 156800$$

$$(iv) 15625 \times 15625 - 15625 \times 5625$$

It can be written as

$$= 15625 \times (15625 - 5625)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over subtraction of whole numbers

$$= 15625 \times 10000$$

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On further calculation

$$= 156250000$$

6. Determine the product of:

(i) the greatest number of four digits and the smallest number of three digits.

(ii) the greatest number of five digits and the greatest number of three digits.

Solution:

(i) We know that

Largest four digit number = 9999

Smallest three digit number = 100

$$\text{Product of both} = 9999 \times 100 = 999900$$

Hence, the product of the greatest number of four digits and the smallest number of three digits is 999900.

(ii) We know that

Largest five digit number = 99999

Largest three digit number = 999

$$\text{Product of both} = 99999 \times 999$$

It can be written as

$$= 99999 \times (1000 - 1)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over addition subtraction of whole numbers

$$= (99999 \times 1000) - (99999 \times 1)$$

On further calculation

$$= 99999000 - 99999$$

We get

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$$= 99899001$$

7. In each of the following, fill in the blanks, so that the statement is true:

(i) $(500 + 7) (300 - 1) = 299 \times \dots$

(ii) $888 + 777 + 555 = 111 \times \dots$

(iii) $75 \times 425 = (70 + 5) (\dots + 85)$

(iv) $89 \times (100 - 2) = 98 \times (100 - \dots)$

(v) $(15 + 5) (15 - 5) = 225 - \dots$

(vi) $9 \times (10000 + \dots) = 98766$

Solution:

(i) By considering LHS

$$(500 + 7) (300 - 1)$$

We get

$$= 507 \times 299$$

By using commutativity

$$= 299 \times 507$$

(ii) By considering LHS

$$888 + 777 + 555$$

We get

$$= 111 (8 + 7 + 5)$$

By using distributivity

$$= 111 \times 20$$

(iii) By considering LHS

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$$75 \times 425$$

We get

$$= (70 + 5) \times 425$$

It can be written as

$$= (70 + 5) (340 + 85)$$

(iv) By considering LHS

$$89 \times (100 - 2)$$

We get

$$= 89 \times 98$$

It can be written as

$$= 98 \times 89$$

By using commutativity

$$= 98 \times (100 - 11)$$

(v) By considering LHS

$$(15 + 5) (15 - 5)$$

We get

$$= 20 \times 10$$

On further calculation

$$= 200$$

It can be written as

$$= 225 - 25$$

(vi) By considering LHS

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$$9 \times (10000 + 974) = 98766$$

8. A dealer purchased 125 colour television sets. If the cost of each set is Rs 19820, determine the cost of all sets together.

Solution:

It is given that

Cost of each television set = Rs 19820

So we get

Cost of 125 television sets = 19820×125

It can be written as

$$= 19820 \times (100 + 25)$$

By using distributivity of multiplication over addition of whole numbers

$$= (19820 \times 100) + (19820 \times 25)$$

On further calculation

$$= 1982000 + 495500$$

So we get

$$= \text{Rs } 2477500$$

9. The annual fee charged from a student of class VI in a school is Rs 8880. If there are, in all, 235 students in class VI, find the total collection.

Solution:

Annual fee per student = Rs 8880

So we get

$$\text{Annual fee charged for 235 students} = 8880 \times 235 = 2086800$$

Therefore, the total collection is Rs 2086800.

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10. A group housing society constructed 350 flats. If the cost of construction for each flat is Rs 993570, what is the total cost of construction of all the flats.

Solution:

Cost of construction for each flat = Rs 993570

Number of flats constructed = 350

So we get

Cost of construction of 350 flats = 993570×350 = Rs 347749500

Therefore, the total cost of construction of all the flats is Rs 347749500.

11. The product of two whole numbers is zero. What do you conclude?

Solution:

The product of two whole numbers is zero, which means that at least one number or both of them are zero.

12. What are the whole numbers which when multiplied with itself gives the same number?

Solution:

Two numbers when multiplied with itself gives the same number.

For example: $0 \times 0 = 0$ and $1 \times 1 = 1$

13. In a large housing complex, there are 15 small buildings and 22 large building. Each of the large buildings has 10 floors with 2 apartments on each floor. Each of the small buildings has 12 floors with 3 apartments on each floor. How many apartments are there in all.

Solution:

It is given that

No. of large buildings = 22

No. of small buildings = 15

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No. of floors in 1 large building = 10

No. of apartments on 1 floor = 2

So total apartment in 1 large building = $10 \times 2 = 20$

The same way

No. of apartments in 1 small building = $12 \times 3 = 36$

So the total apartment in entire housing complex = $(22 \times 20) + (15 \times 36) = 440 + 540 = 980$

Therefore, there are 980 apartments in all.

Exercise 4.4 page: 4.19

1. Does there exist a whole number a such that $a \div a = a$?

Solution:

Yes. There exists a whole number 'a' such that $a \div a = a$.

We know that the whole number is 1 where $1 \div 1 = 1$.

2. Find the value of:

(i) $23457 \div 1$

(ii) $0 \div 97$

(iii) $476 + (840 \div 84)$

(iv) $964 - (425 \div 425)$

(v) $(2758 \div 2758) - (2758 \div 2758)$

(vi) $72450 \div (583 - 58)$

Solution:

(i) $23457 \div 1$

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By division

$$23457 \div 1 = 23457$$

(ii) $0 \div 97$

By division

$$0 \div 97 = 0$$

(iii) $476 + (840 \div 84)$

On further calculation

$$476 + (840 \div 84) = 476 + 10$$

$$= 486$$

(iv) $964 - (425 \div 425)$

On further calculation

$$964 - (425 \div 425) = 964 - 1$$

$$= 963$$

(v) $(2758 \div 2758) - (2758 \div 2758)$

On further calculation

$$(2758 \div 2758) - (2758 \div 2758) = 1 - 1$$

$$= 0$$

(vi) $72450 \div (583 - 58)$

On further calculation

$$72450 \div (583 - 58) = 72450 \div 525$$

$$= 138$$

3. Which of the following statements are true:

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(i) $10 \div (5 \times 2) = (10 \div 5) \times (10 \div 2)$

(ii) $(35 - 14) \div 7 = 35 \div 7 - 14 \div 7$

(iii) $35 - 14 \div 7 = 35 \div 7 - 14 \div 7$

(iv) $(20 - 5) \div 5 = 20 \div 5 - 5$

(v) $12 \times (14 \div 7) = (12 \times 14) \div (12 \times 7)$

(vi) $(20 \div 5) \div 2 = (20 \div 2) \div 5$

Solution:

(i) False.

We know that

$$\text{LHS} = 10 \div (5 \times 2)$$

So we get

$$= 10 \div 10$$

$$= 1$$

$$\text{RHS} = (10 \div 5) \times (10 \div 2)$$

So we get

$$= 2 \times 5$$

$$= 10$$

(ii) True.

We know that

$$\text{LHS} = (35 - 14) \div 7$$

So we get

$$= 21 \div 7$$

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$$= 3$$

$$\text{RHS} = 35 \div 7 - 14 \div 7$$

So we get

$$= 5 - 2$$

$$= 3$$

(iii) False.

We know that

$$\text{LHS} = 35 - 14 \div 7$$

So we get

$$= 35 - 2$$

$$= 33$$

$$\text{RHS} = 35 \div 7 - 14 \div 7$$

So we get

$$= 5 - 2$$

$$= 3$$

(iv) False.

We know that

$$\text{LHS} = (20 - 5) \div 5$$

So we get

$$= 15 \div 5$$

$$= 3$$

$$\text{RHS} = 20 \div 5 - 5$$

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So we get

$$= 4 - 5$$

$$= -1$$

(v) False.

We know that

$$\text{LHS} = 12 \times (14 \div 7)$$

So we get

$$= 12 \times 2$$

$$= 24$$

$$\text{RHS} = (12 \times 14) \div (12 \times 7)$$

So we get

$$= 168 \div 84$$

$$= 2$$

(vi) True.

We know that

$$\text{LHS} = (20 \div 5) \div 2$$

So we get

$$= 4 \div 2$$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{RHS} = (20 \div 2) \div 5$$

So we get

$$= 10 \div 5$$

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$$= 2$$

4. Divide and check the quotient and remainder:

(i) $7772 \div 58$

(ii) $6906 \div 35$

(iii) $16135 \div 875$

(iv) $16025 \div 1000$

Solution:

(i) $7772 \div 58$

$$\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ 58 \overline{) 7772} \\ \underline{-58} \\ 197 \\ \underline{-174} \\ 232 \\ \underline{-232} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

So we get $7772 \div 58 = 134$

By verifying

We know that

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

By substituting values

$$7772 = 58 \times 134 + 0$$

So we get

$$7772 = 7772$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

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(ii) $6906 \div 35$

$$\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ 35 \overline{) 6906} \\ \underline{-35} \\ 340 \\ \underline{-315} \\ 256 \\ \underline{-245} \\ 11 \end{array}$$

So we get quotient = 197 and remainder = 11

By verifying

We know that

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

By substituting values

$$6906 = 35 \times 197 + 11$$

On further calculation

$$6906 = 6895 + 11$$

We get

$$6906 = 6906$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

(iii) $16135 \div 875$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 875 \overline{) 16135} \\ \underline{-875} \\ 7385 \\ \underline{-7000} \\ 385 \end{array}$$

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So we get quotient = 18 and remainder = 385

By verifying

We know that

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

By substituting values

$$16135 = 875 \times 18 + 385$$

On further calculation

$$16135 = 15750 + 385$$

We get

$$16135 = 16135$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

(iv) $16025 \div 1000$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 1000 \overline{) 16025} \\ \underline{-1000} \\ 6025 \\ \underline{-6000} \\ 25 \end{array}$$

So we get quotient = 16 and remainder = 25

By verifying

We know that

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

By substituting values

$$16025 = 1000 \times 16 + 25$$

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On further calculation

$$16025 = 16000 + 25$$

We get

$$16025 = 16025$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

5. Find a number which when divided by 35 gives the quotient 20 and remainder 18.

Solution:

We know that

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

By substituting values

$$\text{Dividend} = 35 \times 20 + 18$$

On further calculation

$$\text{Dividend} = 700 + 18$$

So we get

$$\text{Dividend} = 718$$

6. Find the number which when divided by 58 gives a quotient 40 and remainder 31.

Solution:

We know that

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

By substituting values

$$\text{Dividend} = 58 \times 40 + 31$$

On further calculation

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Dividend = $2320 + 31$

So we get

Dividend = 2351

7. The product of two numbers is 504347. If one of the numbers is 1591, find the other.

Solution:

The product of two numbers = 504347

One of the numbers = 1591

Consider A as the number

$A \times 1591 = 504347$

So by division

$A = 317$

$$\begin{array}{r} 317 \\ 1591 \overline{) 504547} \\ \underline{-4773} \\ 2704 \\ \underline{-1591} \\ 11137 \\ \underline{-11137} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

8. On dividing 59761 by a certain number, the quotient is 189 and the remainder is 37. Find the divisor.

Solution:

It is given that

Dividend = 59761

Quotient = 189

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Remainder = 37

Consider Divisor = A

We know that

Dividend = Divisor $\times$ Quotient + Remainder

By substituting values

$$59761 = A \times 189 + 37$$

On further calculation

$$59761 - 37 = A \times 189$$

So we get

$$59724 = A \times 189$$

By division

$$A = 316$$

9. On dividing 55390 by 299, the remainder is 75. Find the quotient.

Solution:

It is given that

Dividend = 55390

Divisor = 299

Remainder = 75

Consider Quotient = A

We know that

Dividend = Divisor $\times$ Quotient + Remainder

By substituting values

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$$55390 = 299 \times A + 75$$

On further calculation

$$55390 - 75 = A \times 299$$

So we get

$$55315 = A \times 299$$

By division

$$A = 185$$

Exercise 4.5 page: 4.23

1. Without drawing a diagram, find

(i) 10th square number

(ii) 6th triangular number

Solution:

(i) 10th square number

The square number can be remembered using the following rule

$$\text{Nth square number} = n \times n$$

$$\text{So the 10th square number} = 10 \times 10 = 100$$

(ii) 6th triangular number

The triangular number can be remembered using the following rule

$$\text{Nth triangular number} = n \times (n + 1) / 2$$

$$\text{So the 6th triangular number} = 6 \times (6 + 1) / 2 = 21$$

2. (i) Can a rectangular number also be a square number?

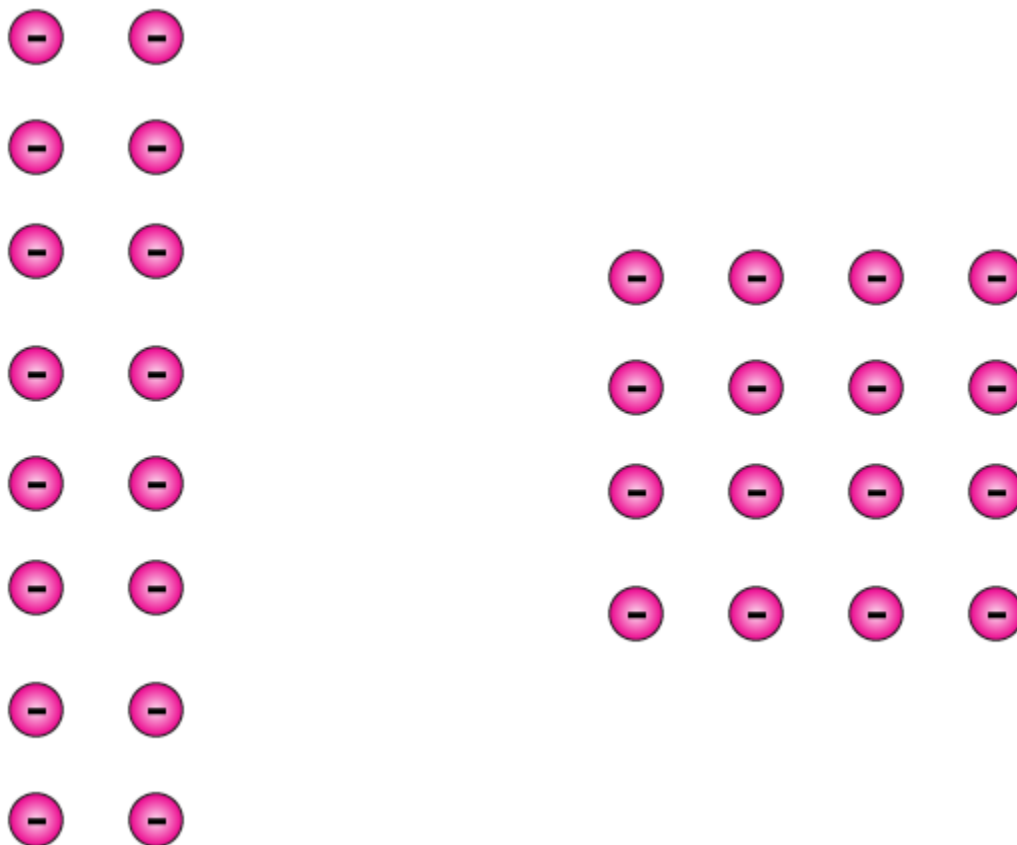
<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-4-operations-on-whole-numbers/>

(ii) Can a triangular number also be a square number?

Solution:

(i) Yes. A rectangular number can also be a square number.

Example – 16 is a rectangular number which can also be a square number.



(ii) Yes. A triangular number can also be a square number.

Example – 1 is a triangular number which can also be a square number.

3. Write the first four products of two numbers with difference 4 starting from in the following order:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

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Identify the pattern in the products and write the next three products.

Solution:

We know that

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

So the first four products of two numbers with difference 4

$$5 - 1 = 4$$

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

$$7 - 3 = 4$$

$$8 - 4 = 4$$

4. Observe the pattern in the following and fill in the blanks:

$$9 \times 9 + 7 = 88$$

$$98 \times 9 + 6 = 888$$

$$987 \times 9 + 5 = 8888$$

$$9876 \times 9 + 4 = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$98765 \times 9 + 3 = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$987654 \times 9 + 2 = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$9876543 \times 9 + 1 = \dots\dots\dots$$

Solution:

$$9 \times 9 + 7 = 88$$

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$$98 \times 9 + 6 = 888$$

$$987 \times 9 + 5 = 8888$$

$$9876 \times 9 + 4 = 88888$$

$$98765 \times 9 + 3 = 888888$$

$$987654 \times 9 + 2 = 8888888$$

$$9876543 \times 9 + 1 = 88888888$$

5. Observe the following pattern and extend it to three more steps:

$$6 \times 2 - 5 = 7$$

$$7 \times 3 - 12 = 9$$

$$8 \times 4 - 21 = 11$$

$$9 \times 5 - 32 = 13$$

$$\dots \times \dots - \dots = \dots$$

$$\dots \times \dots - \dots = \dots$$

$$\dots \times \dots - \dots = \dots$$

Solution:

$$6 \times 2 - 5 = 7$$

$$7 \times 3 - 12 = 9$$

$$8 \times 4 - 21 = 11$$

$$9 \times 5 - 32 = 13$$

$$10 \times 6 - 45 = 15$$

$$11 \times 7 - 60 = 17$$

$$12 \times 8 - 77 = 19$$

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6. Study the following pattern:

$$1 + 3 = 2 \times 2$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 = 3 \times 3$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = 4 \times 4$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 = 5 \times 5$$

By observing the above pattern, find

(i) $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11$

(ii) $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15$

(iii) $21 + 23 + 25 + \dots + 51$

Solution:

(i) $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11$

By using the pattern

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 = 6 \times 6$$

$$= 36$$

(ii) $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15$

By using the pattern

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 = 8 \times 8$$

$$= 64$$

(iii) $21 + 23 + 25 + \dots + 51$

We know that

$21 + 23 + 25 + \dots + 51$ can be written as $(1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 49 + 51) - (1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 17 + 19)$

By using the pattern

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$$(1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 49 + 51) = 26 \times 26 = 676$$

$$(1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 17 + 19) = 10 \times 10 = 100$$

So we get

$$21 + 23 + 25 + \dots + 51 = 676 - 100 = 576$$

7. Study the following pattern:

$$1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 = (2 \times 3 \times 5) / 6$$

$$1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 = (3 \times 4 \times 7) / 6$$

$$1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 = (4 \times 5 \times 9) / 6$$

By observing the above pattern, write next two steps.

Solution:

By using the pattern

$$1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 + 5 \times 5$$

On further calculation

$$= (5 \times 6 \times 11) / 6$$

So we get

$$= 55$$

By using the pattern

$$1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 + 5 \times 5 + 6 \times 6$$

On further calculation

$$= (6 \times 7 \times 13) / 6$$

So we get

$$= 91$$

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8. Study the following pattern:

$$1 = (1 \times 2) / 2$$

$$1 + 2 = (2 \times 3) / 2$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 = (3 \times 4) / 2$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = (4 \times 5) / 2$$

By observing the above pattern, find

(i) $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$

(ii) $50 + 51 + 52 + \dots + 100$

(iii) $2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + \dots + 100$

Solution:

(i) $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$

We get

$$= (10 \times 11) / 2$$

On further calculation

$$= 55$$

(ii) $50 + 51 + 52 + \dots + 100$

We can write it as

$$(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 99 + 100) - (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + 47 + 49)$$

So we get

$$(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 99 + 100) = (100 \times 101) / 2$$

$$(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + 47 + 49) = (49 \times 50) / 2$$

By substituting the values

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$$50 + 51 + 52 + \dots + 100 = (100 \times 101)/2 + (49 \times 50)/2$$

On further calculation

$$= 5050 - 1225$$

We get

$$= 3825$$

$$(iii) 2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + \dots + 100$$

We can write it as

$$2 (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + 49 + 50)$$

So we get

$$= 2 \times (50 \times 51)/2$$

On further calculation

$$= 2 \times (1275)$$

We get

$$= 2550$$

Objective Type Questions PAGE: 4.24

Mark the correct alternative in each of the following:

1. Which one of the following is the smallest whole number?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 0 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

We know that the set of whole numbers is $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \dots\}$.

Hence, the smallest whole number is 0.

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2. Which one of the following is the smallest even whole number?

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

We know that the natural numbers along with 0 form the collection of whole numbers.

Hence, the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ... form the collection of whole numbers.

So the number which is divisible by 2 is an even number and 2 is the smallest even number.

3. Which one of the following is the smallest odd whole number?

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 5

Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

We know that the natural numbers along with 0 form the collection of whole numbers.

Hence, the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ... form the collection of whole numbers.

So the natural number which is not divisible by 2 is called an odd whole number and 1 is the smallest odd whole number.

4. How many whole numbers are between 437 and 487?

- (a) 50 (b) 49 (c) 51 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

We know that the whole numbers between 437 and 487 are 438, 439, 440, 441, ..., 484, 485 and 486.

In order to find the required number of whole numbers subtract 437 from 487 and then subtract again 1.

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Hence, there are $(487 - 437) - 1$ whole numbers lying between 437 and 487.

So we get $(487 - 437) - 1 = 50 - 1 = 49$

5. The product of the successor of 999 and the predecessor of 1001 is

- (a) one lakh (b) one billion (c) one million
(d) one crore

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

We know that the successor of 999 = $999 + 1 = 1000$

So the predecessor of 1001 = $1001 - 1 = 1000$

It can be written as

Product of them = (Successor of 999) $\times$ (Predecessor of 1001)

By substituting the values

Product of them = $1000 \times 1000 = 1000000 = \text{one million}$

6. Which one of the following whole numbers does not have a predecessor?

- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

We know that the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ... form the collection of whole numbers.

Hence, the smallest whole number is 0 which does not have a predecessor.

7. The number of whole numbers between the smallest whole number and the greatest 2-digit number is

- (a) 101 (b) 100 (c) 99 (d) 98

Solution:

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The option (d) is correct answer.

We know that the smallest whole number = 0

So the greatest 2 digit whole number = 99

Whole numbers which lie between 0 and 99 are 1, 2, 3, 4,..., 97, 98.

In order to find the number of whole numbers between 0 and 99, first subtract 1 from the difference of 0 and 99.

So the number of whole numbers between 0 and 99 = $(99 - 0) - 1 = 99 - 1 = 98$

8. If n is a whole number such that $n + n = n$, then $n = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (d) is correct answer.

We know that $0 + 0 = 0$, $1 + 1 = 2$, $2 + 2 = 4$

Hence, the statement $n + n = n$ is true only when $n = 0$.

9. The predecessor of the smallest 3-digit number is

- (a) 999 (b) 99 (c) 100 (d) 101

Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

We know that the smallest 3 digit number = 100

So the predecessor of 3 digit number = $100 - 1 = 99$

10. The least number of 4-digits which is exactly divisible by 9 is

- (a) 1008 (b) 1009 (c) 1026 (d) 1018

Solution:

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The option (a) is correct answer.

We know that the least 4-digit number = 1000

Hence, the least 4-digits which is exactly divisible by 9 is $1000 + (9 - 1) = 1008$

11. The number which when divided by 53 gives 8 as quotient and 5 as remainder is

- (a) 424 (b) 419 (c) 429 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

It is given that

Divisor = 53, Quotient = 8 and Remainder = 5.

By using the relation we get

Dividend = Divisor $\times$ Quotient + Remainder

By substituting the values

Dividend = $53 \times 8 + 5 = 424 + 5 = 429$

Hence, the required number is 429.

12. The whole number n satisfying $n + 35 = 101$ is

- (a) 65 (b) 67 (c) 64 (d) 66

Solution:

The option (d) is correct answer.

It is given that

$n + 35 = 101$

By adding $- 35$ on both sides

$n + 35 + (- 35) = 101 + (- 35)$

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On further calculation

$$n + 0 = 66$$

So we get

$$n = 66$$

13. The $4 \times 378 \times 25$ is

- (a) 37800 (b) 3780 (c) 9450 (d) 30078

Solution:

The option (a) is correct answer.

We can write it as

$$4 \times 378 \times 25 = 4 \times 25 \times 378$$

On further calculation

$$4 \times 378 \times 25 = 100 \times 378 = 37800$$

14. The value of $1735 \times 1232 - 1735 \times 232$ is

- (a) 17350 (b) 173500 (c) 1735000 (d) 173505

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

By using the distributive law of multiplication over subtraction

$$1735 \times 1232 - 1735 \times 232 = 1735(1232 - 232)$$

On further calculation

$$1735 \times 1232 - 1735 \times 232 = 1735 \times 1000 = 1735000$$

15. The value of 47×99 is

- (a) 4635 (b) 4653 (c) 4563 (d) 6453

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Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

It can be written as

$$99 = 100 - 1$$

So we get

$$47 \times 99 = 47 \times (100 - 1)$$

On further calculation

$$47 \times 99 = 47 \times 100 - 47 = 4700 - 47 = 4653$$

Hence, the value of 47×99 is 4653.



Chapterwise RD Sharma

Solutions for Class 6 Maths :

- Chapter 1–Knowing Our Numbers
- Chapter 2–Playing with Numbers
- Chapter 3–Whole Numbers
- Chapter 4–Operations on Whole Numbers
- Chapter 5–Negative Numbers and Integers
- Chapter 6–Fractions
- Chapter 7–Decimals
- Chapter 8–Introduction to Algebra
- Chapter 9–Ratio, Proportion and Unitary Method
- Chapter 10–Basic Geometrical Concepts
- Chapter 11–Angles
- Chapter 12–Triangles
- Chapter 13–Quadrilaterals
- Chapter 14–Circles
- Chapter 15–Pair of Lines and Transversal
- Chapter 16–Understanding Three-Dimensional Shapes
- Chapter 17–Symmetry
- Chapter 18–Basic Geometrical Tools
- Chapter 19–Geometrical Constructions
- Chapter 20–Mensuration
- Chapter 21–Data Handling - I (Presentation of Data)
- Chapter 22–Data Handling - II (Pictographs)
- Chapter 23–Data Handling - III (Bar Graphs)

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About RD Sharma

RD Sharma isn't the kind of author you'd bump into at lit fests. But his bestselling books have helped many CBSE students lose their dread of maths. Sunday Times profiles the tutor turned internet star

He dreams of algorithms that would give most people nightmares. And, spends every waking hour thinking of ways to explain concepts like 'series solution of linear differential equations'. Meet Dr Ravi Dutt Sharma — mathematics teacher and author of 25 reference books — whose name evokes as much awe as the subject he teaches. And though students have used his thick tomes for the last 31 years to ace the dreaded maths exam, it's only recently that a spoof video turned the tutor into a YouTube star.

R D Sharma had a good laugh but said he shared little with his on-screen persona except for the love for maths. "I like to spend all my time thinking and writing about maths problems. I find it relaxing," he says. When he is not writing books explaining mathematical concepts for classes 6 to 12 and engineering students, Sharma is busy dispensing his duty as vice-principal and head of department of science and humanities at Delhi government's Guru Nanak Dev Institute of Technology.

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