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Section A 1 mark each

- Q1. Define Euclid's division Lemma.
Q2. Define Fundamental theorem of Arithmetic.
Q3. Define Euclid's division algorithm.
Q4. A number is called irrational if _____
Q5. Every rational number is real. Is every real number irrational? Give 2 examples.
Q6. Sum of two irrational numbers may be rational or irrational. What can you say about sum of two integers? Give two examples

Section B 2 marks each

- Q7. Find HCF and LCM of $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 4^3 \times 5^3$ and $2^2 \times 3^3 \times 4^3 \times 5^2$
Q8. Use Euclid's division algorithm to find the H.C.F. of 196 and 38220
Q9. Find the H.C.F. of 12576 and 4052 and hence find their L.C.M.
Q10. Without actually performing the long division, state whether the following rational number has a terminating expansion or a non-terminating repeating decimal expansion: $\frac{33}{194}$
Q11. Is $(7 \times 11 \times 1003 + 1003)$ composite or prime.
Q12. Use Fundamental theorem of Arithmetic to find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of 225, 336 and 360
Q13. Check whether 8^n can end with digit 0 where n is a positive integer.

Section C 3 marks each

- Q14. Prove that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.
Q15. Prove that $5 - 2\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.
Q16. Is $1.00\overline{57}$ a pure recurring decimal or mixed recurring decimal. Express it in p/q form.
Q17. Use Euclid's Division Algorithm to show that the square of any positive integer is either of the form $3m$ or $3m+1$ for some integer m.

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