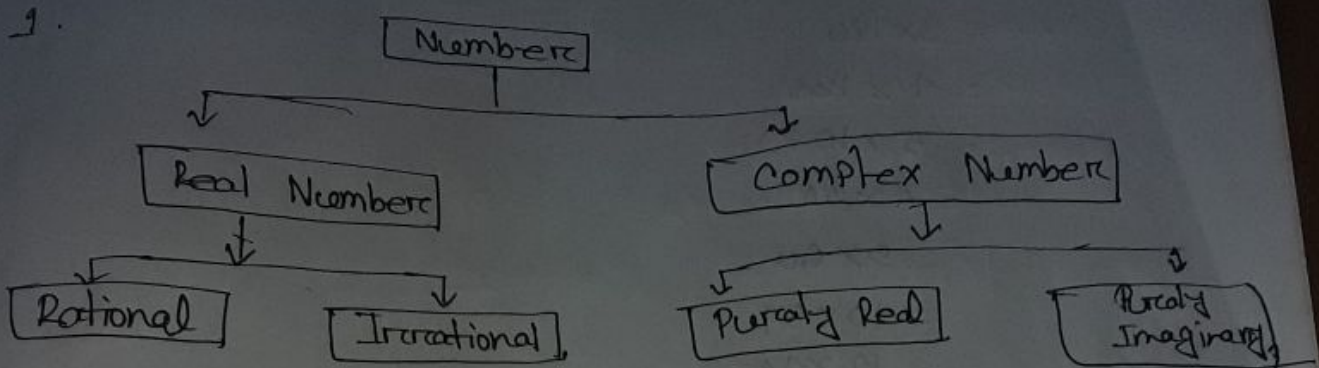


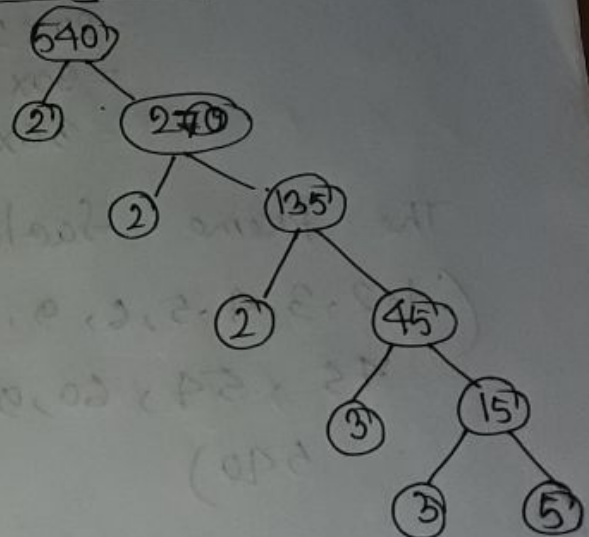
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2. Division Method :

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 540} \\
 \underline{2 \overline{) 270}} \\
 \quad 2 \overline{) 135} \\
 \quad \quad 2 \overline{) 45} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 3 \overline{) 15} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 5
 \end{array}$$

Tree Diagram :



Multiplication Method :

$$\begin{aligned}
 540 &= 2 \times 270 \\
 &= 2 \times 2 \times 135 \quad (\text{M.O.I}) \\
 &= 2^2 \times 135 \\
 &= 2^2 \times 3 \times 45 \\
 &= 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 15 \quad (\text{I.O.S}) \\
 &= 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \quad 540 &= 1 \times 540 \\
&= 2 \times 270 \\
&= 3 \times 180 \\
&= 4 \times 135 \\
&= 5 \times 108 \\
&= 6 \times 90 \\
&= 9 \times 60 \\
&= 10 \times 54 \\
&= 12 \times 45 \\
&= 15 \times 36 \\
&= 18 \times 30 \\
&= 20 \times 27 \\
&= 30 \times 18 \\
&= 36 \times 15
\end{aligned}$$

The prime factors %

$$(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 30, 36, 45, 54, 60, 90, 108, 135, 180, 270, 540)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4. \quad 240 &= 2 \times 120 \\
&= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 30 \\
&= 2^3 \times 3 \times 5
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{L.C.M}(240, 140) &= 2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \\
&= 1680
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
140 &= 2 \times 70 \\
&= 2 \times 2 \times 35 \\
&= 2^2 \times 5 \times 7
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{G.C.D}(240, 140) &= 2^2 \cdot 5 \\
&= 4 \cdot 5 \\
&= 20
\end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad 42 = 2 \times 21 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$$

$$63 = 3 \times 21 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 = 3^2 \cdot 7$$

$$140 = 2 \times 70 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 = 2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$$

$$\text{LCM} \text{ of } (42, 63, 140) = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 = 1260$$

$$\text{HCF} (42, 63, 140) = 7$$

C.  $\frac{2}{3}$  Calculation of numbers:

$$2 = 2^1$$

$$8 = 2^3$$

$$16 = 2^4$$

$$10 = 2 \cdot 5$$

$$\therefore \text{LCM} = 2^4 \cdot 5$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2$$

Calculation of numbers:

$$3 = 3^1$$

$$9 = 3^2$$

$$81 = 3^4$$

$$27 = 3^3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 3^4$$

$$\text{HCF} = 3$$

$$\text{LCM of } \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{16}{81} \text{ and } \frac{10}{27}$$

$$= \frac{\text{LCM of } (2, 8, 16, 10)}{\text{GCD of } (3, 9, 81, 27)}$$

$$= \frac{2^4 \cdot 5}{3}$$

$$\text{HCF of } \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{16}{81} \text{ and } \frac{10}{27}$$

$$= \frac{\text{GCD of } (2, 8, 16, 10)}{\text{LCM of } (3, 9, 81, 27)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3^4} \text{ -Ans.}$$



$$\therefore Z = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 - \sqrt{3}i}$$

Notation =  $|Z|$

$$\text{Rule } |Z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Suppose,

$$Z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i \text{ and } Z_2 = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

$$|Z_1| = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$|Z_2| = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Modulus of } |Z| = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \text{Ans}$$

And

$$Z_1 \text{'s Argument is } \theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 60^\circ$$

$$Z_2 \text{'s Argument is } \theta_2 = 360^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

$$= 360^\circ - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 300^\circ$$