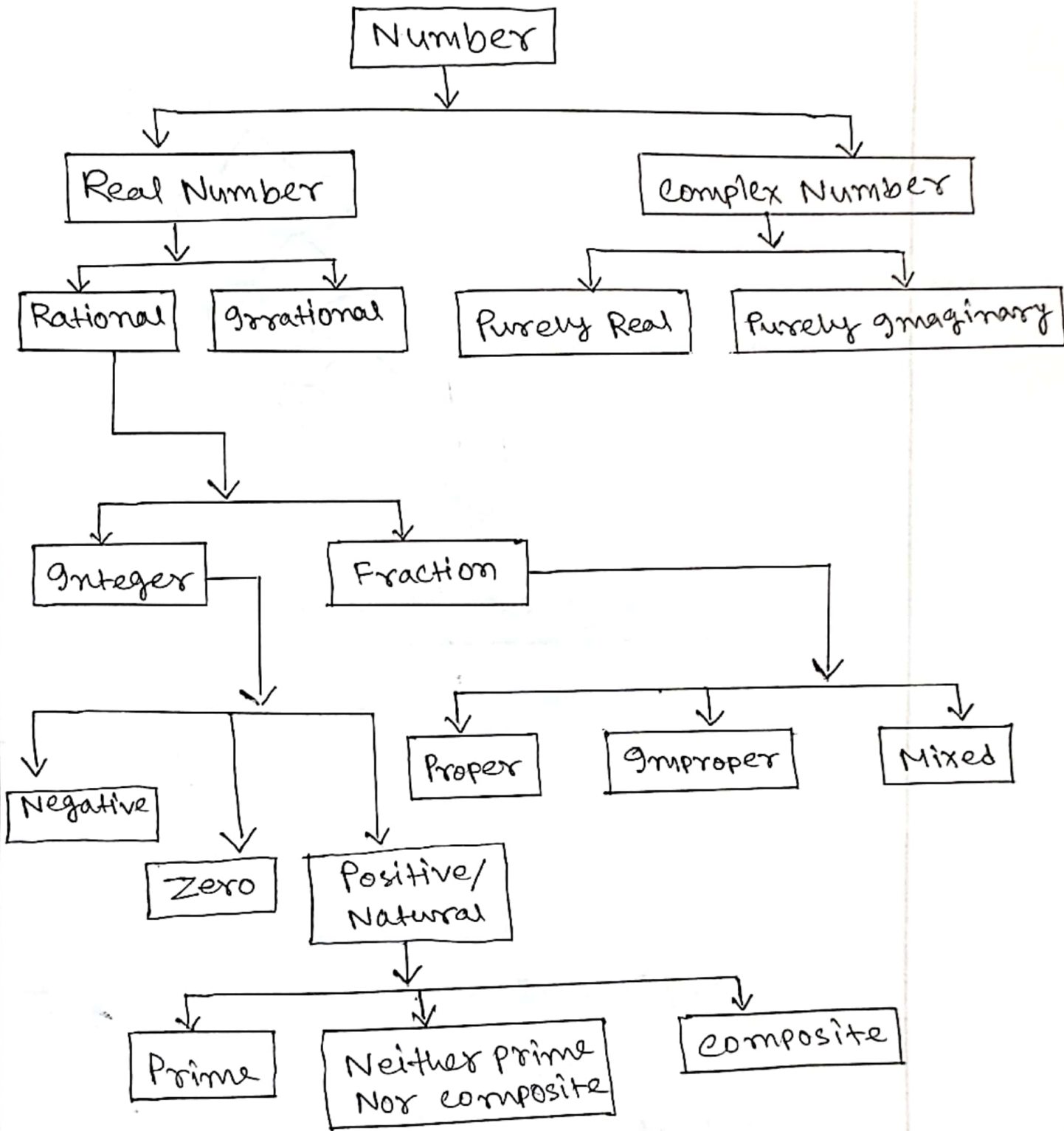
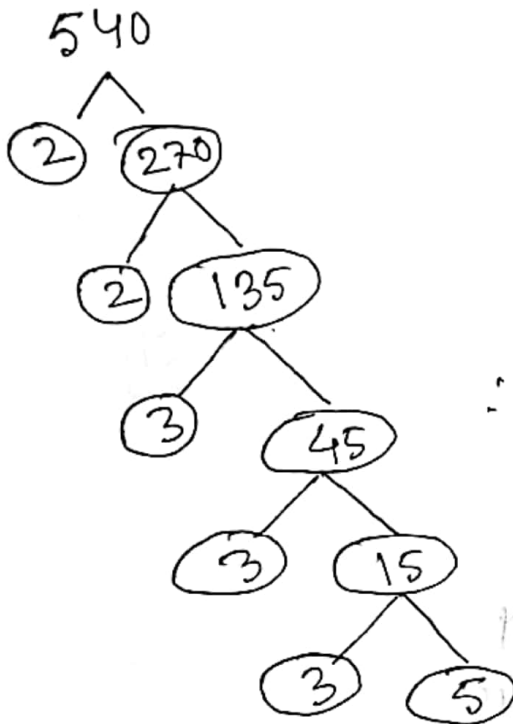


Ans: to the Q. No-1



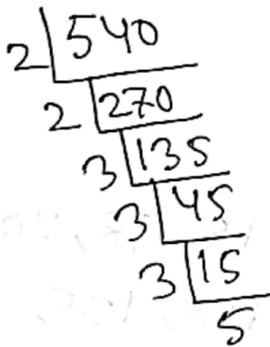
Ans: to the Q. No - 2



$010 \times 1 = 010$
 $010 \times 5 =$
 $031 \times 8 =$
 $201 \times 12 =$
 $301 \times 2 =$
 $40 \times 3 =$
 $02 \times 6 =$
 $12 \times 01 =$
 $1 \times 51 =$
 $25 \times 21 =$
 $08 \times 21 =$

\therefore The Prime Factorization of 540 is $= 2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5$

Ans: to the Q. No - 3

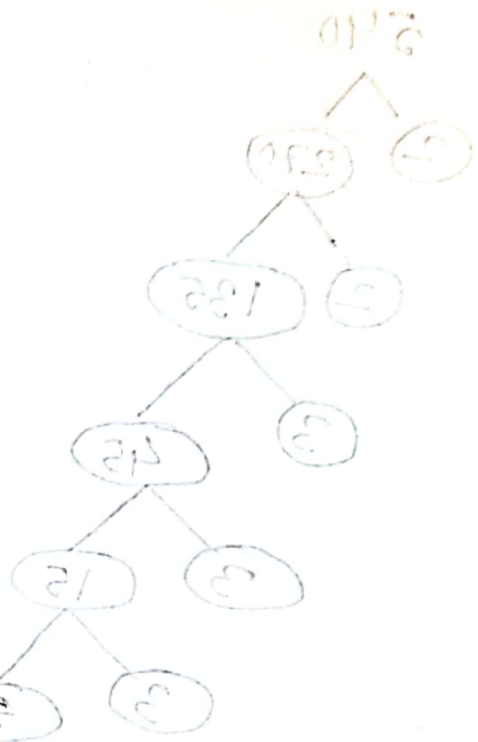


Therefore, the prime factorization of 540 is $= 2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5$

So, the total number of factors of 540 is $= (2+1)(3+1)(1+1)$
 $= 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 2$
 $= 24$

Calculation For all Factors

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



The factors of 540 are

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 27, 30, 36, 45, 54, 60, 90, 108, 135, 180, 270, 540.

Therefore, the prime factorisation of 540 is $2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^1$.
 The total number of factors = $(2+1)(3+1)(1+1) = 3 \times 4 \times 2 = 24$.

Ans: to the Q. No-4

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)240} \\ 2 \overline{)120} \\ 2 \overline{)60} \\ 2 \overline{)30} \\ 3 \overline{)15} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

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

$$\therefore 240 = 2^4 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$\therefore 540 = 2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5$$

$$\text{LCM of } (240, 540) = 2^4 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 = 2160.$$

$$\text{GCD of } (240, 540) = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 60. \quad (\text{Ans})$$

Ans: to the Q. No-5

$$42 = 2 \times 21 = 2 \times 3 \times 7$$

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

$$140 = 2 \times 70 = 2 \times 2 \times 35 = 2^2 \times 5 \times 7$$

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

$$\text{and HCF of } (42, 63, 140) = 7. \quad (\text{Ans})$$

Ans: to the Q.No-6

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

Calculation of Numerator

$$2 = 2^1$$

$$8 = 2^3$$

$$16 = 2^4$$

$$10 = 2 \times 5$$

Calculation of Denominator

$$3 = 3^1$$

$$9 = 3^2$$

$$81 = 3^4$$

$$27 = 3^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCM of Numerator} &= 2^4 \times 5 \\ &= 80 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCM of Denominator} &= 3^4 \\ &= 81 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{HCF of Numerator} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HCF of Denominator} &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{and LCF of } \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{16}{81}, \frac{10}{27} = \frac{80}{3}$$

(Ans) -



Ans: to the Q. No-7

$$Z = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 - \sqrt{3}i} = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3}i)(1 + \sqrt{3}i)}{(1 - \sqrt{3}i)(1 + \sqrt{3}i)} = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3}i)^2}{(1)^2 - (\sqrt{3}i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3}i + (\sqrt{3}i)^2}{1 - 3i^2} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3}i + 3i^2}{1 + 3}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 3}{4} = \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{3}i}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{4} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}i}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

Where, $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\therefore \theta = \pi - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$= \pi - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{-1/2}\right) = \pi - \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3})$$

$$= \pi - \tan^{-1} \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

So, the polar form is $z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$

$$\frac{(i\sqrt{3}+1)}{(i\sqrt{3}-1)} = \frac{(i\sqrt{3}+1)(i\sqrt{3}+1)}{(i\sqrt{3}+1)(i\sqrt{3}-1)} = 1 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{i\sqrt{3}+1}{i\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{(i\sqrt{3})^2 + 1}{(i\sqrt{3})^2 - 1} = \frac{-3+1}{-3-1} = \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

and Exponential form $z = e^{i2\pi/3}$.

$$\frac{i\sqrt{3}+1}{i\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{e^{-i\pi/3}}{e^{-i5\pi/3}} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

Ans: to the Q. No-8

Evaluate $\sqrt{-16} \times \sqrt{-4}$ and $\frac{\sqrt{-16}}{\sqrt{-4}}$

$$\therefore \sqrt{-16} \times \sqrt{-4}$$

$$= \sqrt{16i} \times \sqrt{4i}$$

$$= 4i \times 2i$$

$$= 8i^2$$

$$= -8$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\sqrt{-16}}{\sqrt{-4}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{16i}}{\sqrt{4i}}$$

$$\frac{4i}{2i}$$

$$= 2$$

(Ans)

(Ans)

Ans: to the Q. No-9A

Here given that,

$$Z = 2+i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore 8z = z^2 &= 8(2+i) - (2+i)^2 \\ &= 16+8i - (4+4i+i^2) \\ &= 16+8i - 4 - 4i - i^2 \\ &= 16+8i - 4 - 4i + 1 \\ &= 13+4i\end{aligned}$$

Modulus, $r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

$$= \sqrt{(13)^2 + (4)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \sqrt{169+16} \\ &= \sqrt{185}\end{aligned}$$

Argument, $\theta = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$

$$= \tan^{-1}(4/13)$$

$$= 17.1^\circ \quad (\text{Ans})$$

Ans: To the Q. No-10

Here, $z = x + iy$

$$(i + 5) = 1 + i\sqrt{3} \quad 8 = 55 = 58$$

$$(i + i\sqrt{3}) - i8 + d =$$

$$\therefore x = 1$$

$$i - i\sqrt{3} - i8 + d =$$

$$\therefore y = \sqrt{3}$$

$$1 + i\sqrt{3} - i8 + d =$$

Modulus, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

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

$$= \sqrt{1+3}$$

Argument, $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} \right)$$

$$(\tan^{-1}) = \tan^{-1} \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(\tan^{-1}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Therefore, $r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ form is

$$= 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{3})$$

(Ans)