ASSIGNMENT FOR CLASS VI

MATHEMATICS

TABLES – 1 to 20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	20
22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140
88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180
100	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200

FOUR BASIC FUNDAMENTAL OPERATIONS

There are situations in day to day life when we are required to add or subtract large numbers.

Addition :-

Arrange the given nos. in columns, ones under ones, tens under tens and so on. Starting from ones place add the digits in each column & write the sum under the corresponding columns.

Eg. Add – 3,67,52,896 and 1,51,62,905

```
   3,67,52,  896
+  1,51,62,  905
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   5,19,15   801
-------------------
```

Subtraction :-

Do the same arrangement of numbers like addition. Beginning with ones, go on subtracting, column wise borrowing from the next column to the left.

Eg. Sub – 6,14,78,165 – 2,81,65,236

```
      5 11        7  11 5 15
     ~~6,~~ ~~1~~ 4,  7 ~~8,~~ ~~1~~ ~~6~~ ~~5~~
+    2,  8  1,  6  5,  2  3  6
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     3,  3  3,  1  2,  9  2  9
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```

Multiplication :-

Whenever you are encountered with a situation where one is given & many are required to be ascertained it certainly involves the use of multiplication.

Eg.

```
   2198
  x125
------
  10990
  43960
 219800
------
 274750
------
```

Division :-

Division is an inverse process of multiplication.

Eg. Divide 51615 by 55

```
        938
      -----
55 ) 51615
   - 495
     ----
      211
      165
     ----
      465
      440
     ----
       25
```

Thus,

Quotient 938

& Remainder 25

For the Verification of division, we can use the given formula

Dividend = Quotient x Divisior + Remainder.

Exercise

1) Add 61,55,44,444 and 3,83,91,121
2) Subtract 1,61,90,988 from 2,35,42,699
3) Simplify 6,12,35,262 + 1,28,618 – 6,12,34,567
4) Multiply 7576 by 7314
5) Which is greater – 1238 x 485 or 1535 x 335

6) Divide and check 39476 ÷ 69

7) Evaluate 55 ÷ 5 x 75 + 25 – 25

Number system –

1) **Natural Numbers** – The counting numbers 1,2,3,4 ------ are called natural numbers.

2) **Whole Numbers** – The natural numbers along with 0 are called whole numbers.

3) **Even Numbers –** Any number which is divisible by 2 is called an even number or if the unit's place digit of a given number is 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, then the number is called an even no.

4) **Odd Numbers –** If the unit's place digit of a given number is either 1,3,5,7,9 then the number is called an odd number.

5) **Integers –** The negative numbers ---------- -4, -3, -2, -1 along with whole numbers are called integers. In other words ------ -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1,2,3,4 ---- are integers.

- The numbers --------- -4, -3, -2, -1 are called negative integers.
- The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 ---- are called positive integers.
- The number zero is an integer but it is neither positive nor negative.

6) **Fraction–** Fraction is a number representing a part of a whole.

7) **Decimals–** Decimals are another way of writing parts of a whole number. Every decimal number has two parts. The whole or integral part and the decimal part. Eg.

13.25 Decimal part →

↓

Whole part

8) **Factor –** A Factor of a number is an exact divisor of that number, i.e. it divides the number completely without leaving any remainder.

Eg Factors of 12 ⟶ 1 x 12

2 x 6

3 x 4

⟹ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

9) **Multiple–** A multiple of a number is obtained by multiplying it with a natural by multiplying it with a natural number. Multiple of a number is always equal to or greater than given number.

10) **Perfect Number –** If the sum of all the factors of a number is equal to twice the number then it is called a perfect number.

Eg- 6 is a perfect number

Factors of 6 - 1, 2, 3, 6

Sum of the factors = 1 + 2 + 3 + 6

= 12

∴6 is a perfect no.

Exercise

1) Write all the factors of the following number :-

a) 729 b) 144 c) 108

2) Write the first five multiples of the following number :-

a) 27 b) 35 c) 13

3) Match the following :-

a)	42	i)	Multiple of 8
b)	15	ii)	Multiple of 7
c)	16	iii)	Multiple of 9
d)	20	iv)	Factor of 30
e)	25	v)	Factor of 50
f)	18	vi)	Factor of 20

Date	Assignment	Content	Book
23/03/2019	Ex. 1 A – Q1(VII & VIII) , Q2(VIII & IX), Q3(I & II)	Number System	R. S. Aggarwal
27/03/2019	Ex. 1A - Q8, Q9, Q10 & Q16	Number System	R. S. Aggarwal
29/03/2019	EX. 1C- Q19, Q23 & Q28	Number System	R. S. Aggarwal
30/03/2019	EX. 1C- Q3, Q7 & Q10	Number System	R. S. Aggarwal
2/04/2019	EX 1G – Q1	Number System	R. S. Aggarwal
20/04/2019	EX. 1G – Q3	Number System	R. S. Aggarwal
22/04/2019	EX. 20	Two Dimensional Reflection Symmetry	R. S. Aggarwal
23/04/2019	Ex. 13.1	Symmetry	NCERT
24/04/2019	EX. 5A	Fractions	R. S. Aggarwal

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