Class Notes

Class - V	Topic - Chapter – 6 Be My Multiple, I'll be your factor
Subject - Mathematics	

Note down the given works in your Maths Copy.

Recalling the numbers

Even numbers : - **Numbers which are the multiples of 2 or which can be perfectly divided by 2 without leaving any remainder are even numbers.**

Example – 2, 4, 6, 8, 52, 1006, 500 etc.

Odd numbers:- **Odd numbers** are not the perfect multiples of 2. While dividing with 2 we get remainder.

Example – 1, 3, 5, 7, 27, 103, 901 etc.

Natural numbers:- **All the counting numbers are called natural numbers**.

Example – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7……etc.

Whole numbers:- **All natural numbers along with 0 (zero) are whole numbers**.

Example – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ….etc.

Prime numbers:- **Numbers which can be divided exactly by itself and 1 only. When divided by other numbers we get remainder.**

Example – 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23 etc.

- **2 is the smallest prime number. It is only the even prime.**

Composite numbers:- **Numbers which are perfectly divisible by the numbers other than 1 and itself.**

Example – 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 51, 49 etc.

- **4 is the smallest composite number.**
- **1 is neither composite nor prime.**

Multiples

We get the multiples of a number by multiplying it with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6….etc. In other words in multiplication table of a number we get its multiples. Multiples of a number is uncountable.

Example – (a) Multiples of 6 are - 6, 12, 18, …..42, 48, ….108 etc

(b) First 5 multiples of 4 are – 4, 8, 12, 16, 20

Important points

- **All natural numbers are whole number but all whole numbers are not the natural number.(Zero is whole number)**
- **First and the least natural number is 1.**
- **The last number is not defined. It is also called 'infinity' which is endless. Its symbol is ∞.**
- **Zero is the smallest whole number.**
- **Every number is a multiple of itself. Example – 12x1 = 12, 17 x 1 = 17, 23 x 1 = 23.**
- **Every number is multiple of 1. (Since it comes in table of 1).**
- **All the multiples of a number is either greater or equal to the number itself.**

Practice Questions

Q1. Write down the first 6 multiples of these numbers.

(a). 12 - 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72

(b). 7 - 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42

(c). 9 - …….(Do it yourself)

(d). 14 - …….(Do it yourself)

(e). 15 - …….(Do it yourself)

(f). 13 - …….(Do it yourself)

(g). 17 - …….(Do it yourself)

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

(a). 8^{th} multiple of 16 is _____128___. (Since 16 x 8 = 128)

(b). 12^{th} multiple of 14 is ___168___. (Since 12 x 14 = 168)

(c). 11^{th} multiple of 17 is _____. (Do it yourself)

(d). 5^{th} multiple of 15 is _____. (Do it yourself)

(e). 2^{nd} multiple of 19 is _____. (Do it yourself)

(f). 18^{th} multiple of 11 is _____. (Do it yourself)

(g). 13^{th} multiple of 13 is _____. (Do it yourself)