



## ASSIGNMENT-9



Marks Obtained: \_\_\_\_\_

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

Identify the correct answer.

- The number of distinct prime factors of the smallest 4-digit number is  
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- The largest number which always divides the product of any two consecutive even numbers is  
(a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 16
- Which of the following pairs is co-prime?  
(a) 14 and 21 (b) 15 and 20 (c) 12 and 25 (d) 18 and 27
- What is the largest 3-digit prime number?  
(a) 997 (b) 991 (c) 993 (d) 995
- If the LCM of two numbers is 180, which of the following cannot be their HCF?  
(a) 45 (b) 60 (c) 75 (d) 90
- A number divisible by both 3 and 8 must be divisible by  
(a) 14 (b) 24 (c) 48 (d) 96
- What is the sum of the number of primes between 20 to 30 and 40 to 50?  
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
- The largest number that always divides the sum of any three consecutive even numbers is:  
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 12

### B. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
  - Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
9. **Assertion:** Two consecutive odd numbers are always co-prime.  
**Reason:** The HCF of two consecutive odd numbers is 1.
10. **Assertion:** All primes greater than 2 are odd.  
**Reason:** There are infinitely many primes.