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NOA-OB-69

GSA - Maths

Assignment-01

Qno:1

Find the missing number

a. $121, 11, 81, 9, _, 7$

= $121, 11, 81, 9, \underline{49}, 7$

b. $100, 50, 25, _, 6.25$

= $100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25$

c. $4, 9, 64, 125, 1296, _$

= $2^2, 3^2, 4^3, 5^3, 6^4, _$

= $2^2, 3^2, 4^3, 5^3, 6^4, 7^4$

= $4, 9, 64, 125, 1296, 2401$

d. $2, 5, 12, 24, 48, _$

= $2, 5, 12, 24, 48, \underline{96}$

e. $44, 22, 66, 33, 132, _$

Divided by 2, multiply by 3.

= $44, 22, 66, 33, 132, 66$

Qno:2

Write prime numbers between:

a. $\sqrt{3}$ & $\sqrt{120}$

As $\sqrt{3} = 1.73$ & $\sqrt{120} = 10.95$

So prime numbers between 1 & 10 are: 2, 3, 5, 7.

b. $\sqrt[2]{10}$ & $\sqrt[2]{410}$

The nearest sq. root of $\sqrt[2]{10}$ is $\sqrt[2]{3}$

& of $\sqrt[2]{410}$ is $\sqrt[2]{20}$

So, prime numbers b/w $\sqrt[2]{10}$ & $\sqrt[2]{410}$ are: 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19.

c. $\sqrt[3]{10}$ & $\sqrt[3]{999}$

The nearest cube root of $\sqrt[3]{10}$ is $\sqrt[3]{2}$

& of $\sqrt[3]{999}$ is $\sqrt[3]{10}$ so

prime numbers b/w 2 and 10 are:

3, 5, 7.

d. $\sqrt[3]{28}$ & $\sqrt{120}$

The nearest cube root of 28 is $\sqrt[3]{3}$

& $\sqrt{120}$ is $\sqrt{11}$ so, prime numbers

are:

5, 7, 11.

Qno:3

Solve the pattern

$$2+7 = 27$$

$$4+4 = 24$$

$$5+9 = 42$$

$$6+0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$(2+7) \times 3 = 27$$

$$(4+4) \times 3 = 24$$

$$(5+9) \times 3 = 42$$

$$(6+0) \times 3 = 18$$

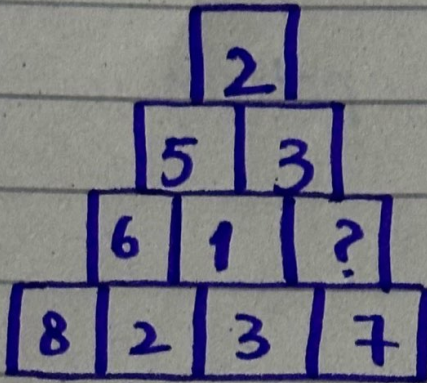
Qno:4

2	6	18
4	20	100
?	21	147

2×3	6×3	18
2×2	4×5	20×5
7×1	7×3	21×7

So, the missing (per) number is 7.

Solve:



This solves by subtracting the upper number e.g. $(5-3)=2$

Hence, the missing number is 4.