

CLASS 8

MATHS

REVISION NOTES

## Revision Notes: Class 8 Maths Chapter 5 Number Play

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**Algebraic representation of remainders:** a number leaving remainder  $r$  on division by  $d$  can be written as  $dn+r$  — this lets you prove claims about sums, differences and products without checking every case.

**Always/Sometimes/Never true:** a mathematical claim needs either a general algebraic proof (always true) or a counterexample (not always true) — checking one or two examples never proves a claim is always true.

**Divisibility by 9:** a number is divisible by 9 if and only if the sum of its digits is divisible by 9.

**Divisibility by 11:** a number is divisible by 11 if the difference between the sum of digits in odd positions and even positions is 0 or a multiple of 11.

**Composite divisibility (18, 36, 44):** break into coprime factors and test each separately — e.g.  $18=2\times 9$ ,  $44=4\times 11$ ,  $36=4\times 9$ .

**Digital root:** keep summing a number's digits until one digit remains; it equals the remainder on division by 9 (except digital root 9, which means remainder 0), and is unchanged by reversing or rearranging the number's digits.

**Products of consecutive integers:** 2 consecutive integers  $\rightarrow$  always divisible by 2; 3 consecutive  $\rightarrow$  always by 6; 4 consecutive  $\rightarrow$  always by 24; 5 consecutive  $\rightarrow$  always by 120.

**Cryptarithms:** letter-for-digit puzzles solved using place value and careful case elimination — each letter is a unique digit, and the leading digit of a number can never be 0.

**Set relationships:** multiples of a larger number are always a subset of multiples of its factors — e.g. multiples of 32  $\subset$  multiples of 8  $\subset$  multiples of 4.