

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi -110092 Session: 2024-2025

Class: V

Subject: Mathematics

Topic: unit 4- Factors and Multiples

Question to be done:-

Introduction of chapter

Warm up

Properties of Factors and Multiple(n/b) (H.W)

Ex:-4A

Divisibility Test of 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11

Q1- a, c, e (notebook)

Q2- a, c, e(notebook)

Q3- a, d (notebook)

Q4- a, c, f, h (notebook)

Q5- a, d, f, h (notebook)

Q6- a, c(notebook)

Q7- a, c, e (notebook)

Q8- a, d (notebook)

Q9- a(notebook) (H. W)

Q10- a (notebook) (H. W)

Ex:-4B

Introduction of Prime, co-prime and composite no. (notebook)

Q1 ,Q2, Q3 - (notebook)

Q4- (notebook)(H. W)

Q6- a, c, e(notebook)

Q7- a, c, e (notebook)

Q8- (book)

Ex:-4C

Q1- a, c, f (notebook)

Q2- b, d, f (notebook)

Q3- a, d, f (notebook)

Ex:-4D

Q1- a, c, f (notebook)

Q2- b, d, e (notebook)

Ex:-4E

Properties of HCF and LCM(notebook) (H. W)

Q1- (book)

Q3, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q9, Q10(notebook)

WORKSHEET

Exercise 4A

1. (a) 7, 14, 21, 28 and 35 (b) 13, 26, 39, 52 and 65
(c) 19, 38, 57, 76 and 95 (d) 23, 46, 69, 92 and 115
(e) 32, 64, 96, 128 and 160
2. (a) Factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20.
(b) Factors of 45 are 1, 3, 5, 9, 15 and 45.
(c) Factors of 36 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36.
(d) Factors of 63 are 1, 3, 7, 9, 21 and 63.
(e) Factors of 54 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27 and 54.
3. (a) 26412
Its ones digit is 2, so it is divisible by 2.
Now, $2 + 6 + 4 + 1 + 2 = 15$, which is divisible by 3. So, the given number is also divisible by 3.
The given number is divisible by 2 and 3. So, it is also divisible by 6.

- (b) 8316
Its ones digit is 6. So it is divisible by 2.
Now, $8 + 3 + 1 + 6 = 18$, which is divisible by 3. So, the given number is also divisible by 3.
The given number is divisible by 2 and 3. So, it is also divisible by 6.
 - (c) 17703
Its ones digit is 3. So, it is not divisible by 2. $1 + 7 + 7 + 0 + 3 = 18$, which is divisible by 3. The given number is not divisible by 2. So, it is not divisible by 6.
 - (d) 23758
Its ones digit is 8. So, the given number is divisible by 2. $2 + 3 + 7 + 5 + 8 = 25$, which is not divisible by 3. So, the given number is not divisible by 3.
Since, the given number is not divisible by 2 and 3.
Thus, it is also not divisible by 6.
4. (a) 34156
The digits at tens and ones place is 56 which is divisible by 4. So the given number is divisible by 4.
The last three digits (hundreds, tens, ones) are 156 which is not divisible by 8. So the given number is not divisible by 8.
 - (b) 82083
The last two digits are 83 which is not divisible by 4. So the number is not divisible by 4.
The last three digits are 083 which is not divisible by 8. So the given number is not divisible by 8 also.
 - (c) 90432
The last two digits 32 is divisible by 4. So the given number is divisible by 4.
The last three digits 432 is divisible by 8. So the given number is also divisible by 8.
 - (d) 10568
The last two digits 68 is divisible by 4. So the given number is divisible by 4.
The last three digits 568 is divisible by 8. So the given number is divisible by 8.
 - (e) 63152
The last two digits 52 is divisible by 4. So the given number is divisible by 4.
The last three digits 152 is divisible by 8. So the given number is also divisible by 8.

- (f) 796504
The last two digits 04 is divisible by 4. So the given number is also divisible by 4.
The last three digits 504 is divisible by 8. So the given number is divisible by 8.
- (g) 97312
The last two digits 12 is divisible by 4. So the given number is divisible by 4.
The last three digits 312 is divisible by 8. So the given number is divisible by 8 also.
- (h) 69704
The last two digits 04 is divisible by 4. So the given number is divisible by 4.
The last three digits 704 is divisible by 8. So the given number is also divisible by 8.
5. (a) 6251
 $625 - (1 \times 2) = 625 - 2 = 623$, which is divisible by 7.
Thus, 6251 is divisible by 7.
- (b) 8036
 $803 - (6 \times 2) = 803 - 12 = 791$, which is divisible by 7.
Thus, 8036 is divisible by 7.
- (c) 39886
 $3988 - (6 \times 2) = 3988 - 12 = 3976$, which is divisible by 7.
Thus, 39886 is also divisible by 7.
- (d) 32556
 $3255 - (6 \times 2) = 3255 - 12 = 3243$, which is not divisible by 7.
Thus, 32556 is not divisible by 7.
- (e) 90381
 $9038 - (1 \times 2) = 9038 - 2 = 9036$, which is not divisible by 7.
So, 90381 is not divisible by 7.
- (f) 6741
 $674 - (1 \times 2) = 674 - 2 = 672$, which is divisible by 7.
So, 6741 is divisible by 7.
- (g) 7833
 $783 - (3 \times 2) = 783 - 6 = 777$, which is divisible by 7.
So, 7833 is divisible by 7.
- (h) 67578
 $6757 - (8 \times 2) = 6757 - 16 = 6741$, which is divisible by 7.
So, 67578 is divisible by 7.

6. (a) 30627
 $3 + 0 + 6 + 2 + 7 = 18$, which is divisible by 9.
So, 30627 is divisible by 9.
- (b) 8146
 $8 + 1 + 4 + 6 = 19$, which is not divisible by 9.
So, 8146 is not divisible by 9.
- (c) 50211
 $5 + 0 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 9$, which is divisible by 9.
So, 50211 is divisible by 9.
- (d) 5079
 $5 + 0 + 7 + 9 = 21$, which is not divisible by 9.
So, 5079 is not divisible by 9.
- (e) 96201
 $9 + 6 + 2 + 0 + 1 = 18$, which is divisible by 9.
So, 96201 is divisible by 9.
7. (a) 950 : Its ones digit is 0. So it is divisible by 5 and 10 both.
(b) 3040 : Its ones digit is 0. So it is divisible by 5 and 10 both.
(c) 27505 : Its ones digit is 5. So it is divisible by 5 only and not by 10.

8. (a) 83193

Sum of the digits at odd place = $8 + 1 + 3 = 12$

Sum of the digits at even place = $3 + 9 = 12$

Their difference = $12 - 12 = 0$

Thus, 83193 is divisible by 11.

(b) 202202

Sum of the digits at odd place = $2 + 2 + 0 = 4$

Sum of the digits at even place = $0 + 2 + 2 = 4$

Their difference = $4 - 4 = 0$

Thus, 202202 is divisible by 11.

(c) 106194

Sum of the digits at odd place = $1 + 6 + 9 = 16$

Sum of the digits at even place = $0 + 1 + 4 = 5$

Their difference = $16 - 5 = 11$, which is a multiple of 11.

Thus, 106194 is divisible by 11.

(d) 35064

Sum of the digits at odd place = $3 + 0 + 4 = 7$

Sum of the digits at even place = $5 + 6 = 11$

Difference = $11 - 7 = 4$, which is not a multiple of 11.

Thus, 35064 is not divisible by 11.

9. (a) 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86 and 88.

(b) 3120, 3122, 3124, 3126, 3128, 3130, 3132, 3134, 3136 and 3138

10. (a) 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149

(b) 9893, 9895, 9897, 9899, 9901, 9903, 9905, 9907, 9909, 9911, 9913

Exercise 4B

1. Prime numbers: 3, 7, 29, 61, 73, 89, 97

2. 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

3. 41 and 43

4. (2, 3), (3, 5), (5, 7), (7, 11), (11, 13)... so on

5. 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96

6. (a) 900

2	900
2	450
3	225
3	75
5	25
5	5
	1

$$900 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$$

(c) 728

2	728
2	364
2	182
7	91
13	13
	1

$$728 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 13$$

(e) 432

2	432
2	216
2	108
2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

$$432 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

(b) 216

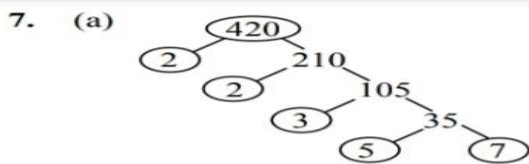
2	216
2	108
2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

$$216 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

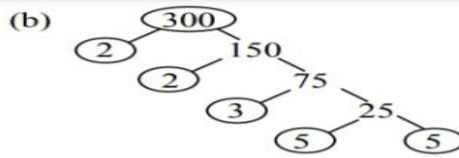
(d) 450

2	450
3	225
3	75
5	25
5	5
	1

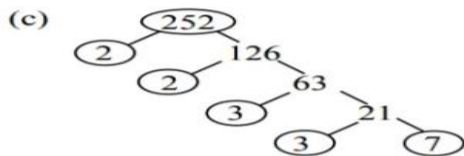
$$450 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$$



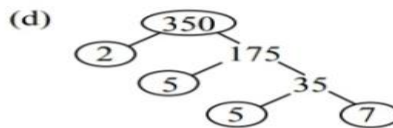
$$420 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$$



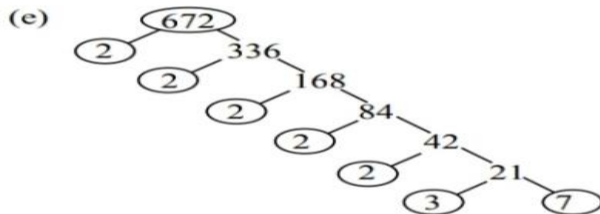
$$300 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$$



$$252 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$$



$$350 = 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7$$



$$672 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$$

8. (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 2 (d) 97 (e) 1

Exercise 4C

1. (a) 20 and 30

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \overline{) 30} \quad (1 \\ \underline{-20} \\ 10 \overline{) 20} \quad (2 \\ \underline{-20} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 20 and 30 is 10.

- (b) 16 and 24

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \overline{) 24} \quad (1 \\ \underline{-16} \\ 8 \overline{) 16} \quad (2 \\ \underline{-16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 16 and 24 is 8.

- (c) 33 and 44

$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \overline{) 44} \quad (1 \\ \underline{-33} \\ 11 \overline{) 33} \quad (3 \\ \underline{-33} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 33 and 44 is 11.

- (d) 64 and 80

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \overline{) 80} \quad (1 \\ \underline{-64} \\ 16 \overline{) 64} \quad (4 \\ \underline{-64} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 64 and 80 is 16.

- (e) 38, 57 and 76

Let us take 38 and 57

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \overline{) 57} \quad (1 \\ \underline{-38} \\ 19 \overline{) 38} \quad (2 \\ \underline{-38} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 38 and 57 is 19.

Now, we will find HCF of 19 and 76

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \overline{) 76} \quad (4 \\ \underline{-76} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Hence, HCF of 38, 57 and 76 is 19.

- (f) 54, 72 and 90

Let us take 54 and 72

$$\begin{array}{r} 54 \overline{) 72} \quad (1 \\ \underline{-54} \\ 18 \overline{) 54} \quad (3 \\ \underline{-54} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 54 and 72 is 18.

Now, we will find HCF of 18 and 90

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{) 90} \quad (5 \\ \underline{-90} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Hence, HCF of 54, 72 and 90 is 18.

2. (a) 72 and 126

2	72
2	36
2	18
3	9
3	3
	1

2	126
3	63
3	21
7	7
	1

$$72 = 2 \times 2 \times \underline{2 \times 3 \times 3}$$

$$126 = \underline{2 \times 3 \times 3} \times 7$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$= 18$$

(b) 40, 80 and 96

2	40
2	20
2	10
5	5
	1

2	80
2	40
2	20
2	10
5	5
	1

2	96
2	48
2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
	1

$$40 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 2} \times 5$$

$$80 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 2} \times 2 \times 5$$

$$96 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 2} \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

(c) 66 and 198

2	66
3	33
11	11
	1

2	198
3	99
3	33
11	11
	1

$$66 = \underline{2 \times 3 \times 11}$$

$$198 = \underline{2 \times 3} \times 3 \times \underline{11}$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 3 \times 11 = 66$$

(d) 24, 40 and 56

2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
	1

2	40
2	20
2	10
5	5
	1

2	56
2	28
2	14
7	7
	1

$$24 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 2} \times 3$$

$$40 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 2} \times 5$$

$$56 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 2} \times 7$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

(e) 54 and 114

2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

2	114
3	57
19	19
	1

$$54 = \underline{2 \times 3} \times 3 \times 3$$

$$114 = \underline{2 \times 3} \times 19$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

(f) 130 and 208

2	130
5	65
13	13
	1

2	208
2	104
2	52
2	26
13	13
	1

$$130 = \underline{2} \times 5 \times \underline{13}$$

$$208 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \underline{2 \times 13}$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 13 = 26$$

3. (a) 132, 154

$$\begin{array}{r} 132 \overline{)154} \quad (1 \\ -132 \\ \hline 22 \overline{)132} \quad (6 \\ -132 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 132 and 154 is 22.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(b) } 84, 120 \\
 84 \overline{) 120} \begin{array}{l} (1 \\ -84 \\ \hline 36 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (2 \\ -72 \\ \hline 12 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (3 \\ -36 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

HCF of 84 and 120 is 12.

(d) 594 and 792

$$\begin{array}{r}
 594 \overline{) 792} \begin{array}{l} (1 \\ -594 \\ \hline 198 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (3 \\ -594 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

HCF of 594 and 792 is 198.

(f) 275 and 525

$$\begin{array}{r}
 275 \overline{) 525} \begin{array}{l} (1 \\ -275 \\ \hline 250 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (1 \\ -250 \\ \hline 25 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (10 \\ -250 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

HCF of 275 and 525 is 25.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(c) } 105 \text{ and } 230 \\
 105 \overline{) 230} \begin{array}{l} (2 \\ -210 \\ \hline 20 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (5 \\ -100 \\ \hline 5 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (4 \\ -20 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

HCF of 105 and 230 is 5.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(e) } 216 \text{ and } 630 \\
 216 \overline{) 630} \begin{array}{l} (2 \\ -432 \\ \hline 198 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (1 \\ -198 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (11 \\ -198 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

HCF of 216 and 630 is 18.

Exercise 4D

1. (a) 120, 180 and 280

2	120	2	180	2	280
2	60	2	90	2	140
2	30	3	45	2	70
3	15	3	15	5	35
5	5	5	5	7	7
	1		1		1

$120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

$180 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$

$280 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 7$

$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$

$LCM = 2520$

(b) 30, 150 and 210

2	30	2	150	2	210
3	15	3	75	3	105
5	5	5	25	5	35
	1	5	5	7	7
			1		1

$30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$

$150 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

$210 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$

$LCM = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 = 1050$

(c) 75, 125 and 375

3	75	5	125	3	375
5	25	5	25	5	125
5	5	5	5	5	25
	1		1	5	5
					1

$75 = 3 \times 5 \times 5$

$125 = 5 \times 5 \times 5$

$375 = 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

$LCM = 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 375$

(d) 102, 136 and 170

2	102	2	136	2	170
3	51	2	68	5	85
17	17	2	34	17	17
	1	17	17		1
			1		

$102 = 2 \times 3 \times 17$

$136 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 17$

$170 = 2 \times 5 \times 17$

$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17 = 2040$

(e) 96, 144 and 192

2	96	2	144	2	192	$96 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$
2	48	2	72	2	96	$144 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
2	24	2	36	2	48	$192 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$
2	12	2	18	2	24	$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
2	6	3	9	2	12	$= 576$
3	3	3	3	2	6	
	1		1	3	3	
					1	

(f) 60, 72, 90 and 180

2	60	2	72	2	90	2	180
2	30	2	36	3	45	2	90
3	15	2	18	3	15	3	45
5	5	3	9	5	5	3	15
	1	3	3		1	5	5
			1				1

$60 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$
 $72 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
 $90 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
 $180 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
 $LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 360$



2. (a) 108, 120 and 132

2	108, 120, 132
2	54, 60, 66
3	27, 30, 33
3	9, 10, 11
3	3, 10, 11
2	1, 10, 11
5	1, 5, 11
11	1, 1, 11
	1, 1, 1

$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5 \times 11 = 11880$

(b) 56, 140 and 210

2	56, 140, 210
2	28, 70, 105
2	14, 35, 105
5	7, 35, 105
7	7, 7, 21
3	1, 1, 3
	1, 1, 1

$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 840$

(c) 21, 27 and 30

3	21, 27, 30
3	7, 9, 10
3	7, 3, 10
2	7, 1, 10
5	7, 1, 5
7	7, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1

$LCM = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 1890$

(d) 75, 125 and 150

3	75, 125, 150
5	25, 125, 50
5	5, 25, 10
5	1, 5, 2
2	1, 1, 2
	1, 1, 1

$LCM = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 750$

(e) 715, 810 and 100

2	715, 810, 100
2	715, 405, 50
3	715, 405, 25
5	715, 135, 25
5	143, 27, 5
3	143, 27, 1
3	143, 9, 1
3	143, 3, 1
11	143, 1, 1
13	13, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1

$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 11 \times 13 = 1158300$

(f) 130, 650 and 920

2	130, 650, 920
2	65, 325, 460
2	65, 325, 230
5	65, 325, 115
5	13, 65, 23
13	13, 13, 23
23	1, 1, 23
	1, 1, 1

$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 13 \times 23 = 59800$

Exercise 4E

1. (a) 224 (b) 156 (c) Yes (d) product (e) 56

2. Product of two numbers = 756

HCF = 6, LCM = ?

$$\text{LCM of two numbers} = \frac{\text{1st number} \times \text{2nd number}}{\text{HCF of given numbers}}$$

$$\text{LCM} = \frac{756}{6} = 126$$

Thus, LCM of two given numbers = 126

3. HCF = 15, LCM = 315, 1st number = 45, 2nd number = ?

$$\text{1st number} \times \text{2nd number} = \text{LCM} \times \text{HCF}$$

$$45 \times \text{2nd number} = 315 \times 15$$

$$\text{2nd number} = \frac{315 \times 15}{45} = 105$$

$$\text{2nd number} = 105$$

4. LCM of 15, 20, 25

3	15,	20,	25
5	5,	20,	25
5	1,	4,	5
2	1,	4,	1
2	1,	2,	1
	1,	1,	1

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 300$$

Thus, least number of roses = 300

5. LCM of 3, 4, 5

$$\text{LCM} = 3 \times 4 \times 5$$

$$\text{LCM} = 60$$

Thus, they all ring together after 60 minutes or 1 hour

Hence, they all ring together again at 9 a.m.

6. The greatest number that divides 47, 77 and 89 leaving the remainder 5 in each case.

It means HCF of $47 - 5 = 42$,

$$77 - 5 = 72, 89 - 5 = 84$$

HCF of 42, 72, 84

Let us take 42 and 72

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \overline{) 72} \quad (1 \\ \underline{-42} \\ 30 \overline{) 42} \quad (1 \\ \underline{-30} \\ 12 \overline{) 30} \quad (2 \\ \underline{-24} \\ 6 \overline{) 12} \quad (2 \\ \underline{-12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 42 and 72 is 6.

Now we will find the HCF of 6 and 84

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 84} \quad (14 \\ \underline{-84} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

So, the HCF of 42, 72 and 84 is 6.

Hence, the required number = 6

7. Smallest number divisible by 24, 48 and 64, i.e.,

LCM of 24, 48 and 64

2	24,	48,	64
2	12,	24,	32
2	6,	12,	16
2	3,	6,	8
2	3,	3,	4
2	3,	3,	2
3	3,	3,	1
	1,	1,	1

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 192$$

Thus, required number = $192 + 2 = 194$

8. To find the greatest length of tape, we will find the HCF of 56 and 140

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \overline{)140} \quad (2 \\ -112 \\ \hline 28 \overline{)56} \quad (2 \\ -56 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 56 and 140 is 28.

So, required length of tape = 28 cm

9. HCF of 28, 42 and 56

Let us take 28 and 42

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \overline{)42} \quad (1 \\ -28 \\ \hline 14 \overline{)28} \quad (2 \\ -28 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 28 and 42 = 14

Now, we will find the HCF of 14 and 56

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \overline{)56} \quad (4 \\ -56 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

So, the HCF of 28, 42 and 56 is 14.

Hence greatest length of each plank = 14 m

10. HCF of 36, 48 and 60

Let us take 36 and 48

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \overline{)48} \quad (1 \\ -36 \\ \hline 12 \overline{)36} \quad (3 \\ -36 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

HCF of 36 and 48 = 12

Now, we will find the HCF of 12 and 60

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{)60} \quad (5 \\ -60 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

So, the HCF of 36, 48 and 60 is 12.

Hence the required number of pots is 12.

