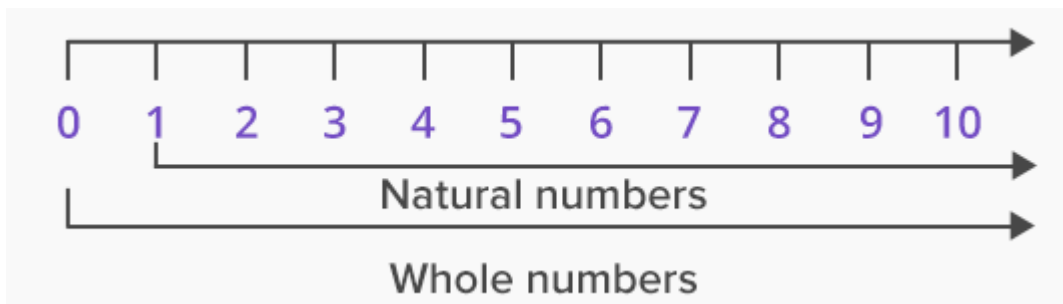


What is called digit?

A **digit** is a symbol used to write the numbers. Symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are used to write numbers and are **called digits**

Natural Number: A natural number is an integer greater than 0. Natural numbers begin at 1 and increment to infinity: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. Natural numbers are also called "counting numbers"



Difference between Even and odd Numbers

Even and Odd Numbers

Even Numbers	Odd Numbers
Numbers that end with a 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 are called even numbers . Example, 14, 202, 500, 8146, 99718 Even numbers are evenly divisible by 2. Example, $244 \div 2 = 122$	Numbers that end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 are called odd numbers . Example, 11, 213, 6005, 2097, 36739 Odd numbers are not evenly divisible by 2. They always leave a remainder. Example, $245 \div 2$ gives 122 as quotient and 1 as remainder.

Prime number: A number that is divisible only by itself and 1 is called prime number
(e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11).

Co prime Number: A Numbers, which do not have any common factor between them other than one, are called co-**prime numbers**.

Explanation:

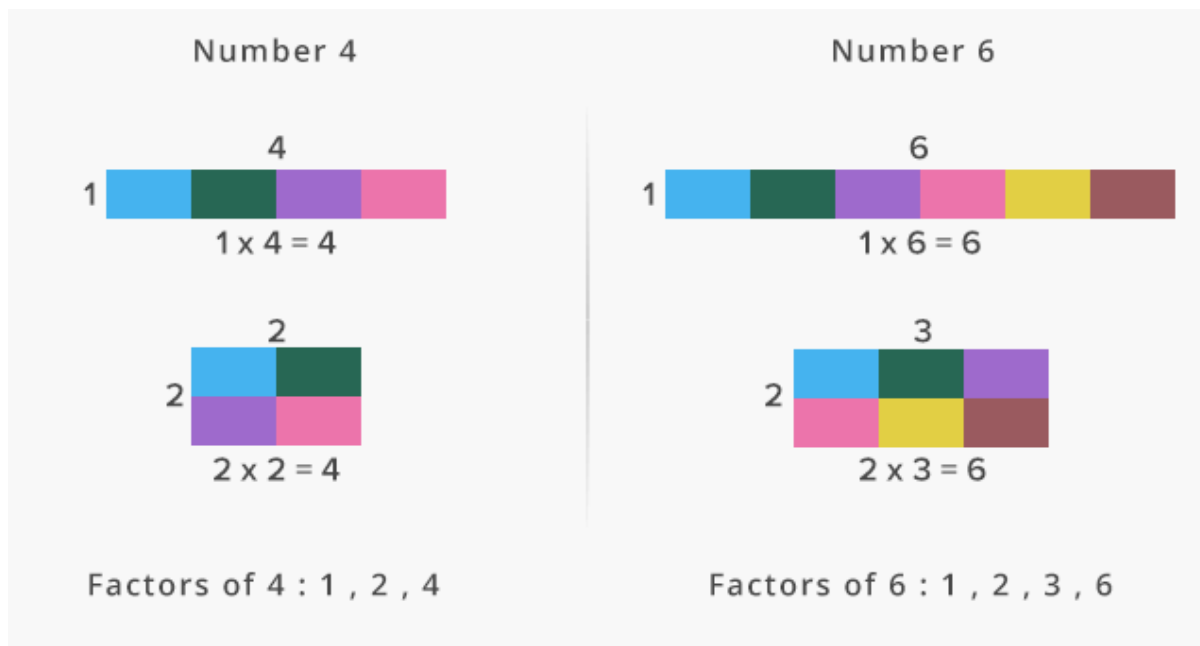
When two numbers (they may not be prime) do not have any common factor other than one between them they are called co-prime or relatively prime.

It is obvious that two prime numbers are always co-prime. For example, 17 and 23

Composite Number :In math, composite numbers can be defined as the whole numbers that have more than two factors.

Whole numbers that are not prime are composite numbers, because they are divisible by more than two numbers.

For example, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 are the first few composite numbers



Difference between Prime and composite Numbers

Prime and Composite Numbers

Prime Numbers	Composite Numbers
Numbers that are divisible by only 1 and themselves are called Prime numbers.	Numbers that are divisible by numbers other than 1 and themselves are called composite numbers.
A prime number has only 2 factors, 1 and itself.	A composite number has more than 2 factors.
Example: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, ...	Example: 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 1122

Divisibility Rules for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

The following table gives the Divisibility Rules for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Scroll down the page for examples and solutions.

Divisibility Rules

A number is divisible by

2	If last digit is 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8
3	If the sum of the digits is divisible by 3
4	If the last two digits is divisible by 4
5	If the last digit is 0 or 5
6	If the number is divisible by 2 and 3
7	cross off last digit, double it and subtract. Repeat if you want. If new number is divisible by 7, the original number is divisible by 7
8	If last 3 digits is divisible by 8
9	If the sum of the digits is divisible by 9
10	If the last digit is 0

Note: Solve Exercise word problem form text book

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