

Exercise walk-through

1.1

Number

Pearson Edexcel · International GCSE · Mathematics A

Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 (Foundation) Find the HCF of 48 and 60.

2.2 (Foundation) Find the LCM of 8 and 12.

2.3 (Foundation) Work out $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6}$ as a decimal.

3 Exam-style questions

Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 (Foundation) Find the HCF of 48 and 60.

2.1 $48=2^4 \times 3$ and $60=2^2 \times 3 \times 5$. The shared smallest powers give $\text{HCF}=2^2 \times 3=12$.

2.2 (Foundation) Find the LCM of 8 and 12.

2.2 $8=2^3$ and $12=2^2 \times 3$. The largest prime powers give $\text{LCM}=2^3 \times 3=24$.

2.3 (Foundation) Work out $3/4 + 5/6$ as a decimal.

3 Exam-style questions

2.3 Use denominator 12: $3/4+5/6=9/12+10/12=19/12$.

Exercise 3.1

3.1 Decide whether this claim is true. Justify with a concrete calculation or counterexample: The HCF of two positive integers is always larger than either integer.

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3.1 False. $\text{HCF}(12,18)=6$, which is less than both. A positive common divisor cannot exceed either number it divides.

Local review guidance: show the chosen method; give the checked result; explain the condition or failed shortcut. This is authored classroom guidance.