

11.1 Arithmetic: divisibility, remainders and multiplicative change

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

KEY WORDS least common multiple • remainder

Objective

Use prime factorisation for divisibility, greatest common factors and least common multiples; Interpret remainders with the original divisor; Combine ratios and percentage changes with the correct reference total.

Original public tasks and locally authored marking guidance. No official score is assigned.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

least common multiple : The smallest positive integer divisible by each given positive integer.

remainder : The nonnegative amount left after division by a positive integer, smaller than that divisor.

An integer divisible by d can be written dk ; a remainder r gives $dk+r$ with $0 \leq r < d$ for a positive divisor. Prime factorisation identifies divisibility and common multiples. The greatest common factor takes shared prime powers at their smaller exponents; the least common multiple takes every needed prime power at its larger exponent.

Keep odd/even and positive/negative properties separate. A product of two odd integers is odd; a product with an even integer is even. A statement about integers need not hold for real numbers. For quantitative comparison, exploit a remainder form to expose possible cases rather than assume the smallest positive example is the only value.

A ratio $a:b$ allocates a whole into $a+b$ equal parts when the groups exhaust it. A percentage change multiplies the original value by $1+r$ or $1-r$ with r expressed as a decimal. Successive changes multiply factors. A part-of-a-part calculation changes the reference group at each stage; label the denominator before multiplying.

Estimate magnitude and check integer restrictions after solving. Fractions, roots and negative exponents follow their ordinary domain restrictions; even roots represent the nonnegative principal value. Do not cancel a term in a sum as if it were a factor. Exact arithmetic can be faster and safer than decimal calculator entries.

Known: $18 = 2 \cdot 3^2$ and $24 = 2^3 \cdot 3$. Shared smaller powers give GCF six; needed larger powers give LCM seventy-two. If $n = 5k + 2$, then $2n = 5(2k) + 4$, so the remainder on division by five is four.

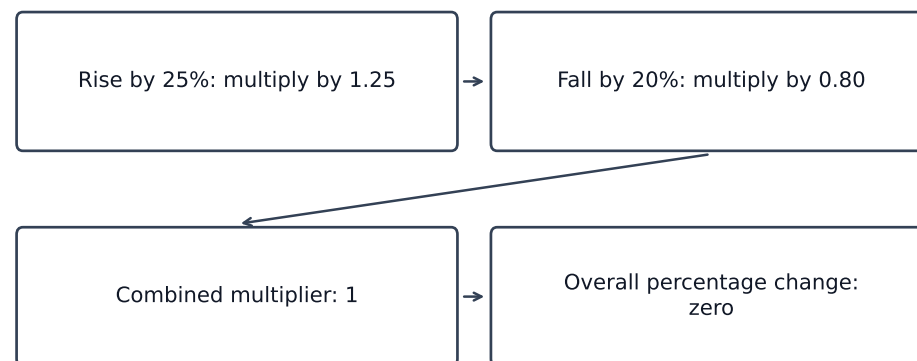
For a model price of 100 CNY decreased then increased by 20%, multiply the two changes:

$$P_{\text{final}} = P_{\text{initial}}(1 - 0.20)(1 + 0.20).$$

$$P_{\text{final}} = (100 \text{ CNY})(0.8)(1.2) = 96 \text{ CNY}.$$

The price is not restored because the second percentage uses a different base.

Dividing 250 in the ratio 2:3 gives 100 and 150: each of five parts is fifty.



$\times 1.25$ then $\times 0.80$ gives $\times 1$, so the overall change is zero

2 Practice

2.1 Find the greatest common factor and least common multiple of 36 and 60. A price rises 25% then falls 20%. Find its overall percentage change.

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 An integer n has remainder 5 on division by 8. Find the remainder of $3n + 7$ on division by 8, including for negative n . A value rises 10% in one year and 20% the next. What single percentage reduction restores its original value?
