Chapter 2

Whole numbers

Exercise 2.1

Question 1.

Write the smallest whole number. Can you write the largest whole number ?

Solution :

Smallest whole number = 0

No, we can not write the largest whole number.

Question 2 :

Write the successor of each of the following numbers :

(i) 3999

(ii) 378915

(iii) 5001299

Solution :

Successor numbers :

(i) 3999 + 1 = 4000

(ii) 378915 + 1 = 378916

(iii) 5001299 + 1 = 5001300

Question 3.

Write the predecessor of each of the following numbers :

(i) 500

(ii) 38794

(iii) 54789011

Solution:

Predecessor numbers :

(i) 500 – 1 = 499

(ii) 38794 – 1 = 499

(iii) 54789011 – 1 = 54789010

Question 4.

Write the whole number (in each of the following) whose successor is :

(i) 50795

(ii) 720300

(iii) 8300000

Solution:

The required whole number = predecsessor of given number :

(i) 50975 – 1 = 50974

The required whole number = predecessor of given number:
(i) 50795 – 1 = 50794
(ii) 720300 – 1 = 720299
(iii) 8300000 – 1 = 8299999

Question 5.

Write the whole number (in each of the following) whose predecessor is:

(i) 5347
(ii) 72399
(iii) 3012999

Solution:

The required whole number = successor of given number:
(i) 5347 + 1 = 5348
(ii) 72399 + 1 = 72400
(iii) 3012999 + 1 = 3013000

Question 6.

Wrtie next three consecutive whole numbers of the following numbers :

(i) 79

(ii) 598

(iii) 35669

Solution:

(i) 80, 81, 82

(ii) 599, 600, 601

(iii) 35670, 35671, 35672

Question 7.

Write three consecutive whole numbers occuring just before 320001.

Solution:

The three consecutive whole numbers occuring just before 320001 are :

320001 – 1= 320000 – 1 = 319999 – 1 = 319998

these are : 320000, 319999, 319998

Question 8:

(i) How many whole numbers are there between 38 and 68 ?

(ii) How many whole numbers are there between 99 and 300 ?

Solution:

(i) The whole numbers between 38 and 68 are : 39, 40, 41, ……, 67

= 67 – 38 = 29

(ii)The whole numbers between 99 and 300 are : 100, 101, 102,…, 299

= 299 – 99 = 200

Question 9.

Write all whole numbers between 100 and 200 which do not change if the digits are written in reverse order.

Solution:

The whole numbers between 100 and 200 which do not change if the digits are written in reverse order are :

101, 111, 121, 131, 141, 151, 161, 171, 181, 191

Question 10.

How many 2-digit whole numbers are there between 5 and 92 ?

Solution:

2-digit numbers between 5 and 92 will be from 10 to 91 i.e. 91 – 9 = 82

Question 11.

How many 3-digit whole numbers are there between 72 and 407 ?

Solution:

3-digit whole numbers will be from 100 to 406 i.e. 406 – 99 = 307.

Exercise 2.2

Question 1.

Fill in the blanks to make each of the following a true statement :

(i) 378 + 1024 = 1024 + ……

(ii) 337 + (528 + 1164) = (337 + …..) + 1164

(iii) (21 + 18) + ……. = (21 + 13) + 18

(iv) 3056 + 0 = …….. = 0 + 3056

Solution:

(i) 378 + 1024 = 1024 + 378 (Commutative property of addition)

(ii) 337 + (528 + 1164) = (337 + 528) + 1164 (Associative law of addition)

(iii) (21 + 18) + 13 = (21 + 13) + 18 (Associative law of addition)

(iv) 3056 + 0 = 3056 = 0 + 3056

Question 2.

Add the following numbers and check by reversing the order of addends :

(i) 3189 + 53885

(ii) 33789 + 50311.

Solution :

(i) 3189 + 53885 = 57074

Check 53885 + 3189 = 57074

∴ 57074

(ii) 33789 + 50311 = 84100

Check 50311 + 33879 = 84100

∴ 84100

Question 3.

By suitable arrangements, find the sum of :

(i) 311,528,289

(ii) 723, 203, 435, 7197, 422.

Solution:

(i) 311, 528, 289

sum (311 + 289) + 528

= 600 + 528 = 1128

(ii) 723 + 834 + 66 + 277

= (723 + 277) + (834 + 66)

= 1000 + 900 = 1900

(iii) 78, 203, 435, 7197, 422

sum = (78 + 422) + (203 + 7197) + 435

= 500 + 7400 + 435

= 7900 + 435 = 8335

Question 4.

Fill in the blanks to make each of the following a true statement :

(i) $375 \times 57 = 57 \times$ …….

(ii) $(33 \times 16) \times 25 = 33 \times (\ldots\ldots \times 25)$

(iii) $37 \times 24 = 37 \times 18 + 37 \times$ ……..

(iv) $7205 \times 1 =$ …….. $= 1 \times 7205$

(v) $366 \times 0 =$

(vi) …….. $\times 579 = 0$

(vii) $473 \times 108 = 473 \times 100 + 473 \times$ ... .

(viii) $684 \times 97 = 684 \times 100 -$ ……$\times 3$

(ix) $0 \div$ …… $= 5 =$

(x) $(14 – 14) \div 7 =$ ……

Solution:

(i) $375 \times 57 = 57 \times 375$ (Commutative property of multiplication)

(ii) $(33 \times 16) \times 25 = 33 \times (16 \times 25)$ (Associative law of multiplication)

(iii) $37 \times 24 = 37 \times 18 + 37 \times$ …….. (Distributive law of multiplication)

(iv) $7205 \times 1 = 7205 = 1 \times 7205$

(v) $366 \times 0 = 0$

(vi) $0 \times 579 = 0$

(vii) $473 \times 108 = 473 \times 100 + 473 \times 8$

(viii) $684 \times 97 = 684 \times 100 - 684 \times 3$

(ix) $0 \div 5 = 0$

(x) (14 – 14) ÷ 7 = 0

Question 5.

Determine the following products by suitable arrangement :

(i) $4 \times 528 \times 25$

(ii) $625 \times 239 \times 16$

(iii) $125 \times 40 \times 8 \times 25$

Solution:

(i) $4 \times 528 \times 25 = 4 \times 25 \times 528$

$= 100 \times 528 = 52800$

(ii) $625 \times 239 \times 16 = 625 \times 16 \times 239$

$= 10000 \times 239 = 2390000$

(iii) $125 \times 40 \times 8 \times 25 = 125 \times 8 \times 40 \times 25$

$= 1000 \times 1000 = 1000000$

Question 6.

Find the value of the following :

(i) $54279 \times 92 + 54279 \times 8$

(ii) $60678 \times 262 – 60678 \times 162$

Solution;

(i) $54279 \times 92 + 54279 \times 8$

= 54279 (92 + 8)

= 54279 × 100 = 5427900

(ii) 60678 × 262 – 60678 × 162

= $60678\ (262 - 162)$

= 60678 × 100 = 6067800

Question 7.

Find the following products by using suitable proerties :

(i) 739 × 102

(ii) 1938 × 99

(iii) 1005 × 188

Solution:

(i) 739 × 102

= 739 × (100 + 2)

= 739 × 100 + 739 × 2

= 73900 + 1478 = 75378

(ii) 1938 × 99

= 1938 × (100 - 1)

= 1938 × 100 – 1938 × 1

= 193800 – 1938 = 191862

(iii) 1005 × 188

= (1000 + 5) × (100 + 88)

$= 1000 \times 100 + 1000 \times 88 + 5 \times 100 + 88 \times 5$

$= 100000 + 88000 + 500 + 440 = 188940$

Question 8.

Divide 7750 by 17 and check the result by division algorithm.

Solution:

$7750 \div 17$

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & 455 \\
\hline
17 & 7750 \\
 & 68 \\
\hline
 & 95 \\
 & 85 \\
\hline
 & 100 \\
 & 85 \\
\hline
 & 15
\end{array}
$$

On dividing 7750 by 17, we get

Quotient = 455 and Remainder = 15

Check by division algorithm :

Divident = Divisior $\times$ Quotient + Remainder

$= 17 \times 455 + 15 = 7750$

Question 9.

Find the number which when divided by 38 gives the quotient 23 and remainder 17.

Solution:

Divisor = 38, Quotient = 23

Remainder = 17

Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + remainder

= 38 × 23 + 17 = 874 + 17 = 891

Question 10.

Which least number should be subtracted from 1000 so that the difference is exactly divisible by 35.

Solution:

On dividing 1000 by 35

we get quotient = 28 and remainder 20

we get quotient = 28 and remainder 20

```
        28
      ------
35 ) 1000
     -70
     ----
      300
    - 280
    -----
       20
```

Question 11.

Which least number should be added to 1000 so that 53 divides the sum exactly.

Solution:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
18 \\
53\overline{)\,1000} \\
-53 \\
\hline
470 \\
-\,424 \\
\hline
46
\end{array}
$$

On dividing 1000 by 53, we get quotient = 18 and remainder = 46. To get the remainder 0, we should add 53 – 46 = 7 to 1000.

∴ 7

Question 12.

Find the largest three-digit number which is exactly divisible by 47.

Solution:

Largest three digit no. = 999

$$
\begin{array}{r}
21 \\
47\overline{)\,999} \\
-94 \\
\hline
59 \\
-\,47 \\
\hline
12
\end{array}
$$

On dividing 999 by 47, we get

Quotient = 21 and Remainder = 12

So on sbtracting 12 from 999, we get

999 – 12 = 987

Question 13.

Find the smallest five-digit number which is exactly divisible by 254.

Solution :

Smallest 5 digit number = 10000

```
        39
     ------
254 ) 10000
      - 762
      ----
       2380
     - 2286
     ------
         94
```

On dividing 10000 by 254, we get

Remainder = 94

So 254 – 94 = 160 should be added to 10000 to get the smallest 5 digit number divisible by 254.

∴ 10000 + 160 = 10160

Question 14 :

A vendor supplies 72 litres of milk to a student's hostel in the morning and 28 litres of milk in the evening every day. If the milk costs ? 39 per litre, how much money is due to the vendor per day ?

Solution:

Supply of milk in morning = 72 litres

Supply of milk in evening = 28 litres

Cost of per litre milk = ₹ 39

Money of per day = ₹ 39 (72 | + 28 |)

= ₹ 39 × 100 = ₹3900

Question 15.

State whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) :

(i) If the product of two whole numbers is zero, then atleast one of them will be zero.

(ii) If the Product of two whole numbers is 1, then each of them must be equal to 1.

(iii) If a and b are whold numbers such that a ≠ 0 and b ≠ 0, then ab may be zero.

Solution:

(i) True

(ii) True

(iii) False

Question 16.

Replace each *by the correct digit in each of the following :

(i)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 5\ 6 \\ -\ *\ 6\ * \\ \hline *\ 9 \end{array}$$

(ii) 6 5 0 *

```
  - * 0 * 5
  ---------
    4 *  5 7
```

(iii)
```
    1  7 0 0  * 4
  -       8 * *  4 7
  ------------------
          * 8  6  6 *
```

Solution:

(i)
```
    3 5 6
  - 2 6 7
  -------
      8 9
```

(ii)
```
  6  5  0 2
- 2 0  4  5
-----------
   4  4  5 7
```

(iii)
```
    1  7 0 0  1 4
  -       8 1 3 4 7
  ------------------
          8  8 6 6 7
```

Exercise 2.3

Question 1.

Using shorter method, find

(i) 3246 + 9999

(ii) 7501 + 99999

(iii) 5377 – 999

(iv) 25718 – 9999

(v) 123 × 999

(vi) 203 × 9999

Solution:

(i) 3246 + 9999

= (3246 – 1) + (9999 + 1) (Adding and subtracting 1)

= 3245 + 10000 = 13245

(ii) 7501 + 99999

= (7501 – 1) + (99999 + 1) (Adding and subtracting 1)

= 7500 + 100000 = 107500

(iii) 5377 – 999

= 5377 – (1000 – 1)

= 5377 – 1000 + 1

= 4377 + 1 = 4378

(iv) 25718 – 9999

= 25718 – (10,000 – 1)

= 15718 + 1 = 15719

(v) 123 × 999

= 123 × (1000 – 1) (By subtracting 1)

= 123 × 1000 - 1 × 123

= 123000 – 123 = 122877

(vi) 203 × 9999

= 203 × (10,000 – 1) (By subtracting 1)

= 203 × 10,000 - 203 × 1 = 2030000 – 203 = 2029797

Question 2.

Without using a diagram, find

(i) 9^{th} square number

(ii) 7^{th} triangular number

Solution:

(i) 9^{th} square number = ?

The first square number is $1 \times 1 = 1$

The second square number is $2 \times 2 = 4$

The Third square number is $3 \times 3 = 9$

Similarly 9^{th} square number is $9 \times 9 = 81$

(ii) 7^{th} triangular number = ?

first triangular number = 1

second triangular number is = 1 + 2 = 3

Third triangular number = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10

Similarly 7^{th} triangular number = 1 + 2 + 3

Fourth triangular number = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10

Similarly, 7^{th} triangular number = 1 + 2 +3 +4 + 5 +6 + 7 = 28

Question 3.

(i) Can a rectangular number be a square number ?

(ii) Can a triangular number be a square number ?

Solution:

(i) Yes, 9 is a square as well as rectangular number.

(ii) Yes, 8^{th} triangular number = 36, which is a square number.

Question 4.

Observe the following patterns and fill in the blanks:

$1 \times 9 + 1 = 10$

$12 \times 9 + 2 = 110$

$12 \times 9 + 3 = 1110$

$12 \times 9 + 4 =$ ……..

$12 \times 9 + 5 =$ ……..

Solution:

$1 \times 9 + 1 = 10$

$12 \times 9 + 2 = 110$

$12 \times 9 + 3 = 1110$

$12 \times 9 + 4 = 11110$

$12 \times 9 + 5 = 111110$

Question 5.

Observe the following pattern and fill in the blanks :

$9 \times 9 + 7 = 88$

$98 \times 9 + 6 = 888$

$987 \times 9 + 5 = 8888$

$9876 \times 9 + 4 =$ …….

$98765 \times 9 + 3 =$ …….

Solution:

$9 \times 9 + 7 = 88$

$98 \times 9 + 6 = 888$

$987 \times 9 + 5 = 8888$

$9876 \times 9 + 4 = 88888$

$98765 \times 9 + 3 = 888888$

Objective Type Questions

Mental Maths

Question 1.

Fill in the blanks :

(i) A whole number is less than all those whole numbers that lie to its on the number line.

(ii) One more than a given whole is callled its

(iii) There is atleast one whole number between two whole numbers.

(iv) $738 \times 335 = 738 \times (300 + 30 + \ldots\ldots)$

(v) If a is a non-zero whole number and $a \times a = a$, then a = ...

(vi) ……. is the only whole number which is not a natural number.

(vii) The additive identity in whole numbers is …….

Solution:

(i) A whole number is less than all those whole numbers that lie to its on the number line.

(ii) One more than a given whole is callled its

(iii) There is atleast one whole number between two whole numbers.

(iv) $738 \times 335 = 738 \times (300 + 30 + 5)$

(v) If a is a non-zero whole number and $a \times a = a$, then $a = 1$.

(vi) 0 is the only whole number which is not a natural number.

(vii) The additive identity in whole numbers is 0.

Question 2.

State whether the following statements are ture (T) or False (F) :

(i) The Predecessor of a 3-digit number is always a 3-digit number.

(ii) The Successor of a 3-digit number is always a 3-digit number.

(iii) if a any whole number, then a + a = 1.

(iv) If a is any non-zero whole number, then 0 ÷ a = 0.

(v) On adding two diffferent whole numbers, we always get a natural number.

(vi) Between two whole numbers there is a whole number.

(vii) There is a natural number which when added to a natural number, gives that number.

(viii) If the product of two whole numbers is zero, then atleast one of them is zero.

Solution:

(i) The Predecessor of a 3-digit number is always a 3-digit number. **False**

(ii) The successor of a 3-digit number is always a 3-digit number. **False**

(iii) If a is any whole number, then a ÷ a = 1. **False**

(iv) If a is any non-zero whole number, then 0 ÷ a = 0. **True**

(v) On adding two diffferent whole numbers, we always get a natural number. **True**

(vi) Between two whole numbers there is a whole number. **False**

(vii) There is a natural number which when added to a natural number, gives that number. **False**

(viii) If the product of two whole numbers is zero, then atleast one of them is zero. **True**

Multiple Choice Questions
Choose the correct answer from the give four options (3 to 16) :

Question 3 :
The whole number which does not have a predecessor in whole number system is
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) none of these
Solution:
0

Question 4 :
The predecessor of the smallest 4-digit number is
(a) 99
(b) 999
(c) 1000
(d) 1001
Solution:
The smallest 4-digit number = 1000
The predecessor of the given number
= 1000 – 1 = 999(b)

Question 5 :
The predecessor of 1 million is
(a) 9999
(b) 99999
(c) 999999
(d) 1000001
Solution:

predecessor is 1 less than the given number
= 1000000 – 1 = 999999(c)

Question 6.
Thr product of the preedecessor and the successor of the greatest 2-digit number is
(a) 9900
(b) 9800
(c) 9700
(d) none of these
Solution:
Greatest 2-digit number = 99
Successor = 99 + 1 = 100
Predecessor = 99 – 1 = 100
∴ Product = 98 + 1 × 99 – 1
= 100 × 98 = 9800 (b)

Question 7.
The sum of the successor of the greatest 3-digit number and the predecessor of the smallest 3-digit number is
(a) 1000
(b) 1100
(c) 1101
(d) 1099
Solution:
Greatest 3-digit number = 999
Successor = 999 + 1 = 1000
Smallest 3-digit number = 100
Predecessor = 100 – 1 = 99
∴ Their sum = 1000 + 99 = 1099 (d)

Question 8.
The number of whole numbers between 22 and 54 is
(a) 30
(b) 31
(c) 32
(d) 42
Solution:
The whole numbers between 22 and 54 are 23, 24, 25, 26, 26,….23.
Number of these number = 53 – 222 = 31 (b)

Question 9.
The number of whole numbers betweeen the smallest whole number and the greatest 2-digit number is
(a) 100
(b) 99
(c) 98
(d) 88
Solution :
98 (Between 0 and 99) (c)

Question 10.
If a is a whole number such that a + a = a, then a is equal to
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) none of these
Solution :
0 (a)

Question 11.
The value of (93 × 63 + 93 × 37) is
(a) 930
(b) 9300
(c) 93000
(d) none of these
Solution:
(93 × 63 + 93 × 37)
= 93 (63 + 37)
= 93 × 100 = 9300(b)

Question 12.
Which of the following is not equal to zero ?
(a) 0 × 5
(b) 0 = 5
(c) (10 – 10) + 5
(d) (5 – 0) + 5
Solution :
(5 – 0) + 5 = 1 (d)

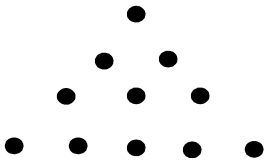
Question 13.
Which of the following statement is true ?
(a) 21 – (13 – 5) = (21 – 13) – 5
(b) 21 – 13 is not a whole number
(c) 21 × 1 = 21 × 0
(d) 13 – 21 is not a whole number
Solution:
13 – 21 is not a whole number (d)

Question 14.
Which of the following statement is not true ?
(a) Zero is the identity for multiplication of whole numbers.
(b) Addition and multiplication both are commutattive for whole numbers.
(c) Addition and multiplication both are commutative for whole numbers.
(d) Multiplication is distributive over addition for whole numbers.
Solution:
(a) Zero is the identity for multiplication of whole numbers.

Question 15.
On dividing a number by 9 we get 47 as quotient and 5 as remainder. The number is
(a) 418
(b) 428
(c) 429
(d) none of these
Solution : (b) 428

Question 16.
By using dot (•) pattern, which of the following numbers can be arranged in two ways namely a triangle and a rectangle ?
(a) 12
(b) 11
(c) 10
(d) 9

Solution:



10 (c)

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Question 1.

The height of a slippery pole is 10m and an insect is trying to climb the pole. The insect climbs 5 m in one minute and them slips down by 4m. In how much time will insect reach the top ?

Solution:

In first 1 min, insect climbs 5 metres, then slips down 4 metres.

So it climbs 1 metres every 1 mins, except the last minure.

In the last minute, it would cover all 5 metres and reach the top.

So keeping 1 min aside for last 5 metres. Total distance to be covered is 10m, in which we subtract the last 5m for last climb. So, to cover first 5m:

Time required = 5m × 1 min = 5 min Adding that last 1 min, it takes 6 mins to reach the top of a pole.

Question 2.

Which is greater, the sum of first twenty whole numbers or the product of first twenty whole numbers ?

Solution:

Sum of first 20 whole numbers :

$0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + 19 = 190$

Product of first 20 whole numbers :

$0 \times 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \ldots\ldots \times 19 = 0$

Hence, sum of first 20 whole numbers is greater than its product.

Question 3.

If a whole number is divisible by 2 and 4, is it divisible by 8 also?

Solution:

May or may not.

Example :

(i) 12, 20, 28 are the whole number which is divided by both 2 and 4, but is not divisible by 8.

(ii) 8, 16, 24 are the whole numbers which are divided by 2, 4 and 8.

Check Your Progress

Question 1.

Write next three consecutive whole numbers of the number 9998.

Solution.

The next three consecutive whole number of 9998 are :

9998 + 1 = 9999

9999 + 1 = 10000

10000 + 1 =10001

∴ Numbers are = 9999, 10000, 10001

Question 2.

Write three consecutive whole numbers occuring just before 567890.

Solution.

The three consecutive whole numbers just before 567890 are:

567890 – 1 = 567889 – 1 = 567888 – 1

= 567887

∴ These are : 567889, 567888, ,567887

Question 3.

Find the product of the successor and the predecessor of the smallest number of 3-digits.

Solution :

Smallest number of 3-digits = 100

Successor = 100 + 1

Predecessor = 100 -1

∴ Product = 100 + 1 × 100 - 1

= 101 × 99 = 9999

Question 4.

Find the product of the whole numbers between the smallest and the greatest numbers of 2-digits.

Solution :

Smallest number of 2-digits = 10

Greatest number of 2-digits = 99

Numbers between 10 and 99

11, 12, ……, 98

= 98 – 10 = 88

Question 5.

Find the following sum by suitable arrangements :

(i) 678 + 1319 + 322 + 5681

(ii) 777 + 546 + 1463 + 223 + 537

Solution:

(i) 678 + 1319 + 322 + 5681

= (678 + 322) + (5681 + 1319)

= 1000 + 7000 = 8000

(ii) 777 + 546 + 1463 + 223 + 537

= (777 + 223) + (1463 + 537) + 546

= 1000 + 2000 + 546 = 3546

Question 6.

Determine the following products by suitable arrangements :

(i) 625 × 437 × 16

(ii) 309 × 25 × 7 × 8

Solution:

(i) 625 × 437 × 16

= 437 × (625 × 16)

= 437 × 10000 = 4370000

(ii) $309 \times 25 \times 7 \times 8$

$= (309 \times 7) \times (25 \times 8)$

$= 2163 \times 200 = 432600$

Question 7.

Find the value of the following by using suitable properties :

(i) $236 \times 414 + 236 \times 563 + 236 \times 23$

(ii) $370 \times 1587 - 37 \times 10 \times 587$

Solution:

(i) $236 \times 414 + 236 \times 563 + 236 \times 23$

$= 236 \times (414 + 563 + 23)$

$= 236 \times (1000) = 236000$

(ii) $370 \times 1587 - 37 \times 10 \times 587$

$= 37 \times 10 (1587 - 587)$

$= 370 \times 1000 = 370000$

Question 8.

Divide 6528 by 29 and check the result by division algorithm.

Solution :

$6528 \div 29$

```
      225
   ┌──────
29 ) 6528
     58
     ──
      72
    - 58
     ──
      148
    - 145
     ──
       3
```

∴ Quotient = 225

and Remainder = 3

Question 9.

Find the greatest 4-digit number which is exactly divisible by 357.

Solution:

Largest 4 digit number is 9999

```
      28
   ┌──────
357) 9999
     714
     ──
     2859
   - 2856
     ──
        3
```

Dividing 9999 by 357, we get

Remainder = 3

Subtracting 3 from 9999, 9999 – 3 = 9996,

we get the required number divisible by 357.

So 9996

Question 10.

Find the smallest 5-digit number which is exactly divisible by 279.

Solution:

Smallest 5-digit number is 1000

$$
\begin{array}{r}
35 \\
279\overline{)\ 10000} \\
\underline{\ 837\ } \\
1630 \\
\underline{-\ 1395} \\
235
\end{array}
$$

Dividing it by 279, we get remainder = 235

To make the smallest 5-digit number exactly divisible by 279, we have to add 279 – 235 = 44 in 10000

∴ 10000 + 44 = 10044.