

1. Without actually performing the long division, state whether the following rational numbers will have a terminating decimal expansion or a non-terminating decimal expansion.

(i)  $\frac{13}{3125}$

(ii)  $\frac{17}{8}$

(iii)  $\frac{64}{455}$

(iv)  $\frac{15}{1600}$

(v)  $\frac{29}{343}$

(vi)  $\frac{23}{2^3 \times 5^2}$

(vii)  $\frac{129}{2^2 \times 5^7 \times 7^3}$

(viii)  $\frac{6}{15}$

(ix)  $\frac{35}{50}$

(x)  $\frac{77}{210}$

**Ans.** According to Theorem, any given rational number of the form  $\frac{p}{q}$  where  $p$  and  $q$  are co-prime, has a terminating decimal expansion if  $q$  is of the form  $2^m \times 5^n$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are non-negative integers.

(i)  $\frac{13}{3125}$

$$q = 3125 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 5^5 = 2^0 \times 5^5$$

Here, denominator is of the form  $2^m \times 5^n$ , where  $m = 0$  and  $n = 5$ .

It means rational number  $\frac{13}{3125}$  has a **terminating** decimal expansion.



$$(ii) \frac{17}{8}$$

$$q = 8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^3 = 2^3 \times 5^0$$

Here, denominator is of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$ , where  $m = 0$  and  $n = 3$ .

It means rational number  $\frac{17}{8}$  has a **terminating** decimal expansion.

$$(iii) \frac{64}{455}$$

$$q = 455 = 5 \times 91$$

Here, denominator is not of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are non-negative integers.

It means rational number  $\frac{64}{455}$  has a **non-terminating repeating** decimal expansion.

$$(iv) \frac{15}{1600} = \frac{3}{320}$$

$$q = 320 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 = 2^6 \times 5$$

Here, denominator is of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$ , where  $m = 1$  and  $n = 6$ .

It means rational number  $\frac{15}{1600}$  has a **terminating** decimal expansion.

$$(v) \frac{29}{343}$$

$$q = 343 = 7 \times 7 \times 7 = 7^3$$

Here, denominator is not of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are non-negative integers.

It means rational number  $\frac{29}{343}$  has **non-terminating repeating** decimal expansion.



$$(vi) \frac{23}{2^3 \times 5^2}$$

$$q = 2^3 \times 5^2$$

Here, denominator is of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$ , where  $m = 2$  and  $n = 3$  are non-negative integers.

It means rational number  $\frac{23}{2^3 \times 5^2}$  has **terminating** decimal expansion.

$$(vii) \frac{129}{2^2 \times 5^7 \times 7^5}$$

$$q = 2^2 \times 5^7 \times 7^5$$

Here, denominator is not of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are non-negative integers.

It means rational number  $\frac{129}{2^2 \times 5^7 \times 7^5}$  has **non-terminating repeating** decimal expansion.

$$(viii) \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$q = 5 = 5^1 = 2^0 \times 5^1$$

Here, denominator is of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$ , where  $m = 1$  and  $n = 0$ .

It means rational number  $\frac{6}{15}$  has **terminating** decimal expansion.

$$(ix) \frac{35}{50} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$q = 10 = 2 \times 5 = 2^1 \times 5^1$$

Here, denominator is of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$ , where  $m = 1$  and  $n = 1$ .

It means rational number  $\frac{35}{50}$  has **terminating decimal** expansion.

$$(x) \frac{77}{210} = \frac{11}{30}$$

$$q = 30 = 5 \times 3 \times 2$$

Here, denominator is not of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are non-negative integers.

It means rational number  $\frac{77}{210}$  has **non-terminating repeating** decimal expansion.



2. Write down the decimal expansions of those rational numbers in Question 1 which have terminating decimal expansions.

$$\text{Ans. (i)} \quad \frac{13}{3125} = \frac{13}{5^5} = \frac{13 \times 2^5}{5^5 \times 2^5} = \frac{416}{10^5} = 0.00416$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad \frac{17}{8} = \frac{17}{2^3} = \frac{17 \times 5^3}{2^3 \times 5^3} = \frac{17 \times 5^3}{10^3} = \frac{2125}{10^3} = 2.215$$

$$\text{(iv)} \quad \frac{15}{1600} = \frac{15}{2^6 \times 5^2} = \frac{15 \times 5^4}{2^6 \times 5^2 \times 5^4} = \frac{15 \times 5^4}{10^6} = \frac{9375}{10^6} = 0.009375$$

$$\text{(vi)} \quad \frac{23}{2^3 \times 5^2} = \frac{23 \times 5^1}{2^3 \times 5^2 \times 5^1} = \frac{23 \times 5^1}{10^3} = \frac{115}{10^3} = 0.115$$

$$\text{(viii)} \quad \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2 \times 2}{5 \times 2} = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4$$

$$\text{(ix)} \quad \frac{35}{50} = \frac{7}{10} = 0.7$$

3. The following real numbers have decimal expansions as given below. In each case, decide

whether they are rational or not. If, they are rational, and of the form  $\frac{p}{q}$ , what can you say about the prime factors of  $q$ ?

(i) 43.123456789

(ii) 0.1201120012000120000...

(iii)  $43.\overline{123456789}$

Ans. (i) 43.123456789

It is rational because decimal expansion is terminating. Therefore, it can be expressed in  $\frac{p}{q}$  form where  $q = 10^9$  and factors of  $q$  are of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$  where  $n$  and  $m$  are non-negative integers

(ii) 0.1201120012000120000...

It is irrational because decimal expansion is neither terminating nor non-terminating repeating.



(iii)  $\overline{43.123456789}$

It is rational because decimal expansion is non-terminating repeating. Therefore, it can be

expressed in  $\frac{p}{q}$  form where factors of  $q$  **are not** of the form  $2^n \times 5^m$  where  $n$  and  $m$  are non-negative integers.

Thus,  $\overline{43.123456789} = \frac{p}{q}$ , where  $q = 999999999$

