SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE

YEAR 12

MATHEMATICS

WORKSHEET 2

Strand 1	Social Mathematics
Sub-Strand	1.2Modular System and Group
Content Learning	• Define Modular system
Outcome	• Construct modulo table for of addition and multiplication
Reference from	Pg. 8 to 12
Text	

Questions

No.	CONCEPT IN BRIEF:															
	Modulo of a number gives the remainder after dividing numbers. The modulus is															
	another name for the remainder after division.															
	For example , 17 mod $5 = 2$, since if we divide 17 by 5, we get 3 with remainder 2.															
	Examples a. $4 \mod 5 = 4$ b. $5 \mod 5 = 0$ c. $6 \mod 5 = 1$															
1.	Find the following															
	a. $3 \mod 7 =$ b. $4 \mod 4 =$ c. $9 \mod 5 =$															
	CONCEPT IN BRIEF:															
	The numbers which are 6 or more than 6 should be replaced by remainder.															
2.	Fill the multiplication table for Modulo 6.											-				
	\otimes	0	1	2	3	4	5		\otimes	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	2	0	2	4	6	4	10		2	0	2	4				1
	3	0	3	6	9	12	15		3	0	3					1
	4	0	A	8	12	16	20		4	0	4					1
	5	D	5	10	15	20	25		5	0	5					1
	CONCEPT IN BRIEF:															
	The numbers which are 4 or more than 4 should be replaced by remainder.															
3.	A set	S =	{ 0, 1	1, 2, 3	3,4 }	is giv	en ur	nder t	he op	oerati	ion 'a	ndditi	ion n	nodu	lo 4'.	Fill the
	table.															
	\oplus	0	1		2	3	4									
	0							_								
								_								
	1															
	2															
	3	1														
	4							_								
	4															