

BISHOP WESTCOTT GIRLS' SCHOOL DORANDA

WORKSHEET

CLASS – VI

SUB: VEDIC

Introduction of Vedic Mathematics

Vedic Mathematics was rediscovered from the Vedas between 1911 and 1918 by “**Sri Bharti Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj**”. According to Tirthaji all vedic mathematics is based on sixteen Sutras or words – formulae. Its special features increases speed and accuracy and provide on line, mental and super fast method.

Chapter – 1 “Complement”

In this chapter firstly we have to know about base.

Base :- Number followed by 1 and ends with zero is known as base.

For example :- 10, 100, 1000..... etc

Complement :- Two numbers said to be complement of each other if their addition gives the nearest base

For Example :- $6 + 4 = 10$; $4 + 6 = 10$
 $91 + 9 = 100$; $96 + 4 = 100$
 $990 + 10 = 1000.....$

* How to find complement:-

Complement means “All from nine, last from ten”.

Let us suppose we have to find the complement of 216. Then All from nine means all numbers had to subtracted from 9 and last from ten means unit digit will subtracted from 10.

Example :
$$\begin{array}{r} 9910 \\ - 216 \\ \hline 784 \end{array}$$

Here 784 is complement of 216 and 216 is complement of 784.

Because addition of these numbers gives the nearest base.

$$784 + 216 = 1000$$

Example : - Find complement of 4906

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \ 9 \ 9 \ 10 \\ - \ 4 \ 9 \ 0 \ 6 \\ \hline 5 \ 0 \ 9 \ 4 \end{array}$$

5094 is complement of 4906

And 4906 is the complement of 5094

Questions: Find the complement of these numbers:-

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) 906 | (b) 8 | (c) 349 |
| (d) 806 | (e) 921 | (f) 4072 |
| (g) 196 | (h) 8721 | (i) 702 |
| (j) 1059 | | |