## L1 Factors and Multiples

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## Lesson 1 Factors and Multiples of Whole Numbers

## Definitions:

Factor: a number that divides evenly into another number ie. factors of 18 are $1,2,3,6,9$, and 18

Multiples: the result of multiplying a number by a whole number (or by skip counting)
ie. some multiples of 6 are $6,12,18,24 \ldots$
Greatest Common Factor (GCF): the largest factor two or more terms have in common
ie. the greatest common factor of 28 and 42 is 14
Prime Factorization: a natural number written as a product of its prime factors ie. the prime factorization of 60 is $2^{2 \cdot 3} \cdot 5$

Least Common Multiple (LCM): the smallest number that is divisible by two or more numbers
ie. the least common multiple of 5 and 6 is 30

## Example 1: Prime Factorization

Determine the prime factorization of 360 .


Example 2: Greatest Common Factor (GCF)
Determine the GCF of 600 and 756


Example 3: Determining the Least Common Multiple
Determine the least common multiple of 600 and 756.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { GCF } \quad 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \\
12
\end{gathered}
$$



True $81 \mathrm{an}_{54}^{d}$

600

$$
756
$$

$$
65 \quad \text { and }
$$

$$
2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 5
$$

$$
2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { LCM } \quad 2^{3} \cdot 3^{3} \cdot 5^{2} \cdot 7 \\
37800
\end{gathered}
$$

## Perfect Squares, Cubes, and their Roots

Perfect Square: a number that can be expressed as the product of two equal factors ie. $1,4,9,16,25,36,49,64 \ldots$

Square Root: a number which multiplied by itself produces the original number
Perfect Cube: a number that can be expressed as the product of three equal factors ie. $1,8,27,64,125,216 \ldots$

Cube Root: a number which multiplied by itself three times produces the original number

## Example 1: Square Roots

Determine the square root of 3600 .

## Example 2: Determining the Cube Root of a Whole Number

Determine the cube root of 2744 .

