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...

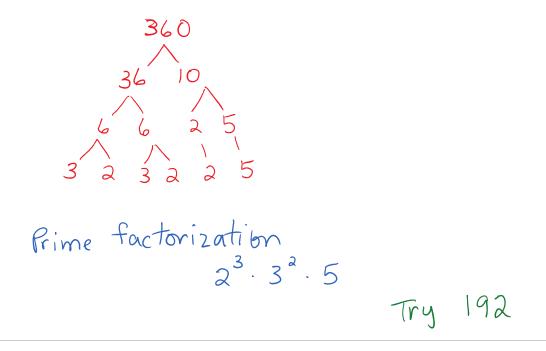
Greatest Common Factor (GCF): the largest factor two or more terms have in common ie. the greatest common factor of 28 and 42 is 14

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

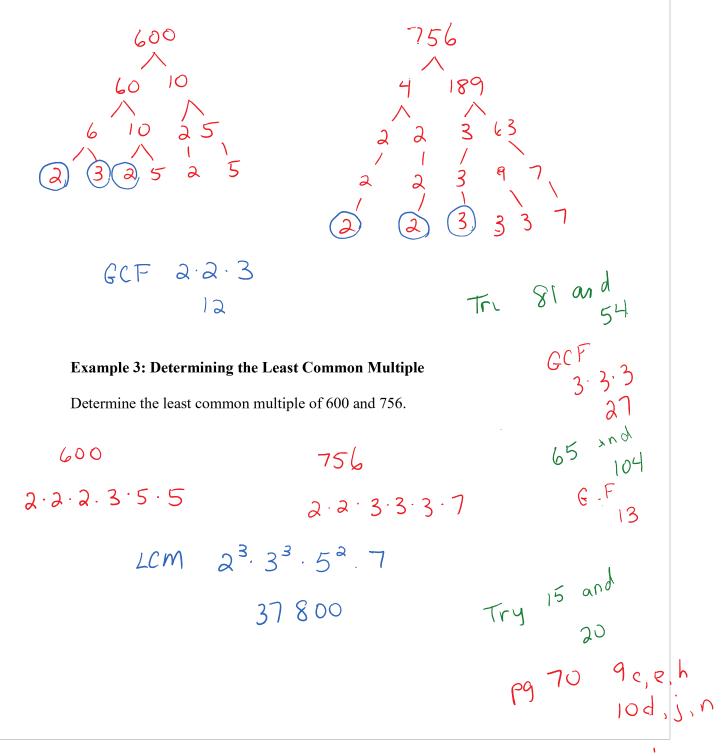
Determine the prime factorization of 360.



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Example 2: Greatest Common Factor (GCF)

Determine the GCF of 600 and 756



Perfect Squares, Cubes, and their Roots

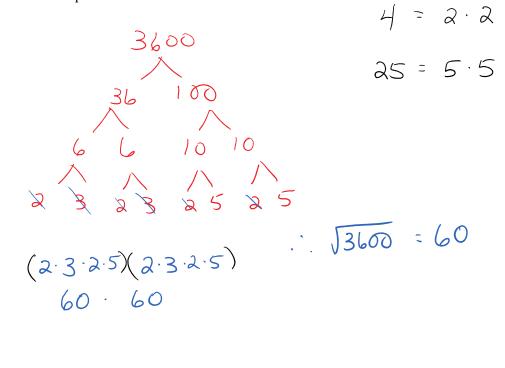
Perfect Square: a number that can be expressed as the product of two equal factors ie. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64...

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

Example 1: Square Roots

Determine the square root of 3600.



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Example 2: Determining the Cube Root of a Whole Number

Determine the cube root of 2744.

$$a744$$

$$4 686$$

$$2 a a 343$$

$$2 a 7 49$$

$$(a - 7)(a - 7)(a - 7)$$

$$(4 - 7)(a - 7)(a - 7)$$

$$(4 - 7)(a - 7)(a - 7)$$

$$(4 - 7)(a - 7)(a - 7)$$

$$(3 - 7)(a - 7)(a - 7)(a - 7)$$

$$(3 - 7)(a - 7)(a - 7)(a - 7)(a - 7)$$

$$(3 - 7)(a -$$