Lecture Notes

<u>Notes</u>

- If you do not know the **Divisibility Rules** yet, you will find this section to be difficult.
- Always read the instructions written in blue (below answer box) to see the format of the answer.
 - Use a comma to separate the factors.
 - If a factor is repeated, list it only once.
 - When finding **all** the factors of a number, there is no easy way to do it. But there is a systematic way to do it using a list.
 - Start with the $1 \times \text{given number}$.
 - \circ Then you try 2 × some number to see if the answer equals the given number.
 - Work up sequentially using divisibility rules, using prime or composite numbers.
- Thinking coins helps mainly for big numbers like 250. Think \$2.50. Ten quarters gives \$2.50...

Find all the factors of 46. The factors of 46 (Use a comma to	are 1, 2, 23, 46 . separate answers as needed. Type each factor only once.)
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- Notice that they want **all** the factors.
- Start with 1 46 and work your way up... 2 23.

Find all the factors of 54.

The factors are 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54.
(Use a comma to separate answers as needed. Type each factor only once.)

- Using *divisibility rules* will help you on these types of problems.
- Start with 1 54 and work your way up... 2 27, etc.

Find all the factors of 100.	The factors are 1,2,4,5,10,20,25,50,100 .
	(Use a comma to separate answers as needed. Type each factor only once.)

• Notice that $10 \cdot 10 = 100$, but the factor 10 is written only once.

Find all the factors of 147.	The factors are 1,3 <mark>,7,</mark> 21,49,147.
	(Use a comma to separate answers as needed. Type each factor only once.)

• Although a divisibility rule exists for the number 7, it is not easy to use. Use long division instead.

ind all the factors of 49.	The factors are 1 <mark>7</mark> 49. (Use a comma to separate answers as needed. Type each factor only <mark>once</mark> .)
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• Notice that $7 \cdot 7 = 49$, but the factor 7 is written only once.