

Section Overview



Divisibility

Lesson 4-1

Why? You need to find factors of numbers when operating with fractions.

A number is divisible by . . .	Example	Explanation
2 if the last digit is even (0, 2, 4, 6, or 8).	176	6 is even.
3 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 3.	525	$5 + 2 + 5 = 12$; 12 is divisible by 3.
4 if the last two digits form a number divisible by 4.	3,516	16 is divisible by 4.
5 if the last digit is 0 or 5.	11,275	The last digit is 5.
6 if the number is divisible by both 2 and 3.	24	24 is divisible by both 2 and 3.
9 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 9.	4,860	$4 + 8 + 6 + 0 = 18$; 18 is divisible by 9.
10 if the last digit is 0.	35,390	The last digit is 0.

Factors and Prime Factorization

Lesson 4-2

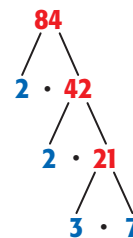
Why? Prime factorization is used to operate with and simplify fractions.

A **prime number** is greater than 1 and has factors of only 1 and itself: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, . . .

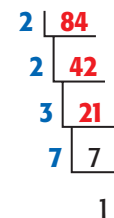
A **composite number** is greater than 1 and is not prime: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, . . .

Write the prime factorization of 84.

Use a **factor tree**.



Use a **ladder diagram**.



The number 84 is **composite**.

$84 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$ The factors 2, 3, and 7 are **prime**.

Greatest Common Factor

Lesson 4-3

Why? Finding the GCF of a set of numbers is used in operations with fractions.

Find the GCF of 24 and 60.

Method 1	factors of 24: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 factors of 60: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60	List all the factors of each number. Circle the greatest common factor.
Method 2	$24 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$ $60 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 12$	Write the prime factorization of each number. Circle the common prime factors. Find the product of the common prime factors.

The greatest common factor of 24 and 60 is 12.