Prime Factorization and Greatest Common Factor

6th Grade Mathematics Mr. Wong



A prime number is a whole number, greater than one, whose only two factors are one and itself.

Composite

A composite number is a whole number, greater than one, that is not a prime.



 $30 = 1 \cdot 30$ $30 = 2 \cdot 15$ $30 = 3 \cdot 10$ $30 = 5 \cdot 6$ What are the different ways you can multiply two numbers and get thirty?

Factors for 30 are 1,2,3,5,6,10,15,30

Prime Factoring Tree Find the prime factors of 78. **Each section** is factored until there are only 132 primes left.

2•3•13

Factoring by Primes Find the prime factors of –72.

 $-72 = -1 \cdot 72$ $-72 = -1 \cdot 2 \cdot 36$ $-72 = -1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 18$ $-72 = -1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 9$ $-72 = -1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$ $-72 = -1 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^2$

Factor out the smallest prime until you are left with just prime numbers.

Prime Factoring Tree Find the prime factors of 48. **Each section** is factored 74 until there are only 2 12primes left. $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$ $2^{4} \cdot 3$

Greatest Common Factors

The greatest common factor of two or more integers is the greatest number that is a factor of all the integers.

Greatest Common Factor of 42 and 80. 42 Make factor trees 80 for 42 and 80. 2•3•7 2 What factors do we 2•2•2•2•5 have in common GCF = 2with each other?

Greatest Common Factor of 56 and 72. Make factor trees 72 56 for 56 and 72. 2 23 2•2•2•3•3 2•2•2•7 What factors do we have in $GCF = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$ common with each other?