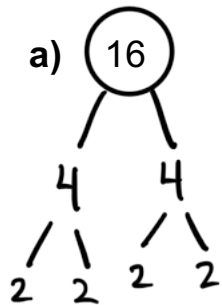


Classifying Whole Numbers – Review

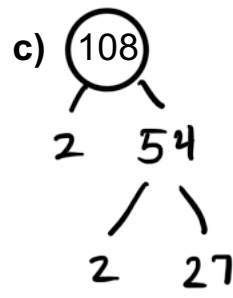
1. What are the prime factors of the numbers below. Use a factor tree and therefore statement to show your thinking.



∴ The prime factors of 16 are 2, 2, 2, 2



∴ The prime factors of 42 are 2, 3, 7



∴ The prime factors of 108 are 2, 2, 3, 3, 3

2. a) Define the term 'Prime Number'

- A prime number can only be the product of factors one and itself.
- Only a single long array can be made.

- b) Define the term 'Composite Number'

- A composite number has three or more factors.
- Multiple arrays can be made from composite numbers

Classifying Whole Numbers - Review (continued)

3. a) List the first 10 multiples of 5.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 ✓

- b) List the first 10 multiples of 10.

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 ✓

- g) How are the multiples of 5 and 10 related?

Why does that make sense?

Every second multiple of 5 is a multiple of 10. This makes sense because 5 doubled is 10.

4. a) List three examples of numbers with a digit sum of 4.

$$301 \quad 3 + 0 + 1 = 4$$

$$22 \quad 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$1012 \quad 1 + 0 + 1 + 2 = 4$$