Name	Date	
Name	Date	

1. Record the factors of the given numbers as multiplication sentences and as a list in order from least to greatest. Classify each as prime (P) or composite (C). The first problem is done for you.

	Multiplication Sentences	Factors	P or C
a.	8 1 × 4 = 8 2 × 4 = 8	The factors of 8 are: 1, 2, 4, and 8	С
b.	10 (xlo=10 2x5=10	The factors of 10 are:	C
C.	11 X =	The factors of 11 are:	P
d.	x 4 = 4 2x7 = 4	The factors of 14 are:	С
e.	17 \x I7 = 17	The factors of 17 are:	P
f.	1x20=20 2x10=20 4x5=7	The factors of 20 are:	\mathcal{C}
g.	1x22=22 2x11=22	The factors of 22 are:	C
h.	1×23=23	The factors of 23 are:	P
i.	25 1x 25=25 5x5=25	The factors of 25 are:	C
j.	1x26=26 2x13=26	The factors of 26 are:	C
k.	1x27 = 27 3×9 = 27	The factors of 27 are:	C
I.	1x28=28 2x14=28 4x7=28	The factors of 28 are:	C

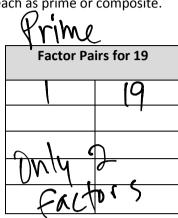


Lesson 22:

Find factor pairs for numbers to 100 and use understanding of factors to define prime and composite.

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2. Find all factors for the following numbers and classify as prime or composite. Explain your classification of each as prime or composite.



composite			
Factor Pairs for 21			
1	21		
3	7		
More 2 fa	than ctois		

Composite			
Factor Pairs for 24			
ı	24		
2	12		
3	8		
4	6		
Mor 2	e than		

- 3. Bryan says that only even numbers are composite.
 - a. List all of the odd numbers less than 20 in numerical order.

b. Use your list to show that Bryan's claim is false.

9 and 15 are odd, but they are also composite.

4. Julie has 27 grapes to divide evenly among 3 friends. She thinks there will be no leftovers. Use what you know about factor pairs to explain if Julie is correct.

Since 3×9=27, we know there will be no leftovers.



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Find factor pairs for numbers to 100 and use understanding of factors to define prime and composite.

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