Prime Numbers 5

(use calculator as directed by your teacher)

As you may have found out from the previous sheet, it is not necessary to test all possible factors of a number to see if it is prime. You only need to test for prime factors. This greatly improves our first method. Can we improve our method still further?

1.	Consider the number 36. All its multiplic	2 x 18 3 x 12 4 x 9	
	6 x 6 Apart from the special case of 1x36, what is the highest factor left in the list?		
2.	Here are all the multiplication facts for 60, Apart from the special case of 1x60, what	2 x 30 3 x 20 4 x 15 5 x 12 6 x 10	
3.	number itself). a) 12 b) 50 c) 48 c	highest factor you can find (apart from the d) 66 e) 35 f) 63) 44 k) 40 l) 96	
4.	Copy and complete this conclusion: "The highest factor of any number will always be equal to or less than		
exan	try 3, $133 \div 3 = 44r1$ 3try 5, $133 \div 5 = 26r3$ 5	2 is not a factor try next prime 3 is not a factor try next prime 5 is not a factor try next prime 7 is a factor therefore 133 is not prime	
exan	$\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{try 7, } 137 \div 7 = 19r4 & \mbox{try 11, } 137 \div 1 \\ \mbox{try 17, } 137 \div 17 = 8r1 & \mbox{try 19, } 137 \div 1 \\ \mbox{try 29, } 137 \div 29 = 4r21 & \mbox{try 31, } 137 \div 3 \\ \mbox{try 41, } 137 \div 41 = 3r14 & \mbox{try 53, } 137 \div 53 = 2r31 & \mbox{try 59, } 137 \div 5 \end{array}$	$9 = 7r4$ try 23, $137 \div 23 = 5r22$ $1 = 4r13$ try 37, $137 \div 37 = 3r26$ $3 = 3r8$ try 47, $137 \div 47 = 2r43$ $9 = 2r19$ try 61, $137 \div 61 = 2r15$ to try is 71 and is too big (over half of 137)	
5.			