

Factoring is “Un-Multiplying”

A-FAC 1

Instructions: Factor each number. (One factor has already been given, so you just need to find the missing factor.)

Factors
↙ ↘

1 $24 = \underline{6} \times \underline{4}$

2 $15 = \underline{3} \times \underline{5}$

3 $10 = \underline{2} \times \underline{5}$

4 $24 = \underline{3} \times \underline{8}$

5 $25 = \underline{5} \times \underline{5}$

6 $20 = \underline{5} \times \underline{4}$

7 $30 = \underline{10} \times \underline{3}$

8 $49 = \underline{7} \times \underline{7}$

9 $21 = \underline{3} \times \underline{7}$

10 $18 = \underline{9} \times \underline{2}$

11 $45 = \underline{9} \times \underline{5}$

12 $48 = \underline{6} \times \underline{8}$

13 $36 = \underline{6} \times \underline{6}$

14 $77 = \underline{7} \times \underline{11}$

15 $18 = \underline{3} \times \underline{6}$

16 $81 = \underline{9} \times \underline{9}$

17 $32 = \underline{4} \times \underline{8}$

18 $100 = \underline{2} \times \underline{50}$

19 $64 = \underline{8} \times \underline{8}$

20 $250 = \underline{50} \times \underline{5}$

21 $14 = \underline{2} \times \underline{7}$

22 $144 = \underline{12} \times \underline{12}$

Factoring: More Than One Answer

A-FAC 2

Instructions: List two different factor pairs that will multiply to give you the number shown.
(Do not use pairs that include the factor 1.)

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \quad 20 &= \underline{4} \times \underline{5} \\ 20 &= \underline{2} \times \underline{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \quad 24 &= \underline{4} \times \underline{6} \\ 24 &= \underline{3} \times \underline{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \quad 18 &= \underline{3} \times \underline{6} \\ 18 &= \underline{2} \times \underline{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \quad 16 &= \underline{4} \times \underline{4} \\ 16 &= \underline{2} \times \underline{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \quad 30 &= \underline{5} \times \underline{6} \\ 30 &= \underline{3} \times \underline{10} \\ &\text{or } 2 \times 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \quad 40 &= \underline{5} \times \underline{8} \\ 40 &= \underline{4} \times \underline{10} \\ &\text{or } 2 \times 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \quad 28 &= \underline{4} \times \underline{7} \\ 28 &= \underline{2} \times \underline{14} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \quad 32 &= \underline{4} \times \underline{8} \\ 32 &= \underline{2} \times \underline{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \quad 45 &= \underline{5} \times \underline{9} \\ 45 &= \underline{3} \times \underline{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 \quad 50 &= \underline{5} \times \underline{10} \\ 50 &= \underline{2} \times \underline{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11 \quad 36 &= \underline{6} \times \underline{6} \\ 36 &= \underline{4} \times \underline{9} \\ &\text{or } 3 \times 12 \\ &\text{or } 2 \times 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \quad 100 &= \underline{10} \times \underline{10} \\ 100 &= \underline{4} \times \underline{25} \\ &\text{or } 5 \times 20 \\ &\text{or } 2 \times 50 \end{aligned}$$

Finding Factors by Testing for Divisibility

A-FAC 3

Instructions: Test for divisibility by dividing the bigger number by the smaller number. If there is no remainder, then the smaller number you tested IS a factor of the bigger number. Mark the correct box.

Examples

Is 3 a factor of 15 ?

- Yes
 No

scratch work

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \text{ r}0 \\ 3 \overline{)15} \\ \underline{-15} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

no remainder, so 3 is a factor of 15

Is 7 a factor of 20 ?

- Yes
 No

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ r}6 \\ 7 \overline{)20} \\ \underline{-14} \\ 6 \end{array}$$

remainder! 7 is NOT a factor of 20

1 Is 2 a factor of 18 ?

- Yes
 No

2 Is 4 a factor of 16 ?

- Yes
 No

3 Is 3 a factor of 25 ?

- Yes
 No

4 Is 8 a factor of 18 ?

- Yes
 No

5 Is 7 a factor of 14 ?

- Yes
 No

6 Is 6 a factor of 30 ?

- Yes
 No

7 Is 3 a factor of 19 ?

- Yes
 No

8 Is 3 a factor of 21 ?

- Yes
 No

9 Is 6 a factor of 20 ?

- Yes
 No

10 Is 6 a factor of 40 ?

- Yes
 No

Using Divisibility Rules

A-FAC 4

Note: Testing for divisibility by dividing will always work, but sometimes it's not necessary. There are some rules about divisibility that you can sometimes use to quickly tell if a number is a factor of another number. This can be very helpful when you are testing larger numbers!

Divisibility Rules

1. If the last digit is even, then the number is divisible by 2.
2. If the sum of a number's digits is divisible by 3, then the number is divisible by 3.
3. If the last digit is a 0 or a 5, then the number is divisible by 5.
4. If the last digit is a 0, then the number is divisible by 10.

(There are other divisibility rules, but some are more work than just dividing with a calculator!)

Instructions: Use the divisibility rules to decide if the test number is a factor of the bigger number. Mark the correct box.

1 Is 2 a factor of 136 ?

- Yes
 No

2 Is 5 a factor of 182 ?

- Yes
 No

3 Is 2 a factor of 423 ?

- Yes
 No

4 Is 3 a factor of 141 ?

- Yes
 No

5 Is 5 a factor of 270 ?

- Yes
 No

6 Is 2 a factor of 712 ?

- Yes
 No

7 Is 3 a factor of 51 ?

- Yes
 No

8 Is 10 a factor of 330 ?

- Yes
 No

9 Is 3 a factor of 323 ?

- Yes
 No

10 Is 5 a factor of 995 ?

- Yes
 No

Finding All the Factors of a Number

A-FAC 5

Instructions: List all the factors of the number shown by doing a divisibility test for each number that is less than or equal to half of the number you are finding factors of. Using a calculator for the divisibility tests is recommended. Remember that 1 and the number itself are always factors. (Hint: You can also use a multiplication table to help you find all the factors.)

1 10 factor list: 1 2 5 10 _____

2 8 factor list: 1 2 4 8 _____

3 12 factor list: 1 2 3 4 6 12 _____

4 15 factor list: 1 3 5 15 _____

5 16 factor list: 1 2 4 8 16 _____

6 20 factor list: 1 2 4 5 10 20 _____

7 21 factor list: 1 3 7 21 _____

8 25 factor list: 1 5 25 _____

9 30 factor list: 1 2 3 5 6 10 15 30 _____