



Factors, multiples, primes and powers

- Writing numbers as the product of prime factors
- Using index notation
- Calculating approximate ranges for square roots and cube roots
- Using the index laws
- Using prime factors to find the highest common factor and lowest common multiple

Keywords

explanation 1a

explanation 1b

explanation 1c

- 1 a** Write down five multiples of 9 that are greater than 100.
- b** What is the smallest multiple of 9 that has no odd digits?
- c** Write down three multiples of 6 that are between 50 and 70.
- d** Write down all the multiples of 8 that are between 80 and 120.
- 2** Write down all the factors of each of these numbers.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| a 24 | b 30 | c 45 | d 64 |
| e 60 | f 81 | g 144 | h 154 |
- 3** Write which of the following are *not* prime numbers, and why.
17, 93, 71, 59, 87, 1, 91, 32
- 4** Write the prime factors of these numbers by using a factor tree.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| a 24 | b 72 | c 144 | d 256 |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
- 5** Write each of these numbers as the product of prime factors by using a factor tree.
- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a 42 | b 33 | c 24 | d 45 | e 53 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
- 6** Use a factor tree to write these numbers as the product of prime factors.
- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| a 360 | b 1020 | c 576 |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|

- 7** This fraction sum consists of four different digits and adds up to 1.

$$\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

Find five other possible fraction sums which add up to 1 and are each made from four different digits.

- 8** Think of a two-digit number where the tens digit is equal to the units digit. Show that this number is divisible by 11. Is this true for any two-digit number where the digits are the same? Try to prove it.

explanation 2

- 9** Write these without indices. The first one has been done for you.

a $16^5 = 16 \times 16 \times 16 \times 16 \times 16$

b 23^3

c 100^4

d 36^5

e 3^6

f 7^4

g 16^3

h 25^5

- 10** Copy and complete these.

a $4 = 2^{\square}$

b $27 = 3^{\square}$

c $16 = 2^{\square}$

d $625 = 5^{\square}$

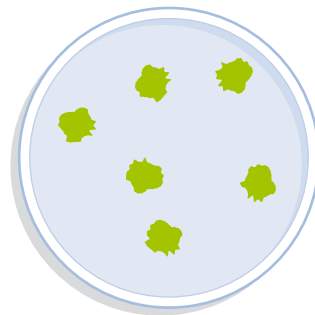
e $400 = \square^{\square}$

- 11** At the start of an experiment, a colony of bacteria contains 6 bacteria. Every hour, the colony doubles in size.

- a** Write down how many bacteria there are after 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours and 5 hours.

- b** Try to find a formula to work out how many bacteria there would be after any number of hours.

- c** How many would there be after 100 hours?



- 12** We can write 3 as $2^2 - 1$. Is $2^3 - 1$ a prime number?

Find two more prime numbers which can be written in the form $2^n - 1$ (a power of 2 minus 1). These are known as Mersenne primes.

explanation 3

13 Work these out using a calculator.

a $15^3 + 27^2$ **b** $26^3 - 17^3$ **c** $72^4 - 8^3$ **d** $101^3 + 92^3$
e $34^5 - 98^2$ **f** $67^3 + 33^2 - 24^3$ **g** $3(57^4 - 38^3)$ **h** $\frac{(8^6 - 4^5)}{2}$

14 a Work out the difference of these two squares: $83^2 - 71^2$.

b Now work out $(83 - 71)(83 + 71)$.

c Comment on your answers to parts **a** and **b**.

d Is this true for the difference of any two squares?
Investigate by choosing your own numbers.

15 Work these out without a calculator.

a $\sqrt{25} + \sqrt{64}$ **b** $\sqrt{121} - \sqrt{49}$ **c** $\sqrt{144} + \sqrt{81}$ **d** $\sqrt{100} - \sqrt{16}$

explanation 4a

explanation 4b

16 Work out these cube roots using the information given in the box.

Use your calculator to check the answers.

a $\sqrt[3]{64}$ **b** $\sqrt[3]{125}$
c $\sqrt[3]{4913}$ **d** $\sqrt[3]{1\,000\,000}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4^3 &= 64 \\
 5^3 &= 125 \\
 17^3 &= 4913 \\
 4913 \div 3 &= 1637.67 \\
 64 \div 3 &= 21.33 \\
 100^3 &= 1\,000\,000
 \end{aligned}$$

17 Imagine that the $\sqrt{\quad}$ button on your calculator is broken.

Use another method to estimate the value of these square roots.

Give each answer as an inequality involving numbers with 2 decimal places.

a $\sqrt{29}$ **b** $\sqrt{57}$ **c** $\sqrt{93}$ **d** $\sqrt{101}$

18 Using a similar method, estimate the value of $\sqrt[3]{20}$.

explanation 5a

explanation 5b

19 Write each expression as a single power of a number.

a $5^2 \times 5^9$

b $17^6 \div 17^3$

c $24^8 \div 24^7$

d $37^4 \times 37^6$

e $54^3 \times 54^6$

f $21^{12} \div 21^4$

g $26^{15} \times 26$

h $23^5 \div 23$

i $14^7 \div 14^5$

20 Simplify each expression, then use your calculator to work out the answer.

a $6^2 \times 6^3$

b $12^{13} \div 12^9$

c $5^3 \times 5^4$

d $4^{30} \div 4^{20}$

e $14^5 \div 14^2$

f $18^4 \times 18^1$

g $11^7 \div 11^3$

h $23^2 \times 23$

i $32^{16} \div 32^{14}$

21 Work these out without using a calculator.

a $11^8 \div 11^6$

b $10^5 \times 10^2$

c $7^9 \div 7^7$

d $18^{23} \div 18^{22}$

e $8^6 \div 8^4$

f $2^3 \times 2^1$

g $3^2 \times 3^2$

h $9^{11} \div 9^9$

i $1^2 \times 1^3$

22 Work these out without using a calculator.

a $16^8 \div 16^8$

b $2^{16} \div 2^{11}$

c $6^2 \div 6^0$

d $2^{13} \div 2^{15}$

e $1^4 \div 1^3$

f $3^7 \div 3^4$

23 Work these out without using a calculator. Show your working.

Remember to use BIDMAS.

a $(7 - 4)^2$

b $(2 + 3)^3$

c $(9 \div 3)^2$

d $(4 \times 3)^2$

e $(3 \times 5 - 11)^3$

f $(24 - 19 + 2)^2$

g $(48 - 92 \div 2)^4$

h $(108 \div 12 - 21 \div 7)^2$

24 Simplify these. (Remember to work from left to right when there are multiplications and divisions in a question.)

a $3^4 \times 3^7 \times 3^6$

b $6^5 \div 6^4 \times 6^2$

c $7^8 \times 7^8 \div 7^{15}$

d $9^{14} \div 9^7 \div 9^8$

e $4^7 \times 4^3 \div 4^8$

f $12^8 \div 12^5 \div 12^2$

explanation 6a

explanation 6b

25 Find the highest common factor (HCF) of each pair.

a 16 and 36

b 30 and 48

c 30 and 625

d 44 and 132

e 35 and 50

f 126 and 28

26 Find the lowest common multiple (LCM) of each pair.

a 8 and 28

b 15 and 48

c 7 and 54

d 8 and 63

e 12 and 9

f 16 and 6

27 Find the HCF and LCM of these pairs of numbers.

a 15 and 45

b 48 and 60

c 24 and 56

d 20 and 8

e 35 and 56

f 35 and 125

28 a Find the LCM of 12 and 16.

b Find the LCM of 20 and 40.

c Find the LCM of 30 and 42.

d Find the HCF of 22 and 42.

e Find the HCF of 132 and 156.

f Find the HCF of 144 and 30.

29 Identify the odd one out in each list of numbers and give a reason for your choice.

a 3, 15, 20, 30, 45

b 65, 90, 104, 135, 195

c 17, 29, 51, 79, 97

d 24, 108, 140, 96, 132