

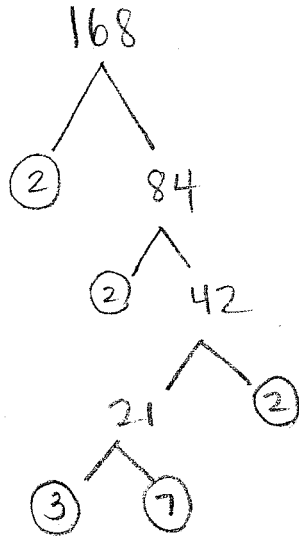
Prime Factorization + Factor Trees

TREE: * Take a number. Keep factoring until you are only left with primes.

PF ST: * Write out a "Prime Factorization Statement" (list all the primes in order = least \rightarrow greatest)

Ex. Use a factor tree to determine the PF statement for 168.

tree:



circle
Primes

* Even: can always $\div 2$

* odd: try $\div 3$, $\div 7$

list all primes
in order.

PF ST: $168 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$

OR

$$168 = 2^3 \times 3 \times 7$$



can use exponents for
multiple factors.

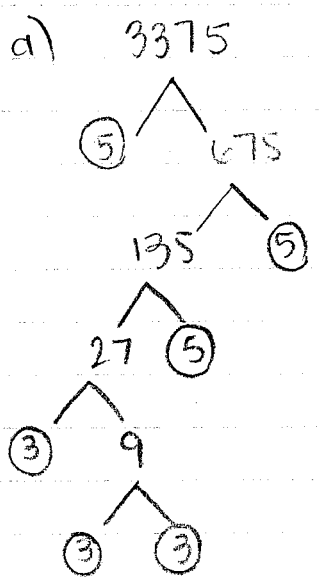
ART ②

We can PROVE a number is a:

① Perfect square \Rightarrow factors from a PF st can be arranged into 2 identical groups

② Perfect cube \Rightarrow factors from a PF st can be arranged into 3 identical groups.

Ex. Is this number a perfect square, perfect cube or neither?

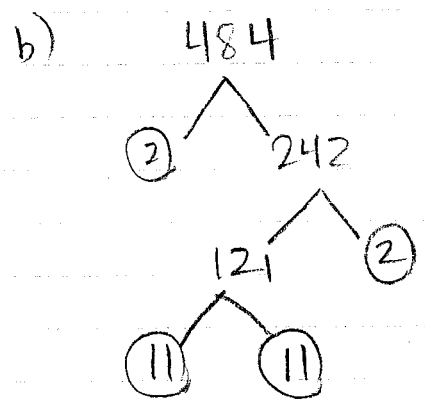


$3375 = \underline{3 \times 3 \times 3} \times \underline{5 \times 5 \times 5}$

$3375 = \underline{3 \times 5} \times \underline{3 \times 5} \times \underline{3 \times 5}$

3 identical groups

Perfect CUBE



$484 = \underline{2 \times 2} \times \underline{11 \times 11}$

$484 = \underline{2 \times 11} \times \underline{2 \times 11}$

2 identical groups

Perfect Square