## **Boardworks Elementary School Math**







(board works)

# Information



### Common core icons



This icon indicates a slide where the Standards for Mathematical Practice are being developed. Details of these are given in the Notes field.



Slides containing examples of mathematical modeling are marked with this stamp.



This icon indicates an opportunity for discussion or group work.



### The Standards for Mathematical Practice outlined in the

Common Core State Standards for Mathematics describe varieties of expertise that mathematics educators at all levels should seek to develop in their students.

These are:

- 1) Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- 2) Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- 3) Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- 4) Model with mathematics.
- 5) Use appropriate tools strategically.
- 6) Attend to precision.
- 7) Look for and make use of structure.
- 8) Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.



This icon indicates that the slide contains activities created in Flash. These activities are not editable.



This icon indicates teacher's notes in the Notes field.



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A factor divides a number exactly, without leaving a remainder.

Let's think about the number **18**.

Does **1** go into 18? How many times? How about **2**, **3**, **4** and **5**? Do any other numbers go into 18?

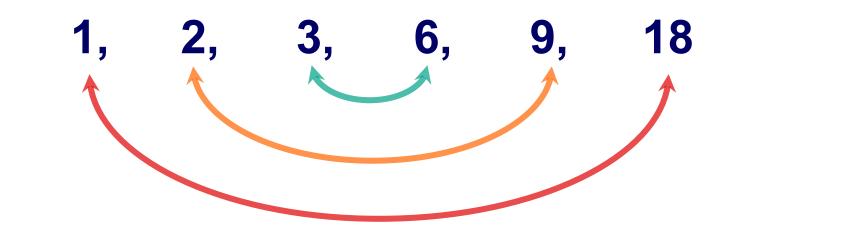
**Can you answer Alex's questions?** 

The numbers **1**, **2**, **3**, **6**, **9** and **18** go into 18. These are the **factors** of 18.





### Factors come in pairs. Let's look at the factors of 18 again:



1 × 18 = 18 2 × 9 = 18 3 × 6 = 18

18 has 6 factors, or 3 factor pairs.

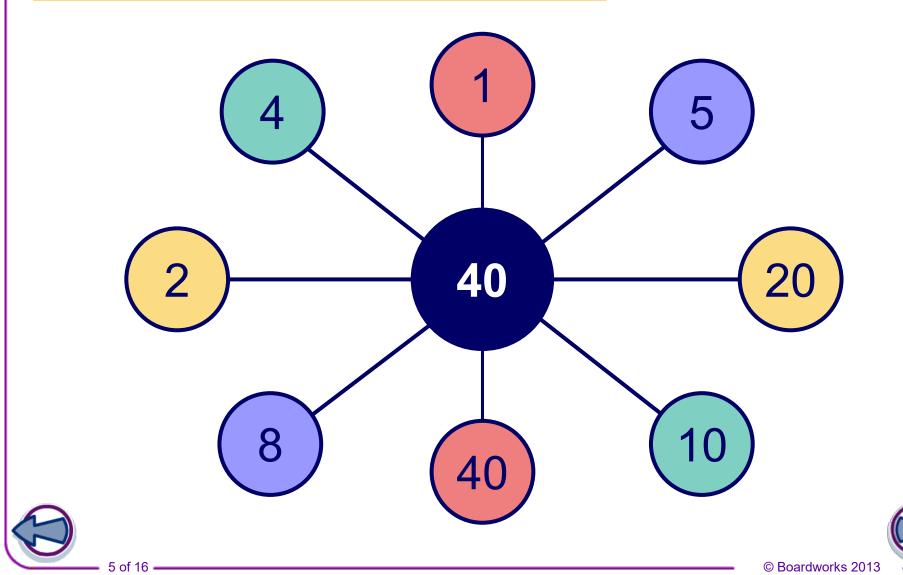




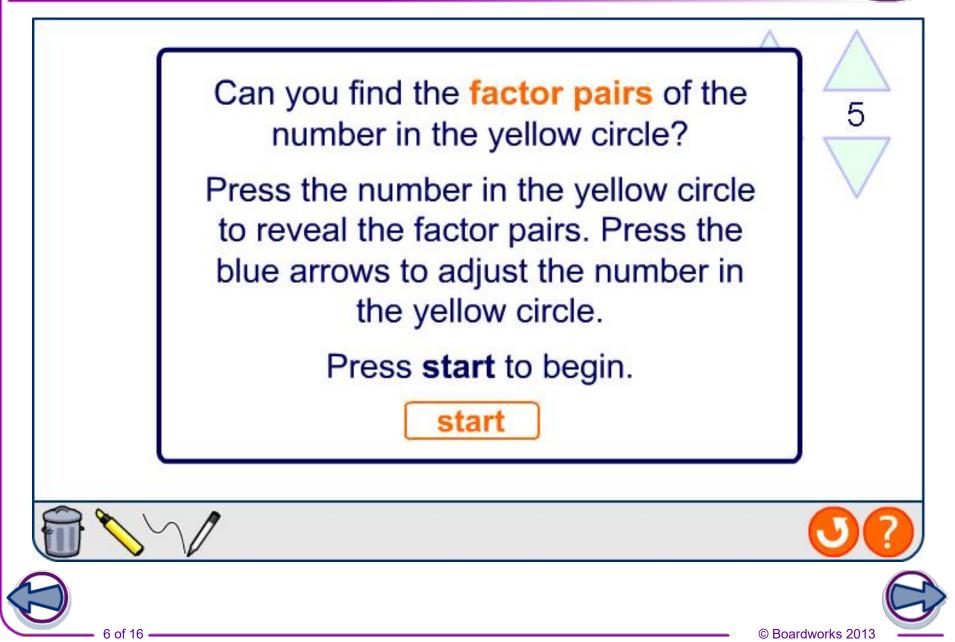
## Factors of 40



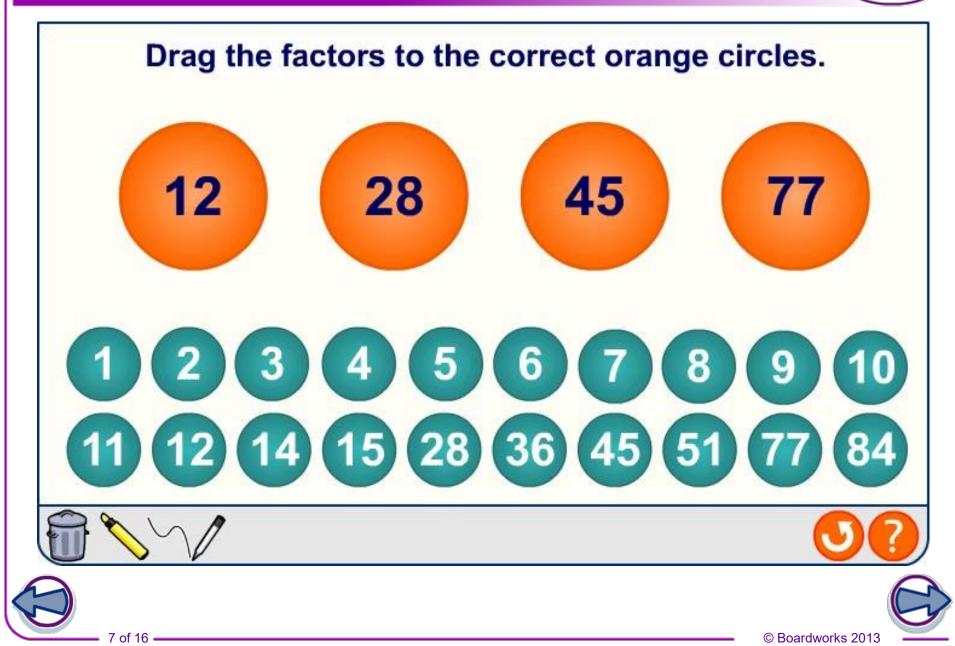
### **Can you find the factor pairs of 40?**













You might have noticed that some numbers have fewer factors than others. In fact, some only have **two** factors!

Let's think about the number 7. What are its factors?

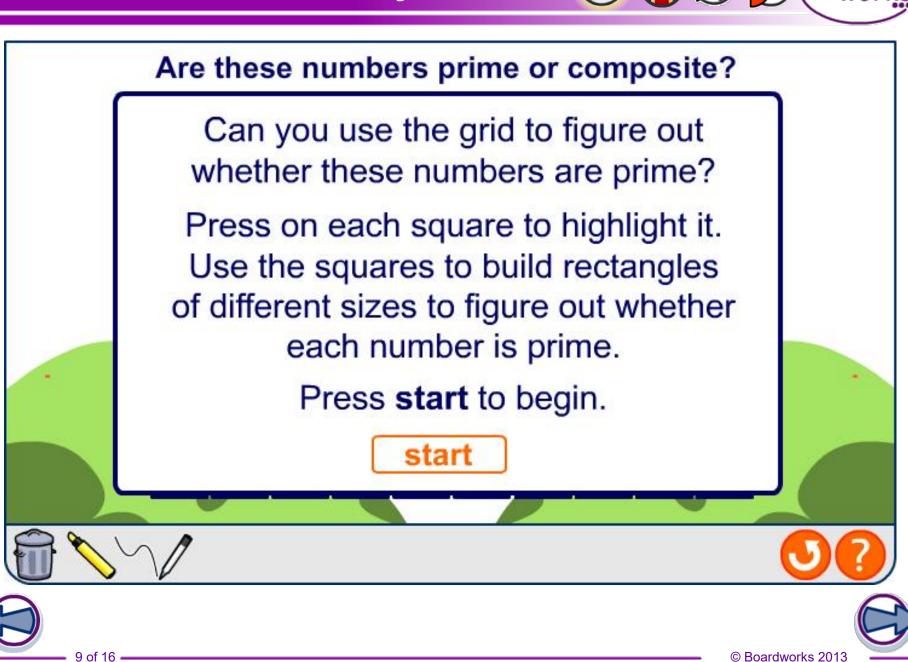
**1** and **7** 

When a number only has two factors, **1 and itself**, we call it a **prime number**.

7 is a prime number. Can you think of any other examples?

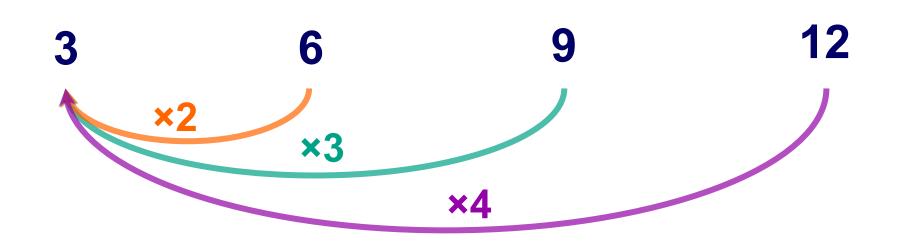


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When we multiply one number by another number, we say that the answer is a **multiple** of the original number.



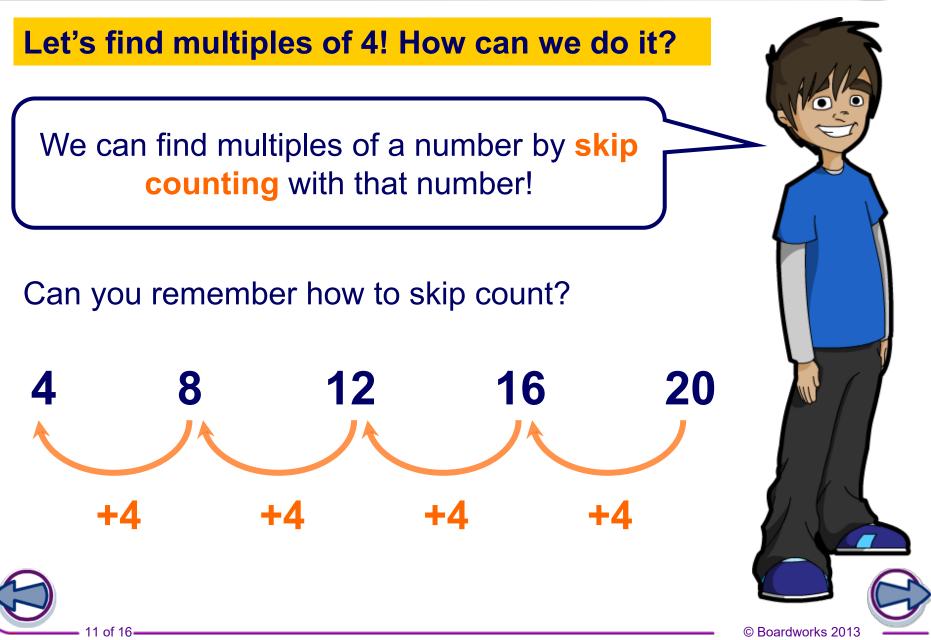
6, 9 and 12 are all **multiples** of 3.





# **Finding multiples**





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

clear all multiples □

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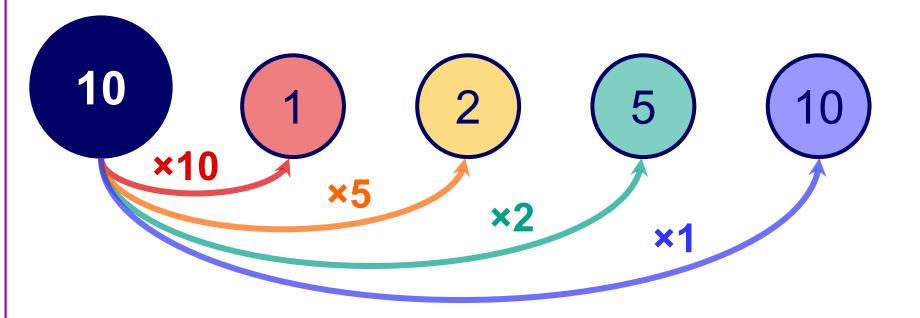


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Factors and multiples are related to each other!

Here are the factors of 10:

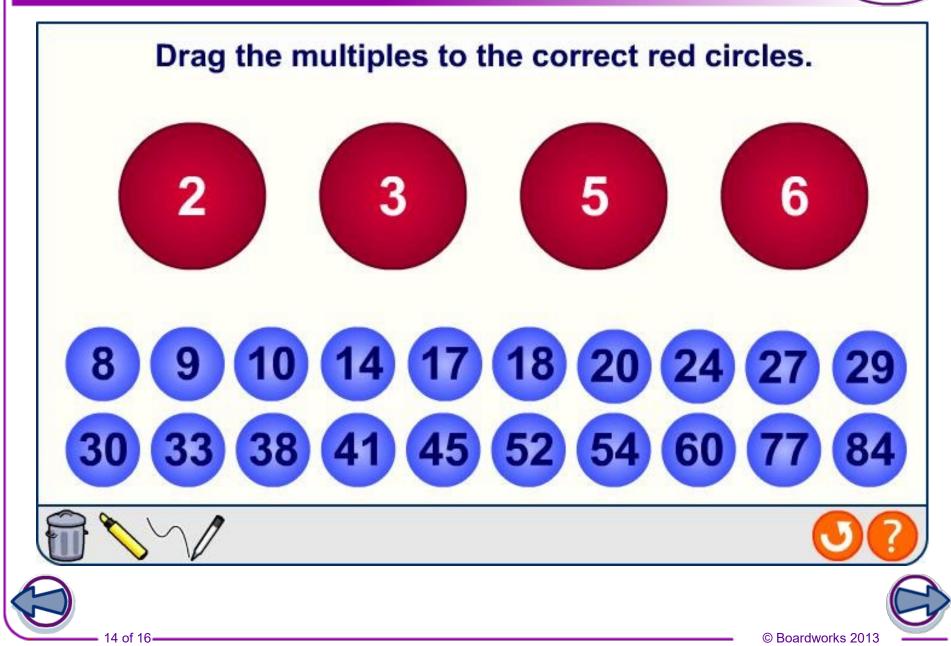


We can say that 10 is a **multiple** of each of its **factors**.









Nicole wants her classmates to guess the number she is thinking of. She decides to give them four clues.



- The number is between 1–100.
- The number has 4 factors.
- The number is a **multiple** of 23.
- Both **digits** in the largest factor are multiples of 2.

Can you guess Nicole's number?



board



