

CHAPTER 2. NATURAL NUMBERS (自然数)

- Even numbers (偶数) = are divisible by 2 (2,4,6,8,10,.....)
- Odd numbers (奇数) = are not divisible by 2 (1,3,5,7,9,.....)

Factors (因数) and Multiples (倍数)

例题 1: $30 = 1 \times 30$
 $= 2 \times 15$
 $= 3 \times 10$
 $= 5 \times 6$

- ★ 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30 are factors of 30.
- ★ Conversely, 30 are multiple of 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30.
- ★ The smallest factor always = 1
- ★ The largest factor always = the number itself (i.e.30)
- ★ The smallest multiple always = the number itself (i.e.30)

例题 2: List the factors of 23.

Solution: $23 = 1 \times 23$
 ➤ The factors of 23 are 1 and 23.

例题 3: List the multiple of 5.

Solution: The multiples of 5 are 5,10,15,20,25,30,.....

例题 4: Determine whether 8 is a factor of 104.

Solution: $104 \div 8 = 13$
 ➤ 104 is divisible by 8
 ➤ 8 is a factor of 104

Prime Numbers (质数) and Composite Numbers (合数)

- Prime Numbers = ONLY 2 different factors (1 and the number itself)
= 只能被1 及它本身整除
 - $2 = 1 \times 2$
 - $3 = 1 \times 3$
 - $5 = 1 \times 5$
 - 2,3,5 are PRIME NUMBERS.

CHAPTER 2. NATURAL NUMBERS (自然数)

- Composite Numbers = MORE than 2 different factors
= 除了1及它本身，还能被其他自然数整除
 - $4 = 1 \times 4$
 $= 2 \times 2$
 - 1, 2 and 4 are factors of 4.
 - 4 is COMPOSITE NUMBER.
 - **Number 1 is neither a prime number nor a composite number.**

Prime Factors (质因数)

- Prime Factors = The factor of a number is prime number.
例题 5: The factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
 - 2 and 3 are prime numbers, so we called it prime factors.
- Index Notation
 - a^n ← a = Base
 - ← n = Index
 - ← **read as a to the power of n**

例题 6: Express the following using index notation.

Solution: $7 \times 7 = 7^2$ (read as square of 7)

Solution: $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^3$ (read as cube of 2)

例题 7: Find the prime factors of 12.

Solution:
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)12} \\ \underline{2} \\ 0 \\ 2 \overline{)6} \\ \underline{2} \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

➤ 2 and 3 are prime factors of 12.

例题 8: Factorize 30 into prime factors.

Solution:
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)30} \\ \underline{2} \\ 0 \\ 3 \overline{)15} \\ \underline{3} \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{array}$$

➤ $30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$

例题 9: Express 28 as a product of prime factors using index notation.

Solution:
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)28} \\ \underline{2} \\ 0 \\ 2 \overline{)14} \\ \underline{2} \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{array}$$

➤ $28 = 2^2 \times 7$

Highest Common Factor (HCF) (最大公因数)

例题 10: Find the HCF of 36 and 90.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Solution:} \quad 2) \underline{36, 90} \\ \quad \quad \quad 3) \underline{18, 45} \\ \quad \quad \quad 3) \underline{6, 15} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad 2, 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ The HCF of 36 and 90} &= 2 \times 3 \times 3 \\ &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

例题 11: Find the HCF of 12 and 35.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Solution:} \quad 1) \underline{12, 35} \\ \quad \quad \quad 12, 35 \end{array}$$

$$\text{➤ The HCF of 12 and 35} = 1 \text{ (called as coprime numbers)}$$

Lowest Common Multiple (最小公倍数)

例题 12: Find the LCM of 30 and 36.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Solution:} \quad 2) \underline{30, 36} \\ \quad \quad \quad 3) \underline{15, 18} \\ \quad \quad \quad 5) \underline{5, 6} \\ \quad \quad \quad 6) \underline{1, 6} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad 1, 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ LCM OF 30 AND 36} &= 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 6 \\ &= 180 \end{aligned}$$