

Prime Time 1.1

divisor

A number that divides a given number leaving a zero remainder. For example, 5 is a divisor of 20 since $20 \div 5 = 4$ has a remainder of 0. A divisor of a given number is also known as a factor of that number. Another way to determine if 5 is a divisor of 20 is to ask whether there is a whole number that, when multiplied by 5, gives 20. The number is 4: $5 \times 4 = 20$.

factor

One of two or more whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product. For example, 13 and 4 are both factors of 52 because $13 \times 4 = 52$.

proper factors

All the factors of a number, except the number itself. For example, the proper factors of 16 are 1, 2, 4, and 8.

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composite number

A whole number with factors other than itself and 1 (that is, a whole number that is not prime). Some composite numbers are 6, 15, 20, and 1,001.

prime number

A number with exactly two factors, 1 and the number itself. Examples of primes are 11, 17, 53, and 101. The number 1 is not a prime number because it has only one factor.

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multiple

The product of a given whole number and another whole number. For example, some multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, and 12. Note that if a number is a multiple of 3, then 3 is a factor of the number. For example, 12 is a multiple of 3, and 3 is a factor of 12.

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factor pair

Two whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product. For example, the pair 13, 4 is a factor pair of 52 because $13 \times 4 = 52$.

square number

A number that is a result of the product of a number multiplied by itself. For example, 9 and 64 are square numbers because $9 = 3 \times 3$ and $64 = 8 \times 8$. A square number represents a number of square tiles that can be arranged to form a square.

