

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

**Prime Time Lesson 3.2 pages 46-47**

Find the prime factorization of 36.      Expanded Form= \_\_\_\_\_

Exponential Form = \_\_\_\_\_

Use the prime factorization of 36 to find all of its factors.

Find a multiple of 36. \_\_\_\_\_ What does the prime factorization of this multiple have in common with the prime factorization of 36?

Write the prime factorization of each number below using exponents.

a.  $10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$     b.  $100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$     c.  $1,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$     d.  $10,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

The numbers 10; 100; 1,000; 10,000 can be written as **powers of 10**.

$$10 = 10^1$$

$$100 = 10^2$$

$$1,000 = 10^3$$

$$10,000 = 10^4$$

How can you use the prime factorization of the powers of 10 to find the prime factorization of 270,000?

The prime factorization of a number is  $2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5$ . What is the number?           

Is  $2^2 \times 3$  a factor of the number?            Explain

Mari claims that  $2^5 \times 3^2 \times 5$  is a multiple of the number. Is she correct?  
           Explain.