



### 3.4 Greatest Common Factor (GCF): examples on pages 117-119

- **Tips:** Greatest Common Factor (GCF) = is the greatest common number between 2 or more numbers (**matching**)
- **Tips:** Relatively Prime = is when the only positive integer that evenly divides both numbers is 1 (one is not a prime number)

Use prime factorization to find the GCF of each set of numbers.

19. 15, 40

20. 12, 30

21. 21, 84

22. 8, 36, 100

23. 27, 45, 54

24. 15, 60, 126

### 3.5 Least Common Multiple (LCM): examples on pages 120-122

- **Tips:** To find the LCM use the highest power of each prime factor & variable

Use prime factorization to find the LCM of each set of numbers.

25. 12, 40

26. 18, 75

27. 14, 49

28. 8, 36, 100

29. 27, 45, 70

30. 15, 50, 63

### 3.9 Number Patterns: examples on pages 136-137

- **Tips:** To find a number pattern, calculate the difference between each number

Find the missing numbers in each sequence.

31. 5, \_\_\_\_, 13, 17, 21, \_\_\_\_, 29

32. 3, 4, 6, \_\_\_\_, 13, 18, \_\_\_\_

33. 8, 11, 17, 26, \_\_\_\_, 53, \_\_\_\_

Find the last two numbers in each sequence.

34. 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_

35. 2, 9, 23, 44, 72, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_

36. 2, 3, 5, 9, 17, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_