## Investigating Mystery Number Puzzles

To solve the puzzles you may need to think about more than one clue at a time.

Clues Workspace
(1) Puzzle A

Square number less than 100Sum of digits is a square numberTens digit is greater than the ones digit
$\square$
(2) Puzzle BMultiple of 21 less than $10 \times 21$, but greater than $4 \times 21$Difference between the hundreds digit and the tens digit $=3$Difference between the ones digit and the tens digit $=3$

$\square$
(3) Write 3 clues that will give the mystery number 85 .

## Puzzle C

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Factoring

Complete the number sentences with 3 factors other than 1. Do not use the same set of three factors more than once.
(1)

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
48=12 \times 2 \times 2 & 48 & =\square \times \square \times \square \\
48=\square \times \square \times \square
\end{array}
$$

2

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
150=\square \times \square \times \square & 150=\square \times \square \times \square \\
150=\square \times \square \times \square & 150=\square \times \square \times \square
\end{array}
$$

(3)

| $60=\square \times \square \times \square$ | 60 |
| :--- | :--- |$=\square \times \square \times \square$

4. Can 30 be written in more than one way with factors other than 1? Explain.

$$
30=\square \times \square \times \square \quad 30=\square \times \square \times \square
$$

# Finding Common Factors 

List all of the common factors for each pair of numbers.
(1) 24 and 48
$\qquad$

25 and 48
$\qquad$
(3) 26 and 48
$\qquad$

27 and 48
$\qquad$

28 and 48
$\qquad$
(6) What do you predict the common factors of 95 and 96 to be? Explain your prediction and then check to see if you found all of the common factors.

## Investigating Prime and Composite Numbers

Cross out the factors of the first number with a red $\times$.
Cross out the factors of the second number with a blue + .
List common factors other than 1. If there are none, write relatively prime.
(1) 48 and 60 common factors other than 1:

| 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 |

(2) 35 and 6 common factors other than 1:

| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |

(3) 80 and 63 . common factors other than 1:

| 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 |

## Writing a Number as the Product of Prime Factors

You can find the Greatest Common Factor (GCF) of two numbers by multiplying the prime factors common to both of them as shown below.

Example

$30=3 \times 2 \times 5$

$12=2 \times 2 \times 3$
$\mathrm{GCF}=6 \quad 2 \times 3=6$
(1)

36
45
$36=$ $\qquad$ $45=$ $\qquad$
Prime factors common to both: $\qquad$
GCF $=$
$\qquad$

$$
525=
$$

$\qquad$
Prime factors common to both: $\qquad$ GCF = $\qquad$

Name $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$

## Investigating Divisibility by 2, 5, and 10

Put a $\square$ in each true box.

| Divisible by $\ldots$ | $2 ?$ | $5 ?$ | 10? |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) | 465 | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| (2) | 986 | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| (3) | 3,680 | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| (4) | 14,285 | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

## Decide whether the statement is True ( $T$ ) or False ( F ) and put a in the correct box.

(5) If a number is divisible by 10 , it is ALWAYS divisible by

5 and 2. Give an example.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(6) If a number is divisible by 5 , it is ALWAYS divisible by 10 . Give an example

| $\mathbf{T}$ | $\mathbf{F}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | $\square$ |

$\qquad$

(7) If a number is divisible by 2 , it MAY be divisible by 5 .

$\qquad$
(3) If a number is divisible by 2 , it MAY be divisible by 10 . T F Give an example.


## Investigating Divisibility by 3, 6, and 9

Put a $\square$ in each true box.


## Use each of the digits 0,3 , and 6 once to make

 a 3-digit number that matches the clues.3
$\square$ Divisible by 3
Divisible by 9
$\square$ Not divisible by 6


8
Divisible by 3 and 9
Divisible by 6
Hundreds digit is greater than both the tens and ones digits

-
Divisible by 9
Divisible by 3 and 6
Ones digit is greater than both the tens and hundreds digits
$\square$

## Divisible by 6

Divisible by 3 and 9
Tens digit is greater than hundreds and ones digits
$\square$

