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| **Topic/Skill** | **Definition/Tips** | **Example**  **Topic: Factors and Multiples** |
| 1. Multiple | The result of multiplying a number by an integer.  The **times tables** of a number. | The first five multiples of 7 are: |
| 2. Factor | A number that **divides exactly** into another number without a remainder.  It is useful to write factors in pairs | The factors of 18 are:  The factor pairs of 18 are: |
| 3. Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) | The **smallest** number that is in the **times tables** of each of the numbers given. | The LCM of 3, 4 and 5 is 60 because it is the smallest number in the 3, 4 and 5 times tables. |
| 4. Highest Common Factor (HCF) | The **biggest** number that **divides exactly** into two or more numbers. | The HCF of 6 and 9 is 3 because it is the biggest number that divides into 6 and 9 exactly. |
| 5. Prime Number | A number with **exactly two factors**.  A number that can only be divided by itself and one.  The number **1 is not prime**, as it only has one factor, not two. | The first ten prime numbers are: |
| 6. Prime Factor | A factor which is a prime number. | The prime factors of 18 are: |
| 7. Product of Prime Factors | Finding out which **prime numbers multiply** together to make the **original** number.  Use a **prime factor tree.**  Also known as ‘prime factorisation’. |  |

**Knowledge Organiser**