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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:$$7, 14, 21, 28, 35$$ |
| 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:$$1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18$$The factor pairs of 18 are:$$1, 18$$$$2, 9$$$$3, 6$$ |
| 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:$$2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29$$ |
| 6. Prime Factor | A factor which is a prime number. | The prime factors of 18 are: $$2, 3$$ |
| 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**