Commutative Property *of* Multiplication

G5U1
L 2

Changing order of factors does not change the product.

6 x 2 = 12

2 x 6 = 12

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Composite Number

4

G5U1
L 6

2 x 2 *and* **4 x 1**

factors: 1, 2, 4

counting number with

more than two different factors

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G5U1
L 5

Divisibility Rule

a test to see if a number can be divided equally by another number.

372 3 + 7 + 2 = 12 ⟶ Divisible by 3

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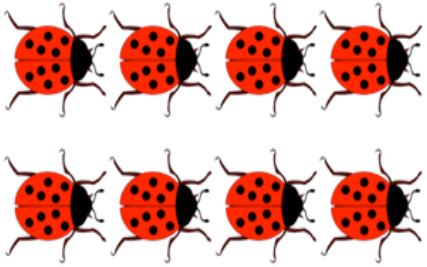
G5U1
L 4

Even Numbers



8 is an even number.
8 can be **divided by 2 with no remainder**

0, 2, 4, 6, 8,
10, 12, 14, 16, 18,
20, 22, 24, 26, 28,
and so on.

Exponent

G5U1
L 7

5^4

4 how many times the

5 ← base is used as a factor

5* 5* 5* 5

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Exponential Notation

G5U1
L 7

Show repeated multiplication by the same factor.

5^4

5* 5* 5* 5

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Factors Product

G5U1
L 2: 3:

2 or more numbers multiplied to give a product

$$2 * 3 * 4 = 24$$

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Factor Pair

G5U1
L 3

2 factors of a number whose product is that number

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 → 24

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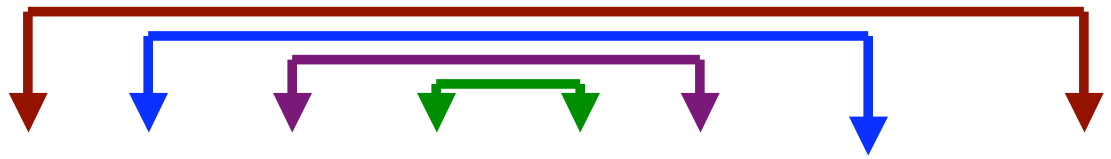
Factor Rainbow

G5U1
L 5



1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

Factor Rainbow for 24

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Factor String

G5U1
L 9

a counting number written as a sum of its factors

$24 = 2 * 3 * 4$

Length of 3

$24 = 2 * 2 * 2 * 3$

Length of 4

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G5U1
L 9

Name Collection Box

16

10 + 6

20 – 4

sixteen

two 8's

////////////////

equivalent names for the same number

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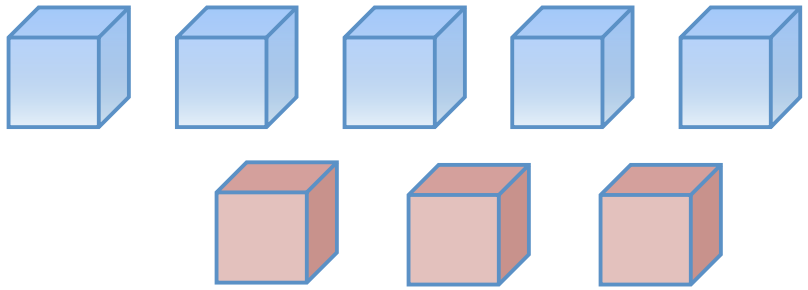
G5U1
L 2

Number Model



5 + 3 = 8

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Odd Number

G5U1
L 4

counting number that
cannot be divided by 2 evenly –
always has a remainder of 1

1, 3, 5, 7 .....

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Prime Factorization

G5U1
L 9

counting number expressed as product
of its prime factors

$2 * 2 * 2 * 3 * 3 = 72$

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G5U1
L 6

Prime Number

has exactly 2 factors - itself and 1

3, 5, 7, 11

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G5U1
L 6

Quotient

result of dividing one number by another

$24 \div 6 = 4$

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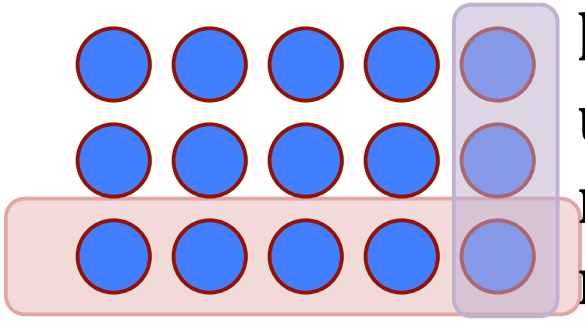
Rectangular Array

G5U1 L 2

$3 * 5 = 12$



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Remainder

G5U1 L 4

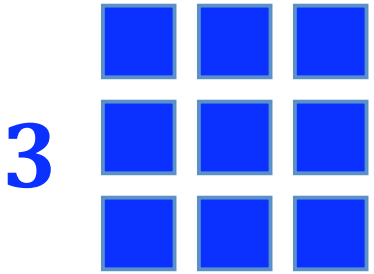
amount left over when one number is divided by another.

$28 / 12 = 2\ R\ 4$

Square Array

G5U1
L 7

rectangular array *with* the same number of rows *as* columns



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Square Number

G5U1
L 7

product of a counting number multiplied by itself

8 * 8 = 64

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Square Root

G5U1
L 8

the factor *which* multiplied by itself gives a

square number product

square number - 16 ⟶ square root - 4

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Turn Around Rule

G5U1
L 2

commutative property

for multiplication

$6 * 7 = 7 * 6$

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Unsquaring a number

G5U1
L 8

Find the square root.

Unsquare 64 → 8

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