Name

LESSON

# **Practice B**

For use with pages 179–183

#### Find the greatest common factor of the numbers.

1.	24, 60	2.	28, 70	3.	48, 80
4.	66, 71	5.	25, 42	6.	63, 49
Find the greatest common factor of the numbers. Then tell whether the numbers are relatively prime.					
7.	22, 64	8.	26, 65	9.	44, 47
10.	36, 48	11.	51, 68	12.	11, 98
Find the greatest common factor of the monomials.					
13.	$14m^2, 21m$	14.	$34n, 8n^2$	15.	$16t^3$ , $24t^2$
16.	$6x, 9x^2, 18x^3$	17.	$24y^2$ , $6y^2$ , $8y$	18.	$15a, 45a^2, 35a^4$
Tell whether the numbers are relatively prime.					
19.	210, 211	20.	62, 121	21.	81, 87
Find the greatest common factor of the monomials.					
22.	$32xy, 20y^2$	23.	$33pq, 55p^2q^2$	24.	$16abc^2$ , $28abc$
25.	$52d^2e, 12d^2f$	26.	$12rst, 42r^2s^3t^2, rt^5$	27.	$9xy^2z$ , $18y^3$ , $6x$

**28.** A baseball league forms using a total of 12 coaches, 78 players, 24 baseball bats, and 96 baseballs. What is the greatest number of teams that can be formed that have equal numbers of coaches, players, baseball bats, and baseballs?

- **29.** A food drive takes in a total of 63 cans of soup, 45 loaves of bread, 72 cans of spaghetti sauce, and 36 boxes of spaghetti. What is the greatest number of identical care packages that can be put together from the items obtained?
- **30.** Two numbers are relatively prime. If the first number is multiplied by 3, the result is divisible by 6. Must the second number be an odd number? Explain your reasoning.

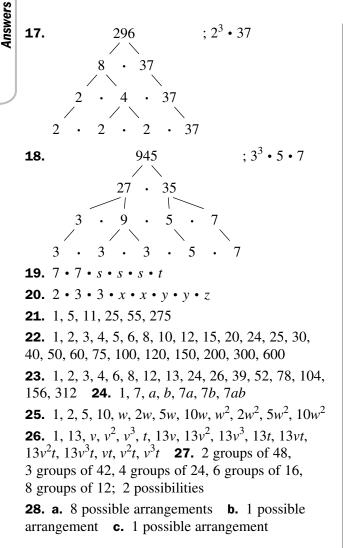
Chapter 4 Resource Book

**Pre-Algebra** 

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Lesson 4.2

## Lesson 4.1 continued



#### **Review for Mastery**

### **Problem Solving Workshop**

**1.** 1 • 36; 2 • 18; 3 • 12; 4 • 9; 6 • 6

2. 1 panel × 36 panels; 2 panels × 18 panels;
3 panels × 12 panels; 4 panels × 9 panels;
6 panels × 6 panels; 9 panels × 4 panels;
12 panels × 3 panels; 18 panels × 2 panels;
36 panels × 1 panel

3. 3 ft × 144 ft; 6 ft × 72 ft; 9 ft × 48 ft;
12 ft × 36 ft; 18 ft × 24 ft; 27 ft × 16 ft;
36 ft × 12 ft; 54 ft × 8 ft; 108 ft × 4 ft
4. 9 ft × 48 ft; 12 ft × 36 ft; 18 ft × 24 ft;
27 ft × 16 ft; 36 ft × 12 ft

#### **Challenge Practice**

**1.** 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 18, 22, 33, 36, 44, 66, 99, 132, 198, 396 **2.** 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 25, 27, 45, 75, 135, 225, 675 **3.** 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14, 20, 28, 35, 40, 49, 56, 70, 98, 140, 196, 245, 280, 392, 490, 980, 1960 **4.** 1, 2, 3, 6, m, 2m, 3m, 6m,  $m^2$ ,  $2m^2$ ,  $3m^2$ ,  $6m^2$ ,  $m^3$ ,  $2m^3$ ,  $3m^3$ ,  $6m^3$ , n, 2n, 3n, 6n, mn, 2mn, 3mn, 6mn,  $m^2n$ ,  $2m^2n$ ,  $3m^2n$ ,  $6m^2n$ ,  $m^3n$ , 5. 1, 3, 5, 15, a, 3a, 5a, 15a,  $a^2$ ,  $3a^2$ ,  $5a^2b$ ,  $5a^2b$ ,  $15a^2b$ ,  $b^2$ ,  $3a^2b^2$ ,  $5a^2b^2$ ,  $15a^2b^2$ ,  $ab^2$ ,  $3a^2b^2$ ,  $5a^2b^2$ ,  $15a^2b^2$ ,  $a^2b^2$ ,  $3a^2b^2$ ,  $5a^2b^2$ ,  $15a^2b^2$ 

6. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, m, 2m, 3m, 4m, 6m, 12m, n, 2n, 3n, 4n, 6n, 12n, p, 2p, 3p, 4p, 6p, 12p, mn, 2mn, 3mn, 4mn, 6mn, 12mn, mp, 2mp, 3mp, 4mp, 6mp, 12mp, np, 2np, 3np, 4np, 6np, 12np, mnp, 2mnp, 3mnp, 4mnp, 6mnp, 12mnp
7. 3, 7, 31, 127
8. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12; *Sample examples:* 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24 are all factors of 48. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24 are all factors of 72.

**9.** composite; 11 • 13 • 23

## Lesson 4.2

### **Practice A**

**1.** 2, 3, or 6 **2.** Sample answer: 4 and 15 **3.** 8 **4.** 7 **5.** 7 **6.** 11 **7.** 6 **8.** 2 **9.** 4 **10.** 18 **11.** 14 **12.** 3; not relatively prime **13.** 3; not relatively prime **14.** 1; relatively prime **15.** 1; relatively prime **16.** 13; not relatively prime **17.** 1; relatively prime **18.** 3x **19.** 4 **20.** 16y **21.**  $7r^2$  **22.**  $9s^3$ **23.**  $11z^2$  **24.** no **25.** yes **26.** no **27. a.** 6 = 2 • 3; 12 = 2 • 2 • 3; 4 = 2 • 2; 8 = 2 • 2 • 2 **b.** The common prime factor is 2. **c.** 2 **28.** 6 fruit baskets

#### **Practice B**

**1.** 12 **2.** 14 **3.** 16 **4.** 1 **5.** 1 **6.** 7

- **7.** 2; not relatively prime
- 8. 13; not relatively prime

## Lesson 4.2 continued

- **9.** 1; relatively prime
- **10.** 12; not relatively prime
- **11.** 17; not relatively prime
- **12.** 1; relatively prime **13.** 7*m* **14.** 2*n*
- **15.** 8t<sup>2</sup> **16.** 3x **17.** 2y **18.** 5a
- **19.** relatively prime **20.** relatively prime
- **21.** not relatively prime **22.** 4y **23.** 11pq
- **24.** 4*abc* **25.** 4*d*<sup>2</sup> **26.** *rt* **27.** 3
- **28.** 6 teams **29.** 9 care packages

**30.** Yes; the first number times 3 is divisible by 6, so the first number is also divisible by 2. The second number cannot also be divisible by 2. So, it must be an odd number.

#### **Practice C**

- **1.** 120 **2.** 110 **3.** 28 **4.** 23 **5.** 37 **6.** 3
- **7.** 3; not relatively prime
- **8.** 6; not relatively prime **9.** 1; relatively prime
- **10.** 1; relatively prime
- **11.** 23; not relatively prime
- **12.** 1; relatively prime **13.**  $9z^4$  **14.** 2r
- **15.** 22*ab* **16.** 5*x* **17.** 1 **18.** 19
- **19.** relatively prime **20.** not relatively prime
- **21.** relatively prime **22.** 2 **23.** 1 **24.**  $xz^2$
- **25.**  $12rs^2t^2$  **26.**  $55b^3c^5d^7$  **27.**  $28q^2r^4s^4t^2$

**28.** 8; *Sample answer:* yes, this makes sense because the common factors of 64, 48, and 56 are 1, 2, 4, and 8. So, the boss must have wanted 2, 4, or 8 identical packages. Joe could make 4 identical packages by combining pairs of his 8 packages, or he could make 2 identical packages by combining 2 groups of 4 packages.

**29.** The second number is not a multiple of 2 or 3.

**30.** No; *Sample answer:* if 8 is a factor of the first number, then 2 is a factor of the first number. Because 2 is also a factor of 54, then 2 would be a common factor of the numbers. This cannot be true, because the GCF is 27, which does not have a factor of 2.

#### **Review for Mastery**

- **1.** 27 **2.** 12 **3.** 7 **4.** 15
- **5.** 3; not relatively prime
- 6. 17; not relatively prime

**7.** 1; relatively prime

**8.** 12; not relatively prime **9.** 25*ab* **10.** 6*x* 

**11.**  $15y^4$  **12.** 3xy

#### **Challenge Practice**

- **1.** not relatively prime **2.** not relatively prime
- **3.** relatively prime **4.** 4ab **5.** *m* **6.**  $w^2$
- **7.** Sample answer: 101, 102
- **8.** Sample answer: 150, 210

**9.** Sample answer: b and c can be, but do not have to be relatively prime. Consider a = 6, b = 5, and c = 35; b and c are not relatively prime. Consider a = 3, b = 5, c = 2; b and c are relatively prime.

## Lesson 4.3

#### **Practice A**

<b>1.</b> yes <b>2.</b> no <b>3.</b> no
<b>4.</b> Sample answer: $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}$
<b>5.</b> <i>Sample answer:</i> $\frac{6}{16}, \frac{9}{24}$
<b>6.</b> Sample answer: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{12}{24}$
<b>7.</b> Sample answer: $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{14}{42}$
<b>8.</b> Sample answer: $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{20}$
<b>9.</b> Sample answer: $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{12}$ <b>10.</b> $\frac{1}{2}$ <b>11.</b> $\frac{3}{4}$
<b>12.</b> $\frac{7}{8}$ <b>13.</b> $\frac{2}{3}$ <b>14.</b> $\frac{4}{5}$ <b>15.</b> $\frac{7}{9}$ <b>16.</b> $\frac{4}{9}$
<b>17.</b> a. $\frac{3}{5}$ b. $\frac{2}{5}$ <b>18.</b> $\frac{xy^3}{3}$ <b>19.</b> $\frac{2a^3}{9}$ <b>20.</b> $\frac{16}{9s^2t}$
<b>21.</b> $\frac{2}{v}$ <b>22.</b> $\frac{61g}{4h^2}$ <b>23.</b> $\frac{10n^2}{7}$ <b>24.</b> $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$ ; no
<b>25.</b> $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{7}$ ; yes <b>26.</b> $\frac{7}{9}, \frac{7}{9}$ ; yes

#### **Practice B**

**1.** no **2.** yes **3.** no **4.** Sample answer:  $\frac{10}{28}, \frac{15}{42}$  **5.** Sample answer:  $\frac{14}{32}, \frac{21}{48}$  **6.** Sample answer:  $\frac{9}{10}, \frac{27}{30}$  **7.** Sample answer:  $\frac{11}{17}, \frac{33}{51}$  **8.** Sample answer:  $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{28}{70}$ **9.** Sample answer:  $\frac{6}{23}, \frac{24}{92}$  **10.**  $\frac{7}{8}$