1. (i) Complete the factor finding method for 12

$12 = 1 \times 12$

$= 2 \times \ldots$

$= 3 \times \ldots$

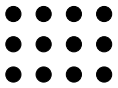
$= 4 \times \ldots$

$= 5 \times \ldots$

$= 6 \times \ldots$

You may use these **top tips**

(1) Use half and double trick.

(2) Draw rectangles e.g. 

(3) Stop when height $\geqslant$ width

(ii) Write down all the factor pairs of 12 .....

2. (i) Complete the factor finding method for 22

$22 = 1 \times 22$

$= 2 \times \ldots$

$= 3 \times \ldots$

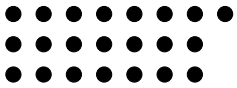
$= 4 \times \ldots$

$= 5 \times \ldots$

$= 6 \times \ldots$

You may use these **top tips**

(1) Use half and double trick.

(2) Draw rectangles e.g. 

(3) Stop when height $\geqslant$ width

(ii) Write down all the factor pairs of 22 .....

3. (i) Complete the factor finding method for 25

$25 = 1 \times 25$

$= 2 \times \ldots$

$= 3 \times \ldots$

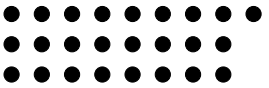
$= 4 \times \ldots$

$= 5 \times \ldots$

$= 6 \times \ldots$

You may use these **top tips**

(1) Use half and double trick.

(2) Draw rectangles e.g. 

(3) Stop when height $\geqslant$ width

(ii) Write down all the factor pairs of 25 .....

4. (i) Complete the factor finding method for 40

$40 = 1 \times 40$

$= 2 \times \ldots$

$= 3 \times \ldots$

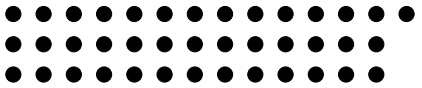
$= 4 \times \ldots$

$= 5 \times \ldots$

$= 6 \times \ldots$

You may use these **top tips**

(1) Use half and double trick.

(2) Draw rectangles e.g. 

(3) Stop when height $\geqslant$ width

(ii) Write down all the factor pairs of 40 .....

Answers

1. (ii) 1×12, 2×6, 3×4
2. (ii) 1×22, 2×11
3. (ii) 1×25, 5×5
4. (ii) 1×40, 2×20, 4×10, 5×8