1. Prime factorization of a number means:

   a) Factors of a prime number

   b) Every factor of the number is a prime number

   c) Both a and b

   d) None of the above

   Answer: (b).

2. A composite number means:

   a) The number is a product of two numbers

   b) The number is a division of two numbers

   c) The number has more than two factors

   d) The number is a factor of itself

   Answer: (c).

3. What is the LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) of 5 and 15?

   Answer: 15.
   15 is divisible by 5, thus the LCM is 15.

4. What is the LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) of 12 and 18?

   Answer: 36.
   12 = 2 x 2 x 3
   18 = 2 x 3 x 3
   LCM = 2 x 3 x 2 x 3 = 36

5. What is the LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) of 26 and 39?

   Answer: 78
   26 = 2 x 13
   39 = 3 x 13
   LCM = 13 x 2 x 3 = 78

6. What is the LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) of 12, 16 and 20?

   Answer: 240
   12 = 2 x 2 x 3
   16 = 2 x 2 x 2 x 2
   20 = 2 x 2 x 5
   LCM = 2 x 2 x 3 x 2 x 2 x 5 = 240

7. What is the HCF (Highest Common Factor) of 7 and 21?

   Answer: 7
   21 is divisible by 7, thus the HCF is 7.

8. What is the HCF (Highest Common Factor) of 55 and 77?

Answer: 11
55 = 5 x 11
77 = 7 x 11
HCF = 11

9. What is the HCF (Highest Common Factor) of 81 and 108?

Answer: 27
81 = 3 x 3 x 3 x 3
108 = 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 x 3
HCF = 3 x 3 x 3 = 27

How did you do? If you didn't do well, watch the following videos and try again!

- Prime Factorization
- LCM using Prime Factorization
- HCF Prime Factorization
- Fun with LCM and HCF