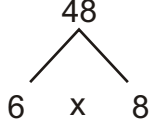
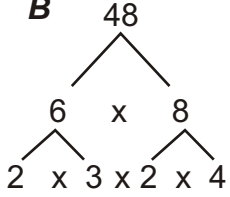
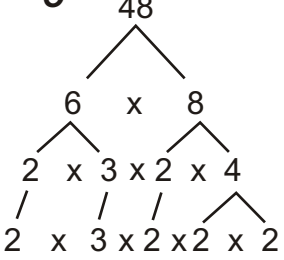


Factor Trees

Making a factor tree is the process of taking any prime number and “breaking it down” into all prime factors as the example illustrates below.

<p>A</p> 	<p>B</p> 	<p>C</p> 
<p>6 and 8 are both composite so they must be broken down further.</p>	<p>The bottom row still has one composite number which has to be broken down which is the 4. Look at step C and note how the number four branches off into two prime numbers. The prime numbers from the previous row were dropped straight down using only a single line.</p>	<p>Express all of the numbers located in the bottom row in exponential form. Start with the smaller numbers to the largest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$2^4 \cdot 3$</p> <p>Solve the expression to see if it equals the value you started with to check your answer!</p>

Directions: Create a factor tree for each of the following numbers and express each answer in exponential form.

1) 45

$3^2 \cdot 5$

2) 32

2^5

3) 42

$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$

4) 150

$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2$

5) 2,450

$2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2$

6) 800

$2^5 \cdot 5^2$

7) 48

$$2^4 \cdot 3$$

8) 60

$$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

9) 248

$$2^3 \cdot 31$$

10) 84

$$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$$

11) 88

$$2^3 \cdot 11$$

12) 72

$$2^3 \cdot 3^2$$

13) 128

$$2^7$$

14) 51

$$3 \cdot 17$$

15) 99

$$3^2 \cdot 11$$

16) 220

$$2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$$

17) 32

$$2^5$$

18) 54

$$2 \cdot 3^3$$

19) 24

$$2^3 \cdot 3$$

20) 50

$$2 \cdot 5^2$$

