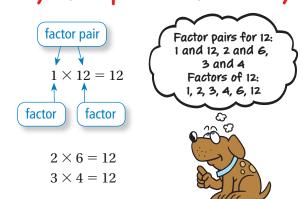
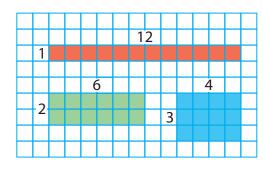
# Key Concept and Vocabulary



#### **Visual Model**

The side lengths of rectangles with an area of 12 square units represent the factor pairs for 12.



 $A1 \times 12$ rectangle and a  $12 \times 1$ rectangle both give the factor pair 1 and 12.

### **Skill Examples**

- **1.** Factors of 1: 1
- **2.** Factors of 8: 1, 2, 4, 8
- **3.** Factors of 7: 1, 7
- **4.** Factors of 15: 1, 3, 5, 15
- **5.** Factors of 29: 1, 29

#### **Application Example**

**6.** A car show director wants to organize 24 cars into a rectangular array. How many different arrays can he make?

There are 4 factor pairs for 24.

You can use each factor pair to make 2 arrays.

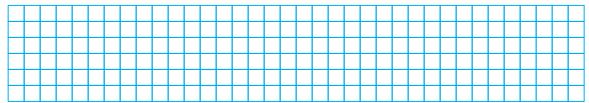
$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

He can make 8 different arrays.

## PRACTICE MAKES PURR-FECT®

Check your answers at BigIdeasMath.com. —

**7.** Draw rectangles to find the factor pairs for 16.



Find the factor pairs for the number.

- **8.** 6
- **9.** 11
- **10.** 30

List the factors of the number.

- **12.** 20 \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** 18 \_\_\_\_\_
- **14. STEPPING STONE** You want to organize 10 pebbles into a rectangular array on a stepping stone. How many different arrays can you make?
- **15. POSTERS** You have 40 posters to hang in a rectangular array on a wall. You do not have room for more than 8 posters in each row or column. What are the possible numbers of posters you can hang in each row? Explain.