質數與質因數分解 Prime Number and Prime Factorization

1. 複習質數與合數

 $6 = 2 \times 3 \Rightarrow 6$ is composite.

 $5 \Rightarrow 5 \text{ is prime.}$

Note: 1 is not prime or composite.

prime number(質數): A number has only two factors(1 and itself).

composite number(合數): A number has more than two factors.

2.100 以內的質數

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Goal: Find all prime numbers up to 100.

Step 1: Which number is not prime or composite?

Step 2: The number 2 is prime. The numbers which are multiples of 2 are composite. Cross out the all the composite numbers that are multiples of 2.

Step 3: The number 3 is prime. The numbers which are multiples of 3 are composite. Cross out the all the composite numbers that are multiples of 3.

Step 4: The number 5 is prime. The numbers which are multiples of 5 are composite. Cross out the all the composite numbers that are multiples of 5.

Step 5: The number 7 is prime. The numbers which are multiples of 7 are composite. Cross out the all the composite numbers that are multiples of 7.

Step 6: The number 11 is prime. The numbers which are multiples of 11 are composite.

Cross out the all the composite numbers that are multiples of 11 and what do you find?

3. prime factor(質因數) = prime + factor

- (1) Which are prime numbers?
- (A) 4
- (B) 5 (C)6
- (D) 7

- (2) Which are factors of 20?
- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (D)7

- (3) Which is a prime factor of 20?
- (A)4
- (B) 5
- (C)6 (D) 7

(C)6

4. 質因數分解(prime factorization):將合數拆解成質因數的連乘積。

We can use short division(短除法) to find the prime factorization of a number.

3

$$72 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

5. 標準分解式(prime factorization in exponent form):

將質因數分解寫成指數的形式,並將相異質因數由小排到大。

 $72 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 2^{\square} \times 3^{\square}$

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Find the prime factorization of 75 in exponent form.

Exercise.

Find the prime factorization of 48 in exponent form.

一、設計理念:

- 1. 學生在國小階段已經學過因數、倍數、公因數、公倍數、質數、合數、短除法等概念,而本章節開頭已複習過因數與倍數。本單元學習單發展複習過去所學概念後,主要發展的概念為(1)找出 100 以內的質數 (2)質因數分解與標準分解式。
- 2. 由於質因數分解及標準分解式的定義較為困難,故以中文呈現,其他部分則以英文呈現。
- 3. 質數和合數正式的說法為 prime number 和 composite number,但有時會將省略 number 一字,故"2 is a prime number."和"2 is prime"兩種說法皆正確。同理,我們也可以說"4 is a composite number."或"4 is composite."。
- 4. 國家教育研究院將標準分解式翻譯為 standard factorization,但國外課本鮮少如此表示。國外課本會將質因數分解後是否以指數表示皆稱為 prime factorization,或是如果特別強調要寫為標準分解式,則會以"using exponential notation"這類的用詞來呈現。本學習單統一使用"prime factorization in exponent form"表示標準分解式。
- 5. composite[kəm`pazɪt]這個字中第二個音節的 o 發音為[a],和動詞 compose(組成)[kəm`poz] 第二個音節的 o 發音為[o]不同。
- 6. exponent[ɪk`sponənt](名詞)重音在第二個音節,與 exponential[ˌɛkspo`nɛnʃəl](形容詞)重音在第三個音節不同。
- 7. 在美國幾乎不使用短除法,而是使用樹狀圖法(factor tree),部分教科書稱短除法為 short division,也有另一部分的教科書所定義的 short division 是只做一次除法才算,而短除法的過程中連續操作除法則稱為 continuous division。

8.	在操作短除法的過程中	',可以使月	用以下句型:		
	is divisible by	, and	divided by	equals	

二、英文詞彙:

中文	英文	
因數	factor	
倍數	multiple	
質數	prime number	
合數	composite number	
質因數	prime factor	
質因數分解	prime factorization	
標準分解式	prime factorization in exponent form	
短除法	short division	

三、數學英文用法:

數學表示法	英文
2^7	two to the power of seven

四、教學參考範例:(範例從第2點開始)

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	我們剛複習完質數和合數的概念後,接下來我們想要找出 100 以內的所有質數。
1	We want to use the following table to find out all prime numbers up to 100. Let us begin! If a
	number is not a prime, then we cross it out.
2	Step 1, there is a special number. The number is not prime or composite. Which number
2	is it? The number is 1. We know that 1 is not a prime, so we cross it out.
	Step 2, the number 2 is prime, so that is what we want. Then, we know that the numbers
	which are multiples of 2 are composite, which are not the numbers we want to find. 我們知道
3	除了2以外,其他2的倍數一定都是合數,因為至少這些數字都會有一個因數是2,
3	所以我們都需要刪除。We cross out every multiple of 2 after 2. So, the numbers we cross
	out are 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and so on. The last number we cross out is number 100.藉由上面的步
	驟,我們就把所有2的倍數全部刪除了。
	Step 3, we follow the same way as step 2. The number 3 is prime, so we keep the
	number. The number we cross out all multiples of 3 after 3. So, the number we cross out are
4	3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and so on. The last number we cross out is number 99. 到這邊為止,3 的倍
	數也都被我們刪除了。有些數字可能被我們刪除重複刪除到,但因為被刪除的數我們
	確定一定不是質數,所以不管他被刪除幾次都不影響結果。
	Step 4, step 5 and step 6 can also follow the same way. What is different when you do
5	the step 6? All multiples of 11 after 11 have already been cross out. The multiples of the
3	numbers which are greater than 11 also have already been cross out, so the rest numbers are
	all prime.所以按照上面的步驟,我們就找完所有小於 100 的質數了。

五、引入語言使用建議:

第1段	先用中文讓學生了解我們接下來的操作目的,再用英文簡單說明, cross out 可
	以同時利用動作讓學生了解。
第2段	由於在第一大題我們已經提過1既不適質數也不是合數,所以在這裡我們將前
	段的質數句改為疑問句,詢問學生前面教過的內容,故全段採用英文。
炼 o cn	中間用中文解釋我們需要刪除其他2的倍數的原因,其他部分透過直接操作,
第3段	以英文呈現學生仍然可透過正在操作的過程了解課程內容。
第4段	和步驟 2 操作雷同,所以前段全部採英文,後段先用中文簡單小結目前的操
	作,並用中文做補充說明。
给 5 卯	步驟 4、5、6 與前面皆雷同,故用英文敘述,並用中文最後總結目前已經操作
第5段	的過程。

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