

# Prime and Composite Numbers

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# Learning Objectives

- Understand the definitions of prime and composite numbers.
- Identify prime numbers using divisibility rules.
- Distinguish between prime and composite numbers with examples.
- Apply divisibility rules to test numbers.
- Classify numbers effectively using visual aids and factorization.

# Prime Numbers

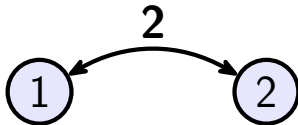
A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.

## Examples:

- 2 is a prime number because it has only two factors: 1 and 2.
- Other primes: 3, 5, 7, 11, 13

## Example: Prime Number 2

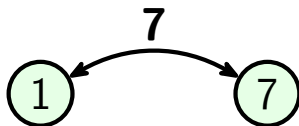
**2 is a prime number. Its factors are 1 and 2.**



$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

## Example: Prime Number 7

**7 is a prime number. Its factors are 1 and 7.**



$$1 \times 7 = 7$$

# How to Find Prime Numbers?

To determine whether a number is prime:

- Check if it has exactly two positive divisors.
- Use divisibility rules to eliminate non-primes.

If divisible by 2, 3, 5, or 7  $\rightarrow$  not prime.

# Divisibility Rules

Divisible by	Rule
2	Ends in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8.
3	Sum of digits divisible by 3.
4	Last two digits form a number divisible by 4.
5	Ends in 0 or 5.
6	Divisible by both 2 and 3.
7	Double last digit and subtract from the rest. Is result divisible by 7?
9	Sum of digits divisible by 9.
10	Ends in 0.

## Example: Is 29 Prime?

- $\sqrt{29} \approx 5.38$
- Check divisibility by 2, 3, 5
- Not divisible by any → **29 is a prime number**



# Composite Numbers

A **composite number** is a natural number greater than 1 that is not prime. It has more than two positive divisors.

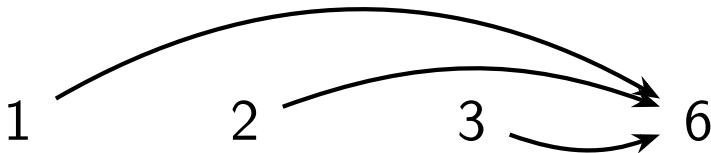
## Examples:

- 4, 6, 9, 12, ...
- Smallest composite is 4
- All even numbers  $\geq 2$  are composite

## Example: Composite Number 6

6 has the factors: 1, 2, 3, 6

### Factors of 6

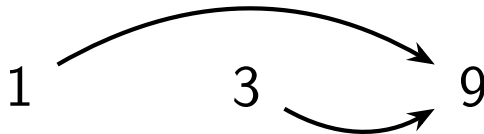


$$1 \times 6 = 6, \quad 2 \times 3 = 6$$

## Example: Composite Number 9

9 has the factors: 1, 3, 9

### Factors of 9



$$1 \times 9 = 9, \quad 3 \times 3 = 9$$

# Prime and Composite Number Classification

Number	Type
2	Prime
4	Composite
5	Prime
6	Composite
7	Prime
9	Composite
11	Prime
12	Composite
13	Prime
15	Composite

# Conclusion

- Prime numbers are essential in various fields of mathematics and cryptography.
- Composite numbers provide useful insight into factorization and number theory.
- Distinguishing between prime and composite numbers is a key skill in mathematics.