

Name (print):

Solutions.

Each problem is worth 2 points. Show all your work.

1. Use Euclid's algorithm to find
- $GCD(812, 336)$
- .

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 336 \overline{)812} \\ \underline{672} \\ 140 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 140 \overline{)336} \\ \underline{280} \\ 56 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= GCD(336, 140) \\ &= GCD(140, 56) \\ &= GCD(56, 28) \\ &= 28 \quad \text{since } 56 = 2 \cdot 28 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 56 \overline{)140} \\ \underline{112} \\ 28 \end{array}$$

2. Write down the prime factorizations of 72 and 112. Then find
- $GCD(112, 72)$
- and
- $LCM(112, 72)$
- and verify that
- $GCD(112, 72) \cdot LCM(112, 72) = 112 \cdot 72$
- .

$$72 = 8 \cdot 9 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2$$

$$112 = 2 \cdot 56 = 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 = 2^4 \cdot 7$$

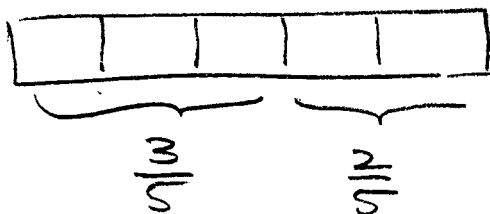
$$GCD(112, 72) = 2^3 = 8$$

$$LCM(112, 72) = 2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7 = 1008$$

$$\begin{aligned} GCD \cdot LCM &= (2^3) \cdot (2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7) \\ &= (2^3 \cdot 3^2) \cdot (2^4 \cdot 7) \\ &= 72 \cdot 112. \end{aligned}$$

3. Find the answers to addition/subtraction questions and illustrate by creating bar diagrams:

(a) $1 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$



(b) $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{6}{12} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$

