## PRIME

## NUMBERS

## PRIME NUMBERS

A Prime Number is a number greater than I that has no other factors except itself and I. (A factor is a number that divides evenly into another number)

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Examples of Prime <br> Numbers are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7(7 \times I) ; \text { I (II x I); } \\
& \text { I7 (I7 x I); } 41(4 \mid \times I)
\end{aligned}
$$

## PRIME NUMBERS

# Number I is not considered prime as it has only one factor - I.The first Prime Number is 

2. 

## PRIME NUMBERS

## If a number is not a Prime Number, it is said to be Composite.

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Examples of Composite Numbers are:

$9(9 \times I$ and $3 \times 3)$;
12 ( $12 \times 1$ and $4 \times 3$ and $6 \times 2$ );
$20(20 \times 1$ and $10 \times 2$ and $4 \times 5)$

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Sieve of Eratosthenes

Eratosthenes (275-I94 BC, Greece) devised a "sieve" to discover Prime Numbers. Eratosthenes's sieve gets rid of the Composite Numbers and leaves you with the Prime Numbers.

## PRIME NUMBERS

Use your 100 Square to find out how many Prime Numbers there are between I and 100, using Eratosthenes's sieve:

| 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 |

## PRIME NUMBERS

- Cross out I as it's not prime
- Circle 2 and then cross out every multiple of 2 (ie every second number)
- Circle 3 and then cross out every multiple of 3 (ie every third number)
- Circle 5 and then cross out every multiple of 5
- Continue doing this until all the numbers have either been circled or crossed out.
You should now have circled all the prime numbers from I to 100


## PRIME NUMBERS

## You should have found 25 Prime Numbers <br> between I and IOO

|  | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 |  | 13 |  | 17 |
|  |  | 23 |  |  |
| 31 |  |  | 37 |  |
| 41 |  | 43 |  | 47 |
|  |  | 53 |  |  |
| 61 |  | 67 |  |  |
| 71 | 73 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 83 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Use your completed I 00 Square

 to find out:- What is the $8^{\text {th }}$ Prime Number
- What is the $13^{\text {th }}$ Prime Number
- What is the $24^{\text {th }}$ Prime Number


## PRIME NUMBERS

Now use your 200 Square to find out how many Prime Numbers there are between IOI and 200, using Eratosthenes's sieve:

| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 |
| 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 |
| 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 |

## PRIME NUMBERS

\section*{You should have found 21 Prime Numbers between 101 and 200 <br> | 101 | $\frac{103}{113}$ | 107 | 109 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 127 |  |
| 131 |  | 137 | 139 |
| 151 |  | 157 | 149 |
|  | 163 | 167 |  |
| 181 | 173 |  | 179 |
| 191 | 193 | 197 | 199 |}

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Prime Twins

## This is where $(P, P+2)$ are both prime numbers.

Eg. $(3,5) ;(5,7) ;(11, \mid 3)$
Can you find any more Twin Primes?

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Prime Triplets

This is where ( $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P}+2, \mathrm{P}+6$ ) or ( P , $P+4, P+6)$ are all prime numbers. Eg. (5, 7, II); (7, II, I3)
Can you find any more Prime Triplets?

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Prime Quadruplets

This is where $(P, P+2, P+6, P+8)$ are all prime numbers. Eg. (5, 7, II, I 3); (II, I 3, I7, I9) Can you find any more Prime Quadruplets?

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Cousin Primes

This is where $(P, P+4)$ are both prime numbers.
Eg. (3, 7); (7, II); (I3, I7)
Can you find any more Cousin Primes?

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Additive Primes

These are prime numbers whose sum of digits is also prime. Eg. II, 23, 29, 4 I
Can you find any more Additive Primes?

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Safe Primes

## These are where $P$ and $(P-I) \div 2$ are both prime numbers. <br> Eg. 5, 7, I I, 23 <br> Can you find any more Safe Primes?

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Can you find out:

What is the $50^{\text {th }}$ Prime Number? - What is the $100^{\text {th }}$ Prime Number - What is the $1000^{\text {th }}$ Prime Number -How many Prime Numbers are there?

## PRIME NUMBERS

## Did you know:

 The largest known Prime Number was discovered in December 2017. It is:77,232,917

