

List the factor pairs of the number.

1. 20

2. 16

3. 56

4. 87

Tell whether the statement is *always*, *sometimes*, or *never* true.

5. A rectangle is a rhombus.

6. A rhombus is a square.

7. A square is a rectangle.

8. A trapezoid is a parallelogram.

USING A VENN DIAGRAM Use a Venn diagram to find the greatest common factor of the numbers. (See Exploration 1, p. 21.)

9. 12, 30

10. 32, 54

11. 24, 108

FINDING THE GCF Find the GCF of the numbers using lists of factors.

12. 6, 15

13. 14, 84

14. 45, 76

15. 39, 65

16. 51, 85

17. 40, 63

18. 12, 48

19. 24, 52

20. 30, 58

FINDING THE GCF Find the GCF of the numbers using prime factorizations.

21. 45, 60

22. 27, 63

23. 36, 81

24. 72, 84

25. 61, 73

26. 38, 95

27. 60, 75

28. 42, 60

29. 42, 63

30. 24, 96

31. 189, 200

32. 90, 108

OPEN-ENDED Write a pair of numbers with the indicated GCF.

33. 5

34. 12

35. 37

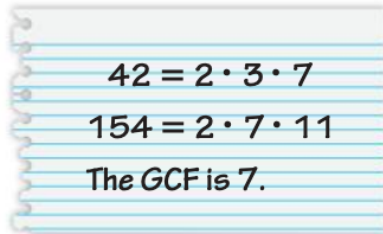
36. **MODELING REAL LIFE** A teacher is making identical activity packets using 92 crayons and 23 sheets of paper. What is the greatest number of packets the teacher can make with no items left over?

37. **MODELING REAL LIFE** You are making balloon arrangements for a birthday party. There are 16 white balloons and 24 red balloons. Each arrangement must be identical. What is the greatest number of arrangements you can make using every balloon?



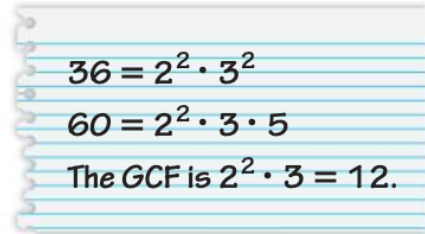
YOU BE THE TEACHER Your friend finds the GCF of the two numbers. Is your friend correct? Explain your reasoning.

38.



$42 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$
 $154 = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$
The GCF is 7.

39.



$36 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2$
 $60 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$
The GCF is $2^2 \cdot 3 = 12$.

FINDING THE GCF Find the GCF of the numbers.

40. 35, 56, 63

41. 30, 60, 78

42. 42, 70, 84

43. 40, 55, 72

44. 18, 54, 90

45. 16, 48, 88

46. 52, 78, 104

47. 96, 120, 156

48. 280, 300, 380