

# Greatest Common Factor Worksheets Answer Key PDF

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## Part 1: Building a Foundation

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**What is the Greatest Common Factor (GCF) of 12 and 18?**

undefined. 2

undefined. 3

**undefined. 6 ✓**

undefined. 9

The GCF of 12 and 18 is 6.

**Which of the following methods can be used to find the GCF?**

**undefined. Prime Factorization ✓**

**undefined. Euclidean Algorithm ✓**

**undefined. Listing Multiples ✓**

**undefined. Listing Factors ✓**

Prime Factorization, Euclidean Algorithm, Listing Multiples, and Listing Factors can all be used to find the GCF.

**Explain in your own words what the Greatest Common Factor is and why it is important in mathematics.**

**The GCF is the largest number that divides two or more numbers without leaving a remainder, and it is important for simplifying fractions and solving problems involving ratios.**

**List the prime factors of the following numbers:**

1. a) 28

**2, 7**

2. b) 45

**3, 5**

The prime factors of 28 are 2 and 7; the prime factors of 45 are 3 and 5.

## Part 2: Understanding and Interpretation

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**Which statement is true about the GCF of two prime numbers?**

**undefined. It is always 1. ✓**

undefined. It is the product of the two numbers.

undefined. It is the sum of the two numbers.

undefined. It is always 0.

The GCF of two prime numbers is always 1.

**If the GCF of two numbers is 1, what can be said about these numbers?**

undefined. They are both even.

undefined. They are both odd.

**undefined. They are relatively prime. ✓**

undefined. They are multiples of each other.

If the GCF is 1, the numbers are relatively prime.

**Describe how the Euclidean Algorithm works for finding the GCF of two numbers.**

**The Euclidean Algorithm involves repeatedly subtracts the smaller number from the larger number until the two numbers are equal, which will be the GCF.**

## Part 3: Application and Analysis

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**What is the GCF of 48 and 180 using prime factorization?**

undefined. 6

**undefined. 12 ✓**

undefined. 24

undefined. 36

The GCF of 48 and 180 using prime factorization is 12.

**Which of the following pairs of numbers have a GCF of 4?**

**undefined. 16 and 20 ✓**

undefined. 8 and 12

undefined. 10 and 14

undefined. 18 and 22

The pairs 16 and 20 have a GCF of 4.

**Use the Euclidean Algorithm to find the GCF of 56 and 98. Show your work.**

**Using the Euclidean Algorithm, the GCF of 56 and 98 is 14.**

## Part 4: Evaluation and Creation

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**If the GCF of two numbers is equal to one of the numbers, what can be concluded about the other number?**

**undefined. It is a multiple of the first number. ✓**

undefined. It is a prime number.

undefined. It is an even number.

undefined. It is zero.

If the GCF is equal to one of the numbers, the other number is a multiple of that number.

**Analyze the following pairs and determine which have a GCF greater than 1:**

**undefined. 15 and 25 ✓**

undefined. 9 and 28

**undefined. 21 and 35 ✓**

undefined. 11 and 17

The pairs 15 and 25, and 21 and 35 have a GCF greater than 1.

**Break down the process of finding the GCF of 84 and 126 using both the listing factors method and the prime factorization method. Compare the results.**

**Using both methods, the GCF of 84 and 126 is 42.**

**Which method is generally more efficient for finding the GCF of large numbers?**

undefined. Listing Factors

undefined. Prime Factorization

**undefined. Euclidean Algorithm ✓**

undefined. Guess and Check

The Euclidean Algorithm is generally more efficient for large numbers.

**Evaluate the following statements and select those that are true:**

**undefined. The GCF of any number and 1 is always 1. ✓**

**undefined. The GCF of two even numbers is always even. ✓**

undefined. The GCF of two odd numbers is always odd.

**undefined. The GCF of a number and zero is the number itself. ✓**

The true statements are: The GCF of any number and 1 is always 1, the GCF of two even numbers is always even, and the GCF of a number and zero is the number itself.

**Create a real-world problem where finding the GCF is necessary. Describe the problem and explain how the GCF helps solve it.**

**An example could be sharing 24 apples and 36 oranges among friends, where the GCF helps determine the largest number of equal groups.**