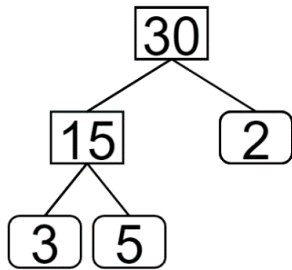


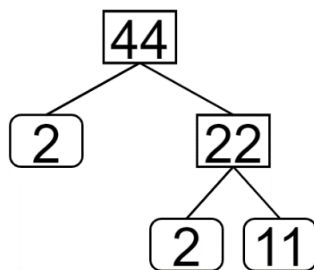


Scomposizione in fattori primi con i diagrammi ad albero

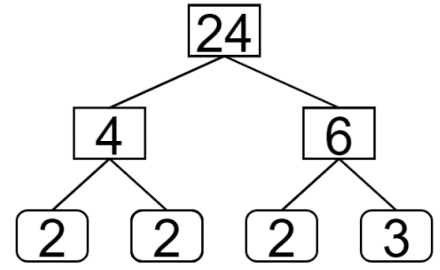
Osserva i seguenti esempi:



$30 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$

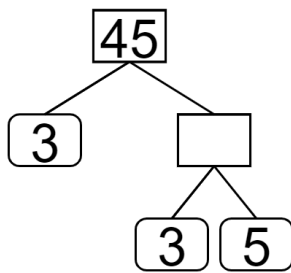


$44 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 11$

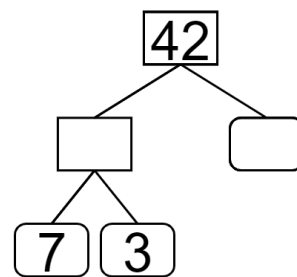


$24 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$

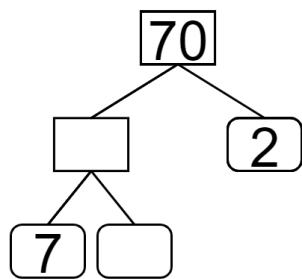
Ora completa questi "alberi" e queste scomposizioni in fattori primi:



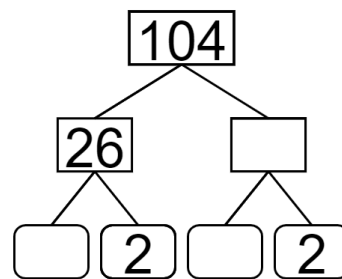
$45 = \dots\dots\dots$



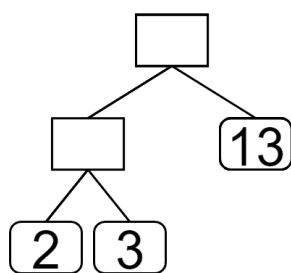
$42 = \dots\dots\dots$



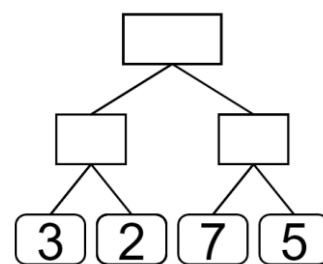
$70 = \dots\dots\dots$



$104 = \dots\dots\dots$

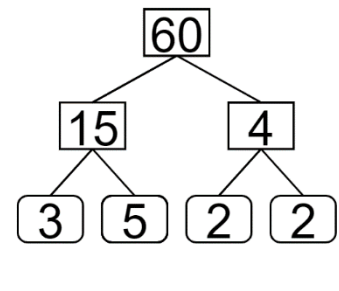
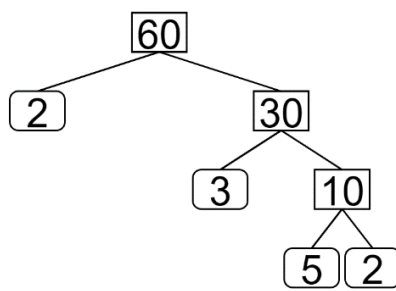
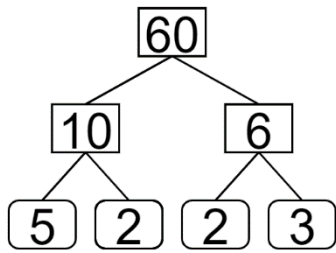


$\dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$



$\dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$

Osserva questi esempi e completa la scomposizione. Cosa deduci?

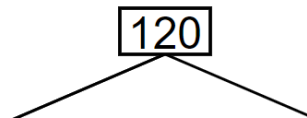
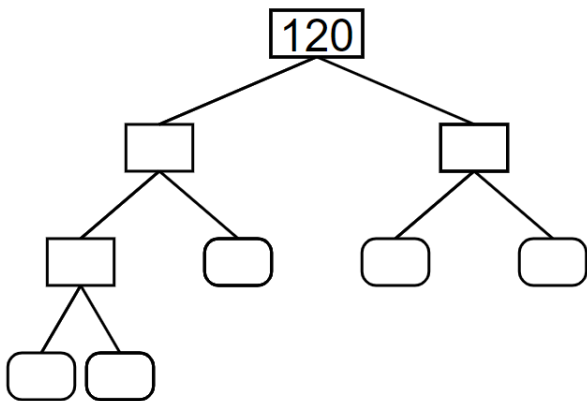
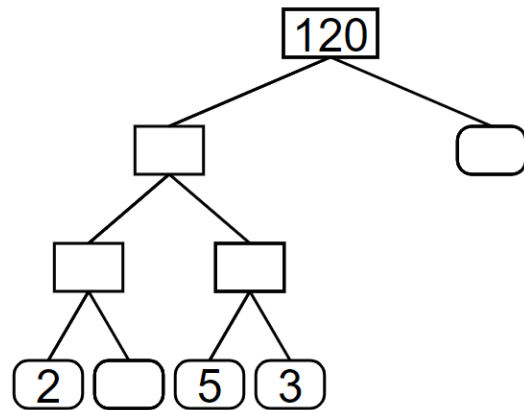
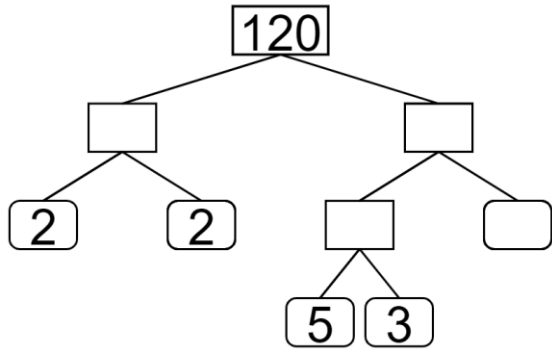


60 =

60 =

60 =

Completa l'albero di 120 in 4 modi diversi:



Completa la scomposizione in fattori primi: 120 =

Ora prova tu su un foglio a parte a costruire l'albero e scrivere la scomposizione in fattori primi dei seguenti numeri:

21 36 104 105 100 1000 98 270

Finito?

Prova con 256, 100'000 e 625. Continua poi con numeri a tua scelta.