IV. Prime Factorization (p.163):

to “prime factor” a number is to write it as the product of exclusively prime numbers...

\[ e.g., \quad 24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \]

V. Examples (p.165): Exercises #42,48,52

HW: pp.165-166 / Exercises#1-57(every other odd), 59-67(odd)
I. IF “a” & “b” are two numbers (where b ≠ 0), then:

1. \( a \div b = \frac{a}{b} \)

2. “a” is referred to as the ________________
   “b” is referred to as the ________________

3. “a” is the number of items/parts indicated
   “b” is the total number of items/parts

II. Examples (pp.172-174): Exercises #8-34(even)

III. Ratio (p.169): the ratio of “a to b” (or a:b) can be expressed as the fraction \( \frac{a}{b} \)
IV. Example (p.175): Exercise #40

V. Fractions Involving “0” & “1”
    see boxes on pp.170-171

VI. Examples (pp.175-176): Exercises #44-66(even)

HW: pp.172-176 / Exercises#5-65(every other odd),
    67-79(odd)