

Some comments on Chapter 5:

1. Section 5.1 has some tricks for divisibility by small numbers (they call them “divisibility tests”). These are not in general essential for the class, though they could save you time on some problems. You should know, of course, that a number is even (=divisible by 2) if its last digit is even, that a number is divisible by 5 if and only if it ends in a 0 or 5, and is divisible by 10 if and only if it ends in a 0. Beyond that, not so important. (The divisibility by 3 and 9 tests are kind of neat.)
2. The two ways to find the GCF of two numbers you should know are (1) listing the prime factors of each and including the largest number that will fit under both (called the “Prime Factors method”) in the text and (2) Using the Euclidean algorithm (class and lecture notes and Example 5 in Text Section 5.4). Don't worry about the other methods (though knowing that $m \times n = \text{GCF}(m,n) \times \text{LCM}(m,n)$ is useful).
3. My posted lecture notes use “Greatest Common Divisor” (GCD) instead of “Greatest Common Factor” (GCF). These are the same thing. I will change the term in the next revision to agree with the text.