

Types of numbers – prime and composite numbers

Eratosthenes (276 BC – 194 BC) was a Greek mathematician who developed a clever way to find prime numbers.

- 3 Find all the prime numbers in the hundred grid below. (Do not shade the number itself as it is not a multiple.)
- a Cross out 1 since it is not prime.
 - b Shade all the multiples of 2.
 - c Shade all the multiples of 3.
 - d Shade all the multiples of 5.
 - e Shade all the multiples of 7.
 - f The remaining numbers are prime numbers, apart from 1 which is a special case. List them:

The Sieve of Eratosthenes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



- 4 Circle the prime numbers. Use the Sieve of Eratosthenes to help you.

65	89	47	94	25	43
11	27	32	19	21	65
7	53	99	87	26	13