

First seven composite numbers

Continue

Next we simply add 1 to the current natural number to get the next Natural number.

1. 1, the **first** natural **number** is neither prime nor **composite**, a.k.a. Unique No.

2. 2, 3 are prime.

3. 4 is the **first composite number**.

4. 5 is prime.

5. 6 is the second **composite number**.

6. 7 is prime.

7 8 is the third **composite**

Prime Numbers

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

A Prime Number is a whole number with only 2 factors (1 and itself).

COMPOSITE NUMBERS

► WHAT IS A COMPOSITE NUMBER ?

The number which have more than two factors are called composite number.

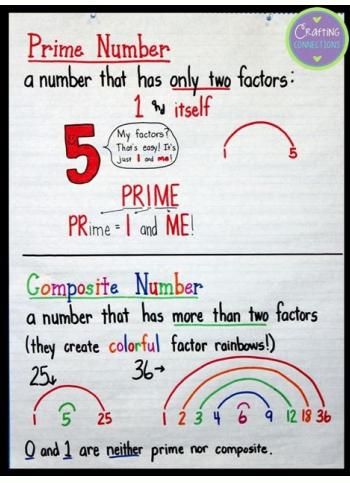
Example

- ✓ 4=2,1,4
- ✓ 6=1,2,3,6

Prime and Composite Numbers

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

The prime numbers are Blue The composite numbers are Black



First 7 composite numbers. First 100 composite numbers. Find the median of first seven composite numbers. First seven composite numbers average. Sum of the first seven composite numbers. Find the mean of first seven composite numbers. First 8 composite numbers.

Positive integer having at least one divisor other than 1 or itself Demonstration, with Cuisenaire rods, of the divisors of the composite number 10 Comparison of prime and composite numbers A composite number is a positive integer that can be formed by multiplying two smaller positive integers. Equivalently, it is a positive integer that has at least one divisor other than 1 and itself. $\{1\}\cup\{2\}$ Every positive integer is composite, prime, or the unit 1, so the composite numbers are exactly the numbers that are not prime and not a unit. $\{3\}\cup\{4\}$ For example, the integer 14 is a composite number because it is the product of the two smaller integers 2×7 . Likewise, the integers 2 and 3 are not composite numbers because each of them can only be divided by one and itself. The composite numbers up to 150 are: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, (sequence A002808 in the OEIS) Every composite number can be written as the product of two or more (not necessarily distinct) primes. $\{5\}$ For example, the composite number 299 can be written as 13×23 , and the composite number 360 can be written as $23 \times 32 \times 5$; furthermore, this representation is unique up to the order of the factors. This fact is called the fundamental theorem of arithmetic. $\{6\}\cup\{7\}\cup\{8\}\cup\{9\}$ There are several known primality tests that can determine whether a number is prime or composite, without necessarily revealing the factorization of a composite input. Types One way to classify composite numbers is by counting the number of prime factors. A composite number with two prime factors is a semiprime or 2-almost prime (the factors need not be distinct, hence squares of primes are included). A composite number with three distinct prime factors is a sppheric number. In some applications, it is necessary to differentiate between composite numbers with an odd number of distinct prime factors and those with an even number of distinct prime factors. For the latter $\mu(n) = (-1)^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} = 1$ ($\mu(n) = (-1)^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} = 1$). However, for prime numbers, the function also returns -1 and $\mu(1) = 1$ ($\mu(1) = 1$). For a number n with one or more repeated prime factors, $\mu(n) = 0$ ($\mu(n) = 0$). $\{10\}$ The Möbius function and x is half the total of prime factors), while for the former $\mu(n) = (-1)^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} = 1$ ($\mu(n) = (-1)^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} = 1$). However, for prime numbers, the function also returns -1 and $\mu(1) = 1$ ($\mu(1) = 1$). For a number n with one or more repeated prime factors, $\mu(n) = 0$ ($\mu(n) = 0$). $\{10\}$ If all the prime factors of a number are repeated it is called a powerful number (All perfect powers are powerful numbers). If none of its prime factors are repeated, it is called squarefree. (All prime numbers and 1 are squarefree.) For example, $72 = 23 \times 32$, all the prime factors are repeated, so 72 is a powerful number. $42 = 2 \times 3 \times 7$, none of the prime factors are repeated, so 42 is squarefree. Euler diagram of abundant, primitive abundant, superabundant, colossally abundant, highly composite, superior highly composite, weird and perfect numbers under 100 in relation to deficient and composite numbers Another way to classify composite numbers is by counting the number of divisors. All composite numbers have at least three divisors. In the case of squares of primes, those divisors are $\{1, p, p^2\}$ ($\{1, p, p^2\}$). A number n that has more divisors than any $n < n$ is a highly composite number (though the first two such numbers are 1 and 2). Composite numbers have also been called "rectangular numbers", but that name can also refer to the pronic numbers, numbers that are the product of two consecutive integers. Yet another way to classify composite numbers is to determine whether all prime factors are either all below or all above some fixed (prime) numbers. Such numbers are called smooth numbers and rough numbers, respectively. See Mathematics portal Canonical representation of a positive integer Integer factorization Sieve of Eratosthenes Table of prime factors Notes * Pettofrezzo & Byrkit (1976, pp. 23–24) ^ Fraleigh (1976, pp. 198, 266) ^ Herstein (1964, p. 106) ^ Long (1972, p. 16) ^ Fraleigh (1976, p. 270) ^ Long (1972, p. 44) ^ McCoy (1968, p. 85) ^ Pettofrezzo & Byrkit (1970, p. 53) ^ Long (1972, p. 159) References Fraleigh, John B. (1976). A First Course In Abstract Algebra (2nd ed.). Reading: Addison-Wesley. ISBN 0-201-01984-1 Herstein, I. N. (1964). Topics In Algebra. Waltham: Blaisdell Publishing Company. ISBN 978-1114541016 Long, Calvin T. (1972). Elementary Introduction To Number Theory (2nd ed.). Lexington: D. C. Heath and Company. LCCN 77-171950 McCoy, Neal H. (1968). Introduction To Modern Algebra, Revised Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. LCCN 68-15225 Pettofrezzo, Anthony J.; Byrkit, Donald R. (1970). Elements Of Number Theory. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall. LCCN 77-81766 External links Lists of composites with prime factorization (first 100, 1,000, 10,000, 100,000, and 1,000,000) Divisor Plot (patterns found in large composite numbers) Retrieved from "Something went wrong. Wait a moment and try again." getcalc.com's average of first 7 composite numbers calculator, formulas, numbers chart, examples and workout to find what is the mean or average of first 7 composite numbers. 9 is an average of first 7 composite (non-prime) numbers mentioned in the below table, by substituting the total sum and count of numbers in the below formula. The below chart is the complete list of first 7 composite numbers for user reference. First 7 Composito Numbers Chart (4 - 14)6489101214 The below workout with step by step calculation shows how to find what is the average of first 7 composite numbers manually, step 1 Address the formula and input values. Input values: The first 7 composite numbers 4, 6, 8, ..., 12, 14 Step 2 Find the sum of first 7 composite numbers $4 + 6 + 8 + \dots + 12 + 14 = 63$ Step 3 Divide the sum by 7: $63 / 7 = 9$ is an average of first 7 natural numbers or positive integers. jpMYW9XZU A Prime Number is: a whole number above 1 that cannot be made by multiplying other whole numbers We cannot multiply other whole numbers like 2, 3 or 4 together to make 5 6 can be made by 2×3 so is NOT a prime number, it is a composite number Not 1 Years ago 1 was included as a Prime, but now it is not: 1 is not Prime and also not Composite. Dividing Into Equal Groups It is all about trying to divide the number into equal groups Some whole numbers can be divided up exactly, and some can't! 6 can be divided exactly by 2, or by 3: $6 = 2 \times 3$ Like this: or divided into 2 groups divided into 3 groups Example: 7 But 7 cannot be divided up exactly: And we give them names: When a number can be divided up exactly it is a Composite Number When a number cannot be divided up exactly it is a Prime Number So 6 is Composite, but 7 is Prime Like this: And that explains it... but there are some more details... Not Into Fractions We are only dealing with whole numbers here! We are not going to cut things into halves or quarters. Not Into Groups of 1 OK, we could have divided 7 into seven 1s (or one 7) like this: $7 = 1 \times 7$ But we could do that for any whole number! So we are only interested in dividing by whole numbers other than the number itself. We cannot divide 7 exactly by 2 (we get 2 lots of 3, with one left over) We cannot divide 7 exactly by 3 (we get 3 lots of 2, with one left over) We cannot divide 7 exactly by 4, or 5, or 6. We can only divide 7 into one group of 7 (or seven groups of 1): $7 = 1 \times 7$ So 7 is a Prime Number And also: It is a Composite Number when it can be divided exactly by a whole number other than itself. Like this: 6 can be divided exactly by 2, or by 3, as well as by 1 or 6: $6 = 1 \times 6 = 2 \times 3 = 2 \times 3$ So 6 is a Composite Number Sometimes a number can be divided exactly in many ways: $1 \times 12 = 12 \times 2 = 12 \times 3 = 12$ So 12 is a Composite Number And note this: Any whole number greater than 1 is either Prime or Composite Activity You can try this Prime Numbers Activity. Factors We can also define a Prime Number using factors. "Factors" are numbers we multiply together to get another number. And we have: When the only two factors of a number are 1 and the number, then it is a Prime Number It means the same as our previous definition, just stated using factors. And remember this is only about Whole Numbers (1, 2, 3, ... etc), not fractions or negative numbers. So don't say "I could multiply $\frac{1}{2}$ times 6 to get 3". OK? Examples: $3 = 1 \times 3$ (the only factors are 1 and 3) Prime $6 = 1 \times 6 = 2 \times 3$ (the factors are 1, 2, 3 and 6) Composite Examples From 1 to 14 Factors other than 1 or the number itself are highlighted: Number Can be Exactly Divided By Prime, or Composite? 1 (1 is not prime or composite) 2 1, 2 Prime 3 1, 3 Prime 4 1, 2, 4 Composite 5 1, 5 Prime 6 1, 2, 3, 6 Composite 7 1, 7 Prime 8 1, 2, 4, 8 Composite 9 1, 3, 9 Composite 10 1, 2, 5, 10 Composite 11 1, 11 Prime 12 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 Composite 13 1, 13 Prime 14 1, 2, 7, 14 Composite So when there are more factors than 1 or the number itself, the number is Composite. A question for you: Is 15 Prime or Composite? Why All the Fuss about Prime and Composite? Because we can "break apart" Composite Numbers into Prime Number factors. It is like the Prime Numbers are the basic building blocks of all numbers. And the Composite Numbers are made up of Prime Numbers multiplied together. Here we see it in action: 2 is Prime, 3 is Prime, 4 is Composite ($= 2 \times 2$), 5 is Prime, and so on... $12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$ The number 2 was repeated, which is OK. In fact we can write it like this using the exponent of 2: $12 = 2^2 \times 3$ And that is why they are called "Composite" Numbers because composite means "something made by combining things" This idea is so important it is called The Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic. There are many puzzles in mathematics that can be solved more easily when we "break up" the Composite Numbers into their Prime Number factors. And a lot of internet security is based on mathematics using prime numbers in a subject called cryptography. 369, 1692, 1054, 1693, 2982, 2983, 2984, 3976, 2985, 3977 Copyright © 2021 MathIsFun.com

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