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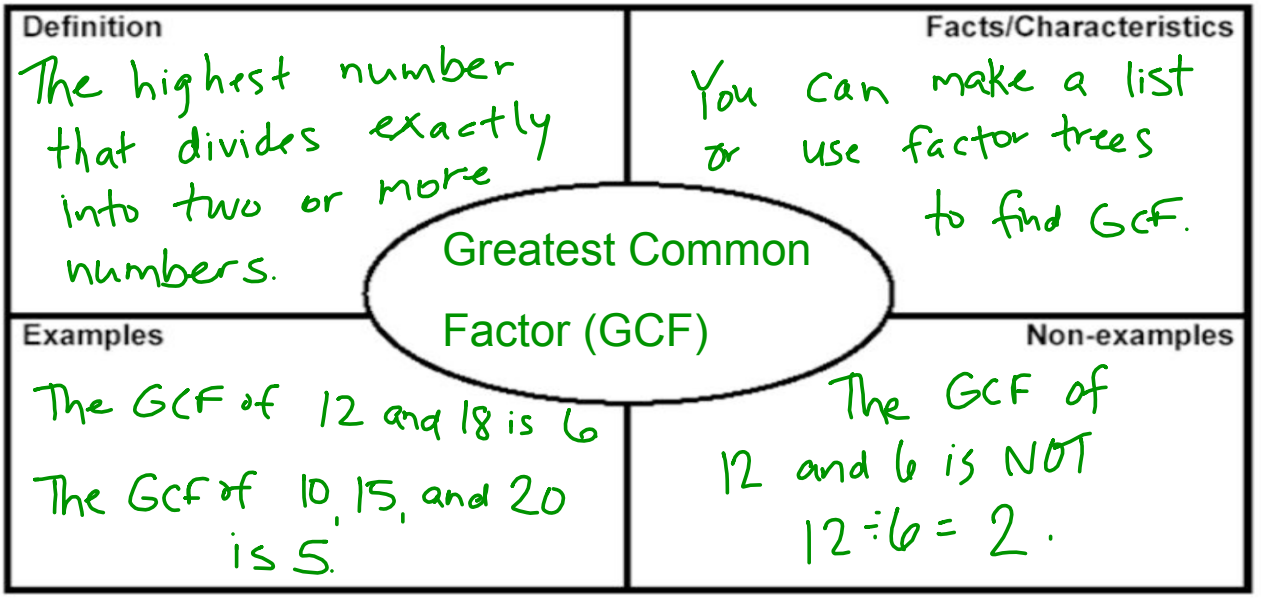
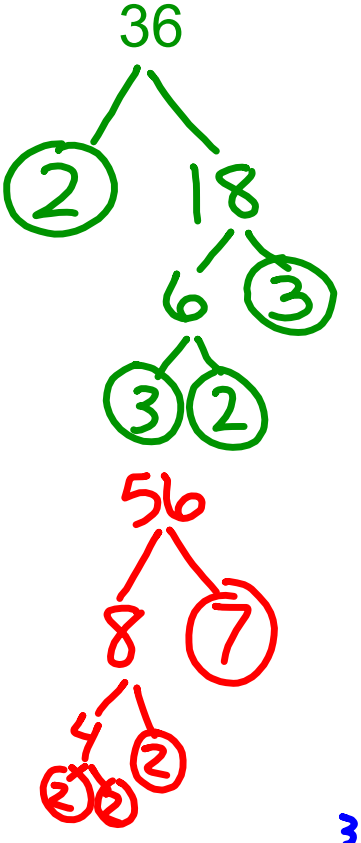
Now let's define GCF:



Factor Trees:



$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

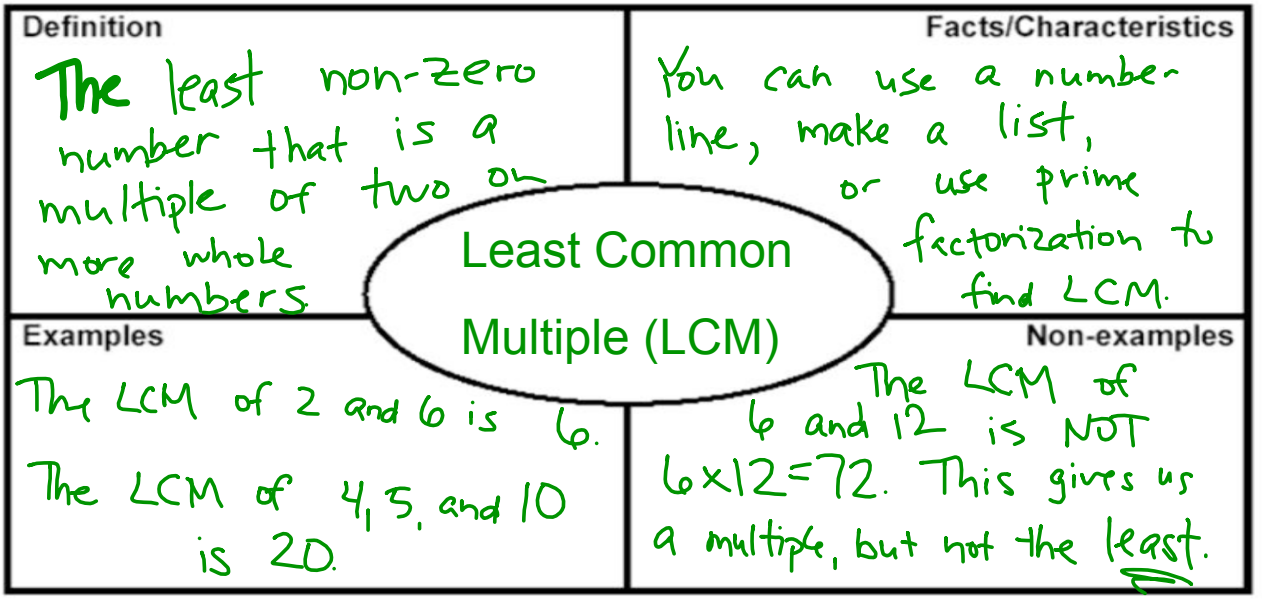
$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7$

36: $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

56: $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7$

GCF: $2 \times 2 = 4$

Now let's define LCM:



Find LCM of 4, 6, and 8

(1) Use a list.

4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, (24), 28
6: 6, 12, 18, (24), 30, 36
8: 8, 16, (24), 32

LCM = 24

---

(2) Use prime factorization.

LCM of 9 and 21.

9: 3 x 3
21: 3 x 7
LCM = 3 x 3 x 7 = (63)

Lets work through the WS together:

① 2. 2, 4, 6, 8
4. 4, 8

LCM: 4

② LCM of 8 and 12:

8. 8, 16, 24 LCM=24

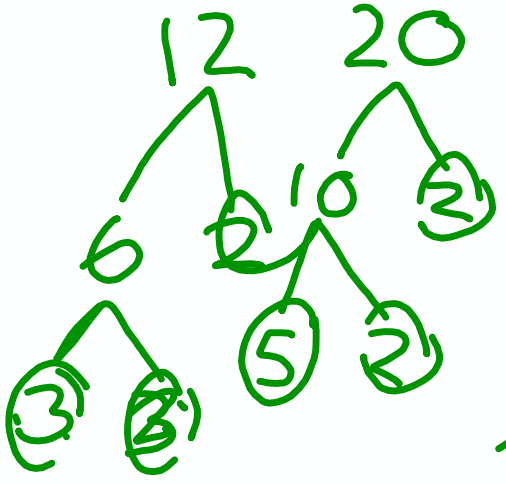
12. 12, 24

③ LCM of 6 and 9:

6 12 18

9 18

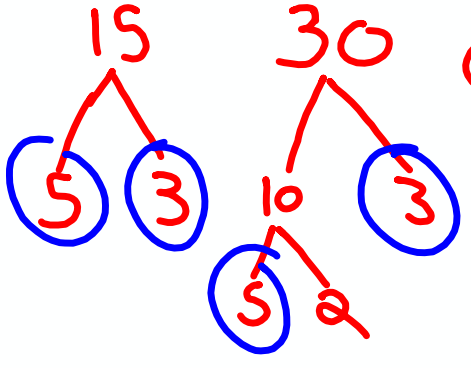
⑥ GCF of 12 and 20:



3x2x2
2x2x5

2x2=4 !!

⑦ GCF of 15 and 30:



5x3

GCF: 15

15: 1, 3, 5, 15

30: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

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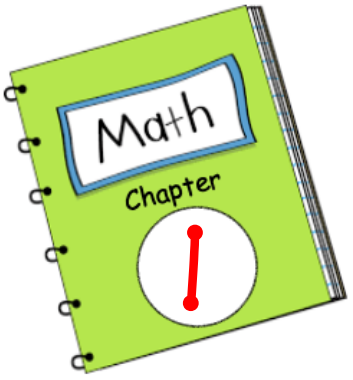

TITLE:

Ratios and Rates

Date	Lesson	Topic/Assignment
11/30	1	GCF and LCM Notes and Example WS

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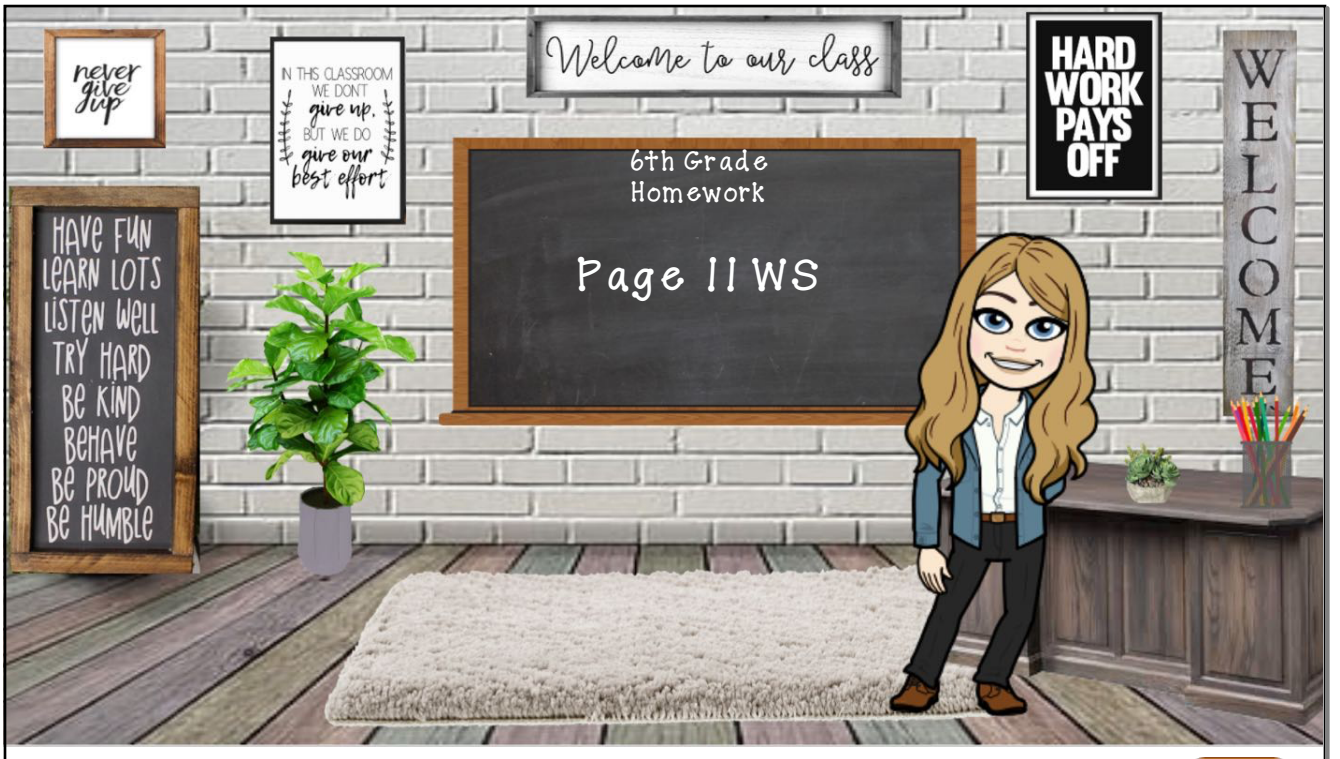

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Name _____ My Homework _____

Independent Practice

Go online for Step-by-Step Solutions eHelp

Find the greatest common factor of each set of numbers. (Example 2)

1. 8, 14 _____

Show your work.

2. 21, 24, 27 _____

3. 21, 35, 49 _____

4. 12, 18, 26 _____

Find the least common multiple of each set of numbers. (Examples 3 and 4)

5. 5 and 6 _____

6. 6 and 9 _____

7 6, 12, and 15 _____

8. 3, 9, and 15 _____

9 A gardener has 27 pansies and 36 daisies. He plants an equal number of each type of flower in each row. What is the greatest possible number of pansies in each row? (Example 1)

10. Fourteen boys and 21 girls will be equally divided into groups. Find the greatest number of groups that can be created if no one is left out. (Example 1)