def

GCF (GREATEST COMMON FACTOR)

THE BIGGEST NUMBER THAT WILL DIVIDE INTO TWO OR MORE NUMBERS EVENLY (EXACTLY)

GCF OF 24 30

LIST

24: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24
30: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

GCF = 6

SLED

	24	30
2	12	15
3	4	5

GCF IS ON THE LEFT

2 × 3 = 6

GCF = 6

def

LCM (LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE)

THE SMALLEST NUMBER THAT IS A MULTIPLE OF 2 OR MORE NUMBERS.

LCM OF 10 12

LIST

10: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60
12: 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72

LCM = 60

SLED

	10	12
2	5	6

LCM IS ALL OF THEM

2 × 5 × 6 = 60

LCM = 60

You try:

1) Find GCF of 48 and 60.

2	48	60
2	24	30
3	12	15
	4	5

GCF is on the left.

$2 \times 2 \times 3 = \boxed{12}$

2) Find LCM of 12 and 20.

2	12	20
2	6	10
	3	5

LCM is ALL of them.

$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = \boxed{60}$

3) Find GCF of 13 and 11.

1	13	11
	13	11

GCF is on the left.

$\boxed{1}$

1 is the ONLY factor that goes into both 13 and 11.

4) Find LCM of 5 and 7.

1	5	7
	5	7

LCM is ALL of them.

$1 \times 5 \times 7 = \boxed{35}$

When two numbers don't have any common factors, multiply them to get LCM.