Lowest Common Multiple / Greatest Common Factor

Pick a number, any number: How about 24?

Multiples of 24 – these are numbers you get when you **multiply** by 24

1 * 24 = 24 2 * 24 = 48 3 * 24 = 72, and so on. These can go on forever.

Factors of 24 – these are numbers that you can **divide (factor)** into 24.

24 / 1 = 24 24 / 2 = 12 24 / 3 = 8, and so on. If you stay with whole numbers, these are limited.



Common – this means two numbers, like 24 and 36, have certain things **in common**, in <u>both</u> of them. **Lowest / Least** – this means the smallest **Greatest** – this means the largest or biggest



So the Lowest Common Multiple of 24 and 36 is 144 (smallest) (in both) (multiplied by them)

& the Greatest Common Factor of 24 and 36 is 12 (biggest) (in both) (divided into)

Another way to do this is by using **Prime Factoring**



Now we look at each <u>base</u>

Base – the number (or variable) just in front of the exponent. It's the one being raised to a power.

So the bases in 24 are 2 and 3; notice that 2 has the exponent 3

Let's look at 36 and 120 this way



For the Lowest Common Multiple: (take the "most" – ironic, isn't it?) Take <u>every base</u> (2, 3, and 5) with its <u>largest exponent</u>: $2^3 * 3^2 * 5^1 = 360$

For the Greatest Common Factor: (take the "least") Take <u>only shared bases</u> (2 and 3) with their <u>smallest exponents</u>: $2^2 * 3^1 = 12$

Lowest Common Multiple and Greatest Common Factor Practice Page

	Lowest Common Multiple	Greatest Common Factor
1.	18 and 32	18 and 32
2.	16 and 24	16 and 24
3.	9 and 52	9 and 52