

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 9/14/2021

# GREATEST COMMON FACTOR

1. Common Factors: Factors Shared by two or more numbers.
2. Greatest Common Factor: The greatest of the common factors (GCF).
3. GCF can be used to solve problems and simplify fractions.
4. One way to find GCF is to List the factors and find the greatest of the common factors.

Find the GCF of 12 and 16

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline 1 \times 12 \\ 2 \times 6 \\ 3 \times 4 \end{array} \quad \text{4} \quad \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \hline 1 \times 16 \\ 2 \times 8 \\ 4 \times 4 \end{array}$$

Find the GCF of 36 and 24

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \hline 1 \times 36 \\ 2 \times 18 \\ 3 \times 12 \\ 4 \times 9 \\ 6 \times 6 \end{array} \quad \text{12} \quad \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \hline 1 \times 24 \\ 2 \times 12 \\ 3 \times 8 \\ 4 \times 6 \end{array}$$

5. Another way to find GCF is to use Prime Factorization.
6. First, make a factor tree for each number.
7. Then write the prime factorization of each number.
8. Circle the common prime factors.
9. Then find the product of the common factors.

Use prime factorization to find the GCF of 24 and 40. Create a factor tree for each number.

$$\begin{array}{l} 24 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \textcircled{2} \times 12 \\ \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad \textcircled{2} \times 6 \\ \quad \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad \quad \textcircled{2} \times 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 40 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \textcircled{2} \times 20 \\ \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad \textcircled{2} \times 10 \\ \quad \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad \quad \textcircled{2} \times 5 \end{array}$$

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 = \boxed{8}$$

Circle the common factors then find the product of them.

$$\boxed{2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8}$$

$$4 \times 2 = \boxed{8}$$

The GCF of 24 and 40 is 8.

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# PRACTICE : GREATEST COMMON FACTOR

#1 What is the GCF of 50 and 35? List factors to find the answer.

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \hline 1 \times 50 \\ 2 \times 25 \\ 5 \times 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \hline 1 \times 35 \\ 5 \times 7 \end{array}$$

GCF is 5

#2 What is the GCF of 21 and 56? List factors to find the answer.

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \hline 1 \times 21 \\ 3 \times 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \hline 7 \times 8 \\ 2 \times 4 \\ 2 \times 2 \end{array}$$

GCF is 7

#3 What is the GCF of 18 and 72? Use prime factorization.

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \hline 1 \times 18 \\ 2 \times 9 \\ 3 \times 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \hline 3 \times 24 \\ 4 \times 18 \\ 9 \times 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \hline 1 \times 72 \\ 2 \times 36 \\ 3 \times 24 \\ 4 \times 18 \\ 6 \times 12 \\ 8 \times 9 \end{array}$$

GCF is 18

#4 What is the GCF of 24 and 64? Use prime factorization.

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \hline 2 \times 12 \\ 2 \times 6 \\ 2 \times 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ \hline 2 \times 32 \\ 2 \times 16 \\ 2 \times 8 \\ 2 \times 4 \\ 2 \times 2 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

#5 What is the GCF of 32 and 60? Use whatever method your want.

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \hline 1 \times 32 \\ 2 \times 16 \\ 4 \times 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \hline 1 \times 60 \\ 2 \times 30 \\ 3 \times 20 \\ 4 \times 15 \\ 5 \times 12 \\ 6 \times 10 \end{array}$$

GCF is 4

#6 What is the GCF of 68 and 102? Use whatever method your want.

$$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ \hline 2 \times 34 \\ 2 \times 17 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ \hline 2 \times 51 \\ 3 \times 17 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 17 = 34$

#7 Kayla is making gift bags for her birthday party. She has 15 packs of gum, 45 stickers and 30 bracelets. If she wants each bag to have the same number of items and she wants to use all of items, what is the greatest number of gift bags she can make?

GCF of 15, 45 and 30

Since 15 is also a factor of 45 and 30, the GCF is 15.

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# GREATEST COMMON FACTOR VOCABULARY

<p><b>Definition</b></p> <p>Finding all of the prime factors.</p> <p>Prime factors can only be divided by 1 and itself.</p>	<p><b>Algebraic Example</b></p> $  \begin{array}{l}  36 \\  \swarrow \searrow \\  2 \times 18 \\  \quad \swarrow \searrow \\  \quad 2 \times 9 \\  \quad \quad \swarrow \searrow \\  \quad \quad 3 \times 3  \end{array}  $ <p><math>2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3</math></p>
<p><b>Prime Factorization</b></p>	
<p><math>12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3</math></p> <p><math>20 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 5}</math></p> <p>All prime numbers</p> <p><b>Examples</b></p>	<p><math>12 = 4 \times 3</math></p> <p><math>20 = 4 \times 5</math></p> <p>NOT PRIME</p> <p>NOT PRIME</p> <p><b>Non-Examples</b></p>

<p><b>Definition</b></p> <p>The largest factor that two numbers have in common.</p>	<p><b>Algebraic Example</b></p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">  \begin{array}{l}  24 \\  \hline  1 \times 24 \\  2 \times 12 \\  3 \times 8 \\  4 \times 6  \end{array}  </math> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">  \begin{array}{l}  36 \\  \hline  1 \times 36 \\  2 \times 18 \\  3 \times 12 \\  4 \times 9 \\  6 \times 6  \end{array}  </math> </td> </tr> </table> <p>GCF = 12</p>	$  \begin{array}{l}  24 \\  \hline  1 \times 24 \\  2 \times 12 \\  3 \times 8 \\  4 \times 6  \end{array}  $	$  \begin{array}{l}  36 \\  \hline  1 \times 36 \\  2 \times 18 \\  3 \times 12 \\  4 \times 9 \\  6 \times 6  \end{array}  $
$  \begin{array}{l}  24 \\  \hline  1 \times 24 \\  2 \times 12 \\  3 \times 8 \\  4 \times 6  \end{array}  $	$  \begin{array}{l}  36 \\  \hline  1 \times 36 \\  2 \times 18 \\  3 \times 12 \\  4 \times 9 \\  6 \times 6  \end{array}  $		
<p><b>Greatest Common Factor</b></p>			
<p>The GCF of 8 and 12 is 4.</p> <p>The GCF of 15 and 35 is 5.</p> <p><b>Examples</b></p>	<p>16 and 24 have common factors of 2, 4, and 8, but the GREATEST common factor is 8.</p> <p><b>Non-Examples</b></p>		

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Least Common Multiple

1. MULTIPLE: A number that is the product of that number and a nonzero whole number.
2. What are the first five multiples of 5?  
 $5, 10, 15, 20, 25$
3. What are the first five multiples of 8?  
 $8, 16, 24, 32, 40$
4. Common Multiples: Multiples shared by two or more numbers.
5. LEAST Common multiple (LCM): The lowest common multiple of two or more numbers.

What are two common multiples of 8 and 4?

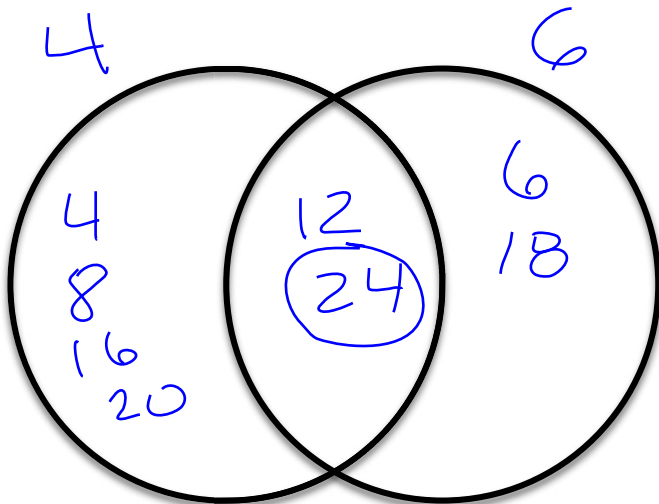
$8$  and  $16$

What are two common multiples of 5 and 10?

$10$  and  $20$

6. You can use VENN diagrams or lists of factors to find LCM.

What is the LCM of 4 and 6? Use a Venn diagram.



What is the LCM of 12 and 8? Create a list of multiples.

$12 : 12, 24, 36$   
 $8 : 8, 16, 24$   
 $LCM = 24$

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# Practice: Least Common Multiple

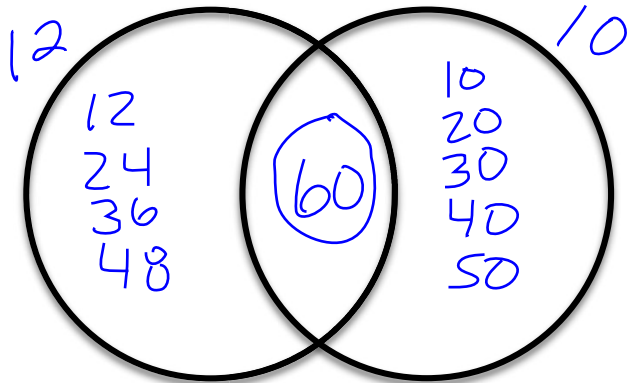
#1 What is the LCM of 15 and 6?  
List multiples to find the answer.

15: 15, 30, 45  
6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30  
**30**

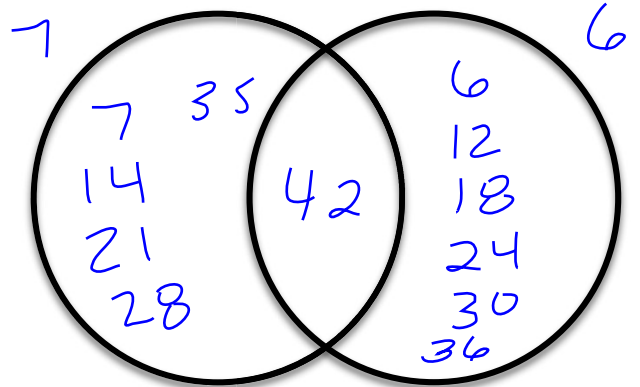
#2 What is the LCM of 8 and 6?  
List multiples to find the answer.

8: 8, 16, 24, 32  
6: 6, 12, 18, 24  
**24**

#3 What is the LCM of 12 and 10? Use a Venn Diagram to find the answer.



#4 What is the LCM of 7 and 6? Use a Venn Diagram to find the answer.



#5 What is the LCM of 18 and 10? Use whatever method your want.

18, 36, 54, 72, 90  
10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60,  
70, 80, 90  
**90**

#6 What is the LCM of 4 and 9? Use whatever method your want.

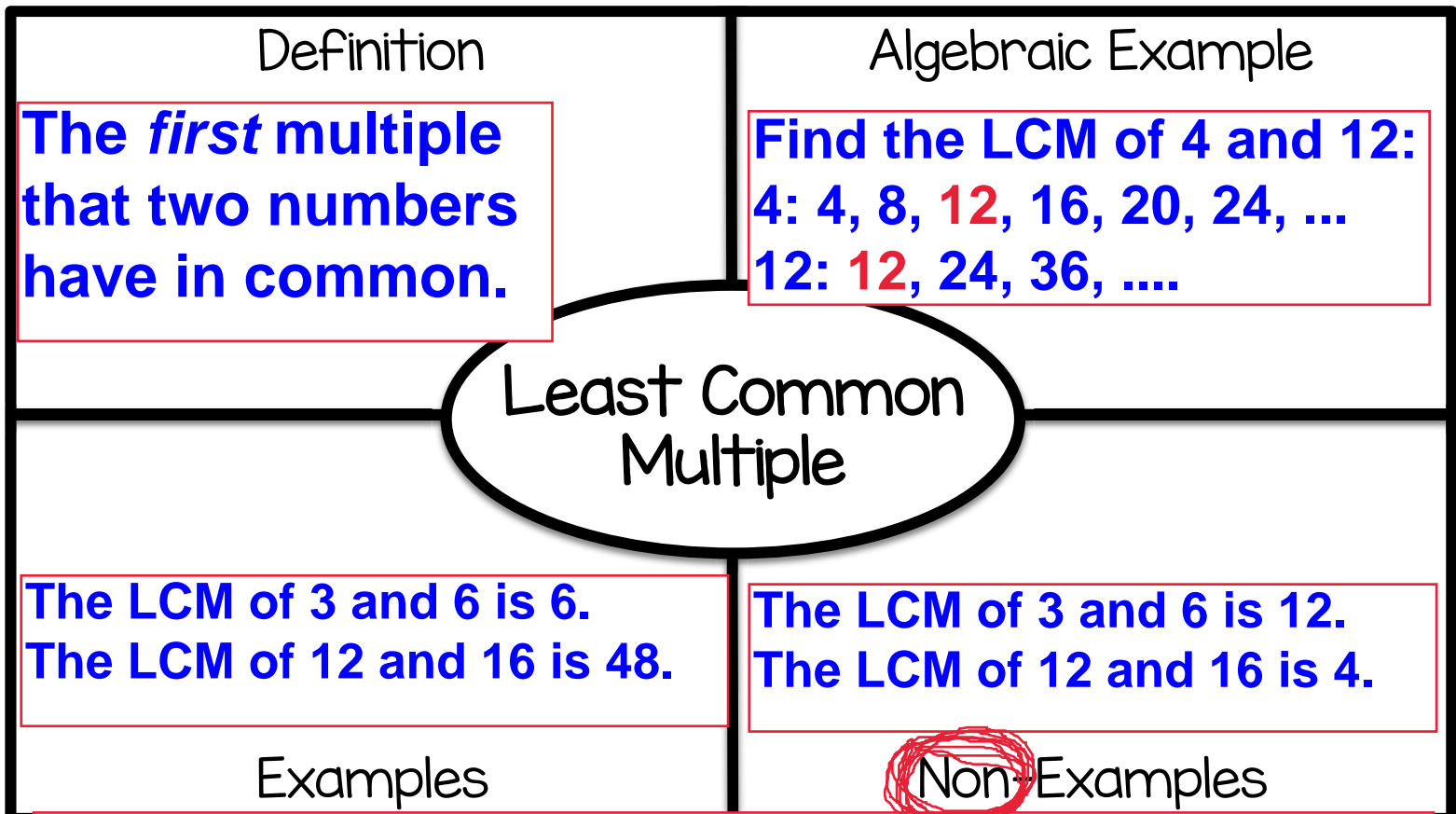
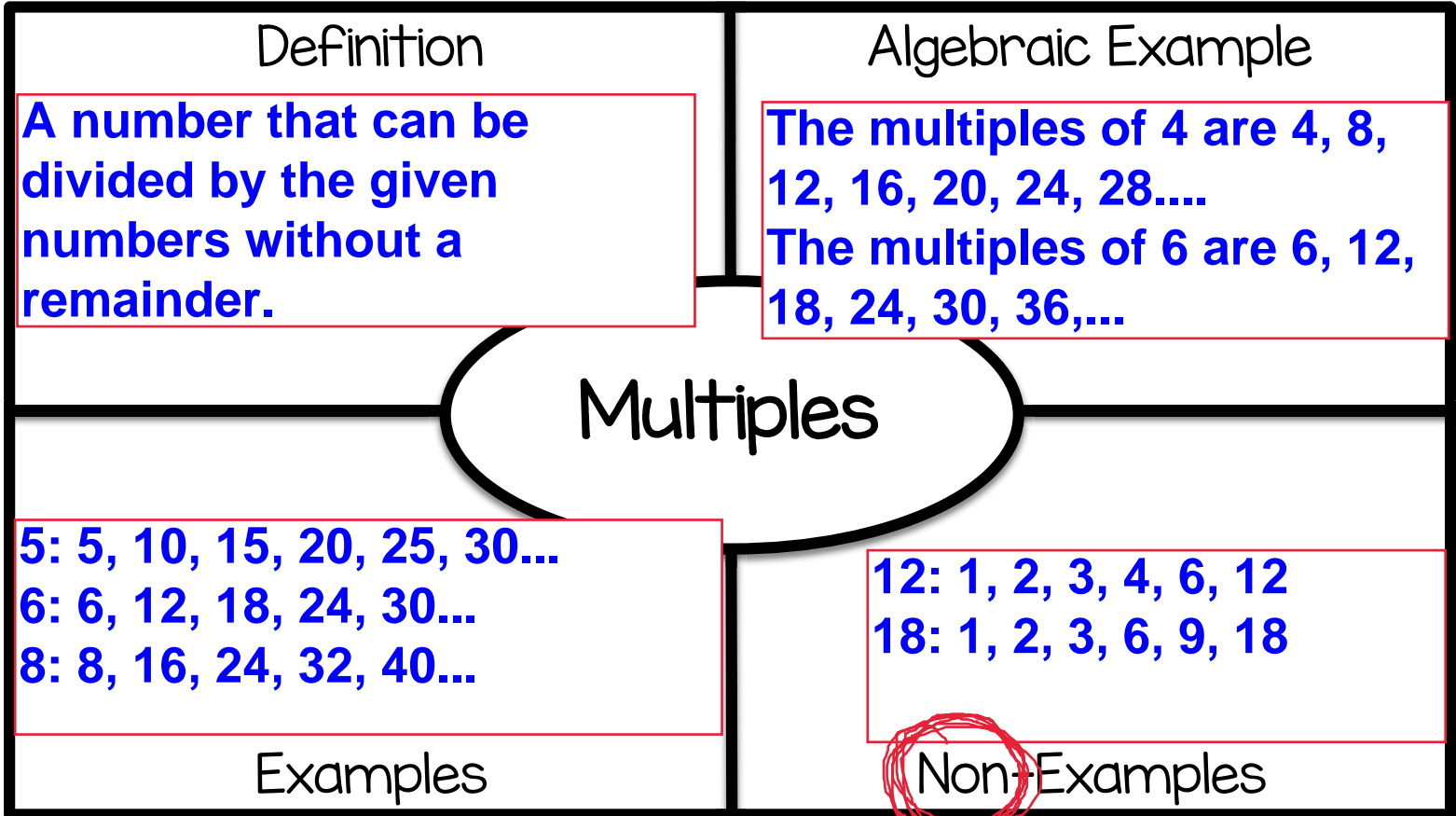
4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36  
9, 18, 27, 36  
**36**

#7 Joey has football practice every 3<sup>rd</sup> day and baseball practice every 7<sup>th</sup> day. If he has both football and baseball practice today, in how many days will he have them both again?

3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21  
7, 14, 21  
**21 days**

Fill out the last page of the notes from last class.  
I will scroll down after 5 minutes.

# Least Common Multiple Vocabulary



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