



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Doolan /Math6

### 5-3 Least Common Multiples



**Objective:** You've learned about divisibility and about the numbers that divide a given number. Now's let's learn to find the least common multiple of two numbers.

◆ **Multiple: the product of two whole numbers.**

**Example:**

Multiples of 6:	6	12	18	<u>24</u>	30	36	42	48
Multiples of 8:	8	16	<u>24</u>	32	40	48		

**\*\*Numbers which appear in both lists are common multiples.\*\***

◆ **Least Common Multiple: the *smallest* common multiple of the numbers.**

To find the LCM of 2 numbers we used to make long, long lists like this:

A chalkboard-style graphic with a dark background and white decorative swirls at the bottom. The text is written in a mix of red, white, and yellow colors.

Let's Find the **LCM** of 4 and 6!

The multiples of 4 are: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40

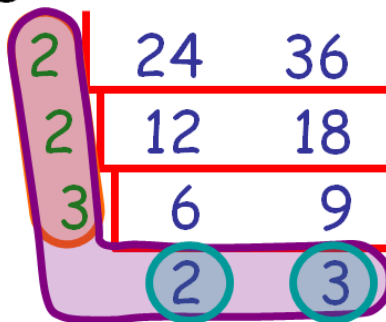
The multiples of 6 are: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60



## ENTER The Ladder, Day 1:

### Let's Use the Ladder for LCM, GCF and Simplifying Fractions!

- ① **WRITE** the two numbers on one line.
- ② **DRAW THE L SHAPE**
- ③ **DIVIDE** out common prime numbers starting with the smallest



- ④ **LCM** makes an L:  $LCM = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 72$

**GCF** is down the left side:  $GCF = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 12$

**Simplified fraction** is on the bottom  $\frac{24}{36} = \frac{2}{3}$

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Let's try together: Find the LCM of 6 and 8.



1. **WRITE** the two numbers on one line:
2. **DRAW THE L SHAPE**
3. **DIVIDE** out common prime numbers starting with the smallest
4. **LCM** makes an L:  $LCM =$



YOU GOT THIS:

a) FIND THE LCM of 6 and 15:



1. **WRITE** the two numbers on one line:

2. **DRAW THE L SHAPE**

3. **DIVIDE** out common prime numbers starting with the smallest

4. **LCM** makes an L: **LCM =**

b) FIND THE LCM of 8 and 18:



1. **WRITE** the two numbers on one line:

2. **DRAW THE L SHAPE**

3. **DIVIDE** out common prime numbers starting with the smallest

4. **LCM** makes an L: **LCM =**