

GCF and LCM Notes
GCF = Greatest Common Factor
LCM = Least Common Multiple

	Using Lists	Prime Factorization	Venn Diagram and Prime Factorization
GCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List all factors of the #'s Circle the common factors <p>Ex: $24 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24$ $60 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60$ GCF = 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The largest # is the GCF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find Prime Factorization of the #'s Find the #'s they have in common. Multiply the ones they have in common to find GCF. <p>Ex: $24: 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ $60: 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ Common: $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$ GCF = 12</p>	
LCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List common multiples. Start with Bigger #. Circle common multiples The 1st common multiple is the LCM <p>Ex: $24, 48, 72, 96, 120$ $60, 120, 180, 240, 300$ LCM = 120</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find the prime factorization of the #'s Circle common factors Multiply common factors Multiply leftover #'s Multiply both #'s together this is LCM. <p>Ex: $24: 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2$ $60: 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$ $2 \times 5 = 10$ LCM: $12 \times 10 = 120$</p>	