

# Practice 4-7

## Least Common Multiple

.....  
List multiples to find the LCM of each set of numbers.

1. 5, 10

2. 2, 3

3. 6, 8

4. 8, 10

5. 5, 6

6. 10, 12

Use a Division Ladder to find the LCM of each set of numbers.

7. 15, 30

8. 24, 30

9. 24, 72

10. At a store, hot dogs come in packages of eight and hot dog buns come in packages of twelve. What is the least number of packages of each type that you can buy and have no hot dogs or buns left over?

\* Due Monday



# \* crossword puzzle!

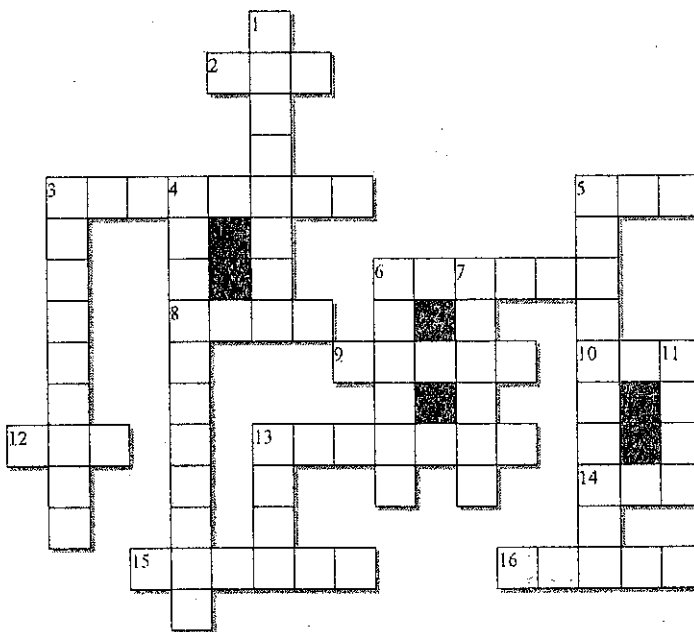
## Greatest Common Factor (GCF) and Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

Use the clues below to fill in this puzzle, and write out the numbers, using letters. So if the answer is 22, write "twentytwo."  
Be sure to notice if the clue says GCF or LCM; it makes a big difference. This is great brain-building practice; have fun!



### across

- 2 - The GCF of 12 and 30
- 3 - The LCM of 6 and 21
- 5 - The GCF of 14 and 20
- 6 - The LCM of 6 and 4
- 8 - The LCM of 3 and 9
- 9 - The GCF of 14 and 21
- 10 - The GCF of 30 and 100
- 12 - The LCM of 2 and 6
- 13 - The LCM of 3 and 5
- 14 - The GCF of 13 and 5
- 15 - The LCM of 15 and 6
- 16 - The GCF of 6 and 21



### down

- 1 - The LCM of 6 and 9
- 3 - The LCM of 9 and 15
- 4 - The LCM of 4 and 14
- 5 - The LCM of 8 and 12
- 6 - The LCM of 4 and 10
- 7 - The GCF of 33 and 88
- 11 - The GCF of 63 and 72
- 13 - The GCF of 8 and 12

### Reminders...

The GCF of two numbers is the greatest (biggest) number that divides evenly into both.

For example, the GCF of 6 and 8 is 2, and the GCF of 12 and 36 is 12.

The LCM of two numbers is the lowest number that both numbers are factors of.

For example, the LCM of 4 and 6 is 12, and the LCM of 4 and 8 is 8.

For easy ways to find GCF's and LCM's including the Multiplying Monkeys and Birthday Cake methods, check out chapters 2 & 3 in my book MATH DOESN'T SUCK. See ya there!

