GREATEST COMMON FACTOR AND LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE

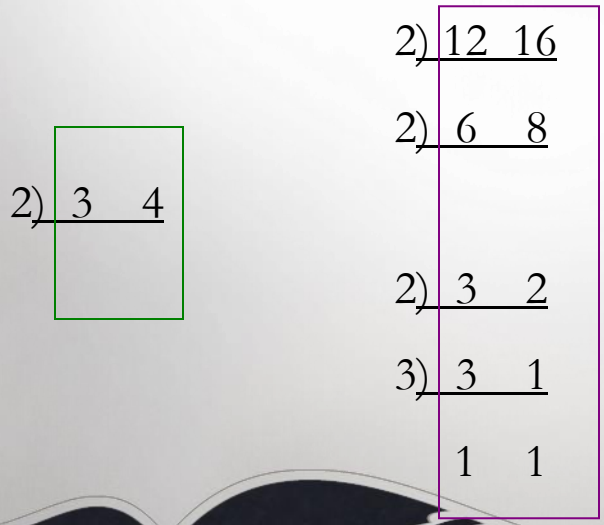
GREATEST COMMON FACTOR

- Also known as _____
- The largest number that divides evenly into two or more numbers.
- Used when _____

GREATEST COMMON FACTOR (GCF)

The Greatest Common Factor (GCF) is a number that divides evenly into all the numbers you are given in a problem. The GCF is used for **simplifying fractions**.

For example, the GCF of 16 and 12 is 4.



When the numbers stop having factors in common, you have found the **GCF**. When each number has been divided down to 1, you have found the **LCM**.

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE

- The least common multiple of the _____ of two or more fractions.

- Ex: 4/8 and 5/6
- Multiples of 8:
- Multiples of 6:

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLES (LCM)

A multiple of any number is the product of that number and another factor. When adding or subtracting fractions, the LCM is called the **Least Common Denominator (LCD).**

Example:

The first four multiples of five are:

5, 10, 15, 20

To find the Least Common Multiple (LCM) between two or more numbers, you must use

prime factorization.