Common factors and highest common factor (hcf)

				'n
a.	6 and 9	Factors of 6:,,		
		Factors of 9:,		
		Common factors: ,	HCF =	••••
b.	8 and 20	Factors of 8:,,		
		Factors of 20:,,,		
		Common factors:,	HCF =	••••
c.	25 and 40	Factors of 25:,		
		Factors of 40:,,,,,		
		Common factors: ,	HCF =	••••
d.	16 and 24	Factors of 16:,,,		
		Factors of 24:,,,,,		
		Common factors:	HCF =	••••
e.	12 and 30	Factors of 12:,,,		
		Factors of 30:,,,,,		
		Common factors:	HCF =	••••
f.	36 and 64	Factors of 36:,,,,,,		
		Factors of 64:,,,,		
		Common factors:	HCF =	••••
g.	40 and 50	Factors of 40:,,,,,		
		Factors of 50:,,,		
		Common factors:	HCF =	••••
h.	18 and 54	Factors of 18:,,,		
		Factors of 54:,,,,,		
		Common factors:	HCF =	••••
i.	Find the HCF	of 24 and 90 j. Find the HCF of 60 and	l 84	
2. W	Vhy is it not s	sensible to find the lowest common factor?		

Multiples and lowest common multiple (lcm)

1.	Complete 1	the sentences:					
a.	The multiples of a number are found by it by a						
b.	. The multiples of 4 are: 4,,,,,,						
c.	The smallest multiple of a number is always						
d.	The 2 nd m	nultiple of $6 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$ e. The 9^{th} multiple of $4 = \dots$	x =				
2	Find the le	owest common multiple (LCM) of the numbers shown.					
	2 and 3	Mutiples of 2:,,,,,,,,,,					
		Mutiples of 3:,,,,,,,,,					
		Common multiples of 2 and 3:,,,,					
h	4 and 5	Mutiples of 4:,,,,,,,,,					
υ.	T and J						
		Mutiples of 5:,,,,,,,,,,					
		Common multiples of 4 and 5:,,,,					
c.	6 and 4	Mutiples of 6:,,,,,,,,,,					
		Mutiples of 4:,,,,,,,,,,	, ,				
		Common multiples of 4 and 6:,,,,	LCM =				
d.	6 and 9	Mutiples of 6:,,,,,,,,,,	, ,				
		Mutiples of 9:,,,,,,,,,,	, ,				
		Common multiples of 6 and 9:,,,,	LCM =				
e.	7 and 5	Mutiples of 7:,,,,,,,,,,	, ,				
		Mutiples of 5:,,,,,,,,,,	, ,				
		Common multiples of 7 and 5:,,,,	LCM =				
f.	3 and 8	Mutiples of 3:,,,,,,,,,,	, ,				
		Mutiples of 8:,,,,,,,,,,	, ,				
		Common multiples of 3 and 8:,,,,	LCM =				
g.	Find the	common multiples and LCM of 12 and 20.					

3. Why is it not sensible to find the highest common multiple?

1. Find the common factors and highest common factor (HCF) of the numbers shown a. 6 and 9 Factors of 6: $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{6}{1}$ Factors of 9: $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, 9 Common factors: 1, 3 HCF = 3b. 8 and 20 Factors of 8: 1, 2, 4, 8 Factors of 20: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 Common factors: 1, 2, 4 HCF = 4c. 25 and 40 Factors of 25: $\underline{1}$, $\underline{5}$, 25 Factors of 40: $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 4, $\frac{5}{2}$, 8, 10, 20, 40 Common factors: 1,5 HCF = 5d. 16 and 24 Factors of 16: $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{4}{1}$, $\frac{8}{1}$, 16 Factors of 24: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{6}{5}$, $\frac{8}{5}$, $\frac{12}{5}$, $\frac{24}{5}$ Common factors: 1, 2, 4, 8 HCF = 8Factors of 12: $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{3}{1}$, 4, $\frac{6}{1}$, 12 e. 12 and 30 Factors of 30: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30 Common factors: 1, 2, 3, 6 HCF = 6f. 36 and 64 Factors of 36: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{6}$, $\frac{9}{12}$, $\frac{18}{18}$, $\frac{36}{18}$ Factors of 64: $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{8}{16}$, $\frac{32}{16}$, $\frac{64}{16}$ Common factors: 1, 2, 4 HCF = 4Factors of 40: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 40 g. 40 and 50 Factors of 50: $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{10}{10}$, $\frac{25}{10}$, $\frac{50}{10}$ Common factors: 1, 2, 5, 10 HCF = 10h. 18 and 54 Factors of 18: $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{6}{1}$, $\frac{9}{1}$, $\frac{18}{1}$ Factors of 54: $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{6}{1}$, $\frac{9}{1}$, $\frac{18}{18}$, $\frac{27}{18}$, $\frac{54}{18}$ Common factors: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18 HCF = 18i. HCF of 24 and 90 = 6j. HCF of 60 and 84 = 12

2. Why is it not sensible to find the lowest common factor? It will always be 1, because 1 is a factor of every number.

- 1. Complete the sentences:
 - a. The multiples of a number are found by multiplying it by a number.
 - b. The multiples of 4 are: 4,8,12,16,20,24,28,32,...
 - c. The smallest multiple of a number is always the number itself.
 - d. The 2^{nd} multiple of $6 = 2 \times 6 = 12$
- e. The 9^{th} multiple of $4 = 9 \times 4 = 36$
- 2. Find the lowest common multiple (LCM) of the numbers shown.
 - a. 2 and 3 Mutiples of 2: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, ...

 Mutiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, ...

 Common multiples of 2 and 3: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, ...

 LCM = 6
 - b. 4 and 5 Mutiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, ...
 Mutiples of 5: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, ...
 Common multiples of 4 and 5: 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, ...
 - c. 6 and 4 Mutiples of 6: 6, <u>12</u>, 18, <u>24</u>, 30, <u>36</u>, 42, <u>48</u>, 54, 60, 66, 72, ...

 Mutiples of 4: 4, 8, <u>12</u>, 16, 20, <u>24</u>, 28, 32, <u>36</u>, 40, 44, <u>48</u>, ...

 Common multiples of 6 and 4: 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, ...

 LCM = 12
 - d. 6 and 9 Mutiples of 6: 6, 12, $\frac{18}{18}$, 24, 30, $\frac{36}{36}$, 42, 48, $\frac{54}{54}$, 60, 66, $\frac{72}{72}$, ...

 Mutiples of 9: 9, $\frac{18}{18}$, 27, $\frac{36}{36}$, 45, $\frac{54}{54}$, 63, $\frac{72}{72}$, 81, 90, 99, 108, ...

 Common multiples of 6 and 9: 18, 36, 54, 72, 90, ...

 LCM = 18
 - e. 7 and 5 Mutiples of 7: 7, 14, 21, 28, <u>35</u>, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84, ...

 Mutiples of 5: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, <u>35</u>, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, ...

 Common multiples of 7 and 5: <u>35</u>, 70, 105, 140, 175, ...

 LCM = <u>35</u>
 - f. 3 and 8 Mutiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, <u>24</u>, 27, 30, 33, 36, ...

 Mutiples of 8: 8, 16, <u>24</u>, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96, ...

 Common multiples of 3 and 8: <u>24</u>, 48, 72, 96, 120, ...

 LCM = <u>24</u>
 - g. Find the common multiples and LCM of 12 and 20.

Mutiples of 12: 12, 24, 36, 48, $\underline{60}$, 72, 84, 96, 108, $\underline{120}$, ...

Mutiples of 20: 20, 40, $\underline{60}$, 80, 100, $\underline{120}$, 180, 200, ...

Common multiples of 12 and 20: $\underline{60}$, 120, 180, 240, ...

LCM = $\underline{60}$

3. Why is it not sensible to find the highest common multiple?

Multiples keep getting larger so we can always find a larger common multiple.