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LCM and GCF Worksheets

1) Match the pairs in column 1 with their respective LCM in column 2.

Pairs	LCM
a) 10 and 30	i) 90
b) 5 and 18	ii) 120
c) 12 and 40	iii) 30

2) The long division to find the GCF of 30 and 75 is shown below. Fill the missing number.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 30 \overline{) 75} \quad 2 \\
 \underline{-60} \\
 15 \\
 30 \quad 2 \\
 \underline{-30} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

GCF → ?

3) Fill in the blanks.

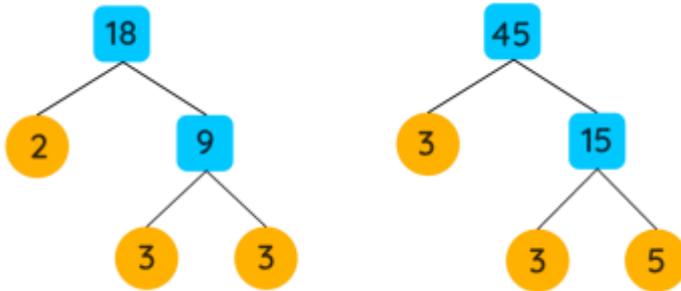
- a) The least common multiple of 12 and 56 is _____.
- b) The highest common factor of 26 and 91 is _____.

4) The product of two numbers a and b is equal to

- a) $LCM(a, b) + GCF(a, b)$
- b) $LCM(a, b) \times GCF(a, b)$
- c) $LCM(a, b) - GCF(a, b)$

5) Rosie planted 16 roses, 8 sunflowers and 12 lilies in her garden. If she wants to put same number of flowers in each row and each row has only one type of flower, then what is the greatest number of flowers she can plant in a row?

6) Use the factor tree of 18 and 45 shown below to find the LCM(18,45)



7) If product of two numbers is 80 and their LCM is 40, then find their GCF.

8) Find the LCM of 15, 20 and 30 using division method.

9) Find the greatest common factor of 36 and 48.

10) State true or false.

a) The least common multiple of two prime numbers is always equal to their sum.

b) The greatest common factor of two prime numbers is always equal to 1.

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- Kirk Riley

"I appreciate the effort that miss Nitya puts in to help my daughter understand the best methods and to explain why she got a problem incorrect. She is extremely patient and generous with Miranda."

- Barbara Cabrera

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ANSWERS

1)	a) - iii), b) - i), c) - ii)																				
2)	$\begin{array}{r} 30 \overline{) 75} \quad 2 \\ \underline{-60} \\ 15 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 15 \overline{) 30} \quad 2 \\ \underline{-30} \\ 0 \end{array}$ <p>GCF → 15</p>																				
3)	a) 168, b) 13																				
4)	b) $\text{LCM}(a, b) \times \text{GCF}(a, b)$																				
5)	4																				
6)	90																				
7)	8																				
8)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">15</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><u>20</u></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><u>30</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">15</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><u>10</u></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><u>15</u></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><u>15</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><u>5</u></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><u>5</u></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><u>5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> </tr> </table> <p>LCM = 2 × 2 × 3 × 5 LCM = 60</p>	2	15	<u>20</u>	<u>30</u>	2	15	<u>10</u>	15	3	<u>15</u>	5	<u>15</u>	5	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>		1	1	1
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2	15	<u>10</u>	15																		
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5	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>																		
	1	1	1																		
9)	12																				
10)	a) False, b) True																				

FUN FACT

1. If a is multiple of b , then $\text{LCM}(a, b) = a$.
2. If a is multiple of b , then $\text{GCF}(a, b) = b$.
3. The product of two numbers is always equal to the product of their LCM and GCF.

