

Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. L.C.M stands for _____.
- b. L.C.M of two numbers is always _____ than the two numbers.
- c. The L.C.M of two _____ numbers is their product.
- d. If a number is a factor of another number, then their L.C.M is the _____ number.

2. Find the LCM by prime factorization.

a. $30, 40 =$

b. $30, 50 =$

c. $42, 45 =$

d. $18, 20 =$

e. $12, 27 =$

3. Find the LCM by listing multiples.

a. $18, 20 =$

b. $12, 27 =$

c. $70, 75 =$

d. $36, 54 =$

e. $15, 25 \text{ and } 30 =$