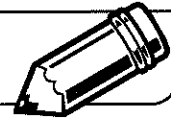


**LESSON**  
**8•1**

# Exploring Least Common Multiples



One way to find a common denominator is to use the least common multiple. The LCM is the smallest number that is a multiple of the given denominators.

You can find the least common multiple by making lists of multiples.

Find the least common multiple for  $\frac{4}{9}$ ,  $\frac{5}{6}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$ . List the multiples of each denominator.

◆ Multiples of 9: \_\_\_\_\_

◆ Multiples of 6: \_\_\_\_\_

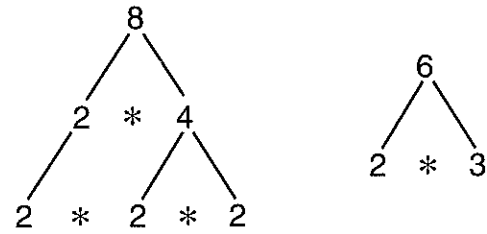
◆ Multiples of 4: \_\_\_\_\_

◆ Least common multiple: \_\_\_\_\_

Another way to find the least common multiple is to use prime factorization.

Find the least common multiple for 8 and 6.

**Step 1** Use factor trees to find the prime factorization.



**Step 2** Count the appearance of each different prime number. Note only the largest counts.

- ◆ 2 appears 3 times in the prime factorization of 8.
- ◆ 3 appears once in the prime factorization of 6.

**Step 3** Write a multiplication expression using these counts.

- ◆  $2 * 2 * 2 * 3 = 24$  so 24 is the least common multiple of 8 and 6.

Use the prime factorization method to find the LCM.

1. 9, 6, and 4      2. 20 and 90      3. 15 and 49      4. 12, 15, and 25

LCM: \_\_\_\_\_      LCM: \_\_\_\_\_      LCM: \_\_\_\_\_      LCM: \_\_\_\_\_

5. What might be an advantage or disadvantage to using the prime factorization method to find the least common multiple?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_