

SIMPLE DEFINITION
THE WORD, **MULTIPLE**, MEANS THE ANSWER YOU GET WHEN YOU MULTIPLY.

IMPORTANT NOTE
0 IS NOT CONSIDERED A MULTIPLE.

HELPFUL EXAMPLE

LIST THE FIRST TEN MULTIPLES OF 2.

- 1 X 2 = 2
- 2 X 2 = 4
- 3 X 2 = 6
- 4 X 2 = 8
- 5 X 2 = 10
- 6 X 2 = 12
- 7 X 2 = 14
- 8 X 2 = 16
- 9 X 2 = 18
- 10 X 2 = 20

SO, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, AND 20 ARE ALL MULTIPLES OF 2.

IS 22 A MULTIPLE OF 2?
YES, BECAUSE $11 \times 2 = 22$.

LIST THE FIRST TEN MULTIPLES OF EACH NUMBER.

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|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 5 | 1 X 5 = 5 | 7 | 1 X 7 = 7 | 9 | 1 X 9 = 9 |
| | 2 X 5 = 10 | | 2 X 7 = 14 | | 2 X 9 = 18 |
| | 3 X 5 = 15 | | 3 X 7 = 21 | | 3 X 9 = 27 |
| | 4 X 5 = 20 | | 4 X 7 = 28 | | 4 X 9 = 36 |
| | 5 X 5 = 25 | | 5 X 7 = 35 | | 5 X 9 = 45 |
| | 6 X 5 = 30 | | 6 X 7 = 42 | | 6 X 9 = 54 |
| | 7 X 5 = 35 | | 7 X 7 = 49 | | 7 X 9 = 63 |
| | 8 X 5 = 40 | | 8 X 7 = 56 | | 8 X 9 = 72 |
| | 9 X 5 = 45 | | 9 X 7 = 63 | | 9 X 9 = 81 |
| | 10 X 5 = 50 | | 10 X 7 = 70 | | 10 X 9 = 90 |
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|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 |
| 8 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 |
| 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |

HELPFUL EXAMPLE

FIND THE FIRST TWO COMMON MULTIPLES OF 3 AND 5.

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|-------------|-------------|
| 1 X 3 = 3 | 1 X 5 = 5 |
| 2 X 3 = 6 | 2 X 5 = 10 |
| 3 X 3 = 9 | 3 X 5 = 15 |
| 4 X 3 = 12 | 4 X 5 = 20 |
| 5 X 3 = 15 | 5 X 5 = 25 |
| 6 X 3 = 18 | 6 X 5 = 30 |
| 7 X 3 = 21 | 7 X 5 = 35 |
| 8 X 3 = 24 | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 9 X 3 = 27 | 9 X 5 = 45 |
| 10 X 3 = 30 | 10 X 5 = 50 |

SIMPLE DEFINITION
THE WORD, **COMMON**, MEANS THE SAME.

SEE HOW WE LISTED THE MULTIPLES UNTIL WE FOUND THE FIRST TWO THEY HAVE THE SAME?

SO, 15 AND 30 ARE COMMON MULTIPLES OF 3 AND 5.

FIND THE FIRST TWO COMMON MULTIPLES FOR EACH SET OF NUMBERS.

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|----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 8 | 1 X 8 = 8 | 2 X 8 = 16 | 3 X 8 = 24 | 4 X 8 = 32 | 5 X 8 = 40 | 6 X 8 = 48 | 7 X 8 = 56 | 8 X 8 = 64 | 9 X 8 = 72 | 10 X 8 = 80 |
| 6 | 1 X 6 = 6 | 2 X 6 = 12 | 3 X 6 = 18 | 4 X 6 = 24 | 5 X 6 = 30 | 6 X 6 = 36 | 7 X 6 = 42 | 8 X 6 = 48 | 9 X 6 = 54 | 10 X 6 = 60 |
- 24** AND **48** ARE COMMON MULTIPLES OF 8 AND 6.

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| 2 | 7 | 14 AND 28 ARE COMMON MULTIPLES OF 2 AND 7. |
| 4 | 8 | 8 AND 16 ARE COMMON MULTIPLES OF 4 AND 8. |
| 9 | 6 | 18 AND 36 ARE COMMON MULTIPLES OF 9 AND 6. |

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| 5 | 4 | 20 AND 40 ARE COMMON MULTIPLES OF 5 AND 4. |
| 3 | 9 | 9 AND 18 ARE COMMON MULTIPLES OF 3 AND 9. |
| 8 | 12 | 24 AND 48 ARE COMMON MULTIPLES OF 8 AND 12. |

HELPFUL EXAMPLE

FIND THE LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE OF 3 AND 5.

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|------------|------------|
| 1 X 3 = 3 | 1 X 5 = 5 |
| 2 X 3 = 6 | 2 X 5 = 10 |
| 3 X 3 = 9 | 3 X 5 = 15 |
| 4 X 3 = 12 | 4 X 5 = 20 |
| 5 X 3 = 15 | 5 X 5 = 25 |

SIMPLE DEFINITION
THE WORD, **LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE**, MEANS THE SMALLEST MULTIPLE THEY HAVE THE SAME.

SEE HOW 15 IS THE FIRST ONE THEY HAVE THE SAME?

SO, 15 IS THE LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE OF 3 AND 5.

IMPORTANT NOTE
LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE IS ALSO CALLED, **LCM**.

FIND THE LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE FOR EACH SET OF NUMBERS.

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| 4 | 9 |
| 6 | 2 |
| 12 IS THE LCM OF 4 AND 6. | 18 IS THE LCM OF 9 AND 2. |
| 5 | 3 |
| 10 | 8 |
| 10 IS THE LCM OF 5 AND 10. | 24 IS THE LCM OF 3 AND 8. |
| 13 | 10 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 26 IS THE LCM OF 13 AND 2. | 20 IS THE LCM OF 10 AND 4. |
| 6 | 9 |
| 9 | 15 |
| 18 IS THE LCM OF 6 AND 9. | 45 IS THE LCM OF 9 AND 15. |
| 12 | 4 |
| 8 | 14 |
| 24 IS THE LCM OF 12 AND 8. | 28 IS THE LCM OF 4 AND 14. |

ANSWERS FOR ALL THREE PAGES