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Next



Lowest common multiple (LCM)

Grade 5 Factoring Worksheet

Find the lowest common multiple.

1. 4 _____
22 _____
2. 6 _____
24 _____
3. 8 _____
6 _____
4. 3 _____
4 _____
5. 10 _____
23 _____
6. 2 _____
4 _____
7. 16 _____
24 _____
8. 28 _____
6 _____
9. 10 _____
19 _____
10. 14 _____
28 _____
11. 7 _____
3 _____
12. 4 _____
29 _____
13. 19 _____
9 _____
14. 9 _____
11 _____

Using Venn Diagrams and Prime Factors to calculate Highest Common Factor (HCF) and Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

- Find the Highest Common Factor and Lowest Common Factor of
- 1) 18 and 42
 - 2) 25 and 75
 - 3) 30 and 105
 - 4) 28 and 126

2	10,	15,	25
5	5,	15,	25
3	1,	3,	5
5	1,	1,	5
	1,	1,	1

Question 1008
 (Multiple Choice Questions)

→ FACTORIZATION, HCF, LCM, SIMPLIFICATION AND SQUARE ROOTS

1. Factors of $x^2 - 16x + 64$ are _____
 (a) $(x-2), (x-8)$ (b) $(x-2), (x-4)$
 (c) $(x-4), (x-8)$ (d) $(x-4), (x-16)$

2. The two numbers, whose sum is 13 and product is 40 are _____
 (a) 2, 15 (b) 2, -15
 (c) -3, 10 (d) 3, -10

3. $x^2 + 64$ can be made a perfect square by adding _____
 (a) 64 (b) 48
 (c) 36 (d) 42

4. $8x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2x + y)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(2x - y)^2$
 (a) $(2x + 3y)(2x - 3y)$ (b) $(2x - 3y)(2x - 3y)$
 (c) $(2x + 3y)(2x - 3y)$ (d) $(2x - 3y)(2x + 3y)$

5. Factor $x^2 + 4x + 4$ and $x^2 - 4x + 4$.
 (a) $(x + 2)^2$ (b) $(x - 2)^2$
 (c) $(x + 2)^2$ (d) $(x - 2)^2$

6. L.C.M. of $18x^2 - 9x^2$ and $12x^2 - 6x^2$ is _____
 (a) $36x^2$ (b) $18x^2$
 (c) $36x^2$ (d) $18x^2$

7. $\frac{2x^2 + 5x + 2}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$ can be simplified as _____
 (a) $\frac{2x + 3}{x + 2}$ (b) $\frac{2x + 2}{x + 2}$
 (c) $\frac{2x + 3}{x + 1}$ (d) $\frac{2x + 2}{x + 1}$

8. Factorize of $ax^2 + bx + cx + dx = \frac{1}{4}(2x + 3)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(2x - 3)^2$
 (a) $(x + 2)(x + 3)$ (b) $(x + 2)(x - 3)$
 (c) $(x - 2)(x + 3)$ (d) $(x + 2)(x - 3)$

Unlimited online adaptation practice on this topic. Practice that feels like playing! Get shields, trophies, certificates and scores. Master this subject while you play. Add and subtract fractions with how the Add and subtract denominators add and subtract three integers Add and subtract two decimal square numbers Compare mixed numbers and Improper fractions Compare equivalent relationships of relationship between improper fractions and mixed numbers Convert mixed numbers and coordinates Decimal on a straight estimate between a straight line Operator Evaluate non-linear expressions Evaluate absolute estimates for Decimals Evaluate Exponents with Fractional Bases Evaluating Exponents with Negative Bases Expanding Single Brackets Find the missing exponent (Power) Further estimate to find the operator's identifier to determine geometric evaluations Numbers Multiplication and Division (Negative) Multiplication with Multiple Exponent Multiple Polynomials - Single Brackets Multiplying Numbers Ending in Zeros Prime Factor Decomposition Rearrange Formulae to Change the Subject Recognizable Variables Recognition When x and y Soddisfay an equation relationship between Squares and Square Radics around Decimals and mixed numbers Unique compensation factoring of equations by collecting non-linear equations such as terms to solve non-linear equations Solve the equations of two phases Standard Form to Ordinary Number Replacement with Multiple Variables Evidence Comprehension (Powers) Understanding inequalities Comprehension of mixed metric units The negative expressions (powers) and Reciprocal Understanding the negative numbers Word names for decimal numbers that write equations in words The highest common factor (HCF) of two numbers is the highest possible number that divides both numbers completely. The highest common factor (HCF) is also called the largest common divider (GCD). There are many ways to find HCF numbers. One of the fastest ways to find HCF of two or more numbers Using the main factory method. Explore the HCF world through its various aspects and properties. Find answers to questions such as what is the highest common factor for a group of numbers, easy ways to calculate HCF, its relationship with LCM, and discover more interesting facts around them. HCF Definition HCF (higher common factor) of two or more numbers is the highest number among all common factors of data numbers. In simple words, the HCF (highest common factor) of two natural numbers X and Y is the largest possible number that divides both X and Y. We try to understand this definition using two numbers, 18 and 27. The common factors of 18 and 27 are 1, 3 and 9. Among these numbers, 9 is the highest number (bigger). Thus, the HCF of 18 and 27 is 9. This is written as: HCF (18,27) = 9. Observe the following figure to understand this concept. HCF examples using the above definition, the HCF of some numbers can be listed as follows: HCF of 60 and 40 is 20, ie HCF (60,40) = 20 HCF of 100 and 150 is 50, ie HCF (150,50) = 50 HCF (150,50) = HCF of 144 and 24 is 24, ie HCF (144,40) = 24 HCF of 17 and is 1, ie HCF (HCF) Is 1, i. There are many ways to find the highest common factor of data numbers. Regardless of the method, the response to the HCF of the numbers would always be the same. There are three methods to calculate the HCF of two numbers: HCF by the list of HCF method factors for HCF main factor by division method. We discuss each method in detail with the help of examples. HCF listing the factor method in this method, we list the factors of each number and find the common factors of these numbers. Then, among the common factors, we determine the highest common factor. We try to understand this method using an example. Example: find the HCF of 30 and 42. Solution: We will list the factors of 30 and 42. The factors of 30 are 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15 and 30 and the factors of 42 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 21 and 42. 42. 1, 2, 3 and 6 are common factors of 30 and 42. But 6 is the largest of all common factors. Consequently, the HCF of 30 and 42 is 6. HCF for first factor To find HCF numbers according to the main factoring method, we use the following steps. Let us try to understand this method using the example below. Phase 1: Find the main common factors of the data numbers. Phase 2: So multiply these common main factors to get the HCF of those numbers. Example: Find the HCF of 60 and 90. Solution: The main factors of 60= 2-2-3-3-7-5; and the main factors of 90 = 2 to 3 to 151; Three, five. Now, the HCF of 60 and 90 will be the product of the main common factors, which are, 2, 3, and 5. Therefore, HCF of 60 and 90 = 2-2-3-7-5 = 30 HCF by dividing method The HCF of two numbers can be calculated using the dividing method. We try to understand this using the following steps and the example given below. Phase 1: In this method, we divide the largest number by the smallest number and check the rest. Phase 2: Then, we do the rest of the previous step as the new divider and the divider of the previous step as the new dividend and perform the long division again. Phase 3: Continue the long division process until © We don't get the rest as 0. Note that the last divider will be the HCF of those two numbers. Example: Find the HCF of 198 and 360 using the partition method. Solution: Between the two data numbers, 360 is the largest number, and 198 is the smallest number. We split 360 by 198 and check the rest. Here, the rest is 162. Do the rest 162 as the new divider and the previous divider 198 as the new dividend and perform the long division again. We will continue this process until © We won't get the rest as an O. Here, the last divider is 18 which is the HCF of 198 and 360. HCF of Multiple Numbers The method to find HCF of Multiple Numbers is the same when we use the of listing"and"the main factoring method."However, Using the dividing method, there is a slight change in the case of multiple numbers. Let's figure out how to find the three-digit HCF using the division method. HCF of three numbers to find HCF of three numbers, we use the following procedure. We understand this using the passages and the example given below. Step 1: First, find the HCF of two of the data numbers. Paragraph 2: find the HCF of the third number and the HCF obtained from the first two numbers in the previous passage. Paragraph 3: provides the HCF of the three numbers. Example: find HCF of 126, 162 and 180. Solution: First, we will find the HCF of the two numbers 126 and 180. The HCF of 126 and 180 = 18. Therefore, we will find the HCF of the third number, which is 162 and the HCF of the two numbers obtained in the previous passage, that is 18. This will give the final HCF of all three numbers. Therefore, HCF of 126, 162 and 180 = 18 HCF of four numbers to find the HCF of four numbers, we use the following steps. Step 1: First, we will find the HCF of the two pairs of numbers separately. Passage 2: So, we'll find the HCF of the HCF that was calculated in the previous passage. HCF of first numbers we know that a first number has only two factors, one and the same number. Consider two prime numbers 2 and 7 and find their HCF listing their factors. The factors of 2 = 1, 2, and the factors of 7 = 1, 7. We can see that the only common factor of 2 and 7 is 1. So, the HCF of the first numbers is always equal to 1. Property of HCF We already know that HCF of A and B is the highest common factor of A and B numbers. Let's take a look at the important properties of HCF: the properties of HCF are listed below. The HCF of two or more numbers divides each of the numbers without a remainder. HCF of two or more numbers is a factor of each of the numbers. HCF of two or more prime numbers is 1 Report between LCM and HCF The HCF of two or more numbers is the highest common factor in data numbers. It is found by multiplying the common main factors of data numbers. Considering that the minimum common multiple (LCM) of two or more numbers is the smallest number among all common multiples of data numbers. We assume that "a" and "b" are the two numbers. Therefore, the formula that expresses the relationship between their LCM and HCF is given as: LCM (a,b) × HCF (a,b) = to × b We understand this relationship with an example. Example: We find the HCF and LCM of 6 and 8 to understand their relationship. Solution: HCF of 6 and 8 = 2; LCM of 6 and 8 = 24; The product of the two data numbers is 6 × 8 = 48. So, we replace these values in the formula that explains the relationship between LCM and HCF of two numbers. On substitution of values in the formula, LCM (a,b) × HCF (a,b) = a × b, we get, 24 × 2 = 48. . Related articles on HCF The HCF (highest common factor) of two numbers is the highest number among all common factors of data numbers. For example, the HCF of 12 and 36 is 12 because 12 is the highest common factor of 12 and 36. How to find the highest common factor (HCF)? There are 3 methods to calculate the HCF of two numbers: HCF with HCF list factor method with HCF main factorization with split method These methods are explained in detail with examples under the How to find HCF? on this page. What are the properties of HCF? The properties of HCF are listed as follows: The HCF of two or more numbers divides each of the numbers without a rest. The HCF of two or more numbers is a factor of each of the numbers. The HCF of two or more numbers is always less than or equal to each of the numbers. The HCF of two or more first numbers is 1 always. How to find HCF for Division Method? Steps to find the HCF of two numbers using the long division are shown below: Step 1: In this method, we the largest number of the smallest number and check the rest. Passage 2: So, we do the rest of the previous passage of the new divider and divider of the previous passage of the new dividend and perform the long division again. Step 3: Continue the long division process until © We don't get the rest as 0. Note that the last divider will be the HCF of these two numbers. What is the difference between HCF and LCM? The common minimum (LCM) of two or more numbers is the smallest number among all multiple common data numbers and the HCF (the highest common factor) of two or more numbers is the highest number among all common factors of the given numbers. What is the relationship between HCF and LCM of two numbers? The formula that expresses the relationship between the common minimum (LCM) and HCF is given as, LCM (A, B) = HCF (A, B) = A-b; where'a'and'b' are the two numbers. What is the HCF of two consecutive natural numbers? The HCF of two consecutive natural numbers is 1. This is due to the fact that there is no common factor between two consecutive numbers other than 1. Therefore, one is always the HCF between two consecutive numbers. What is the HCF of two co-prime numbers? The co-prime numbers are those numbers whose common factor is only 1. For example, (4 and 7) and (8 and 15) are co-prime numbers. Since the co-prime numbers have only one as their highest common factor, their HCF is always 1. What is the HCF of two even consecutive numbers? The HCF of two consecutive numbers is always 2-digit. We know that HCF (the highest common factor) of two or more numbers is the highest number of all common factors in the set of specific numbers. For example, the HCF of 6 and 8 is 2, also the HCF of 14 and 16 is 2. How to find the HCF of three numbers? To find the HCF of three numbers, we use the following steps. We find the HCF of four, six and eight to figure out the passages. Step 1: First, find the HCF of two of the numbers. Here, HCF of 4 and 6 is 2. Paragraph 2: Find the HCF of the third number and the HCF of the first two numbers obtained in the previous passage. In this case, HCF 2 and 8 is 2. Passage 3: Therefore, the HCF of 4, 6 and 8 is 2. How to find HCF for Prime Factorization? To find the HCF numbers from Prime Factorization, we use the following steps. For example, we find HCF 24s and 36s. Step 1: Find the main factors of the data numbers. In this case, the previous factors of 24 = 2-2-2-3, the previous factors of 36 = 2-2-3-3. Step 2: multiply the main factors common to both numbers. Here, the first common factors are 2, 2 and 3. So, 2-2-3= 12-phase 3: Therefore, the HCF of 24 and 36 is 12. Why? © is HCF important? HCF is important because © It is used to divide something into small sections, to distribute elements to larger groups, or to organize something into groups. groups.

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