

Using Prime Factorization to Find GCF & LCM

Prime Factorization - the factorization of a composite number into prime factors

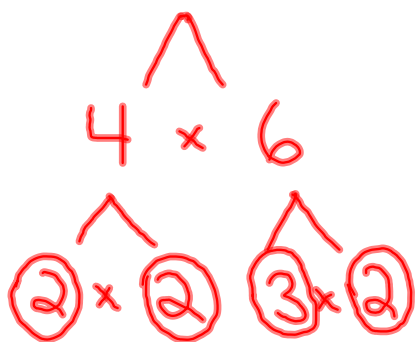
You can use a factor tree to find the prime factorization of any composite number.



Let's Review

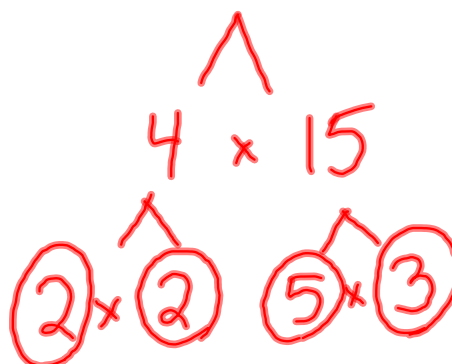
Use prime factorization to find the prime factors of each number. Write your answers in **expanded form**.

24



$$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

60



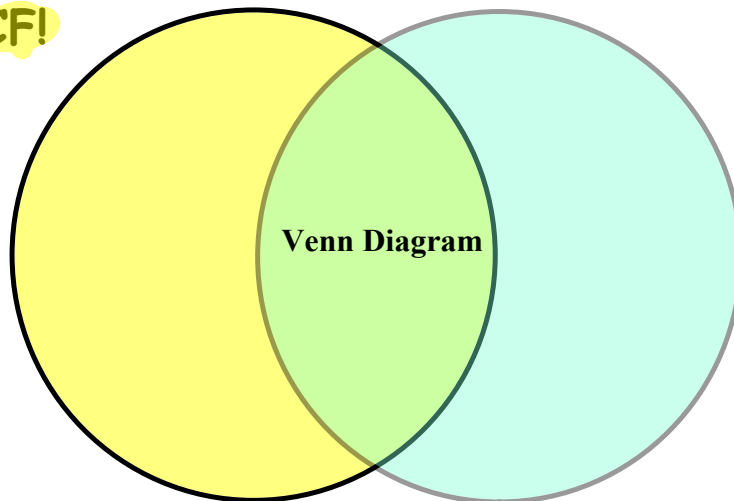
$$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

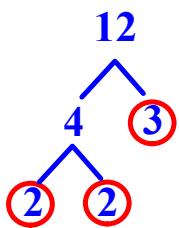


Great news!



You can use Prime Factorization to find LCM and GCF!

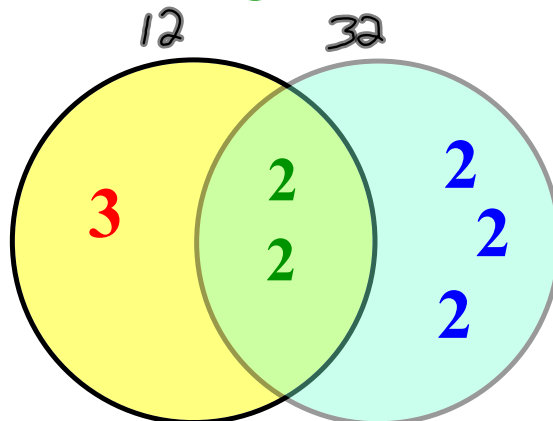
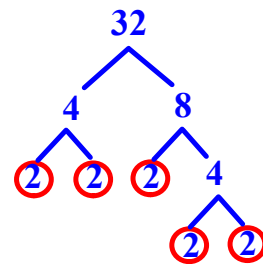




Complete the prime factorization of 12 and 32

$$12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$



To find **LCM** multiply the factors in all three sections of the Venn Diagram
 $3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 96$ The **LCM** of 12 and 32 is **96**

To find **GCF** multiply the factors in the center of the Venn Diagram
 $2 \times 2 = 4$ The **GCF** of 12 and 32 is **4**

Let's Try Some!

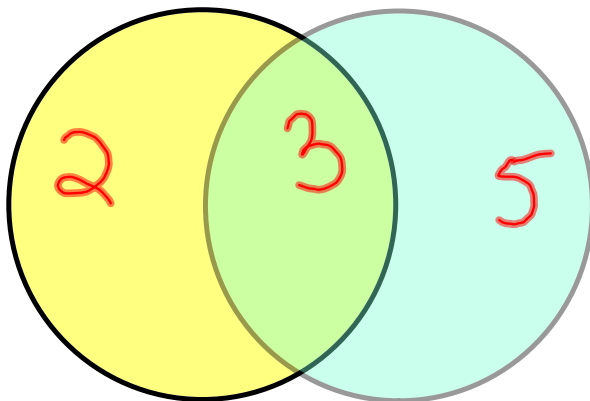
Use prime factorization to find LCM and GCF of 15 and 6

① 6
 2×3

15
 3×5

②
 $6: 2 \times 3$
 $15: 3 \times 5$

③ 6 15



④ LCM = 30
GCF = 3

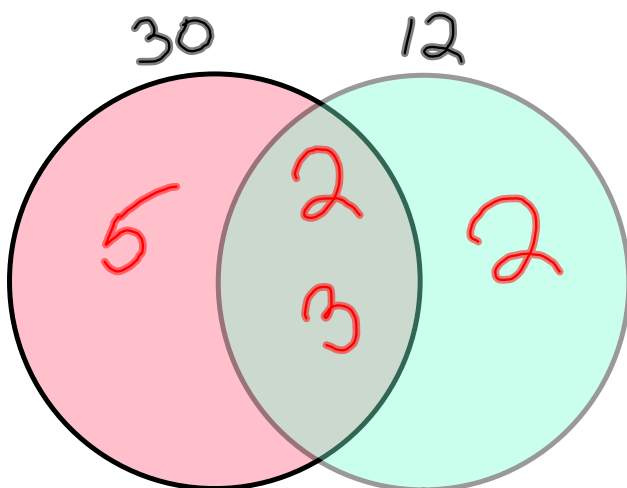
Use prime factorization to find LCM and GCF of 12 and 30

12

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \times 4 \\ \textcircled{2} \times \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

30

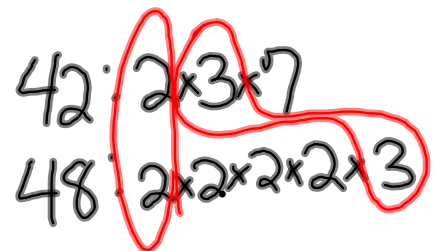
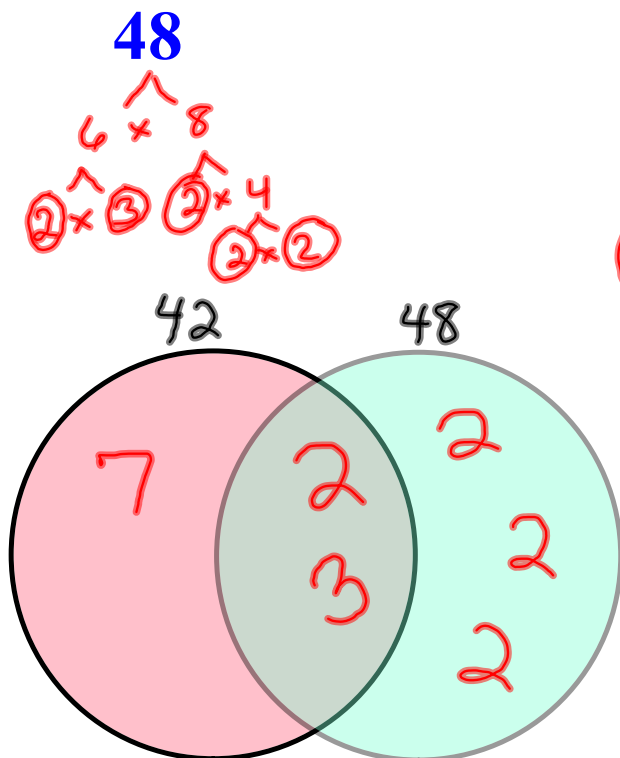
$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{5} \times 6 \\ \textcircled{2} \times \textcircled{3} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} 12: 2 \times 2 \times 3 \\ 30: 2 \times 3 \times 5 \end{array}$$

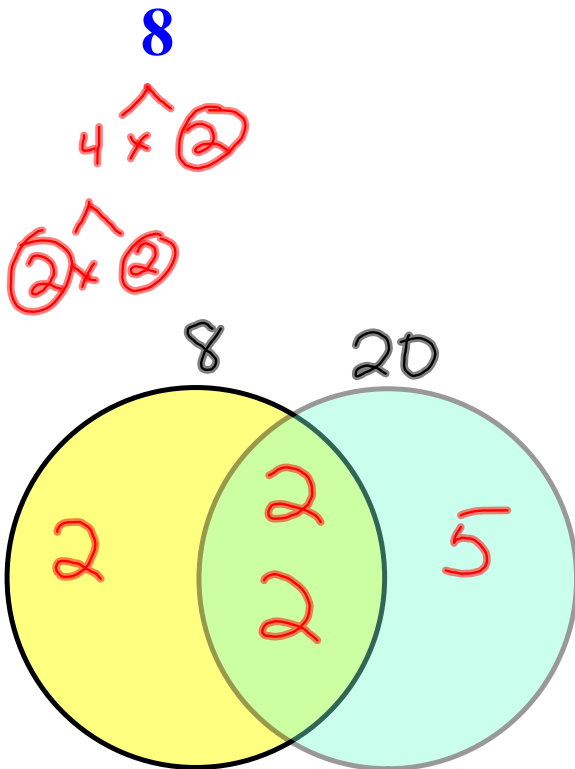
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GCF} = \underline{\quad 6 \quad} \\ \text{LCM} = \underline{\quad 60 \quad} \end{array}$$

Use prime factorization to find GCF of 48 and 42



GCF = 6

Use prime factorization to find LCM 8 and 20

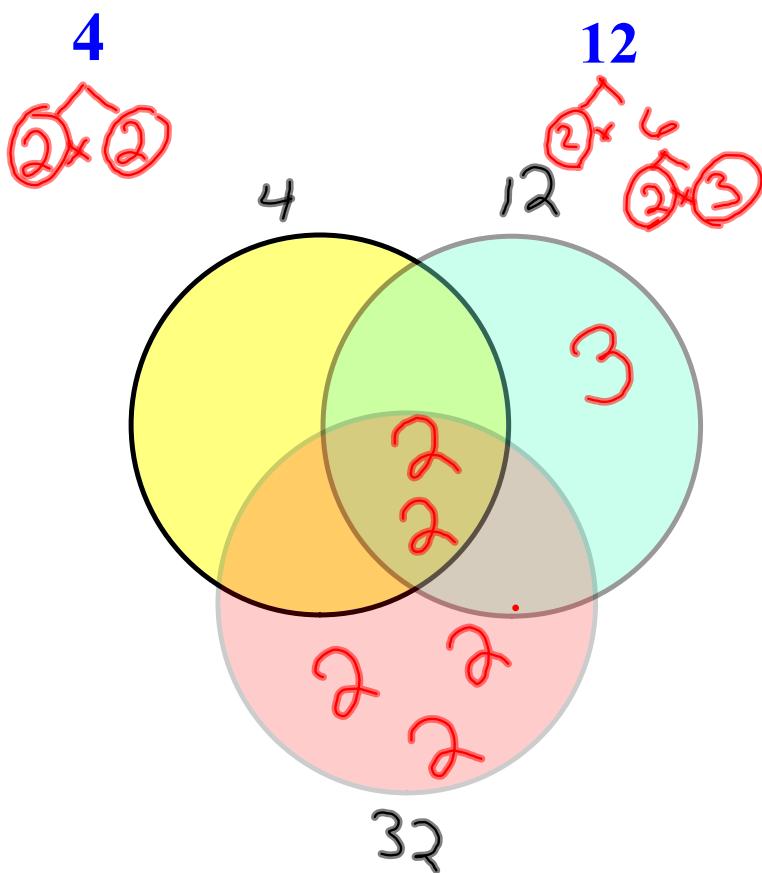


8: $2 \times 2 \times 2$

20: $2 \times 2 \times 5$

LCM = 40

Use prime factorization to find GCF and LCM of 4, 12 and 32



32

8 x 4

4 x 2 x 2

2 x 2

4: 2 x 2

12: 2 x 2 x 3

32: 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2

LCM = 96

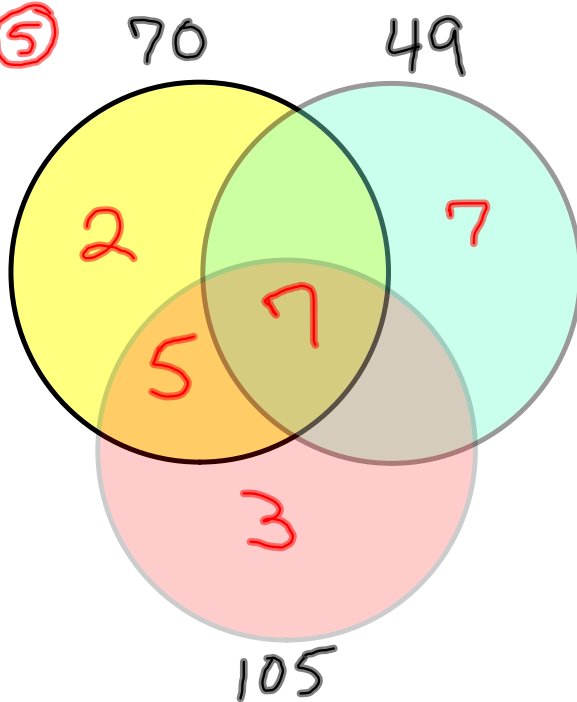
GCF = 4

Use prime factorization to find GCF 70, 49, and 105

$$70 = 7 \times 10 = 2 \times 5 \times 7$$

$$49 = 7 \times 7$$

$$105 = 5 \times 21 = 3 \times 7 \times 5$$



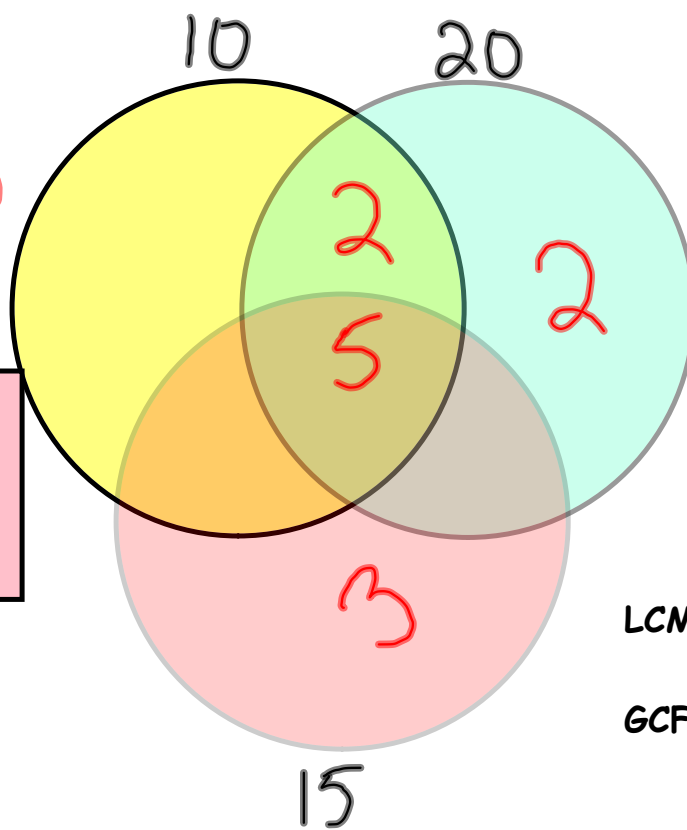
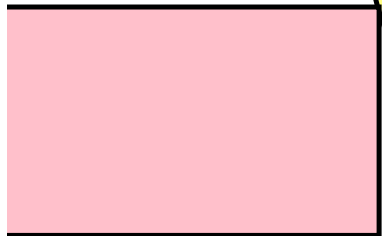
$$70: 2 \times 5 \times 7$$
$$49: 7 \times 7$$
$$105: 3 \times 5 \times 7$$

$$\text{GCF} = \underline{7}$$

$$\text{LCM} = \underline{1470}$$

Use prime factorization to find LCM & GCF of 10, 20, and 15

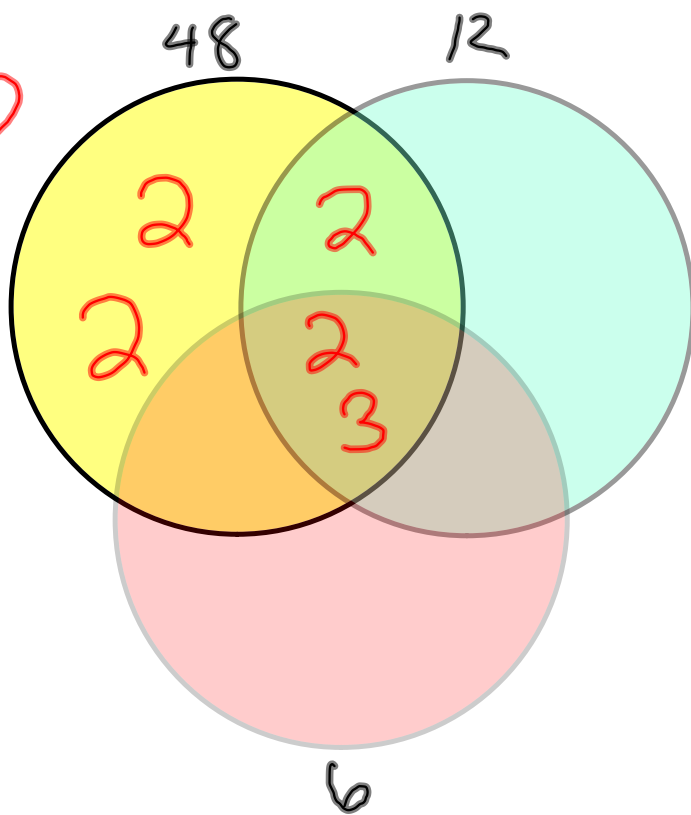
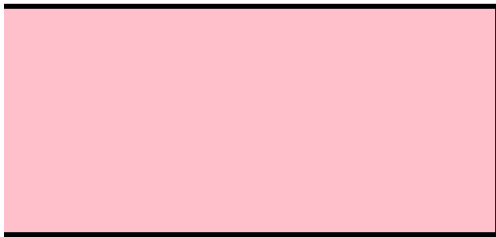
$$\begin{aligned} 10 &= 2 \times 5 \\ 15 &= 3 \times 5 \\ 20 &= 2 \times 2 \times 5 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCM} &= \underline{\underline{60}} \\ \text{GCF} &= \underline{\underline{5}} \end{aligned}$$

Use prime factorization to find LCM & GCF of 48, 12, and 6

$$48 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$
$$12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$
$$6 = 2 \times 3$$

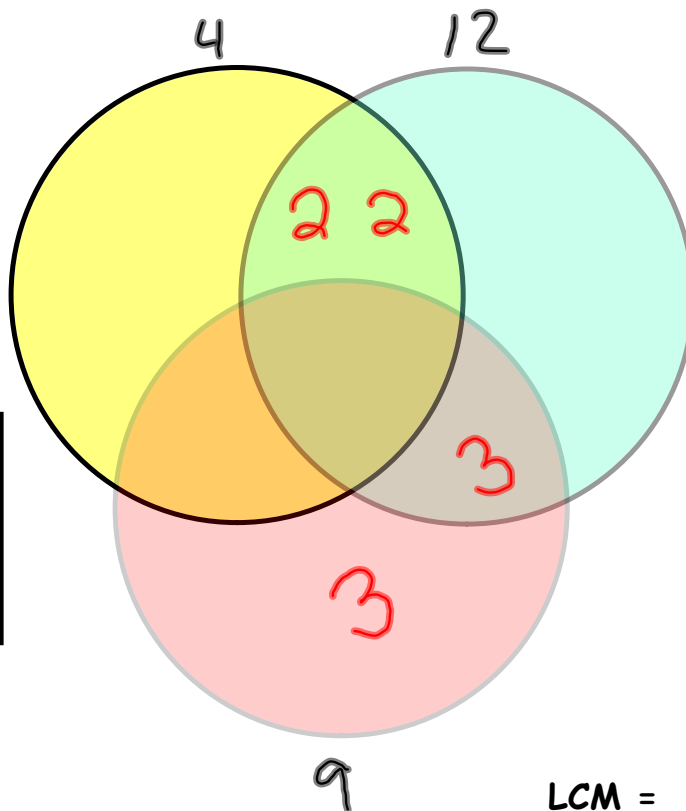
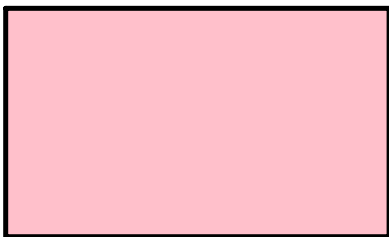


$$\text{GCF} = \underline{6}$$

$$\text{LCM} = \underline{48}$$

Use prime factorization to find LCM & GCF of 4, 9, and 12

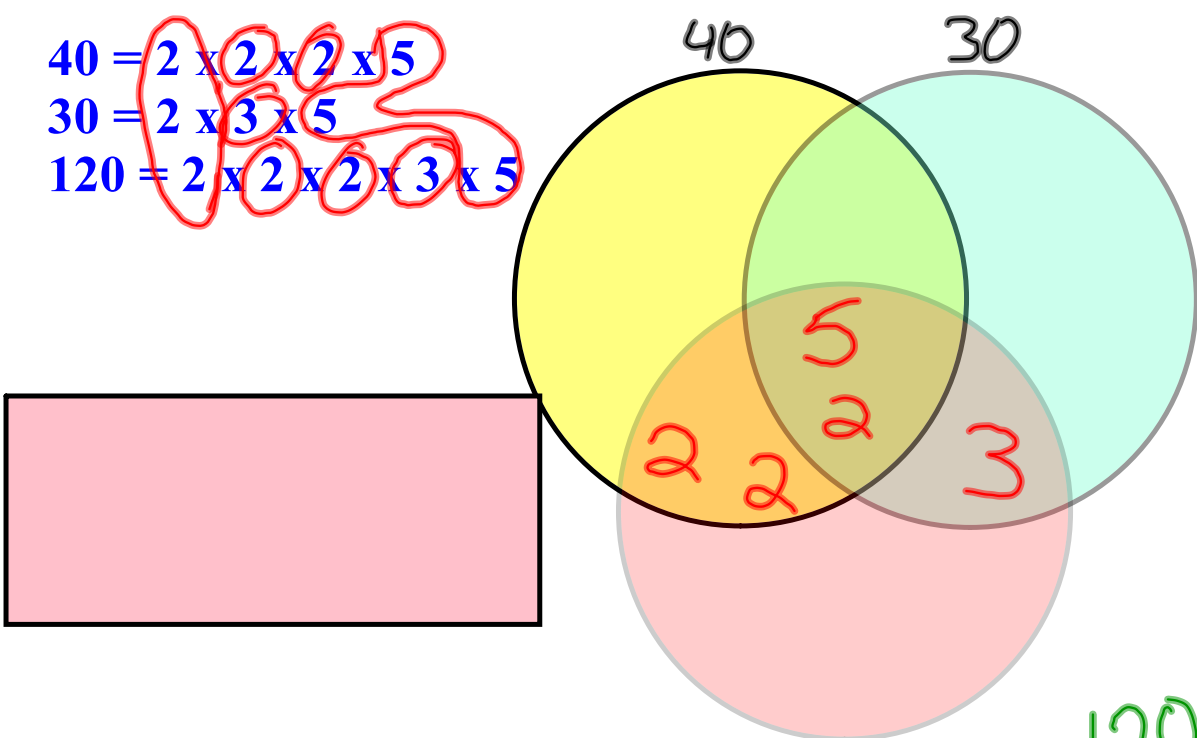
$$\begin{aligned} 4 &= 2 \times 2 \\ 12 &= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \\ 9 &= 3 \times 3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCM} &= \underline{36} \\ \text{GCF} &= \underline{1} \end{aligned}$$

Use prime factorization to find LCM & GCF of 40, 30, and 120

$$40 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$$
$$30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$$
$$120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$



$$LCM = \underline{120}$$

$$GCF = \underline{10}$$