MONTH : AUGUST

SESSION : 4

CLASS : V

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NUMBER: 8

CHAPTER NAME : FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

SUB-TOPIC : LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE: L.C.M.

PROPERTIES OF L.C.M.
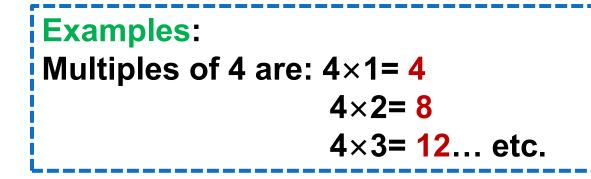
CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

Enable the students

- **To understand the concept of Multiples and Least common multiple.**

- **To find out common multiples and L.C.M.**

MULTIPLES

A multiple of a number is a **product** of the number and a whole number.

Examples:
Multiples of 4 are: 4×1= **4**
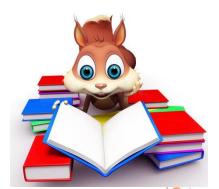
4×2= **8**

4×3= **12**… etc.

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLES

The multiples that are common to two or more numbers are called the common multiples of those numbers.

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLES

Example:

Multiples of 5 ——————→ **5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50**

Multiples of 4 ——————→ **4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40**

Common multiples are : 20, 40

Least common multiple = 20

PROPERTIES OF LEAST COMMON MULTIPLES

1. The L.C.M. of two prime numbers is their product.

➢ Example: The L.C.M. of 3 and 5 is 15 or 7 and 11 is 77.

2. If a number is a factor of another number , then their L.C.M. is the greater number.

➢ Example: The L.C.M. of 3 and 9 is 9 or L.C.M. of 5 and 40 is 40.

PROPERTIES OF LEAST COMMON MULTIPLES

3. The L.C.M. of two or more numbers cannot be less than either of them.

➢ **Example: L.C.M. of 5 and 9 is 45**

4. The L.C.M. of two consecutive number is the product of the numbers.

➢ **Example: L.C.M. of 5 and 6 is 30.**

THANKING YOU
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