

**SESSION : 6**  
**CLASS : IV**  
**SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER : 10**  
**CHAPTER NAME : FACTORS AND MULTIPLES**  
**SUBTOPIC : LCM BY COMMON DIVISION**  
**METHOD, EX-10 E Q.NO.3**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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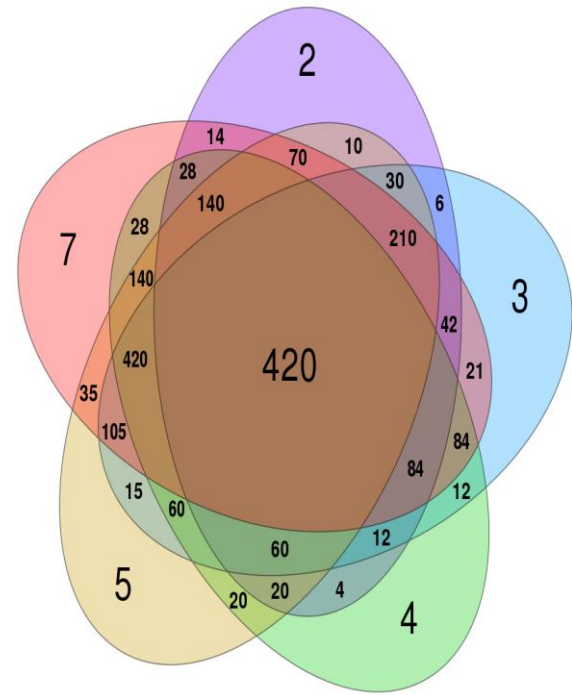
# LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Enable the students to understand how to find the LCM by using common division method.

# COMMON MULTIPLES

## LCM by Common Division Method:

In this method, we start by dividing at least one of the given numbers by the smallest **prime number**. Bring down the numbers that are indivisible as it is. Keep on reporting the method till all the quotients are **1** in the last row. Then, multiply all the **prime numbers** to get the **LCM** of the given numbers.

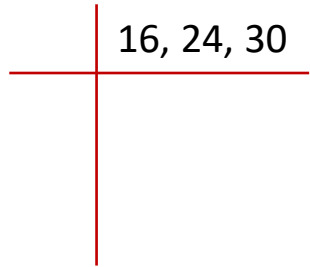
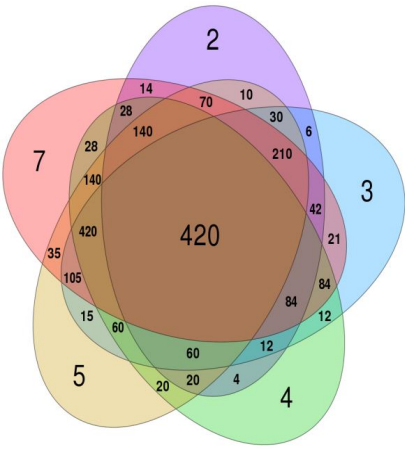


# COMMON FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

## LCM by Common Division Method

**Example : 1** Find the LCM of 16, 24 and 30.

**Solution :**



**Step 1 :** Write all the numbers in a row, separate by commas.



# COMMON FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

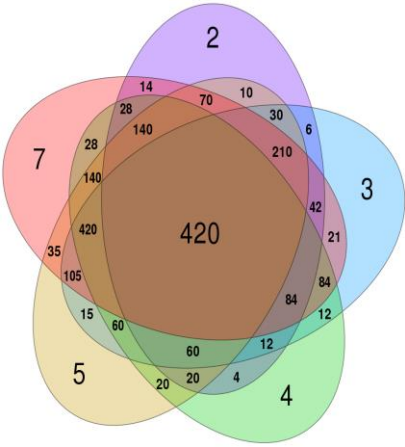
## LCM by Common Division Method

**Example : 1** Find the LCM of 16, 24 and 30.

**Solution :**

2	16, 24, 30
	8, 12, 15

**Step 2 :** Choose the **smallest prime number** that divides any one of the given numbers..



# COMMON FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

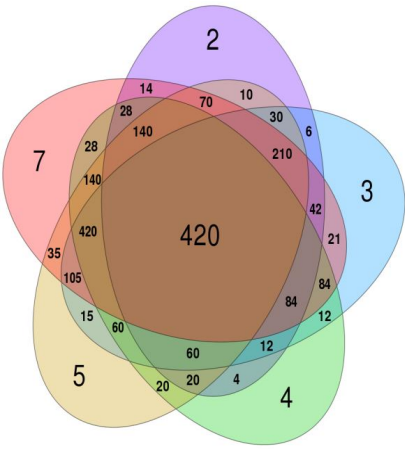
## LCM by Common Division Method

**Example : 1** Find the LCM of 16, 24 and 30.

**Solution :**

2	16, 24, 30
2	8, 12, 15
2	4, 6, 15

**Step 3 :** Keep on dividing the **numbers** by the **smallest prime numbers** and bring the indivisible numbers down as it is.



# COMMON FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

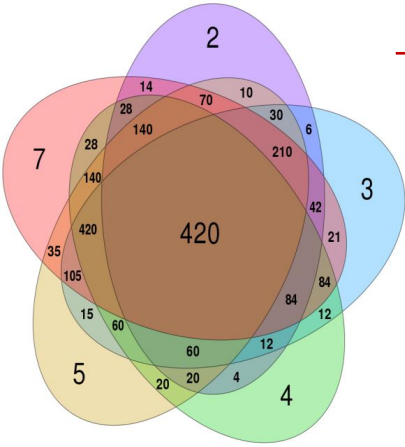
## LCM by Common Division Method

**Example : 1** Find the LCM of 16, 24 and 30.

**Solution :**

2	16, 24, 30
2	8, 12, 15
2	4, 6, 15
3	2, 3, 15
	2, 1, 5

**Step 4 :** Repeat till you get all ones (**1**) in the last row.



# COMMON FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

## LCM by Common Division Method

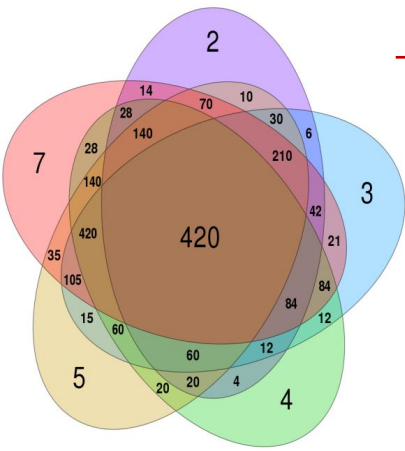
**Example : 1** Find the LCM of 16, 24 and 30.

**Solution :**

2	16, 24, 30
2	8, 12, 15
2	4, 6, 15
3	2, 3, 15
	2, 1, 5

**Step 5 :** Multiply all the **prime numbers** on the left to get the **LCM** of **16, 24** and **30**.

So, LCM of 16, 24 and 30 is  
 $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 240$ .





# COMMON MULTIPLES

## Exercise 10(E)

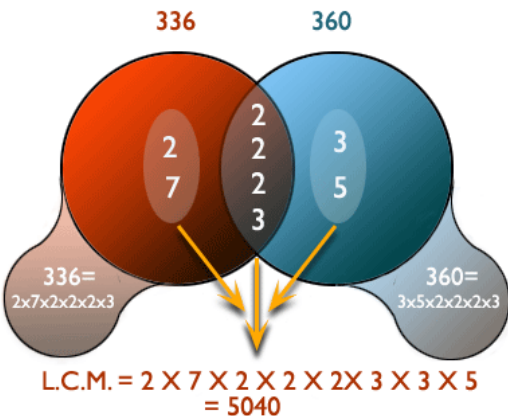
3. Find the LCM of the given numbers by common division method

(f) 18, 27

**Solution:**

3	18, 27
3	6, 9
	2, 3

Determine the LCM of two numbers using HCF



So, LCM of 18 and 27 is

$$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 = 54.$$



# COMMON MULTIPLES

## Exercise 10(E)

3. Find the LCM of the given numbers by common division method

(g) 36, 42

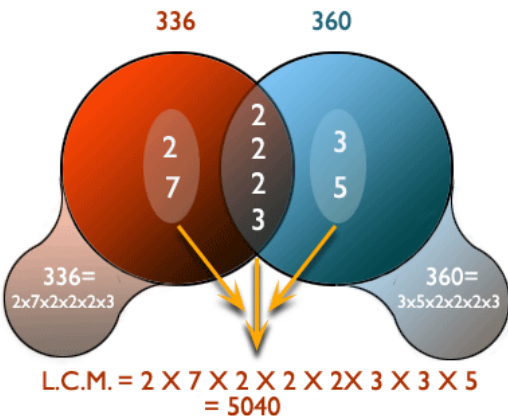
**Solution:**

<b>2</b>	36, 42
<b>3</b>	18, 21
<b>3</b>	6, 7
	<b>2, 7</b>

So, LCM of 36 and 42 is

$$2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 7 = 252.$$

Determine the LCM of two numbers using HCF



# COMMON MULTIPLES

## Exercise 10(E)

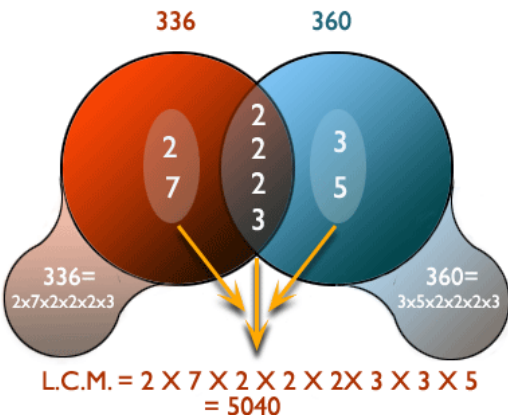
3. Find the LCM of the given numbers by common division method

(h) 15, 64

**Solution:**

2	15, 64
2	15, 32
2	15, 16
2	15, 8
2	15, 4
5	15, 2
	<b>3, 2</b>

Determine the LCM of two numbers using HCF



So, LCM of 15 and 64 is  
 **$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 960$ .**



# COMMON MULTIPLES

## Exercise 10(E)

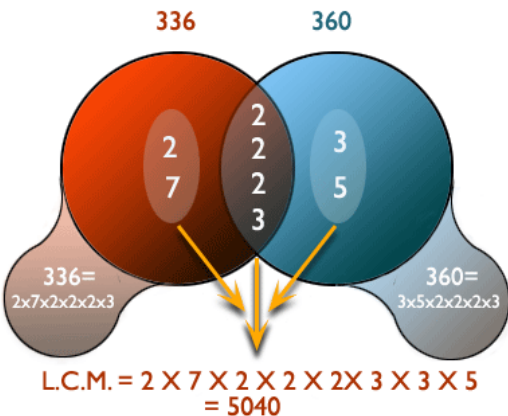
3. Find the LCM of the given numbers by common division method

(i) 28, 32

**Solution:**

2	28, 32
2	14, 16
2	7, 8
2	7, 4
	7, 2

Determine the LCM of two numbers using HCF



So, LCM of 28 and 32 is  
 $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 = 224.$



# COMMON MULTIPLES

## Exercise 10(E)

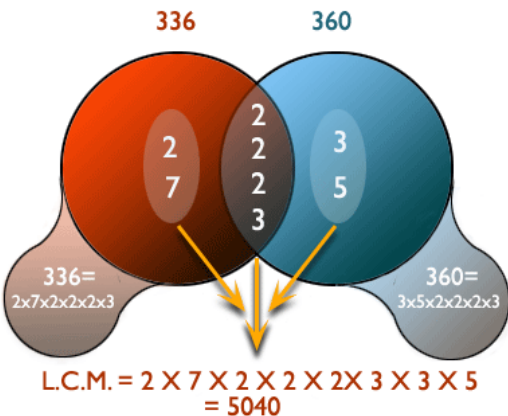
3. Find the LCM of the given numbers by common division method

(j) 27, 81

**Solution:**

3	27, 81
3	9, 27
3	3, 9
	1, 3

Determine the LCM of two numbers using HCF



So, LCM of 27 and 81 is

$$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 81.$$



## **LEARNING OUTCOME:**

**Students are able to understand how to find the LCM by using common division method.**

**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**