

# H.C.F AND L.C.M

**SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 08**

**CHAPTER NAME : H.C.F AND L.C.M**

**SUBTOPIC : LCM , Prime factor and Common Division Method**

**PERIOD NO: 3**

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# Learning outcomes

- Students will be able to find L.C.M. of given numbers .
- Students will develop application skill.
- Students will be able to solve problems based on LCM .

## Previous Knowledge Test

### Question 1.

Show that 45 and 56 are co-prime numbers.

### Solution:

The HCF of two co-prime numbers is always HCF of 45 and 56

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \overline{)56} (1 \\ \underline{45} \\ 11 \overline{)45} (4 \\ \underline{44} \\ 1 \overline{)11} (11 \\ \underline{11} \\ \times \end{array}$$

From above it is proved that HCF of 45 and 56 is 1

Hence 45 and 56 are co-prime numbers.

# Negative numbers and Integers

- Students will Learn L.C.M with the help of a video .
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ClkDcENjzBA>(4.50)

Least Common Multiple of 5 and 7 :

Multiples of 5: 5 ; 10 ; 15 ; 20 ; 25 ; 30 ; 35....

Multiples of 7: 7 ; 14 ; 21 ; 28 ; 35.....

The least common mutiple of 2 and 3 is 35

$$\text{LCM}(5;7) = 35$$

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# Program to find LCM of two numbers

LCM = Smallest Number that divides both

$$15 = 5 \times 3$$

$$25 = 5 \times 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Union of all factors} &= 5 \times 5 \times 3 \\ &= 75 \end{aligned}$$



# LCM by Common Division

2	30	,	45
3	15	,	45
3	5	,	15
	5	,	5

## Evaluation Question Exercise 8 C

1. Using the common multiple method, find the L.C.M. of the following:

(i) 8, 12 and 24

(ii) 10, 15 and 20

(iii) 3, 6, 9 and 12

**Solution:**

(i) 8, 12 and 24

We get,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.C.M} &= 4 \times 3 \times 2 \\ &= 24 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, L.C.M. of 8, 12 and 24 = 24

ii) 10, 15 and 20

We get,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.C.M} &= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \\ &= 60 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, L.C.M. of 10, 15 and 20 = 60

4	8	12	24
3	2	3	6
2	2	1	2
	1	1	1

2	10	15	20
2	5	15	10
3	5	15	5
5	5	5	5
	1	1	1



## Evaluation Question

2. Find the L.C.M. of each of the following groups of numbers, using (i) the prime factor method and (ii) the common division method:

(i) 18, 24 and 96      (ii) 100, 150 and 200

(iii) 14, 21 and 98      (iv) 22, 121 and 33      (v) 34, 85 and 51

**Solution:**

(i) 18, 24 and 96

By using prime factor method, L.C.M. of 18, 24 and 96 are given below

Prime factors of 18 =  $2 \times 3 \times 3$

Prime factors of 24 =  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

Prime factors of 96 =  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

$\therefore$  L.C.M. =  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 288$

## Evaluation Question

By using common division method, L.C.M. of 18, 24 and 96 are given below

$$\therefore \text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \\ = 288$$

2	18	24	96
2	9	12	48
2	9	6	24
2	9	3	12
2	9	3	6
3	9	3	3
3	3	1	1
	1	1	1

## Evaluation Question

**3. The H.C.F. and the L.C.M. of two numbers are 50 and 300 respectively. If one of the numbers is 150, find the other one.**

**Solution:** H.C.F. = 50 L.C.M. = 300

One number = 150

We know that, Product of H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers is equal to product of those two numbers

$$50 \times 300 = 150 \times \text{other number}$$

$$15000 / 150 = \text{other number}$$

$$100 = \text{other number}$$

Hence, the other number is 100

## Evaluation Question

4. The product of two numbers is 432 and their L.C.M. is 72. Find their H.C.F.

**Solution:** Product of two numbers = 432 and L.C.M.= 72

We know that,

Product of H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers is equal to product of those two numbers.

Now, to find H.C.F

$$\text{H.C.F.} \times 72 = 432$$

$$\text{H.C.F.} = 432 / 72$$

$$\text{H.C.F.} = 6$$

Hence, H.C.F. = 6

## Evaluation Question

**5. The product of two numbers is 19,200 and their H.C.F. is 40. Find their L.C.M.**

**Solution:** Given

Product of two numbers = 19200 and H.C.F. = 40

We know that,

Product of H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers is equal to product of those two numbers

Now, to find L.C.M.

$$40 \times \text{L.C.M.} = 19200$$

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 19200 / 40$$

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 480$$

Hence, L.C.M. = 480

## Evaluation Question

6. Find the smallest number which, when divided by 12, 15, 18, 24 and 36 leaves no remainder.

**Solution:** The given numbers L.C.M. will be the least number which is exactly divisible 12, 15, 18, 24 and 36 and leaves no remainder

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.C.M.} &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \\ &= 360 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, smallest required number = 360

2	12	15	18	24	36
2	6	15	9	12	18
2	3	15	9	6	9
3	3	15	9	3	9
3	1	5	3	1	3
5	1	5	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1

## Evaluation Question

7. Find the smallest number which, when increased by one is exactly divisible by 12, 18, 24, 32 and 40.

**Solution:**

First, let us find out the L.C.M. of 12, 18, 24, 32 and 40

2	12	18	24	32	40
2	6	9	12	16	20
2	3	9	6	8	10
2	3	9	3	4	5
2	3	9	3	2	5
3	3	9	3	1	5
3	1	3	1	1	5
5	1	1	1	1	5
	1	1	1	1	1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.C.M.} &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \\ &= 1440\end{aligned}$$

This can be written as

$$= 1439 + 1$$

Hence, 1439 is the smallest number which, when increased by one is exactly divisible by the given numbers

## Evaluation Question

8. Find the smallest number which, on being decreased by 3, is completely divisible by 18, 36, 32 and 27.

**Solution:**

First, let us solve for L.C.M. of 18, 36, 32 and 27

$$\text{L.C.M.} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$= 864$$

This can be written as

$$= 867 - 3$$

Hence, 867 is the smallest number which, when decreased by 3 is exactly divisible by the given numbers

2	18	36	32	27
2	9	18	16	27
2	9	9	8	27
2	9	9	4	27
2	9	9	2	27
3	9	9	1	27
3	3	3	1	9
3	1	1	1	3
	1	1	1	1

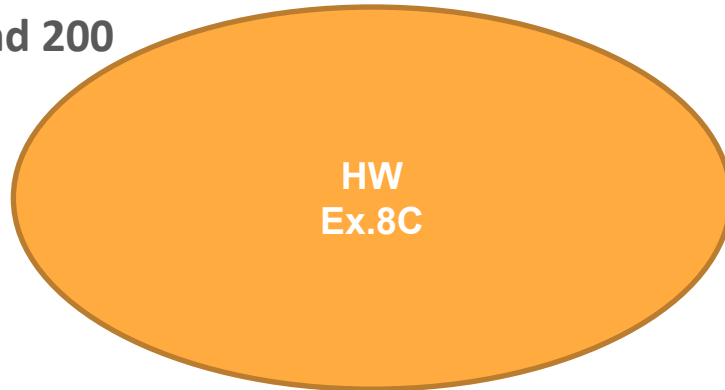


# Additional Homework

1. Using any method, find the L.C.M. of the following:

(i) 18, 132 and 524

(ii) 120, 150 and 200



**THANKING YOU**  
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