

**Subject : MATHS**

**29.06.2020**

**Class 5**

**Lesson :6 C LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE**

**LCM=LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE** of two or more given numbers is the smallest multiple which can be divided by all the given numbers without leaving any remainder.

In other words you can say, it is the smallest number that is a multiple of all the given numbers. Ex-

**Find the LCM of 3 and 5**

**Multiples of 3=3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30....**

**Multiples of 5=5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50....**

**The common multiples of 3 and 5 are 15,30....**

**So the least or the smallest multiple is 15**

**Thus , LCM of 3 and 5 is 15.**

**This is a simple method of LCM for smaller number.**

**Fact of LCM**

- The LCM of two or more numbers cannot be less than the numbers. Ex-

LCM of 3 and 5 is 15

So, 15 is less than 3 and 5.

- The LCM of two prime numbers is their product. Ex-

LCM of 2 and 3 is 6

LCM of 7 and 11 is 77

- If one number is a factor of another number, then their LCM is the greater number itself.

Ex-

- LCM of 3 and 6 is 6
- LCM of 12 and 24 is 24

Find the LCM following numbers by above given multiple method Not Division method

- 3 and 5
- 5 and 7
- 6 and 8
- 4 and 6
- 10 and 20
- 12 and 13
- 2 and 5

- 5 and 6
- 6 and 7
- 7 and 8
- 9 and 11

**Subject Tr. Rohit Kumar**