

MATH 4: ASSIGNMENT 5
OCTOBER 20, 2019
CLASSWORK

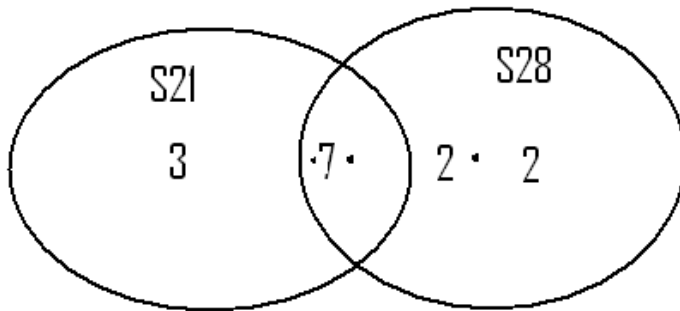
We learned a new simple way of finding LCM and GCD, using prime factorization, as in the example below. Every child should be confident using sets. Sets are the powerful tool for many concepts and problems.

$$21 = 3 \cdot 7$$

$$28 = 2 \cdot 14 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7$$

$$\text{GCD} = S_{21} \cap S_{28}$$

$$\text{LCM}(21, 28) = S_{21} \cup S_{28} = 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$



$$\text{OR: } 21 = 3 \cdot 7 \quad 28 = 2 \cdot 14 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \quad \text{GCD} = 7 \quad \text{LCM}(21, 28) = 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$

<http://www.schooltube.com/video/e8e94b386e89480ba118/Using%20Venn%20Diagrams%20to%20Find%20the%20GCF%20and%20the%20LCM>. (~8 min, many examples)

<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-sixth-grade-math/cc-6th-factors-and-multiples/cc-6th-lcm/v/least-common-multiple-exercise-2> (~2min)

<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-sixth-grade-math/cc-6th-factors-and-multiples/cc-6th-lcm/v/least-common-multiple-exercise> (~4 min)