

Greatest Common Factor and Lowest Common Multiple: Making Sense of Prime Factorization

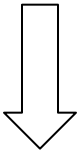
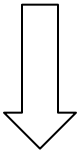
Schema per Dr. Dawn Slavens and MWSU Students

Reminder: Greatest Common Factor is usually **Smaller** than given numbers
and Lowest Common Multiple is usually **Larger** than given numbers.

To find GCF and LCM of $\underline{24a^3b^6c}$ and $\underline{36a^4b}$,
rewrite 24 as $2^3 \cdot 3$ and 36 as $2^2 \cdot 3^2$.

To find GCF and LCM of $\underline{2^3 \cdot 3a^3b^6c}$ and $\underline{2^2 \cdot 3^2a^4b}$

	smallest collection of each prime factor found in either place		largest collection of each prime factor found in either place	
GCF				LCM

				
<u>?</u>		$\left \frac{2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot a^3 b^6 c}{2^2 \cdot 3^2 a^4 b} \right $		<u>?</u>