To find GCD: (Greatest common divisior)

if the smaller number is a multiple of the big number, then that is the gcd.

Ex.1 *What is the* gcd *of* 6 and 18?

6 goes into 18, so 6 is gcd.

Take the largest multiple of the smallest number so it would fit into the big number:

Ex.2 *What is the* gcd *of* 8 and 28?

The largest multiple of 8 that goes into 28 is 24 because $8 \cdot 3$ is 24.

Then the gcd is the difference of the number or its factors.

$28-24 \blacktriangleright 4$ So 4 is the gcd.

If there are no multiples, then the gcd is 1.

To find the LCM of 2 numbers is by using the formula:

LCM *of* 2 *numbers* a and b *is* $= \dfrac{a \cdot b}{GCD}$

Ex.1: *What is the* LCM *of* 8 and 28?

From the lesson above, we know that the gcd is 4, so plug the numbers into the formula:

$LCM = \dfrac{8 \cdot 28}{4} \blacktriangleright 56$