

GCF, LCM and Perfect Squares and Cubes

To compare numbers we often look at that their prime-factorizations

Factor? A number that divides evenly into a given number

(the factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20)

Prime-factorization? Breaks the number down into a product of the primes that create it

(the prime-factorization of 20 = $2 \times 2 \times 5$)

Perfect square: A number is a perfect square if every prime factor can be matched as a pair

Perfect cube: A number is a perfect cube if every prime factor can be matched as a triplet

Example: $144 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ All prime factors pair up 144 = perfect square

However, our main focus is GCF and LCM

GCF (Greatest Common Factor) = the largest factor common between 2 or more #'s


LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) = the smallest number that 2 or more numbers divide into

1) Find the GCF and LCM of: 72 and 27

$$72 = 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

GCF: both of the prime-factorizations contain two 3's Thus the **GCF = 3×3 or 9**

LCM:  "Colvin's Cookies" Mr. Colvin want you to bake him a batch of cookies ... the recipes are the prime-factorizations above. You only need enough to make either type of cookies. (But he won't tell you which one he wants until you get home)

The **LCM** represents the minimum amount you need to buy to make EITHER recipe.

You need at least three 2's and at least three 3's **LCM = $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or 216**

2) Find the GCF and LCM of: 540 and 1125 and 45

$$540: 54 \times 10 \qquad 540 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$1125: 25 \times 45 \qquad 1125 = 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$45: 9 \times 5 \qquad 45 = 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

GCF: everyone has a 5 and 3×3 **GCF = $3 \times 3 \times 5$ or 45**

LCM: 3 recipes need 3 - 3's, 2 - 2's, 3- 5's **LCM = $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$ or 13500**

3) Find the GCF and LCM of: 65, 1014, 910 and 273

$$65: 5 \times 13$$

$$1014 : 13 \times 78$$

$$910: 10 \times 91$$

$$273: 13 \times 21$$

$$65 = 5 \times 13$$

$$1014 = 13 \times 13 \times 3 \times 2$$

$$91 = 5 \times 2 \times 13 \times 7$$

$$273 = 13 \times 7 \times 3$$

GCF: everyone has a 13 GCF = 13

LCM 4 recipes (come on Colvin ... pick a type of cookie already 😊)

Need at least 2 – 13's, 1 – 5, 1- 3, 1-2, 1 -7

$$\text{LCM} = 13 \times 13 \times 5 \times 3 \times 2 \times 7 \text{ or } 35490$$

4) Show that 46656 is both a perfect square and a perfect cube

$$46656 = 64 \times 729 \text{ or } 8 \times 8 \times 27 \times 27$$

$$46656 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

Perfect square: $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ all factors pair up

Perfect cube: $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ all factors are triplets

LCM or GCF problem?

Two satellites are currently lined up over Earth.

Satellite 1 orbits every 66 days and Satellite 2 orbits every 99 days.

When the 2 satellites align again?

This is an LCM problem: $66 = 2 \times 3 \times 11$ $99 = 3 \times 3 \times 11$

$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11$ LCM = 198 days (when they will realign)

Assignment Text Page 140 #8, 10, 11, 13, 17