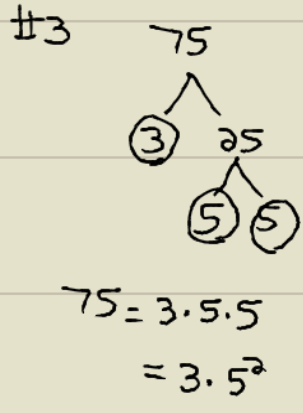
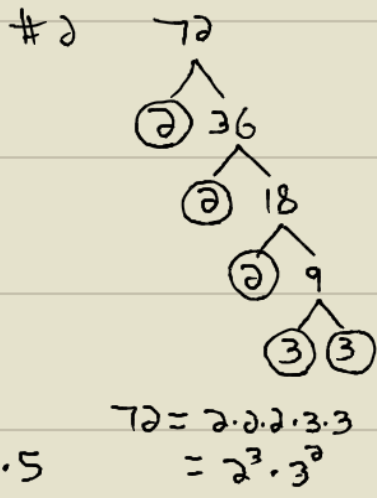
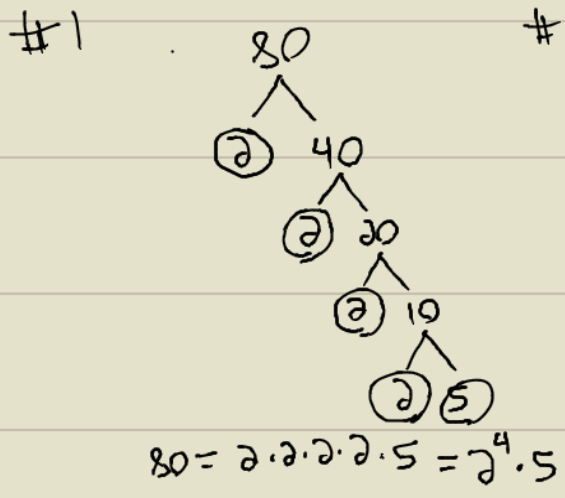


PRIMES : 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13



#4 LCM of 8 and 12

① WRITE PRIME FACTORIZATION OF EACH NUMBER:

② LCM IS THE PRODUCT OF EACH PRIME THE GREATEST NUMBER OF TIMES IT APPEARS ON A SINGLE LINE

$8 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$   
 $12 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$

LCM =  $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 24$

#5 LCM of 12 and 18

①  $12 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \leftarrow$   
 $18 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \leftarrow$

② LCM =  $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 36$

#6

Numerator  $\rightarrow 2$   
 Denominator  $\rightarrow 3$

$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{9} = \frac{6}{9}$

#7

$\frac{6}{1} = \frac{6 \cdot 4}{4} = \frac{24}{4}$

#8  $\frac{1}{9}$  AND  $\frac{5}{12}$

$\frac{1 \cdot 4}{36} = \frac{4}{36}$

$\frac{5 \cdot 3}{36} = \frac{15}{36}$

LCD = LCM

①  $9 = 3 \cdot 3$   
 $12 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$

② LCD =  $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 36$

#9

$\frac{3}{4}$     $\frac{1}{27}$     $\frac{5}{12}$

$\frac{3 \cdot 27}{108} = \frac{81}{108}$     $\frac{1 \cdot 4}{108} = \frac{4}{108}$     $\frac{5 \cdot 9}{108} = \frac{45}{108}$

LCD

①  $4 = 2 \cdot 2$   
 $27 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$   
 $12 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$

② LCD =  $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 4 \cdot 27 = 108$

$\frac{27}{108} = \frac{3}{12}$     $\frac{12}{46}$     $\frac{12}{108} = \frac{1}{9}$