



Greatest Common Factor & Least Common Multiple

Today's Standard

6.NS.B4 - Find the greatest common factor of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100 and the least common multiple of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12. Use the distributive property to express a sum of two whole numbers 1-100 with a common factor as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor. For example, express $36 + 8$ as $4(9 + 2)$.

Cues	Notes
What is the greatest common factor?	The greatest common factor (GCF) is the largest factor that two numbers share.
What is the least common multiple?	The least common multiple (LCM) is the smallest number that is a multiple of two given numbers.
How do you use the distributive property?	The distributive property allows you to multiply a sum by multiplying each addend separately and then add the products.
Example of GCF and LCM	For example, GCF of 36 and 48 is 12. LCM of 4 and 6 is 12.
Common misconceptions	Students often confuse GCF with LCM and misunderstand the application of the distributive property.

Summary

Understanding GCF and LCM helps in simplifying problems and using the distributive property correctly. Clear differentiation and practice are key to mastering these concepts.