A multiple is the product of two integers. To find the multiples of a certain number, multiply that number by every integer, starting with 1.

Example: The multiples of 2 are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and so on.

Common multiples are numbers that share one or more of the same multiples.

Example: Multiples of 2 are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and so on. Multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and so on.

6 and 12 appear in these lists, so they are common multiples of 2 and 3.

Least common multiple (LCM) is the smallest common multiple of two or more numbers.

From the example above, the LCM of 2 and 3 is 6.

LCM can be found by listing the multiples and looking for the smallest common one in the lists.

Circle the common multiples of the pair of numbers, then answer the questions.

Multiples of 4 = 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 ...
Multiples of 5 = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, ...

The common multiple is: _______ .
The LCM is ____________ .

Multiples of 6 = 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, ...
Multiples of 7 = 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, ...

The common multiple is: _______ .
The LCM is ____________ .

Multiples of 8 = 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, ...
Multiples of 10 = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, ...

The common multiple is: _______ .
The LCM is ____________ .

Multiples of 9 = 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, ...
Multiples of 12 = 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, ...

The common multiple is: _______ .
The LCM is ____________ .

Multiples of 2 = 2, __, __, __, __, 12, ...
Multiples of 3 = 3, __, __, __, __, 18, ...

The common multiples are: _______ .
The LCM is ____________ .

Multiples of 3 = 3, __, __, __, __, __, ..., Multiples of 4 = 4, __, __, __, __, __, ...

The common multiples are: _______ .
The LCM is ____________ .