

Multiples, factors and primes

Terms	Illustrations	Definition
Common factor		<p>If numbers share one or more factors, then they are called the common factors of those numbers.</p> <p>For example: 12 and 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The factors of 12 are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 • The factors of 30 are: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15 and 30 <p>So the common factors of 12 and 30 are: 1, 2, 3 and 6</p>
Common multiple		<p>A number that is a multiple common to two or more numbers.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiples of 2 are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, ... • Multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, ... <p>So, common multiples of 2 and 3 are 6, 12, 18,</p>
Factor		<p>A number is a 'factor' if it divides exactly into a number e.g. the factors of 10 are 1, 2, 5, 10</p>
Factorising		<p>Finding all of the numbers which multiply together to give the number you start with.</p>
Highest common factor (HCF)		<p>The highest common factor of two or more numbers.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>The HCF of 24 and 36 is 12 as it is the highest factor to divide in to both equally.</p>
Lowest common multiple (LCM)		<p>The lowest multiple which two or more numbers have in common. for example:</p> <p>The lowest common multiple of 6 and 12 is 12.</p>