

Is the lowest number that a group of numbers can divide into (without a remainder).
For example, the lowest number (or LCM) that both 3 and 4 can go into is 12.

Find the LCM of each set of numbers.

multiples	LCM	multiples	LCM
:		:	
:	_____	:	_____
multiples	LCM	multiples	LCM
:		:	
:	_____	:	_____
multiples	LCM	multiples	LCM
:		:	
:	_____	:	_____
multiples	LCM	multiples	LCM
:		:	
:	_____	:	_____