NATURAL NUMBERS AND DIVISIBILITY

GLOSSARY

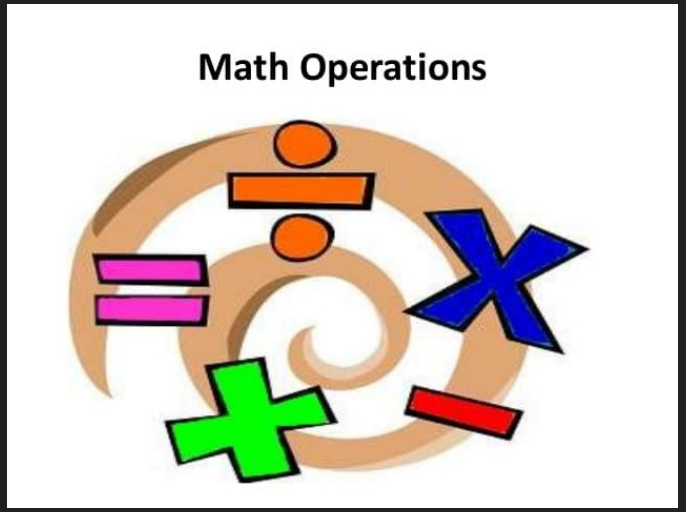
- MULTIPLE = The result when a number is added to itself.
  Eg: 27 is a multiple of 3 (since 27÷3 = 9).

- DIVISOR = The second number in a division. Eg: In 8 ÷ 4, the divisor is 4.

- PRIME NUMBERS = A positive integer that is divisible by exactly two positive numbers, 1 and itself. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 ...

- COMPOSITE NUMBERS = Numbers that have more than two factors. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 ...

- ( ) = BRACKETS
- + = ADDITION (PLUS)
- - = SUBTRACTION (MINUS)
- x = MULTIPLICATION (MULTIPLIED BY / TIMES)
- ÷ = DIVISION (DIVIDED BY)



1. GREATEST COMMON DIVISOR (GCD) of two positive integers is the largest positive integer that divides both numbers without remainder.
   Eg: What is the GCD of 24 and 36?
   There are 6 common factors of 24 and 36, that are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and **12.** Therefore, the greatest common factor of 24 and 36 is 12.

2. LOWEST COMMON MULTIPLE (LCM) of two integers is the smallest integer that is a multiple of both numbers.
   Eg: What is the LCM of 2,3 and 7?
   LCM of 2, 3, and 7 is **42** because 42 is a multiple of 2, 3, and 7. There is no other number lower than 42 that is a multiple of the three numbers.