Find the HCF and LCM of 60 and 72.

$\frac{60}{72} \overset{\div 2}{=} \frac{30}{36} \overset{\div 6}{=} \frac{5}{6}$

HCF = 2 × 6 = 12 LCM = 60 × 6 = 360

Find the HCF and LCM of 120 and 150.

$\frac{120}{150} \overset{\div 10}{=} \frac{12}{15} \overset{\div 3}{=} \frac{4}{5}$

HCF = 10 × 3 = 30 LCM = 4 × 150 = 600

Find the HCF and LCM of 54 and 90.

$\frac{54}{90} \overset{\div 9}{=} \frac{6}{10} \overset{\div 2}{=} \frac{3}{5}$

HCF = 9 × 2 = 18 LCM = 90 × 3 = 270

Find the HCF and LCM of 75 and 90.

$\frac{75}{90} \overset{\div 5}{=} \frac{15}{18} \overset{\div 3}{=} \frac{5}{6}$

HCF = 5 × 3 = 15 LCM = 90 × 5 = 450

Find the HCF and LCM of 70, 56 and 84.

	70	56	84
2	35	28	42
7	5	4	6

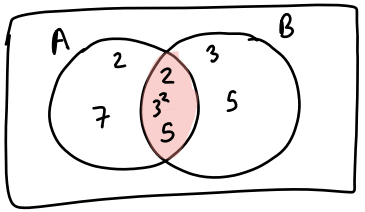
The cake method

HCF = 2 × 7 = 14 LCM = 14 × 5 × 4 × 6 = 1680

Find the HCF and LCM of A and B. Give your answers as a product of prime factors

$A = 2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5 \times 7$

$B = 2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2$



HCF = $2 \times 3^2 \times 5$

LCM = $2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^2 \times 7$

Find the HCF and LCM of C and D. Give your answers as a product of prime factors

$C = 3^3 \times 5^2 \times 7^3 \times 11$

$D = 2 \times 3 \times 5^2 \times 13$

HCF = 3×5^2

LCM = $2 \times 3^3 \times 5^2 \times 7^3 \times 11 \times 13$

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