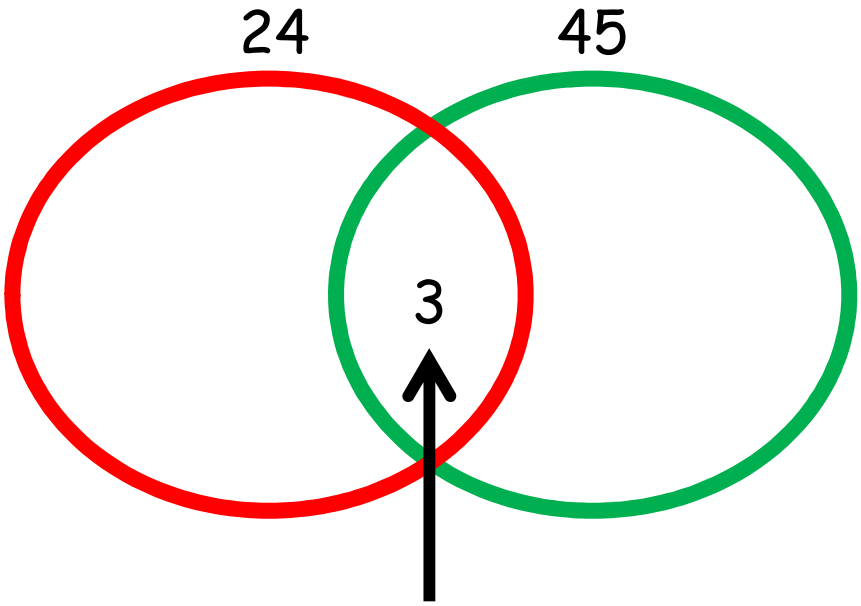
LO: Use a Venn diagram to find the HCF and LCM.

$24 = 2^3 \times 3$ $45 = 3^2 \times 5$

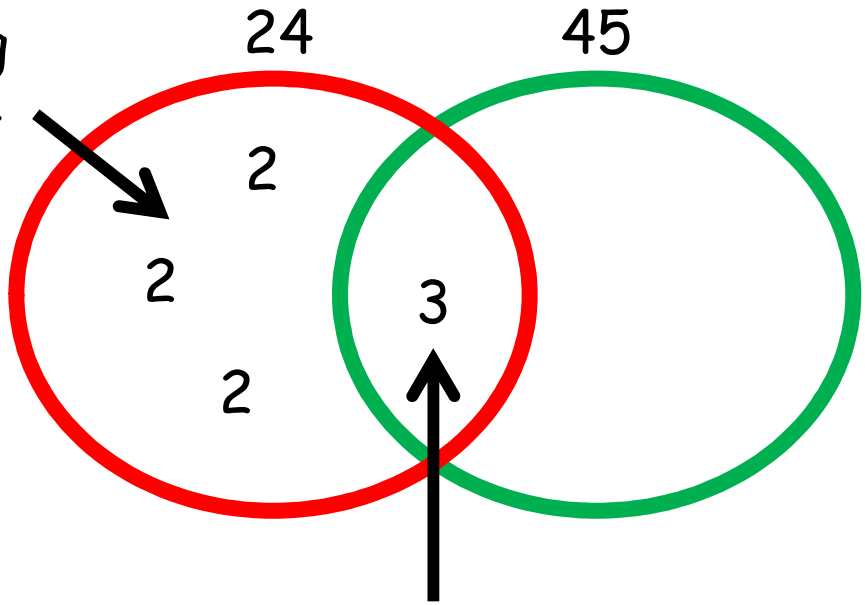


3 is the only common factor of both – this goes in the middle (intersection).

LO: Use a Venn diagram to find the HCF and LCM.

$24 = 2^3 \times 3$ $45 = 3^2 \times 5$

The remaining factors of 24 go in here.

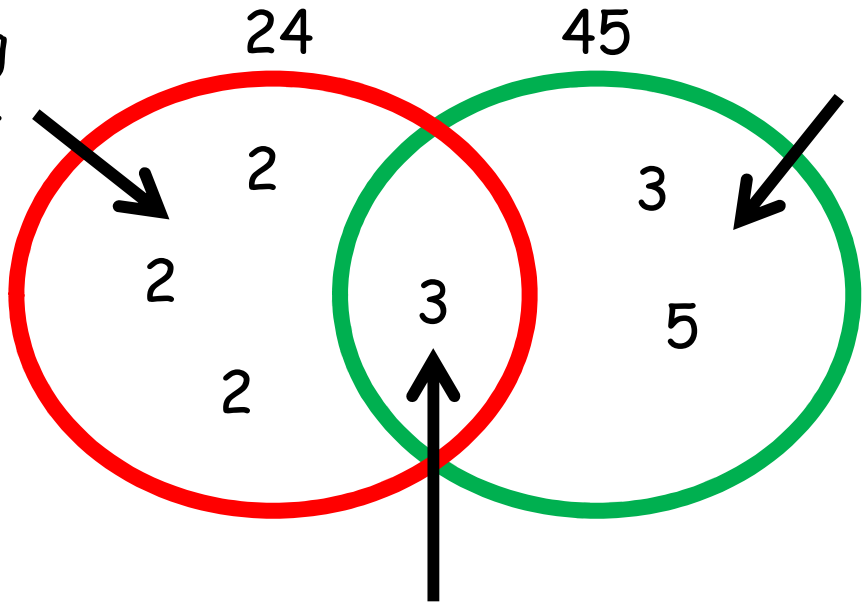


3 is the only common factor of both – this goes in the middle (intersection).

LO: Use a Venn diagram to find the HCF and LCM.

$24 = 2^3 \times 3$ $45 = 3^2 \times 5$

The remaining factors of 24 go in here.

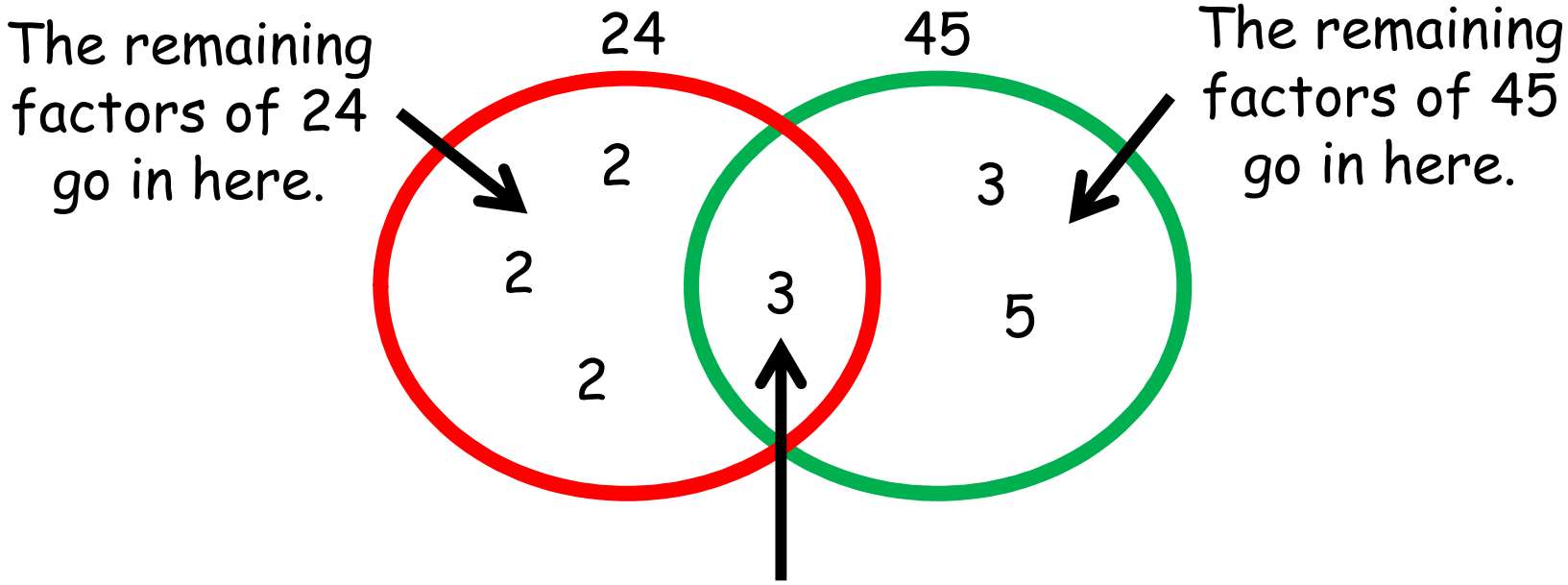


The remaining factors of 45 go in here.

3 is the only common factor of both – this goes in the middle (intersection).

LO: Use a Venn diagram to find the HCF and LCM.

$24 = 2^3 \times 3$ $45 = 3^2 \times 5$



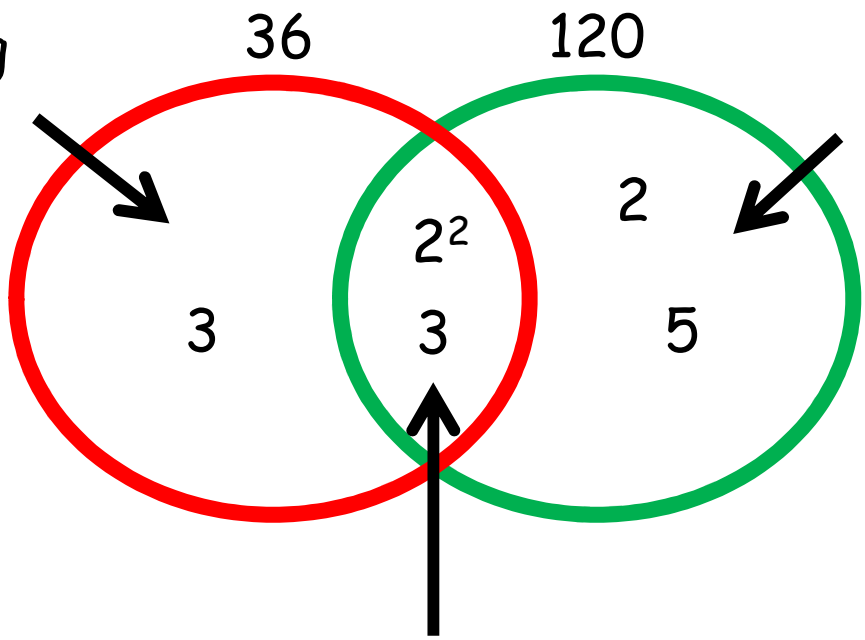
3 is the only common factor of both – this goes in the middle (intersection).

HCF = 3 (factor of both)

LCM = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 5
= 360

LO: Use a Venn diagram to find the HCF and LCM.

$36 = 2^2 \times 3^2$ $120 = 2^3 \times 3 \times 5$



2^2 and 3 are common factors of both numbers.

HCF = $2^2 \times 3$
= 12

LCM = $2 \times 2^2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
= 360