



MULTIPLES

A number is said to be the multiple of another number if it is completely divisible by it.

We have learned about factors before. Both *factors and multiples are interrelated*.

For example: 10 is a **multiple** of 2. Likewise 2 is a **factor** of 10.

Look at the following example.

Below are all the whole numbers from 1 to 20.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Multiples of 2: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20

Multiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18

We here see that some numbers are repeating both in the multiples of 2 and 3. These are the *common multiples* of 2 & 3.

Common multiples of 2 & 3: 6, 12 18

And here we observe that 6 is the **LEAST** common multiple of 2 & 3.

So, **LCM**(least common multiple) of 2 & 3 = 6