1d 6





	_											
		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
		20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	
		30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	
		40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	
Key:		50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	
multiples		60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	
of 4		70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	
multiples of 6		80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	
multiples		90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	
of 4 and 6		100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	

Children may also give other common multiples, formed by finding the product of the two numbers and then finding multiples of this product.

- 1) Levi is incorrect. If the pair of numbers do not share a common factor (other than I), such as 4 and 7, then their lowest common multiple is their product, as in this example (28). However, if the pair of numbers do share a common factor, such as 4 and 6 (which have a common factor of 2), then their lowest common multiple is not their product. In this case, their lowest common multiple is 12 and their product is 24.
- 2)
- **a)** 12, 24 and 36 Accept any pair of numbers from 2, 3, 4, 6 or 12.
- **b)** 15, 30 and 45 Accept any pair of numbers from 3, 5 or 15.
- c) 21, 42 and 63 Accept any pair of numbers from 3, 7 or 21.
- d) 10, 20 and 30 Accept any pair of numbers from 2, 5 or 10.
- e) 18, 27 and 36 3 and 9
- **f)** 36, 72 and 108 Accept any pair of numbers from 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18 or 36.
- 1) Common multiples of 3 and 5 are 15, 30, 45 and 60. The two gauges will both beep at these times. Therefore, they will both beep at the same time four times in an hour.

2) Common multiples of 12 and 18 are 36, 72, 108, 144, 180, 216, 252, 288, 324 and 360. 360 is equivalent to 6 hours, which is how long the diving sessions last for. Therefore, the reports will come in at the same time 10 times between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m.

These common multiples need converting to times in order to work out when the reports will come in at the same time.

7:36 a.m.	8:48 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:12 a.m.	12:24 p.m.
8:12 a.m.	9:24 a.m.	10:36 a.m.	11:48 a.m.	1:00 p.m.

