

Algebra / Introduction to the LCM of two monomials

$8n^2$ and $10n$ LCM: $40n^2$

LCM - smallest # you can divide both by

① Look at bigger # and multiply it by 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
 ② Find the one that the smaller divides into

$10 \times 1 = 10$
 $10 \times 2 = 20$
 $10 \times 3 = 30$
 $10 \times 4 = 40$
 $\frac{40}{8} = 5$

8 doesn't divide evenly into

For the letters, take highest exponent

$$\frac{n^1}{n^1} = 1 \quad \frac{n^1}{n^2} = \text{I can't take 1 from 2}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{n^1} = \frac{n \cdot \cancel{n}}{\cancel{n}} = n \quad \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \frac{n \cdot n}{n \cdot n} = 1$$

$9n^3$ and $12n^2$ LCM: $36n^3$

~~12~~ ~~24~~ $\frac{36}{9} = 4$