

Math
Week of May 18th


PART 1: Do you remember the difference between **factors** and **multiples**?

- a. **Factors:** numbers that can go into another number (or numbers that can be multiplied together to get a number)

EXAMPLE: Factors of 24 (what are all of the numbers that we can multiply together to get the number 24). Many of you remember a T-chart can be helpful with this! Remember, when you get to a number you've repeated, you know are you done!

24	
1	24
2	12
3	8
4	6
5	
6	4

When we get to 6, I know we have repeated, so I



Now list all of your factors from smallest to biggest: 1,2,3,4,6,8,12,24

- b. **Multiples:** This is like skip counting! Multiples of 5 are: 5,10,15,20,25, and it can keep going forever!

MULTIPLES ARE MANY AND FACTORS ARE FEW! Watch this [video](#) for another example!

2. So what are greatest common factors (GCF) and least common multiples (LCM)?

- a. **GCF:** when you find the factors of more than one number, see what numbers they have in common and the biggest number they have in common is the GCF!

EXAMPLE: find the GCF of 16 and 24

16	
1	16
2	8
3	
4	4

24	
1	24
2	12
3	8
4	6
5	
6	4

Factors of 16: 1,2,4,8,16
Factors of 24: 1,2,3,4,6,8,12,24

What is the biggest number they have in common? 8! So the GCF of 16 and 24 is
8

- b. **LCM:** when you list multiples of numbers and find the smallest number that they have in common.

EXAMPLE: Find the LCM of 3 and 8. So we need to skip count by both numbers until they have a number in common.

3: 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,**24**

8: 8,16,**24**

24 is the smallest number they have in common so the LCM is 24!

YOUR TURN!! Find the GCF and LCM and send the answers to me at 571-488-5046 or my email at freedyak@pwcs.edu

- 1) Find the GCF of 35 and 28
- 2) Find the GCF of 21 and 15
- 3) Find the GCF of 12 and 26
- 4) Find the LCM of 7 and 9
- 5) Find the LCM of 3 and 8
- 6) Find the LCM of 4 and 11

PART 2: Now that we have a refresher on factors and multiples, let's review equivalent fractions! Remember, equivalent fractions **EQUAL** the same amount but the parts are either bigger or smaller. Watch the videos below to learn more:

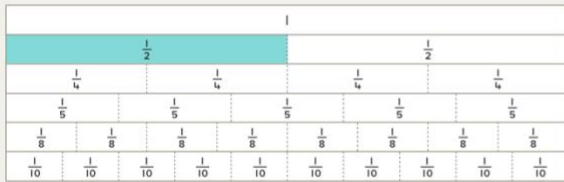
- [Video 1](#)
- [Video 2](#)
- [Video 3](#)

Now it's your turn to practice. Remember, whatever you do to the numerator you have to do to the denominator. Show what you know by completing **ONE** of the two options

- **Option 1:** go to i-station and complete the mission and activity
- **Option 2:** complete the worksheet below and send me your answers

4.9 Common fractions: Reviewing equivalent fractions

Step In Look at this fraction chart. The top strip is one whole.



Point to the strip that is divided into two parts. What fraction of that strip is shaded?
 What parts of other strips can you shade to show the same fraction? How do you know?
 Write the fractions to complete this sentence.

is equivalent to is equivalent to is equivalent to

What fractions can you show on this number line?



How can you tell if two fractions are equivalent on a number line?
 What equivalent fractions could you show on this number line?

Step Up 1. Use the fraction chart above to help you write equivalent fractions.

a. $\frac{1}{5}$ is equivalent to

b. $\frac{1}{4}$ is equivalent to

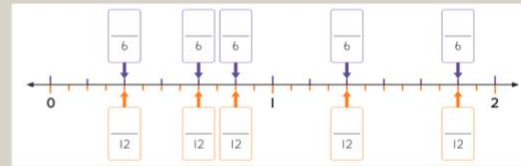
c. $\frac{8}{10}$ is equivalent to

d. $\frac{3}{5}$ is equivalent to

e. $\frac{4}{10}$ is equivalent to

On each number line below, the distance from 0 to 1 is one whole.

2. Write the fractions that the arrows are pointing to.



3. Use this number line to help you write equivalent fractions or whole numbers.

a. $\frac{1}{4}$ is equivalent to

b. $\frac{10}{8}$ is equivalent to

c. $\frac{7}{4}$ is equivalent to

d. $\frac{22}{8}$ is equivalent to

e. $\frac{1}{1}$ is equivalent to

f. $\frac{9}{4}$ is equivalent to

g. $\frac{12}{8}$ is equivalent to

h. $\frac{2}{1}$ is equivalent to

Step Ahead Draw lines to divide the last strip into **sixteenths**. Then complete two different equations involving sixteenths.

a. is equivalent to

b. is equivalent to

Part 3: Pick an activity to do

- 1) Complete a page in your math madness book
- 2) Take the math ISIP on I-station if you haven't already this month
- 3) Play on i-station for 20 min
- 4) Go back to the class page and click on the Daily Math link and complete today's work for WEEK 8