

1)

6	2	12	2	24	2	30	2
3	3	6	2	12	2	15	3
1		3	3	6	2	5	5
		1		3	3	1	

$$6 = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$12 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$$

$$1$$

$$30 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

$$12 = 2^2 \cdot 3$$

$$24 = 2^3 \cdot 3$$

50	2
25	5
5	5
1	

$$50 = 2 \cdot 5^2$$

60	2
30	2
15	3
5	5
1	

$$60 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

100	2
50	2
25	5
5	5
1	

$$100 = 2^2 \cdot 5^2$$

450	2
225	3
75	3
25	5
5	5
1	

$$450 = 2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2$$

2) MCM y MCD de 6 y 12

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 12 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & \end{array}$$

$6 = 2 \cdot 3$       $12 = 2^2 \cdot 3$

MÍNIMO COMÚN MÚLTIPLO de 6 y 12

• FACTORES COMUNES Y NO COMUNES CON EL  
MAYOR EXPONENTE      $2^2 \cdot 3 = 12$

MÁXIMO COMÚN DIVISOR de 6 y 12

• FACTORES COMUNES CON EL MENOR  
EXPONENTE:  $2 \cdot 3 = 6$

MCM y MCD de 24 y 30 Todos, MAYOR EXAONENTE

$$24 \begin{array}{l} | 2 \\ | 2 \\ | 2 \\ | 3 \\ | 3 \\ | 1 \end{array}$$

$$12 \begin{array}{l} | 2 \\ | 2 \\ | 3 \\ | 1 \end{array}$$

$$6 \begin{array}{l} | 2 \\ | 3 \\ | 1 \end{array}$$

$$3 \begin{array}{l} | 3 \\ | 1 \end{array}$$

$$1 \begin{array}{l} | 1 \end{array}$$

$$24 = \underbrace{2^3 \cdot 3}$$

$$30 = \underbrace{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}$$

$$30 \begin{array}{l} | 2 \\ | 3 \\ | 5 \\ | 1 \end{array}$$

$$15 \begin{array}{l} | 3 \\ | 5 \\ | 1 \end{array}$$

$$5 \begin{array}{l} | 5 \\ | 1 \end{array}$$

$$1 \begin{array}{l} | 1 \end{array}$$

$$MCM = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 120$$

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$$MCD = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

COMUNES, MENOR EXAONENTE

MCM y MCD de 60 y 450

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 60 & 2 \\ 30 & 2 \\ 15 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 1 & \end{array}$$

$$60 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 450 & 2 \\ 225 & 3 \\ 75 & 3 \\ 25 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 1 & \end{array}$$

$$450 = 2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{MCM} = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 = 900 \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 25 = \end{array}$$

$$\text{MCD} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 30$$