

LCM Plus Plus

According to Wikipedia: In arithmetic and number theory, the least common multiple of two integers a and b , usually denoted by $\text{LCM}(a, b)$, is the smallest positive integer that is divisible by both a and b . Since division of integers by zero is undefined, this definition has meaning only if a and b are both different from zero.

In this problem you will complete three static methods in the `LCMPlusPlus` class.

The first method to complete is: `int LCMof2Numbers(int x, int y)`.
`LCMof2Numbers` returns the least common multiple of x and y .

The following code shows the results of the `LCMof2Numbers` method.

The following code	Returns
<code>LCM_PlusPlus.LCMof2Numbers(6, 4);</code>	12
<code>LCM_PlusPlus.LCMof2Numbers(17, 27);</code>	459
<code>LCM_PlusPlus.LCMof2Numbers(55, 42);</code>	2310

The second method to complete is: `int LCMofMultipleNumbers(int[] nums)`.
`LCMofMultipleNumbers` returns LCM of all values in `nums`. You may assume `nums` will contain at least two values (`nums.length >= 2`).

The following code shows the results of the `LCMofMultipleNumbers` method.

The following code	Returns
<code>int[] number1 = {4, 7, 24};</code> <code>LCM_PlusPlus.LCMofMultipleNumbers(number1);</code>	168
<code>int[] number2 = {6, 25, 14, 33};</code> <code>LCM_PlusPlus.LCMofMultipleNumbers(number2);</code>	11550

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The third method to complete is: `int minLCMValue(int lcm, int x)`.
`minLCMValue` returns the smallest positive integer y such that the least common multiple of the parameter x and y (the return value) is the parameter `lcm`.

The following code shows the results of the `minLCMValue` method.

The following code	Returns
<code>LCM_PlusPlus.minLCMValue(12, 4);</code>	3
<code>LCM_PlusPlus.minLCMValue(2310, 42);</code>	55
<code>LCM_PlusPlus.minLCMValue(2310, 55);</code>	42
<code>LCM_PlusPlus.minLCMValue(2310, 55*2);</code>	21