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For example: find the LCM of 6 and 8.

Multiples of 6 Multiples of 8

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Multiples of 6	Multiples of 8
6	8
12	16
18	24
24	32
30	40
36	48

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From this, we can see that 24 is the LCM of 6 and 8.

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This method works great for small numbers while the second method is faster for bigger numbers.

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2. Divide one of the numbers by the GCD
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For example: find the LCM of 15 and 18.

Factors of 15 | Factors of 18

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Factors of 15	Factors of 18
1	1
3	2
5	3
15	6
	9
	18

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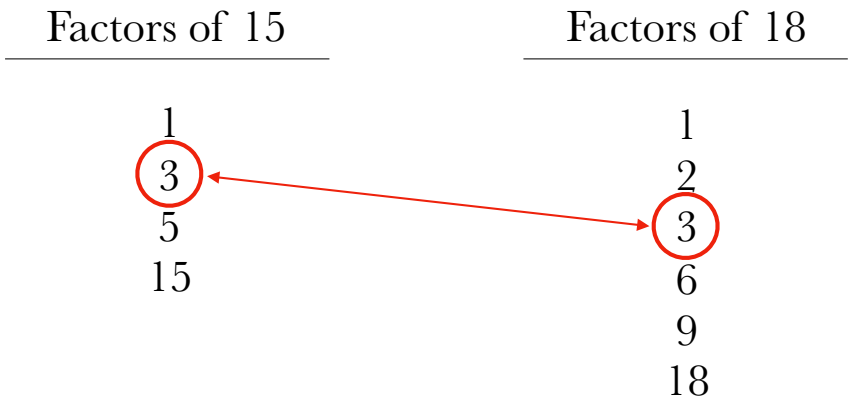

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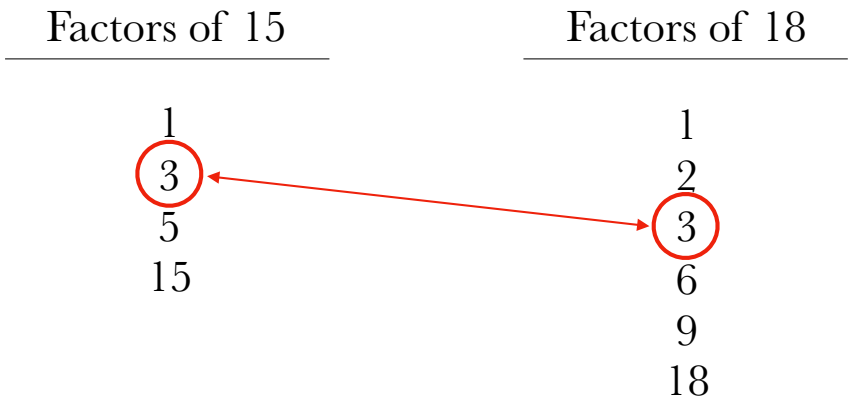

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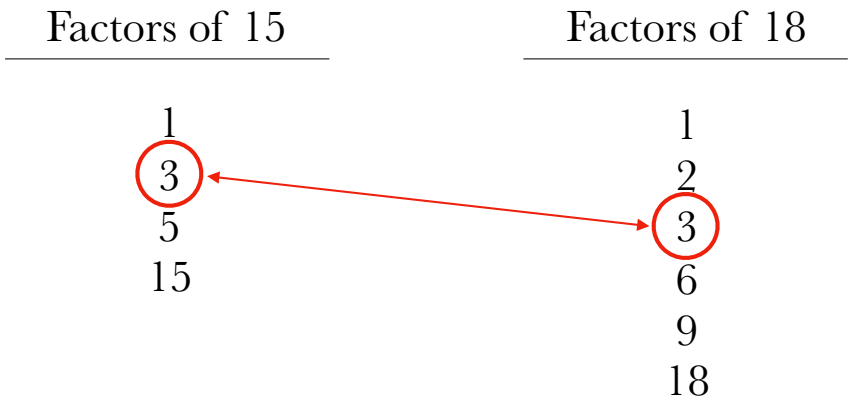

GCD of 15 and 18 is 3

$15 \div 3 = 5$

$5 \times 18 = 90$

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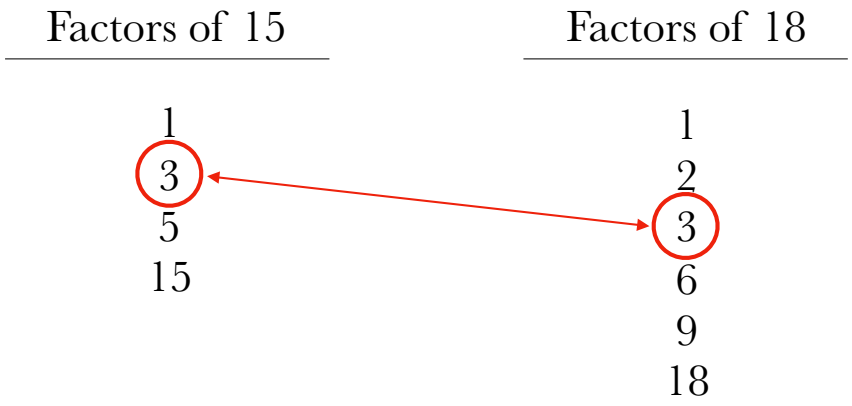

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So the LCM of 15 and 18 is 90.

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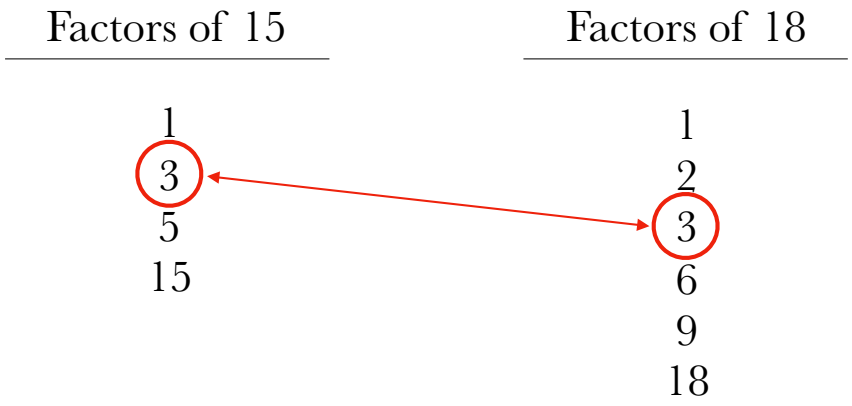

GCD of 15 and 18 is 3
15 ÷ 3 = 5
5 x 18 = 90
So the LCM of 15 and 18 is 90.

If we used the first method, we would've had to find at least the first 5 multiples before finding the LCM.