I. The **Least Common Multiple** (*a.k.a.* LCM) of two numbers is the **smallest number divisible by both of the original numbers** (see p.224)  
  *e.g.*,  \( \text{LCM}(8,12) = \) ___

II. **Examples** (p.229): Exercises #2,4,10,16

III. **Methods for Finding LCMs** (p.224 & p.226):  
  1. Check divisibility of multiples of the larger number by the smaller number  
  2. Factor both numbers into primes, then find the product of all the prime factors using each the greatest number of times that it occurs in either factorization...
IV. Examples (p.229): Exercises #2-40 (even)

HW: pp.229-230 / Exercises #1-39 (odd), 55-61 (odd)
Read pp.232-236 (section 4.2)