

Find GCF using Euclidean Algorithm Worksheets

1. Use the Euclidean Algorithm to find the GCF of 30 and 50.

2. Use the Euclidean Algorithm to find the GCF of 30 and 45.

3. Use the Euclidean Algorithm to find the GCF of 45 and 75.

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1. Use the Euclidean Algorithm to find the GCF of 30 and 50.

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \overline{)50} \\ -30 \\ \hline 20 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 20 \overline{)30} \\ -20 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10 \overline{)20} \\ -20 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

The GCF is 10, which is the final divisor when the remainder is 0.

2. Use the Euclidean Algorithm to find the GCF of 30 and 45.

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \overline{)45} \\ -30 \\ \hline 15 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 15 \overline{)30} \\ -30 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

The GCF is 15, which is the final divisor when the remainder is 0.

3. Use the Euclidean Algorithm to find the GCF of 45 and 75.

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \overline{)75} \\ -45 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 30 \overline{)45} \\ -30 \\ \hline 15 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 15 \overline{)30} \\ -30 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

The GCF is 15, which is the final divisor when the remainder is 0.

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