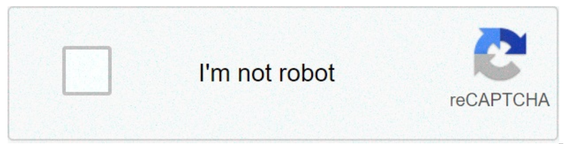

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Lcm of 15 and 60

Craft designed for vehicles carrying a mechanized American landing vehicles (LCM) in June 2009 troops and an LCM in August 1943 an LCM during the invasion of LEYTE The mechanized landing vehicles (LCM) is a craft of Landing used for transporting vehicles. They came to the fore during the Second World War, when they were used for earth troops or tanks during an alleged amphibious assaults. Variants There was no LCM design used, unlike the landing means, vehicles, personnel (LCVP) or land disembarking means assault (LCA) realized, respectively, from the United States and the United Kingdom. There have been different different designs built by the United Kingdom and the United States and from different manufacturers. The landing craft of the British engine was conceived and tested in 1920 and was used since 1924 in exercises. It was the first tank landing job specifically built. It was the progenitor of all subsequent LCM models. LCM (1) Main article: LCM 1 The landing means, Meccanized Mark I was an early British model. He was able to be hanging under the cranes of a coating or a cargo ship auction with the result that was limited to a 16 ton reservoir. [1] The LCM Mark I was used during the ally landing in Norway, [2] and to Dieppe and about 600 were built. Displacement: 35 tons Length: 13.6Â, m Width: 4.27Â, M Fish: M 1.22â, Machinery: Two Chrysler 100â, CV Petrol motors Speed: 7 Crew nodes: 6 Men Armament: two .303, in Lewis Guns Capacity :. Tank of a medium, or 26.8 tons of goods or 60 soldiers 100 men [3] LBS 54,500Â, with 9 inches of free edge [4] LCM (2) Main article: LCM (2) Displacement: 29 tonne length: 45Â, FT (14 m) width: 14a ft 1â, a (4.3 m) Project: 3â, FT (0.91 m) speed: 8.5 knots (15.7â, km / h) Armament: two .50-Cal M2 Browning Machine guns Crew: 4 capacity; 100 troops, or a 13.5 ton tank, or 15 tons of goods The first American LCM project, from the construction and repairing US Navy bureau. About 150 were built by American Car & Foundry and Higgins Industries. LCM (3) Higgins LCM-3 A bay Bay there were two reasons: Bureau degree to carry 120,000, LB (54,000, kg) of Higgins goods in a look very similar to the LCVP that also built Higgins Industries, with a 10 feet (3.0a m) Wide load in the front and a small armored (steel 1 / 4th inch) Stun on the floor plan above the engine room. A Higgins LCM-3 is on display at the Maritime Museum Battleship Cove in Fall River, Massachusetts. [5] displacement: 52 tonnes (load); 23 tons (empty) Length: 50 feet (15a m) Beam: 14 feet (4.3a m) Project: 3 feet (0.91Â, m) (for term); 4 feet (1.2 m) (aft) speed: 8 knots (9.2a mph) (loaded); 11 knots (13th mph) (empty) Armament: two .50-CAL m2 Browning machine guns varied: 4 capacity: a 30 ton tank (es m4 sherman), 60 troops, or 60,000Â, lb (27,000, kg) of goods LCM (4) In the years 1943 and 1944, seventy-seven LCM (4) s were built. [6] Externally, the LCM (4) was almost completely identical to late LCM model (1) Ã ¢ Lay difference inside the jetty. Here special bilge pumps and special ballast tanks allowed LCM (4) for Alter trim to increase the stability when partial load. LCM (5) British LCM LCM (6) (6) (3) (3) lz (3) (1.8a M) to the boat center. Many have subsequently been adapted as armored troops (ATC or "Tangos") for the Mobile Riverine strength in the Vietnam War; Others became "monitor" with 105mm guns, "Zippo", with variants control paneling or "charlie". Power station: 2 Detroit 6-71 diesel engines; 348a HP (260a kW) supported; Double tree; or 2 Detroit 8V-71 diesel engines; 460A HP kw) supported; Double shaft Length: 56.2 Feet (17.1AA M) Beam: 14 feet (m) 4.3a Displacement: 64 tons (65 tonnes) at full load speed: 9 knots (10.3â, MPH, 16.6â, km / h) Range: 130 miles (240 km) to 9 knots (17 bis km / h) of military lifting: 34 tons (34.6 tonnes) or 80 crew soldiers: 5 LCM (7) British LCM LCM (8) LCM- 8 March 1972 Main article: LCM-8 General features, LCM System 8 Type of power: Four 6-71 Six-cylinder diesel engines, two hydraulic transmissions, two propellers (Lightaling Division, NSA Danang 1969-1970) Crew of 3: Coxswain, Bowhook and Engineer (AKA "Snipe") Power Station: 2 diesel engines 12V-71 Detroit 12V-71; 680 hp (510 kW) supported; Twin Shafts Length: 73.7 feet (22.5 m) Beam: 21 feet (6.4 m) Displacement: 105 tons (106.7 tons) at full load Speed: 12 kt (13.8 mph, 22.2 miles / h) Range: 190 nm (350 km) at 9 knots (17 km / h) Ability to full load: 53.5 tons (54.4 tons) military Lift: a military tank M48 or M60 tank or 200 soldiers Crew: 5 operators Ã ¢ ¬ "Turkish Naval Forces [7] United States Ã ¢ ¬" the US Navy, US Army 7th Transportation Brigade Expeditionary Brigade Ã ¢ ¬ "Royal Thai Navy Ã ¢ ¬" Royal Australian Navy Ã Australia Ã ¢ ¬ "Australian Army Ã ¢ ¬ Spain Ã ¢ ¬" Spain navy Ã ¢ El Salvador Ã ¢ ¬ "navy of El Salvador It New Zealand - Royal New Zealand navy Ã ¢ ¬ "Egyptian Navy Ã ¢ ¬" Royal Saudi Navy Ã ¢ ¬ "Pakistan Navy Ã ¢ Pakistan - Pakistan Navy Ã ¢ Japan - Japan maritime self-defense force Ã ¢ Vietnam - Vietnam People's Navy Former Operators - Khmer Republic Ã ¢ ¬ â "It Khmer National Navy Vietnam South Vietnam - Republic of Vietnam Navy See also Engine Landing Landing Landing, Tank LCVP (United States) 0 LCM200 LCM 25 ton Type - LCM-6 Japanese version Notes ^ f William Buckingham. D-Day the first publication of 72 hours tempus, Stroud. Maund 2004 ^ 1949, p. 41 ^ "Copy archived". Filed by the original 2008-12-05. Recovered 2009-01-05.cs1 Maint: Copy stored as title (link) ^ Norman Friedman U.S. amphibious craft and vessels: an illustrated history of Naval Design Institute Press, 2002 9781557502506 ^ "Copy archived". Filed by the original 2009-04-03. Recovered 2009-03-20.cs1 Maint: archived copy the title (link) ^ ladd, 1976, p. 44 ^ "Ã â ¡-302 class LCM". March 24, 2013. References Gordon L. Rottman & Tony Bryan, ship Landing Craft, Tank (LST) 1942-2002, New Vanguard 115 Series, Osprey Publishing Ltd, Oxford, 2005. ISBNÃ 9781841769233 Gordon L. Rottman & Hugh Johnson, Vietnam River River Craft 1962-75 years New Vanguard 128 Series, Osprey Publishing Ltd, Oxford, 2006. ISBNÃ 9781841769318 Gordon L. Rottman & Peter Bull, landing, infantry and fire support, New Vanguard 157 Series, Osprey Publishing Ltd, Oxford, 2009. ISBNÃ 9781846034350 Maund, Leh assault from the sea, Methuen & Co. Ltd., London, 1949. links ability in the surf: a Boat Landing Manual LCM-6 key Features History of "logistics over the shore" operations & LCM LCM LCU Facts File LCM Information USS Rankin (AKA-103): LCM LCM-6 XJ3D / VRML model LCM-6 inquiry surface texture for the model XJ3D / VRML [dead link permanent] recovered from " /index.php? Title = Landing_Craft_Mechanized & oldid = 10248092 27 "The LCM is the smallest number that is exactly divisible by each of the given numbers. Expressing each of the numbers given as a product of factors priori. The product of the highest powers of all the factors gives LCM. Ex: Find the LCM (48,108.140) Ã Ã â ¡² * 108 = 2A 3A Ã Ã â ¡48 = 2A '* 3 Ã â ¡' 140 = 2A ² * 5 * 7 Ã â ¡ 'lcm = 2A' 3A * * 5 * 7 = 15120 it is the answer EX: find the LCM (16,24.36,54) Ã Ã â ¡ 'lcm = 2A' Ã ¢ ... Â¹ 3A Â³ = 432 is the answer to learn fast mathematical trick lcm of integers here: we must carry out the same standard calculation of lcm decimal: we must convert the decimal integers in making the number of digits after the decimal point is common now located LCM normally and add the point of decimal Example "LCM (0,16,0.48) Ã Ã â ¡ 'now we get the decimal is converted and is (16,48) Ã Ã â ¡now do LCM and we get the answer = 2A '* 3 = 48 Ã Ã â ¡now the number 48 is converted into decimal fractions of 0.48 LCM the LCM Fraction can be done by formula when the rest is the same, ie Ã ¢ â € œ RÃ â ¬ Ã Ã ¢ Ã Ã ¢ ¢ lcmÃ [N1, N2, N3] + R Find LCM (8,9,12,15) leaves the same remainder 1 case. Solution: Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, â â â «LCM of [8,9,12,15] ã, Ã, Ã,Â« 2 Ã,Â³ * 3ã, Â² * 5 Ã, â € ¡'360 ã, Ã, ã, Âƒ [360] +1 Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, â â â € now we get the answer as 361 when the rest is different in any case of shortcut 1 â € ¢ n1- r1 = N2-R2 = N3-R3 = R Shortcut 2 â € ¢ LCM (N1, N2, N3) - R Find the LCM of (18, 27, 27, which leaves different remains (5, 14, 23) Solution: Ã, Ã, â € ¡18 -5 = 13 Ã, Ã, â € ¡27 -14 = 13 Ã, â € ¡'36 -23 = 13 Ã , Ã, â € œTime R = 13 Ã, â € ¡'LCM (18, 27, 36) = 3Ã,Â³ * 2Ã,Â² Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã «108 ã, Ã Â € ¡'now we subtract the number 108 with rÃ ¢ â € ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ [108-13 = 95] Ã, Ã, â € ¡"then the answer is 95. ques 1. find the smallest number That decreased by 7 is divisible for 12.16,18,21 and 28? solution ã, we need to use the same formula and the answer is 1015 questions 2: finds the minimum number than if divided by 48,60.72. 108 and 140 leaves of 38.50.62,98 and 130 as residents respectively. Solution We need to use the different formula of the rest and the answer is 15110 3) the largest number of four digits that if divided by 4.7 or 13 leaves a rest of 3 in any case? Ã, solution Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, â lcm of 4.7,13 is 364 ã, ã, Ã,Â «now divide 9999 for 364 and we get the rest as 171 Ã, Ã, â â â â â â € 4 Divisible figures of 4,7,13 = (9999-171) = 9828 Ã, â € œThe AG Get the rest 3 given in question (9828 + 3) Ã, Ã, Ã, â € ¡'and the answer is 9831. ques4. Six bells start playing together and toll at intervals of 2.4.6,82 and 12 seconds respectively. In 30 minutes how many times pay together? Ã, solution Ã ¢ Ã Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, â â â â â â â â â â â «Take LCM of 2.4,68,10 and 12 Ã¨ 120 Ã, â € ¡" So the bell would set together every 120sec = 2min ã, â € ¡30 minutes pollute together (30/2) +1 Ã, Ã, â € ¡'and the answer is 16 times. Ques 5. traffic lights with three different changes of road crossing after every 48 sec, 72sec and 108sec respectively. If they all change simultaneously at 8:00, then they will change again simultaneously at what time? solution Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, â € â € ¡'Take LCM of 48 , 72,108 Ã¨ 432 s Ã, Ã, â € ¡Time 432 sec = 7 min 12 sec Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã, Ã , Ã, ã, â € œTime add the time (8hr 20min 0sec) + (7min 12 sec) Ã, â € ¡"then the signal will change again at 8:27:12. The two or more HCF of two numbers is the largest number that divides exactly each. The HCF can be found in the following two ways to express each of the numbers indicated as the product of the first factors. The product of the lower powers of the common main factor gives example HCF to find the HCF of (36.48) Ã, Ã, â € ¡'36 = 2 Ã,Â² Ã ± ... 3Ã,Â² ã, Ã, â € ¡'48 = 2ã,' Ã ± ... 3 ã, â € ¡so 2 Ã,Â² Ã ± ... 3 is the common minimum factor and the answer is 12 Example finds the HCF of (30,18) so that the answer is 6. HCF of whole numbers: we must do the same normal calculation as above HCF of the decimals: we must convert the decimal in whole numbers by doing the number of digits after the decimal point is common Ã, â € œlet multiply each number of 100 Ã, â € â € â¨ we have 54, 6 and 108 ã, Ã¨ Now Ã, â € â â¨ HCF of 54, 6 and 108 = 6 Ã, â € œTh you now divide 6 per 100 ã, â € â € œThwith we get 0.06 Ã, â € œThes the answer is 0.06 HCF of fractions: ã, the HCF of the fractions can be performed by the following ShortcutÂ®Ã¡HCF formula [(N2-N1) (N3 N2) (N3 -N1)] Example finds the largest number that can divide (62.132.237) that leaves the same remaining in any case: Ã , Â½ Ã¡HCF [(132-62) (237-132) (237-62)] Ã ¢. Ã¡HCF [70,105,175] Ã ¢ Â¾Ã¡Now Take HCF of these numbers and get the answer as 35. Case 2: same rest Ã ¢ â,¬ Â "RÃ, â,¬ Ã ã Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ã, F [(N1-R) (N2-R) (N3-R)] Example finds the HCF of (201333.339) which leaves the same rest 3 in each of the solution case: Ã, Ã,½cf of [(201-3) (333-3) (339-3)] Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã¡HCF of [(198) (330) (396)] Ã ¢ Â¾Ã¡N (396)] We take HCF of these numbers and get the answer Like 66 shortcut â € œcf [(N1 -R1) (N2-R2) (N3-R3)] ã, Example finds the HCF of (42.49.56) leaving different remains (0.1, 2) Solution: Ã ¢ Â¾â¡ HCF of [(42-0) (49-1) (56-2)] Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã¡HCF of [42, 48, 54] Ã ¢ â½â¡ Now let's take HCF Of these numbers and we get the answer as 6. Example A and B are in relationship 2: 3. If their HCF is 13, find the values of A and B? Solution: Ã ¢ Â¾â¡Onow We apply the formula 2: 3 = value / 13 Ã ¢ Â¾Ã¡Value = 13 * 2, 13 * 3 Ã ¢ Â¾Ã¡Value of a and b = 26, 39 problems with solutions ques 1: Ã , Two numbers are in the 4: 7 ratio and their HCF is 15. Find the difference The two numbers? Solution: ã, we need to use the report formula and we will take two numbers 60,105 and its difference is 45 ques 2: find the larger number that divides 52.100, 72 to leave the same rest? Ã, solution: Ã, use the same formula and we us Answer as 4 ques 3: find the largest number of dividing 1657 and 2037, respectively a rest of 6 and 5. Solution: Ã, use the same rest for each formula and we get 127 questions 4: The sum of two numbers is 216 e Their HCF is 27. How many pairs of such numbers are there? Solution: Ã ¢ Â¾Ã¡In This two xEye HCF numbers is 27 Ã ¢ Â¾Ã¡27x + 27Y = 216 Ã ¢ Â¾Ã¡27 (x + y) = 216 Ã ¢ Â¾ÃÂ¡x + y = 216 / 27. Ã ¢ Â¾ÃÂÂ¡x + Y = 8 Ã ¢ Â¾â¡Nonow Check the main multiplication and Ã¨ Ã ¢ â,¬Ã¡7 + 1 = 8 Ã, Ã, â € Â¾1A Couple CoprimeÃ ¢ Ã ¢ Â¾Ã¡5 + 3 = 8 â € Â½2ND pair Ã ¢ Â¾Ã¡4 + 4 = 8Ã, â € Â¾ non-pair just ques 5: Ã, that the maximum possible length can be used to measure exactly 15 meters 75 cm, 11meter 25 cm and 7meter 65 cm ? Ã, Solution: It's just a decimal problem and the answer is 45 questions 6: three different containers contain 496 liters, 403 liters and 713 liters of milk and water mixture respectively. What is largest measure all the different quantities exactly? Solution: see which number divides three terms and dÃ 0 and answer is 31 questions 7: find the maximum number of students including 1001 pens and 910 pencils can be distributed in such a way from each one the student gets the same number of pens and the Same number of pencils? Solution: HCF of 1001 and 910 and answer is 91.ã, 91.

lcm of 15 and 60 by listing method. lcm of 15 and 60 using listing method. lcm of 15 and 60 using continuous division. hcf and lcm of 15 and 60. gcf and lcm of 15 and 60. find the gcf and lcm of 15 and 60. lcm of 15 45 and 60. lcm of 12 15 and 60

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