

Multiplication Tips

Table	Tips
0x Table	Any number multiplied by 0 is 0. $3 \times 0 = 0$
1x Table	Any number multiplied by 1 is just that number. $4 \times 1 = 4$
2x Table	Add the number to itself (double it). Example: $2 \times 9 = 9 + 9 = 18$
3x Table	Either skip count by 3s or start at the 2x table and add one more group. Example 1: $3 \times 4 = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$ Example 2: $3 \times 4 = 2 \times 4 = 8 + 4 = 12$
4x Table	Double the 2x table. Example: $4 \times 6 = 2 \times 6 = 12 + 12 = 24$ *If students can easily skip count by 3s, they can do their 3x table and then add one more group Example: $4 \times 6 = 3 \times 6 = 18 + 6 = 24$
5x Table	Skip count by 5s. Do the 10x table and then cut it in half. Example 1: $3 \times 5 = 15$ (skip count 3 times, 5, 10, 15) Example 2: $3 \times 10 = 30$ (half of 30 = 15) *When multiplying by the 5x table, all answers will end in a 0 or 5. When multiplying 5 by an even number, the answer will end in a 0. When multiplying 5 by an odd number, the answer will end in a 5. Example: $5 \times 2 = 10$ (2 is even) $5 \times 3 = 15$ (3 is odd)


Table	Tips
6x Table	<p>Add one more group to the 5x table.</p> <p>Example: $6 \times 6 = 5 \times 6 + 6$, so $30 + 6 = 36$</p> <p>Also, when you multiply 6 by an even number, the number in the ones column (answer) will end in the same digit.</p> <p>Example: $6 \times 2 = 12$; $6 \times 4 = 24$; $6 \times 6 = 36$; $6 \times 8 = 48$</p>
7x Table	<p>Add two more groups to the 5x table.</p> <p>Example: $7 \times 7 = 5 \times 7 + 7 + 7 = 35 + 7 + 7 = 42 + 7 = 49$</p> <p>For 7×8, think 5678. The two numbers before 7 and 8 when counting are 5 and 6.</p>
8x Table	<p>Double, double, double.</p> <p>$6 \times 8 = 2 \times 8 + 2 \times 8 + 2 \times 8 = 16 + 16 + 16 = 48$</p>
9x Table	<p>Subtract one more group from the 10x table.</p> <p>Example: $9 \times 6 = 10 \times 6 - 6 = 60 - 6 = 54$</p> <p>Use the Hand Trick</p> <p>Example: 8×9 Place hands on table with palms down. Start with the pinky finger on the left and count 8 fingers. Tuck the 8th finger under (should be middle finger of right hand). Count the fingers before the finger tucked (should be 7 fingers), and then count the fingers after the finger tucked (should be 2 fingers). The number of fingers before the finger tucked is the number in the 10s column and the number of the fingers after the finger tucked is in the ones column = 72</p> 

Table	Tips
10 x Table	Add a zero after it. $10 \times 3 = 30$; $10 \times 9 = 90$
11x Table	Up to 9×11 , just repeat the digit. $5 \times 11 = 55$; $8 \times 11 = 88$ 10×11 (add the zero to 11) = 110 11×11 (add one more group of 11 to $10 \times 11 = 121$) 11×12 (add one more group of 11 to $11 \times 11 = 132$)
12x Table	Use the 10 x table and two more groups. Use the 10 x table and then add the 2x table. Example 1: $12 \times 4 = 10 \times 4 + 4 + 4 = 44 + 4 = 48$ Example 2: $12 \times 4 = 10 \times 4 + 2 \times 4 = 40 + 8 = 48$
15x Table	Multiply by 10 and then add half again. Example 1: $15 \times 4 = 4 \times 10 = 40 + 20 = 60$ Example 2: $15 \times 9 = 9 \times 10 = 90 + 45 = 135$
20x Table	Multiply by 10 and then double. Example: $20 \times 4 = 4 \times 10 + 4 \times 10 = 40 + 40 = 80$ Example: $20 \times 8 = 8 \times 10 + 8 \times 10 = 80 + 80 = 160$