Multiplication Tips and Tricks

Some Tips and Tricks

Here are some tricks that *may* help you remember your times tables. Everyone thinks differently, so just ignore any tricks that don't make sense to you.

Every entry has a twin, which may be easier to remember. For example if you forget 8×5, you might remember 5×8. This way, you only have to remember half the table.

to multiply by	Trick
2	add the number to itself (example 2×9 = 9+9)
5	The last digit always goes 5,0,5,0,..,
	is always half of 10× (Example: 5x6 = half of 10x6 = half of 60 = 30)
	is half the number times 10 (Example: 5x6 = 10x3 = 30)
6	if you multiply 6 by an even number, they both end in the same digit. Example: 6×**2**=1**2**, 6×**4**=2**4**, 6×**6**=3**6**, etc
9	is 10× the number minus the number. Example: 9×6 = 10×**6** - **6** = 60-6 = 54
	The last digit always goes 9,8,7,6, ..
	if you *add* the answer's digits together, you get 9. Example: 9×5=45 and 4+5=9. (But not with 9×11=99)
10	put a zero after it
11	up to 9x11: just repeat the digit (Example: 4x11 = 44)
	for 10x11 to 18x11: write the sum of the digits between the digits (Example: 15x11 = 1*(1+5)*5 = 165) *Note: this works for any two-digit number, but if the sum of the digits is more than 9, you will have to "carry the one".*
12	is 10× plus 2×

Remembering Squares Can Help

This may not work for you, but it worked for me. I like remembering the squares (where you multiply a number by itself):

1×1=1	2×2=4	3×3=9	4×4=16	5×5=25	6×6=36
7×7=49	8×8=64	9×9=81	10×10=100	11×11=121	12×12=144

And this gives me one more trick. if the numbers you are multiplying are separated by 2 (example 7 and 5), then multiply the number in the middle by itself and subtract one. See this:

5×5 = 25 is just one bigger than 6×4 = 24
6×6 = 36 is just one bigger than 7×5 = 35
7×7 = 49 is just one bigger than 8×6 = 48
8×8 = 64 is just one bigger than 9×7 = 63

etc ...