MULTIPLICATION

TIPS FOR STUDYING AT HOME

0’s: any number times 0 is 0

1’s: any number times 1 is that number

2’s: skip counting by 2’s; all products are even

5’s: skip counting by 5’s; all products end in 5 or 0

10’s: skip counting by 10’s; all products end in 0

Doubles: learn remaining doubles; 3x3, 4x4, 6x6, 7x7, 8x8, 9x9

9’s: use any of the following tricks:

    The digits in the products add up to 9  (2x9=18, 1+8=9)
    (3x9=27, 2+7=9)

    When one factor is 9, look at the other factor -- the first digit in
    the product will be one less than than factor.
    (9x2=18 or 9x4=36)

    Ask your student to explain how to use their hands to find the
    product. (strategy will be taught)

There are now only 10 facts remaining to be learned!

3’s:  3x4, 3x6, 3x7, 3x8

4’s:  4x6, 4x7, 4x8

6’s:  6x7, 6x8

7’s:  7x8
Some strategies for learning the 9's:

Remember, these strategies only work for the nines!

The digits in the products add up to 9. (18 or 1+8=9), (27 or 2+7=9)

When one factor is 9, look at the other factor – the first digit in the product will be one less than that factor. (9x2=18 or 9x4=36)

Lay hands out on the table, palms down. Count out the number of fingers of the factor other than 9. Bend that finger under. The answer is on the remaining fingers of your hands. The fingers before the bent finger represent the tens of the product, and the fingers after the bent finger represent the ones of the product.

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\begin{align*}
3 \times 9 &= 27 \\
7 \times 9 &= 63
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