

Tricks for Learning Multiplication Facts

Turn Around Rule:

If you know $2 \times 3 = 6$, then you know the turn around fact $3 \times 2 = 6$ due to the Commutative Property of Multiplication.

Multiplying by 0:

Any number times 0 equals 0.

Example: $6 \times 0 = 0$

Multiplying by 1:

Any number times 1 equals that number.

Example: $6 \times 1 = 6$

Multiplying by 2:

Count by 2's or double the number.

Example: $6 \times 2 = ?$ Double 6 equals 12.

Multiplying by 3:

Count by 3's.

Remember the song: 3 is a Magic Number, yes it is!

3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30

Multiplying by 4:

Double, double.

Example: $6 \times 4 = ?$ Double 6 equals 12, double 12 equals 24.

Multiplying by 5:

Count by 5's or use the half rule. Half rule: Multiply by 10, then take half.

Example: $7 \times 5 = ?$ 7×10 is 70, half of 70 is 35.

Multiplying by 9:

Use the finger trick taught in class or use patterns of 9.

Patterns of 9: The sum of the digits always equal 9. So, start by taking one less than the factor. The remaining digit will get you to the sum of 9.

Example: $8 \times 9 = ?$ One less than 8 is 7. $7 + 2 = 9$. So $8 \times 9 = 72$.

Multiplying by 10:

Any number times 10 equals that number with a zero on the end.

Example: $8 \times 10 = 80$

Because of the Turn Around Rule, you only need to memorize the following facts when multiplying by 6, 7, or 8:

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$