# Times Table Strategies

* Look at both numbers in the calculation and decide which table you know the best. E.g. For 9 x 5 use the 5 times table because it is easier!
* It doesn't matter which way round you work it out. E.g. 8 x 4 is the same as 4 x 8!
* For all tables you can count up in multiples of the number.
E.g. 7 x 3 = 21
3… 6… 9… 12… 15… 18…21…
Or count in 7s

## X 2

* Double it e.g. 4 x 2 = double 4 = 8
* Add it to itself e.g. 6 x 2 = 6 + 6 = 12
* The answer will be even i.e. it will end in 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0
* 2 squared = 2 x 2 = 4

## X 3

* Treble it
* Double the number you're multiplying, then add it once more e.g. for 6 x 3 double 6 and add 6 more
* Add it to itself 3 times e.g. 6 x 3 = 6 + 6 + 6 = 18
The answer can be odd or even
* If a number is divisible by 3, then the sum of its digits will also be divisible by 3 e.g. 12 is divisible by 3 because 1 + 2 = 3
* 3 squared = 3 x 3 = 9

## X 4

* Double it twice e.g.6 x 4 = double 6 and double the answer = 24
* The answer will always be even
* Use every other one of the 2 times table
* 4 squared = 4 x 4 = 16

## X 5

* It will end in 5 or 0
* It is half of the number x10 e.g. 8 x 5 = (8 x 10) ÷ 2 = 40
* 5 squared = 5 x 5 = 25

## X 6

* Times by three then double it
* It will be even
* 6 squared = 6 x 6 = 36

## X 7

* 7 x 4 = double 7 twice
* 7 x 6 = (7 x 5) + 7
7 x 9 = (7 x 10) - 7
* 5,6,7,8 which means 56 is 7 x 8
* If you learn the other times tables, you will only need to remember 7 squared = 7 x 7 = 49

## X 8

* Double it (x by 2) three times
* Times by 4 then double it
It will be even
* 5,6,7,8 which means 56 is 7 x 8
* 8 squared = 8 x 8 = 64

## X 9

* The digits of the answer will add to make a multiple of 9 e.g. 6 x 9 = 54
5 + 4 = 9
* When counting in 9s, the tens get bigger by 1 and the units get smaller by 1
* Times by 10 then take away one lot e.g. for 7 x 9, work out 7 x 10 and then subtract 7
* Use your fingers; hold your hands in front of you with your fingers spread out. Bend the finger of the number you are multiplying by 9 e.g. for 3 x 9, bend your third finger from the left. This leaves 2 fingers in front of the bent finger and 7 after the bent finger. This gives the answer 27. This works for the 9 times table up to 10 x 9.
* If a number is divisible by 9, then the sum of its digits will also be divisible by 9 e.g. 108 is divisible by 9 because 1 + 0 + 8 = 9
* 9 squared = 9 x 9 = 81

## X 10

* If it's a whole number, the units digit will be 0
* It will be even
* Move all digits one place to the left
* 10 squared = 10 x 10 = 100

## X 11

* Count in 11s
* The tens digit is the same as the units digit (until 10 x 11) e.g. 2x11 = 22, 4x11 = 44, etc.
* Times the number by 10, then add the number to it e.g. for 12 x 11, do (12 x 10) + 12 = 132
* 11 squared = 11 x 11 = 121

## X 12

* Times by 10, then times by 2 and add them together
* Double your 6 times table
* It will be even
* 12 squared = 12 x 12 = 144

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|---|---|
| $13^2 = 169$ | $22^2 = 484$ |
| $14^2 = 196$ | $23^2 = 529$ |
| $15^2 = 225$ | $24^2 = 576$ |
| $16^2 = 256$ | $25^2 = 625$ |
| $17^2 = 289$ | $26^2 = 676$ |
| $18^2 = 324$ | $27^2 = 729$ |
| $19^2 = 361$ | $28^2 = 784$ |
| $20^2 = 400$ | $29^2 = 841$ |
| $21^2 = 441$ | $30^2 = 900$ |