Multiplication Strategies

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| When you multiply by | The strategy you can use is |
| 0 | Any number times 0 is always 0. |
| 1 | Any number times 1 is always equals the number you started with. |
| 2 | Double the number. Doubling is adding the number to itself. |
| 3 | Double the number and then add one more group of that number.6X3 = double 6 = 12 12 + 6 = 18 |
| 4 | Double the number you are multiplying by 4 then double the answer.Tim Hortons Math – Double DoubleEx – 4 x 7 = Double 7 = 14 Double 14 = 28 so 4 x 7 = 28 |
| 5 | Count by 5.The multiples of 5 end in either a 5 or a 0. |
| 6 | Multiply the number by 3 and then double the product.Ex: 7 x 6 = 7x3 = 21 Double 21 = 42 so 7 x 6 = 42 |
| 8 | Double the number, then double the answer, then double the answer again.Double Double DoubleEx – 8 x 3 = 3 + 3 = 6  Double 6 = 12 Double 12 = 24 so 8 x 3 = 24 |
| 9 | Other than 9 x 1 all multiples of 9 are two digits. The tens digit will be one less than the factor you are multiplying by 9, the ones digit will add to the tens digit to get to 9.9 x 7 = one less than 7 is 6 6 + 3 = 9 So 9 x 7 = 63 |
| 10 | All multiples of 10 end in a zero.Add one 0 to the number you multiplied.Ex – 7 X 1 = 7 then add the 0 = 70 7X10 = 70 |
| 11 | It is like multiplying by two 1’s8X11 = 88 |
| 100, 1000 etc. | Count the 0’s add the same number of 0’s to the number.Ex – 7 X 100 100 has two 0’s so take 7 and add two 0’s 7 X 100 = 700 |
| 20, 30, 40 etc. | Takes the tens digit, multiply by the number and add however many zeros are in the question.Ex – 6 X 20  6 X 2 = 12 then add the 0 6 X 20 = 120 |
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