Multiplication Fact Strategies

There are strategies we can use to help us remember multiplication facts.

When we write a number sentence telling the product of two one-digit numbers (e.g., 4 x 6 = 24), it is called a **multiplication fact.**

The most important thing to remember is that a multiplication fact tells the total in a number of equal groups. For example, the picture for 4 x 5 is shown here. The 4 tells how many groups and the 5 tells how many in each group.

**4 groups of 5**

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We can always use a repeated addition to figure out the total.   
For example. For 4 x 5, you can add four fives: 5 + 5 + 5 +5.

We can relate a new multiplication fact to one we already know.

The easiest ones to learn are:

2 X \_\_\_ : To double a number, or multiply by 2, we add it to itself.

2 X 8 = 8 + 8

5 X \_\_\_ : To multiply by 5, we can skip count by 5s.

8 X 5 is the 8th number we say: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, **40**

Then, we can relate other facts to these facts.

4 X \_\_\_ : To multiply by 4, we can double a double. That’s because 4 groups of something is twice as much as two groups.

8 X \_\_\_ : To multiply by 8, we can double the result when we multiply by 4. That’s because 8 groups of something is twice as many groups as 4 groups of something.

3 X \_\_\_ : To multiply a number by 3, we can add the number to its double. That’s because 3 groups of something is 1 group of it and another 2 groups.

6 X \_\_\_ : To multiply a number by 6, we can multiply by 3 and then double our answer. ( 6 groups is twice as many as 3 groups) or we can multiply by 5 and add another group ( 5 groups and another group)

7 X \_\_\_ : To multiply a number by 7, we can multiply by 5 and add the double. For example, 7 X 6 is 5 X 6 and 2 X 6.

9 X \_\_\_: To multiply by 9, we can multiply by 10 and subtract the number we are multiplying by. That’s because 9 groups of something is 1 less groups than 10 of it.