

Multiplication revision

Learn your **times tables** to help you with multiplication and division.

Multiplication is a method of **adding a number to itself a number of times**.

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12 \text{ is the same as } 6 \times 2 = 12$$

When you multiply numbers you use the **multiplication sign**: $6 \times 2 = 12$.

When you're multiplying numbers together it **doesn't matter** what **order** you use.

$$3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ is the same as } 4 \times 3 = 12$$

There are many different ways of multiplying numbers:

$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 84 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 4 \end{array}$	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">×</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> $70 + 14 = 84$	×	7	10	70	2	14
×	7							
10	70							
2	14							
Traditional method	Lattice method	Grid or splitting method						

Multiplication and division are linked. They are the **opposite** action of each other:

$$10 \times 5 = 50 \quad 50 \div 5 = 10 \quad \text{or} \quad 50 \div 10 = 5$$