The 6 × table: tips

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$$1 \times 6 = 6$$
$$2 \times 6 = 12$$
$$3 \times 6 = 18$$
$$4 \times 6 = 24$$
$$5 \times 6 = 30$$
$$6 \times 6 = 36$$
$$7 \times 6 = 42$$
$$8 \times 6 = 48$$
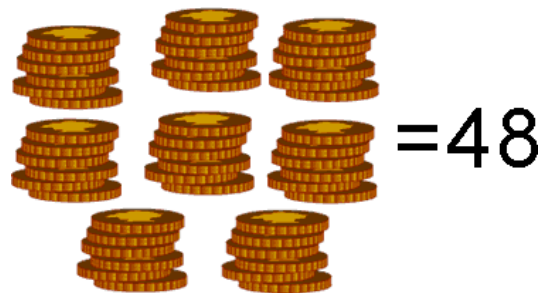$$9 \times 6 = 54$$
$$10 \times 6 = 60$$

Have a look at these timesavers.
There's no easy trick for finding out if a number is in the 6 × table, but here are some tips:

- All the numbers in the 6 × table are **even** - they end with 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.
- They are all a **multiple of 3**, they can be divided by **3.**
- The digit sum is always 3, 6 or 9
- You can work out a 6 × calculation by **multiplying the number by 3 (tripling it) and then doubling your answer**
  5 × 6 is the same as 5 × 3 = 15, then 15 × 2 = 30.
  (You can also do this the other way round: 5 × 6 = 5 × 3 × 2 = 15 × 2 = 30.)

You can reverse the calculation if that makes it easier.
Have a look at these coins.

There are 8 piles with 6 coins in each.
This is 8 lots of 6 or 8 × 6.

=48

Count them up - there are 48.

Now reverse the calculation so you have 6 piles with 8 coins in each - 6 lots of 8 or 6 × 8.

The number of coins is the same.

=48