

The 8 x tables: tips

The 8 x table

1	×	8	=	8
2	×	8	=	16
3	×	8	=	24
4	×	8	=	32
5	×	8	=	40
6	×	8	=	48
7	×	8	=	56
8	×	8	=	64
9	×	8	=	72
10	×	8	=	80

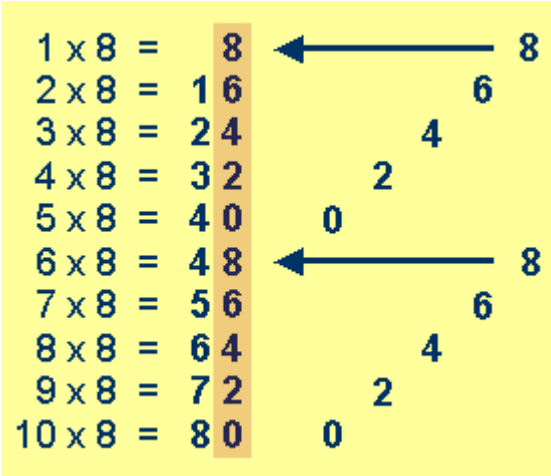
Have a look at these timesavers.

The numbers in the 8 x table are always even. This means they can be divided by 2 without remainder. If it's an **odd** number then it is not in the 8 x table!

Have a look at the 8 x table again. The unit digits have a regular pattern - they **go down in 2s**.

Try **reversing the** order if you're having problems.

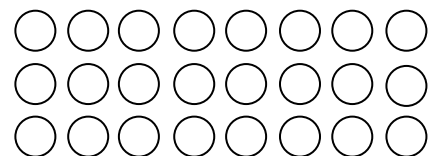
8 x 4 is the same as 4 x 8 (= 32) so you can use the 4 x table if you know it better.



The diagram shows the 8x table with the unit digits of the products highlighted in a vertical bar. Arrows point from the unit digit of each product to the right, showing the pattern: 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0.

You can make rectangular patterns on a piece of paper to help you.

Have a look at this one: 3 rows of 8 which is the same as 3 x 8.



Count them up - there are 24. It is **the same as 8 x 3** - 8 rows of 3.

If you want to multiply by 8 you can **double** a number 3 times.

For example: 8 x 6: double 6 = 12
 double 12 = 24
 double 24 = 48
 8 x 6 = 48