

## Multiples

Multiples of a number can be made by multiplying the number by any **whole** number. The first four multiples of 2 are **2, 4, 6** and **8**. You get them by:  $2 \times 1$ ,  $2 \times 2$ ,  $2 \times 3$  and  $2 \times 4$ .

The numbers you find in the  $2 \times$  table are all multiples of 2.

**Reminder:** when you do multiplication you can write the numbers in any order and get the same answer, eg:  $6 \times 2$  is the same as  $2 \times 6$ .

Multiples of 10 are made by multiplying 10 by a whole number each time. So:

$1 \times 10 = 10$   
 $2 \times 10 = 20$   
 $3 \times 10 = 30$   
 $4 \times 10 = 40$   
 $5 \times 10 = 50$   
 $6 \times 10 = 60$   
and so on...

The first six multiples of 10 are: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60.

**Example 1:** is 12 a multiple of 3?  
 $3 \times 4 = 12$ , so 12 **is** a multiple of 3.

**Example 2:** is 20 a multiple of 5 and of 4?  
 $4 \times 5 = 20$ , so 20 **is** a multiple of 5.  
 $5 \times 4 = 20$ , so 20 **is** a multiple of 4.

**Example 3:** is 15 a multiple of 3?  
 $3 \times 5 = 15$ , so 15 **is** a multiple of 3, (and also of 5).

**Example 4:** is 21 a multiple of 6?  
21 **is not** a multiple of 6 because you can't make 21 by multiplying 6 by any whole number.  
 $6 \times 3 = 18$  and  $6 \times 4 = 24$  but there is no whole number between 3 and 4 that could give an answer of 21.

**Example 5:** Is 30 a multiple of 15?  
 $30 = 2 \times 15$ , so 30 **is** a multiple of 15.  
Also  $2 \times 3 \times 5 = 30$  so 30 **is** a multiple of 2, 3 and 5.  
And  $30 = 3 \times 10$  so 30 **is** a multiple of 10.  
Also  $30 = 5 \times 6$  so 30 **is** a multiple of 6 too.