

|  |
| --- |
| We are going to write the multiplication table of 6. We all know that 6 is 4 less than 10. So, write it down as follows:  T O  **6 = 10 - 4**  In below case, you can see that in one’s place, 4 is getting reduced from each number. After 1 is reached in One’s place, we borrow one from ten’s place and continue the subtraction. In Ten’s place, we are adding +1 against each number. Both the values in Ones and Tens place are taken from the above expression i.e., **6 = 10 - 4**. At first, we will write the numbers in Ones place starting from 6 to 0. Then we will write the numbers in Tens place starting from 0 to 6. So, here comes the table of 5. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **T** | **O** |
| 0 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 8 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 2 |
| 4 | 8 |
| 5 | 4 |
| 6 | 0 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **H** | **T** | **O** |
|  | 1 | 6 |
|  | 3 | 2 |
|  | 4 | 8 |
|  | 6 | 4 |
|  | 8 | 0 |
|  | 9 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 | 6 | 0 |

|  |
| --- |
| Now let’s take 16 as the number whose multiplication table we will write.  T O  **16 = 20 – 4**  Here we are subtracting 4 in one’s place and adding 2 in tens place. At first, we will write the numbers in one’s place starting from 6 to 0. After 1 is reached in One’s place, we borrow one from ten’s place and continue the subtraction. Then we will write the numbers in Tens place starting from 1 and then go on adding 2 to the next number. So, here comes the table of 16. |

|  |
| --- |
| Now let’s take 26 as the number whose multiplication table we will write.  T O  **26 = 30 – 4**  Here we are subtracting 4 in one’s place and adding 3 in tens place. At first, we will write the numbers in one’s place starting from 8 to 0. After 0 is reached in One’s place, we borrow one from ten’s place and continue the subtraction. Then we will write the numbers in Tens place starting from 2 and then go on adding 3 to the next number. So, here comes the table of 26. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **H** | **T** | **O** |
|  | 2 | 6 |
|  | 5 | 2 |
|  | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 8 | 2 |
| 2 | 0 | 8 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | 6 | 0 |

Using the same technique try writing the multiplication tables of 36, 46, 56, 66 and so on.

**HAPPY LEARNING!!**