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| We are going to write the multiplication table of 5. We all know that 5 is 5 less than 10. So, write it down as follows:  T O  **5 = 10 - 5**  In below case, you can see that in one’s place, 5 is getting added every time starting from five. And in ten’s place we need to write the carry overs which comes after adding 5 continuously in one’s place. So, here comes the table of 5. |

|  |  |
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| **T** | **O** |
| 0 | 5 |
| 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 5 |
| 4 | 0 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 0 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **H** | **T** | **O** |
|  | 1 | 5 |
|  | 3 | 0 |
|  | 4 | 5 |
|  | 6 | 0 |
|  | 7 | 5 |
|  | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 1 | 5 | 0 |

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| Now let’s take 15 as the number whose multiplication table we will write.  T O  **15 = 20 – 5**  At first, we will write the numbers in one’s place as 5 and 0. In ten’s place we need to add 2 first. Then add 1 to the previous sum in ten’s place and the same pattern gets repeated. So, here comes the table of 15. |

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| Now let’s take 25 as the number whose multiplication table we will write.  T O  **25 = 30 – 5**  At first, we will write the numbers in one’s place as 5 and 0. In ten’s place we need to add 3 first. Then add 2 to the previous sum in ten’s place and the same pattern gets repeated. So, here comes the table of 25. |

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| **H** | **T** | **O** |
|  | 2 | 5 |
|  | 5 | 0 |
|  | 7 | 5 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 1 | 7 | 5 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 2 | 5 | 0 |

Using the same technique try writing the multiplication tables of 35, 45, 55, 65 and so on.

**HAPPY LEARNING!!**