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| We are going to write the multiplication table of 4. We all know that 4 is 6 less than 10. So, write it down as follows:  T O  **4 = 10 - 6**  In below case, you can see that in one’s place, 4 is getting added every time starting from 4. And in ten’s place we need to write the carry overs which comes after adding 4 continuously in one’s place. So, here comes the table of 4. |

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **H** | **T** | **O** |
|  | 1 | 4 |
|  | 2 | 8 |
|  | 4 | 2 |
|  | 5 | 6 |
|  | 7 | 0 |
|  | 8 | 4 |
|  | 9 | 8 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | 4 | 0 |

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| Now let’s take 14 as the number whose multiplication table we will write.  T O  **14 = 20 – 6**  In below case, you can see that in one’s place, 4 is getting added every time starting from 4. In ten’s place we need to put 1 first. Then add 1 to the previous sum in ten’s place then add 2 to the previous sum and the same pattern gets repeated. So, here comes the table of 14. |

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| Now let’s take 24 as the number whose multiplication table we will write.  T O  **24 = 30 – 6**  In below case, you can see that in one’s place, 4 is getting added every time starting from 4. In ten’s place we need to put 2 first. Then add 2 to the previous sum in ten’s place, then add 3 to the previous sum and the same pattern gets repeated. So, here comes the table of 24. |

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| **H** | **T** | **O** |
|  | 2 | 4 |
|  | 4 | 8 |
|  | 7 | 2 |
|  | 9 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 1 | 9 | 2 |
| 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 4 | 0 |

Using the same technique try writing the multiplication tables of 34, 44, 54, 64 and so on.

**HAPPY LEARNING!!**