

| We are going to write the multiplication table of 2. We all know that 2 is 8 less than 10. So, write it down as follows:  T O  **2 = 10 - 8**  In below case, you can see that in one’s place, 2 is getting added every time starting from 2. And in ten’s place we need to write the carry overs which comes after adding 2 continuously in one’s place. So, here comes the table of 2. |
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| **T** | **O** |
| 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 6 |
| 0 | 8 |
| 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 6 |
| 1 | 8 |
| 2 | 0 |
| **H** | **T** | **O** |
|  | 1 | 2 |
|  | 2 | 4 |
|  | 3 | 6 |
|  | 4 | 8 |
|  | 6 | 0 |
|  | 7 | 2 |
|  | 8 | 4 |
|  | 9 | 6 |
| 1 | 0 | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 |



| Now let’s take 12 as the number whose multiplication table we will write.  T O  **12 = 20 – 8**  In below case, you can see that in one’s place, 2 is getting added every time starting from 2. In ten’s place we need to put 1 first. Then add 1 to the previous sum in ten’s place and the same pattern gets repeated. So, here comes the table of 12. |
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| Now let’s take 22 as the number whose multiplication table we will write.  T O  **22 = 30 – 8**  In below case, you can see that in one’s place, 2 is getting added every time starting from 2. In ten’s place we need to put 2 first. Then add 2 to the previous sum in ten’s place and the same pattern gets repeated. So, here comes the table of 22. |
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| **H** | **T** | **O** |
|  | 2 | 2 |
|  | 4 | 4 |
|  | 6 | 6 |
|  | 8 | 8 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 |

Using the same technique try writing the multiplication tables of 32, 42, 52, 62 and so on.

**HAPPY LEARNING!!**