

## Indian Math Online – Solution Explanation Multiplication

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How many crayons are there in one box?           6  
 How many boxes are there?                         3  
 How many crayons are there altogether?    $6 + 6 + 6 = 18$   
 We added 6 three times to find the total number of crayons.

Thus, 6 taken 3 times is equal to 18.

We say,  $6 \times 3 = 18$  Or, 6 multiplied by 3 is equal to 18.

$6 \times 3 = 18$  is a multiplication fact [ $\times$  is the symbol of multiplication and 18 is called the **product**]



Each bunch has 3 cherries.

Total cherries =  $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$  [3 is added repeatedly 5 times]

Now,  $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$  is same as  $3 \times 5$

Similarly,  $2 \times 3$  is same as  $2 + 2 + 2$

$7 \times 4$  is same as  $7 + 7 + 7 + 7$

### Examples:

Q.1.  $1 \times 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$

- True
- False

**Explanation:**  $1 \times 5$  is 1 added 5 times i.e.  $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$

So, the above statement is **false**.

Q.2. Add 2 eight times.

**Explanation:**  $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 2 \times 8 = 16$











Q.3. How many wheels are there in 4 bicycles?

Explanation: A bicycle has 2 wheels. 













Four bicycles will have  $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 2 \times 4 = 8$  wheels

### Multiplication table of 2

	2	$2 \times 1 = 2$
	$2 + 2$	$2 \times 2 = 4$
	$2 + 2 + 2$	$2 \times 3 = 6$
	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2$	$2 \times 4 = 8$
	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$	$2 \times 6 = 12$
	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$	$2 \times 7 = 14$
	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$	$2 \times 8 = 16$
	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$	$2 \times 9 = 18$
	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$	$2 \times 10 = 20$

### Multiplication table of 3

	3	$3 \times 1 = 3$
	$3 + 3$	$3 \times 2 = 6$
	$3 + 3 + 3$	$3 \times 3 = 9$
	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3$	$3 \times 4 = 12$
	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$	$3 \times 5 = 15$
	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$	$3 \times 6 = 18$
	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$	$3 \times 7 = 21$
	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$	$3 \times 8 = 24$
	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$	$3 \times 9 = 27$
	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$	$3 \times 10 = 30$

Similarly, the multiplication tables for numbers up to 10 are as follows:

$4 \times 1 = 4$	$5 \times 1 = 5$	$6 \times 1 = 6$	$7 \times 1 = 7$	$8 \times 1 = 8$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$5 \times 2 = 10$	$6 \times 2 = 12$	$7 \times 2 = 14$	$8 \times 2 = 16$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$8 \times 3 = 24$
$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$8 \times 4 = 32$
$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$8 \times 5 = 40$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$6 \times 6 = 36$	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$8 \times 6 = 48$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$8 \times 7 = 56$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$
$4 \times 9 = 36$	$5 \times 9 = 45$	$6 \times 9 = 54$	$7 \times 9 = 63$	$8 \times 9 = 72$
$4 \times 10 = 40$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$7 \times 10 = 70$	$8 \times 10 = 80$

$9 \times 1 = 9$	$10 \times 1 = 10$
$9 \times 2 = 18$	$10 \times 2 = 20$
$9 \times 3 = 27$	$10 \times 3 = 30$
$9 \times 4 = 36$	$10 \times 4 = 40$
$9 \times 5 = 45$	$10 \times 5 = 50$
$9 \times 6 = 54$	$10 \times 6 = 60$
$9 \times 7 = 63$	$10 \times 7 = 70$
$9 \times 8 = 72$	$10 \times 8 = 80$
$9 \times 9 = 81$	$10 \times 9 = 90$
$9 \times 10 = 90$	$10 \times 10 = 100$

### Examples:

**Q.1.** Joe swims 7 days a week. How many days does he swim in 4 weeks?

- 32
- 21
- 28

**Explanation:** In 1 week, Joe swims 7 days.

In 4 weeks he'll swim  $(7 + 7 + 7 + 7)$  days or  $(7 \times 4)$  days.

Refer to multiplication table of 7.

So, correct answer is **28 days**.

**Q.2.** Find the product of 9 and 6

- 69
- 63
- 64
- 54

**Explanation:** We have to find  $9 \times 6$ . Refer the multiplication table of 9.

So, correct answer is **54**.

Q.3.  $8 \times 3 = 6 \times 4$

- True
- False

**Explanation:** Refer to multiplication tables of 8 and 6.

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$\text{And } 6 \times 4 = 24$$

So the above statement is **true**.

Q.4. Fill in the blanks to complete the pattern:

$$5, 10, 15, 20, 25, \underline{\quad}, \underline{\quad}$$

- 30, 35
- 40, 50
- 30, 40

**Explanation:** We see a pattern of multiplication table of 5 is followed (refer tables of 5).

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$\text{Next comes } 5 \times 6 = 30 \quad \text{and} \quad 5 \times 7 = 35$$

Q.5. Fill in the missing numeral

$$28 = 7 \times \underline{\quad}$$

- 3
- 4
- 2

**Explanation:** Refer to table of 7.  $7 \times 4 = 28$

So, **4** is the answer.

**Points to remember**

1. Any number multiplied with 1 will equal the number itself.

We know that,  $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6 \times 1 = 6$

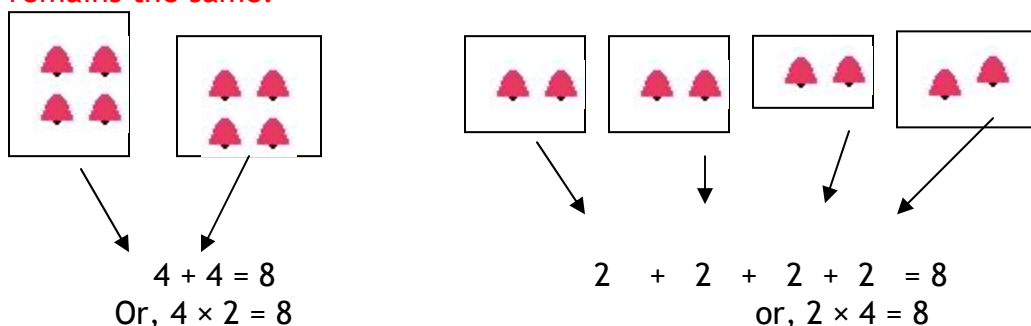
2. Any number multiplied with zero equals to zero.

We know that,  $0 + 0 = 0$ .

Thus, 0 taken 4 times = 0

$0 \times 4 = 0$

3. Two or more numbers can be multiplied in any order. Their product remains the same.



**Examples:**

Q.1.  $9 \times 5 = 5 \times 9$

- True
- False

**Explanation:** We know, when two numbers are multiplied their order doesn't affect the product.

$9 \times 5 = 45$

And,  $5 \times 9 = 45$

So, the above statement is **true**.

Q.2. Fill in the blank

$20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- $2 + 0$
- $2 \times 0$
- $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$
- $2 \times 10$

**Explanation:**  $2 + 0 = 2$

$2 \times 0 = 0$

$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 16$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

