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## Multiples of 12 and 16

Whether you're planning to take the SAT soon or just want to refresh your basic math skills, knowing your time tables and multiples is an essential part of understanding mathematics. Here, we give you free printable multiplication table PDF files and pass on the nine rules you should know about multiplication. The 12 x 12 multiplication table below is a 12 x 12 multiplication table showing all the multiples of the 0-12 numbers. To use this graph, look for the two numbers you want to multiply together on the top row and in the left-hand column, and then find the box that connects these two numbers together. For example, if you try to find the product of 7 and 5, you look for 7 in the column most to the left and 5 in the top row, then see where these two meet in the middle (35). (You can also search for 7 in the top row and 5 in the left column, as we will explain, the order in which you multiply doesn't really matter!) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 3 0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 6 0 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 7 0 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 8 0 8 16 24 32 40 48 56 64 72 80 88 96 9 0 9 18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81 90 99 108 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 11 0 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 121 132 1 2 0 12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 132 144 We also offer two free printable PDFs from this 12 x 12 multiplication table. The first table is in portrait mode, and the second table is in landscape mode. Click on the tile for the version of the multiplication table you want to print: There are many ways to use this multiplication table to your advantage. If you're in high school and plan to take THE SAT or ACT soon, you can use this chart to help you remember the basic multiplication pairs and multiples that might come on the SAT or ACT Maths sections. Being able to quickly do mental mathematics on tricky problems involving multiplication can actually reduce the time you spend trying to solve the problem. This table will also teach you to avoid relying too much on your calculator on the SAT/ACT Maths sections. We recommend that you print a copy of this multiplication table and either hang it near your desk or study area, or place it in your school binder so you can refer to it often to help you memorize it, most common multiples. It's time to turn on your brain! 9 Fundamental Rules for Remembering Multiples When using the multiplication table above, make sure you know all the basic rules for remembering multiples and how they work. Below, we pass on the most common multiplication rules you should have memorized. Rule 1: Order doesn't matter in multiplication if all you do is multiply two or more numbers together and you don't do it other mathematical functions such as adding, subtracting or dividing, and then the actual order of these numbers does not matter. In other words, 8 x 4 is the exact same problem as 4 x 8 (both equal 32). This rule also works if you multiply more than two numbers together. For example, 2 x 3 x 4 can be written as 2 x 4 x 3, 3 x 4 x 2, etc. Regardless of the order of the multiplied numbers, this equation will always be 24. This means that with the multiplication graph above, you can search for numbers in the top row or the most left column. It doesn't matter if you connect the 8 in the top row and the 4 in the left column, or the 8 in the left column and the 4 in the top row. Both ways will give you the same answer of 32. Note, however, that order matters when you do more than just multiply the numbers together. For example, if you multiply and add numbers to a problem, you'll need to follow the order of operations to resolve it correctly. Many people use the acronym PEMDAS (parentheses, exponents, multiplication, division, addition, subtraction) to help them recall the right order in which they have to perform calculations to solve a mathematical problem. An easy way to remember this acronym is with the phrase, Please excuse my dear Aunt Sally. Rule 2: All multiples of equal numbers are even no matter how many you choose, whether it's as low as 2 or as high as 33,809,236 - all multiples of equal numbers will always be as good. Don't you believe me? Just look back at the multiplication table above. If you look at the column of less than 6, for example, you will see that all multiples of 6 are, in fact, even numbers! These multiples include 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, etc. A number is even if the number in the place of those is even (in other words, if it ends in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8). This rule works because every time you multiply a number even by another number or by an odd number, the product will always be even. Here are the formulas that illustrate this: even x even x odd - same rule 3: All multiples of odd numbers follow an even-odd pattern unlike Rule 2, not all multiples of odd numbers are, in fact, weird! On the contrary, the multiples of odd numbers will always follow an even stranger pattern. What do I mean by that? Let's take an example. Take the odd number 7. Here are the multiples of 7. Each multiple was highlighted in yellow (even) or blue (odd): 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 7 0 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 As you can see, the multiples of an odd number, follow a clear pattern of the same, odd, even, odd, and so on. This model works because of a fundamental rule in mathematics: an odd number multiplied by an even number will always be even, but an odd number multiplied by an odd number will always be odd. Here are the formulas to help you remember this concept: odd x even even strange x odd nature has patterns just like mathematics does. Rule 4: The only multiple of 0 is 0 As you probably noticed in the multiplication graph above, every time you multiply 0 by a number — whether that number is 5, 0,0004758 or 6,783,390,391 — the product will always be equal to 0. Basically, since any number times 0 is equal to 0, all multiples of 0 are so 0. Rule 5: A multiple of 1 always equals the number multiplied each time a number, no matter how small or large, is multiplied by 1, the answer will be equal to the original number with which you started. For example, 9 x 1 = 9. And 12,351 x 1 = 12,351. Here are some multiples of 1 from the table above: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Rule 6: All multiples of 5 End in 0 or 5 If you look at the graph multiplication above, you will notice that all multiples of 5 end with either a 0 or 5. Knowing this, it is easy to remember which numbers are multiple of 5, even if they are super high. In short, anything that ends with a 5 or 0 is for sure a multiple of 5. Here is a small table showing some of the multiples of 5: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 5 0 5 10 15 25 25 35 35 40 45 55 55 60 Rule 7: For multiples of 10, Just add a 0 To find a multiple of 10, all you need to do is add a 0 at the end of the number being multiplied by 10. So if you have the 10 x 27 problem, you need to know right away that the answer is 270 (27 with a 0 added at the end of it). This rule also means that all multiples of 10 end with 0 (which is similar to Rule 6, which states that all multiples of 5 end with a 5 or 0). In other words, any number you see that ends with a 0, whether it's 640 or 4,328,120, will be a multiple of 10. Here is a table showing some common multiples of 10: 0 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 10 10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 Zero can be a very useful number in multiplication. Rule 8: Up to 11 x 9, all multiples of 11 are repeated numbers As shown in the multiplication table above, all multiples of 11 x 11 x 9 are equal to the number multiplied once. So if you multiply 11 by 6, for example, the answer will be 66 (you just repeated 6, the number being multiplied by 11). Note that this trick only works until factor 9. Once you have reached 10, the product will not equal two repeated digits. Here are the multiples of 11 using factors 1-9: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 Rule 9: For 12, Multiply by 10 and 2 Then add together multiples of 12 can be difficult to memorize and a little but there is an easy trick that you can use to quickly find any multiple of 12. All you have to do is multiply the factor (the number being multiplied by 12) by 10, multiply that same factor by 2, then add them together. It may sound complicated, but it really isn't! Written as an equation (in which a is everything 12), this thing would look like this: 12a 10a -2a Let's Walk through an example. Let's say you want to find the 12 x 9 product. The quickest way to do this would be to multiply 9 by 10 first; that gives us 90. Then multiply 9 by 2 to get 18. Finally, add together 90 and 18. This gives us 108, which is the answer to our initial problem: 12 x 9. Try this with other factors, then check your answer with the multiplication chart or calculator. What's next? Want to refresh other basic math skills? Next, check out our expert guides on how to find the average of a data set and how to use the acceleration formula. Need help preparing for the SAT/ACT Maths section? Learn everything you need to know about the types of subjects tested on sat math and act math.

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