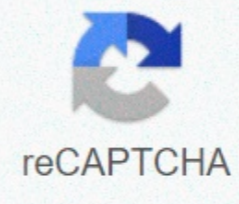




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Multiplication chart 1- 30

Chronological charts are used for a variety of purposes that involve arranging events in the form of a time line. They are used to display historical events and map dates of a period of time in the order in which they occur. They are also useful for designing a project schedule with task start dates and task completions. You can create chronological charts by using Excel to prepare an event time line. Design the chart so that you have an idea of how to connect the information in Excel. You can list it by associating the dates and events in order of time. Write or draw a time line on paper that lists the information for your chronological chart in order of date. Determine how you want the chart layout to be described in Excel. If you want the information to be across the page in landscape orientation, use the horizontal format. For portrait page orientation, use the vertical pattern. Open Excel and start with a blank worksheet. Write a title or title such as the chart name across the top of the worksheet. Insert the dates or times into a row for a horizontal landscape layout or column for a vertical layout. Type the event information associated with the dates in the rows under the dates for the horizontal layout, or the rows in the column next to the dates for the vertical layout. Save space for the horizontal layout by using the orientation feature to adjust the event description at an angle. Highlight the data and go to Format. Select cells and select Alignment from the dialog box. Look under the Orientation box to align the text at an angle by dragging the line next to text up or down; Or just type the number in the Degrees box to manually set the angle you prefer. Format the font, style, color, and size of the text in the columns and rows of the chart. Highlight the data in the chart you want to format. Go to Format at the top of the worksheet and click to display the selections in the drop-down menu. Select Cells to format the font, color, alignment, border, or patterns, to automatically format the entire chart; Highlight the information and choose AutoCorrect from the Format pop-up menu and select a layout option. Change the row height and width of columns by selecting Row or Column. Save the chart so that you can retrieve it for later use. To get a hard copy of the chart, print it using the Print Preview selection to choose the best page alignment for your chart. Whether you plan to take the SATs soon or just want to refresh your basic math skills, knowing your timestables are multiples is an essential part of understanding math. Here, we give you free printable multiplication table PDFs and go over the nine rules you need to know about multiplication. Multiplication 12×12 below is a 12×12 multiplication chart that displays all multipliers of the numbers 0-12. To use this chart, look for the two numbers that you want to multiply in the top row and the leftmost column, and then search for the box that connects those two numbers together. For example, if you are trying to find the product of 7 and 5, you should look for 7 in the leftmost column and 5 in the top row, and then see where these two meet in the middle (35). (You can also search for 7 in the top row and 5 in the right column -- as we'll explain, the order you're doubling 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 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 13 2 12 0 12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 132 144 We also offer two free printable PDFs of the 12×12 multiplication chart. The first table is in portrait mode and the second table is in landscape mode. Click the thumbnail 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 SATs or ACT soon, you can use this chart to help you remember basic double and double pairs that are likely to come in the SAT or ACT Math sections. The ability to quickly do mental math on complicated problems involving multiplication can effectively reduce the time you spend trying to solve the problem. This chart will also teach you to avoid relying too heavily on your calculator in the SAT/ACT math sections. It's time to turn on your brain! 9 Ground rules To remember multiples When you use the multiplication table above, make sure you know all the basic rules to remember multiples and how they work. Below, we go over the most common multiplication rules you need to memorize. Rule 1: Order doesn't matter in multiplication if all you do is multiply two or more numbers together - and they don't do any other mathematical function such as adding, subtracting, or dividing - so the actual order of those numbers doesn't matter. In other words, 8×4 is exactly the same problem as 4×8 (both equal to 32). This rule works even if you multiply more than two numbers together. For example, you can write $2 \times 3 \times 4$ as $2 \times 4 \times 3$, $3 \times 4 \times 2$, etc. Regardless of the order of the multiplied numbers, this equation will always reach 24. This means that with the multiplication chart above, you can search for numbers in the top row or leftmost 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 directions will give you the same answer as 32. However, note that ordering is important when you do more than just multiplying numbers together. For example, if you multiply and add numbers in a problem, you'll need to follow the order of actions to resolve it correctly. This rule works even if you multiply more than two numbers together. For example, you can write $2 \times 3 \times 4$ as $2 \times 4 \times 3$, $3 \times 4 \times 2$, etc. Regardless of the order of the multiplied numbers, this equation will always reach 24. This rule works because whenever you multiply an even number or odd number, the product will always be equal. Here are the formulas that illustrate this: even \times even $=$ even rule 3: All multiple odd numbers follow an even pattern unlike rule 2, all multiple odd numbers are not, in fact, odd! Instead, multiples of odd numbers will always follow an odd-even pattern. What do I mean by that? Let's look at an example. Take the odd number 7. Below are multiples of 7. All multiples were gouged in yellow (even) or blue (odd): 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 7 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 as you can see, Multiples of 7, odd number, follow a clear pattern of even, odd, even, odd, and so on. This format works because of a basic rule in mathematics: an odd number multiplied by an even number will always be equal, but an odd number multiplied by an odd number will always be odd. Here are the formulas to help you remember this concept: odd \times even $=$ even strange \times odd $=$ strange nature has patterns just like math. Rule 4: The only product of 0 is 0 as you probably noticed in the multiplication chart above, whenever 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 Equals 0, all multiples of 0 are therefore also 0. Rule 5: A multiple of 1 always equals the number multiplied by each time a number - no matter how small or large it may be - is multiplied by 1, the answer will be equal to the original number you started with. For example, $9 \times 1 = 9$, and $12,351 \times 1 = 12,351$. Here are some multiples of 1 taken from the chart above: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 1 2 3 4 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Rule 6: All multipliers of 5 finish at 0 or 5 if you look at the multiplication chart above, You'll notice that all 5s end at 0 or 5. Knowing this makes it easier to remember which numbers are multiples of 5, even if they are particularly high. In short, anything ending at 5 or 0 is definitely a multiple of 5. Here's a small chart showing some of the inverters of 5: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 5 0 5 10 15 20 20 30 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 rule 7: for multiples of 10, Just add 0 to find a multiple of 10, all you have to do is add 0 to the end of the number multiplied by 10. So if you have the problem 10×27 , you should know immediately that the answer is 270 (27 with 0 added to the end of it). This rule also means that all 10 months end with 0 (this is similar to rule 6, the states that all majority of 5 end at 5 or 0). In other words, any number you see ending at 0, whether it's 640 or 4,328,120, would be double as many as 10. Here's a chart showing some common multiples of 10: 0 1 2 3 4 4 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 10 10 20 30 40 50 70 80 90 100 110 120 zero can be a very useful number in multiplication. Rule 8: Up to 11×9 , all multipliers of 11 are repeating digits as the multiplication table above shows, all multipliers of 11 to 11×9 equal to the double digit once. Therefore, if you multiply 11 by 6, for example, the answer will be 66 (repeat 6 - the number is multiplied by 11). Note that this trick only works up to factor 9. Once you hit 10, the product will not be equal to two repeating digits. Below are 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 adding together multiples of 12 can be difficult to memorize and a little overwhelming, but there is an easy trick you can use to quickly find each multiple of 12. Simply multiply the factor (the number multiplied by 12) by 10, multiply the same factor by 2, and then add them together. It may sound complicated, but it really isn't! Written as an equation (which is any factor of 12), this trick will look like this: $12a = 10a + 2a$ let's go through an example. Say you want to find the 12×9 product. The quickest way to do this would be to first multiply 9 by 10; That gives us 90. Next, multiply 9 by 2 to get 18. Finally, add together 90 and 18. That gives us 108, which is... For our original problem: 12×9 . Try this trick with other factors, and then double-check your answer using the Multiplication Chart or Calculator. What's next? Want to refresh other basic mathematical skills? Then 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 what types of subjects are being tested in ACT Psychometric and Maths.

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