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1Write the numbers 0 through 9 down in a line in order. Make them in a vertical line with room to write to the right of them. You can do this on a sheet of paper or a blank document on your computer, whatever you like.[1] 2Write the numbers 9 to 0 next to the first set. In the first spot you will put a 9 next to the 0 you started with. Then you will put a 8 next to the 1 you put in the first row. Continue down until all of your original numbers have another number next to them.[2] Advertisement 3Continue writing numbers in the second column. Each time you reach a 0 in the second column, start over counting down from "9" to "0" in the ones place. Continue writing out these numbers until you have as many rows as you want to figure out. For example, if you want to figure out your multiplication chart up to 9 times 20, you will need to write out 20 numbers in the second column.4Repeat the same number in the first column as the number that is before it when the right column has a 0. Once you have repeated that number, continue on writing more numbers in ascending order. For example, when you get down to "90", put a "9" in the first column below it and you should have a "9" in the second column next to it. The vertical list should read:[3]09, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108, 117, 126, 135...5Count down the rows to figure out the times table. Each row represents 9 being multiplied by one number higher. For example, when you count down 5 rows you get to the number 45. This means that 9 times 5 equals 45.[4] You could continue these rows down and you will continue to get the correct answer. Advertisement 1Replace 9 with 10 and do the multiplication. When trying to figure out one specific problem on the 9s times table, start by multiplying by 10 instead. For instance, if you are trying to figure out what 9 times 7 equals, multiply 10 times 7 equals, then example you can quickly be able to determine that the answer is 63. For example, if you multiplied 10 by 7, then you need to subtract 7 from the answer, called the product, of 7 times 10. If the product of 7 times 10 = 70, subtract 7 from 70 and you will get 63. Other examples include: 9x1 turns into 10x1-1 = 9, 9x8 turns into 10x8-8 = 72, 9x27 = 10x27-27 = 243.3Try this with any large number you want to multiply by 9. You can use this trick to find the answer for very large multiplication problems involving 9. For instance, if you want to figure out how much 250 times 9 is, simply multiply 250 times 10 (2500) and then subtract 250 from the answer (2250). Advertisement 1Put up all ten of your fingers. Hold up both of your hands in front of you. Have all of your fingers pointing up. It does not matter if your hands are facing in or out.[5]This method works well for figuring out the 9s multiplication table for 1 through 9.2Count your fingers from left to right, ending on your multiplier. The multiplier is the number you want to multiply by 9. 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Start by focusing only on the multiplier. Reduce the multiplier by 1 for the first digit of the answer (the 10s digit). Then find the number that forms 10 with the multiplier, to give you the second digit of the answer (the 1s digit). For example, for 9 x 4, focus only on 4. Reduce it by 1 for the tens digit: 3. For the units digit, consider that 4 plus 6 makes 10, so the digit to use would be 6. Your answer is 36.EXPERT TIP Joseph Meyer Math Teacher Joseph Meyer is a High School Math Teacher based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is an educator at City Charter High School, where he has been teaching for over 7 years. Joseph is also the founder of Sandbox Math, an online learning community dedicated to helping students succeed in Algebra. 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Focus on the ones that prove challenging, repeating the process until you've mastered each multiplication fact. This method not only reinforces recall but also allows you to track your progress and concentrate on areas that may need additional review. Consistent and targeted use of flashcards can contribute significantly to the mastery of multiplication tables. Question Does 9x9 work with fingers? Yes, but it would take a while to do it. You'd have to hold up nine fingers nine separate times and count all the fingers. It's much quicker just to memorize 9 x 9 = 81. Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Advertisement Thanks for reading our article! If you'd like to learn more about math, check out our in-depth interview with Joseph Meyer. This article was co-authored by Joseph Meyer. Joseph Meyer is a High School Math Teacher based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is an educator at City Charter High School, where he has been teaching for over 7 years. 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The finger trick will allow you to calculate the times table from 9 x 1 to 9 x 10. Multiplying 9 by any larger number cannot be done using the finger trick. The finger trick also cannot be used to multiply 9 by fractions or any other number that is not an integer.[1] 2Hold your hands up in front of you. Make sure that your fingers are pointing up, that your hands are next to one another, and that your palms are facing away from your body. Your hands are the basis for calculating the 9s times table.[2] Advertisement 3Assign your fingers a number by counting upwards from left to right. Begin with the pinkie of your left hand. This finger should be the finger that is furthest from your right pinkie. Call this finger "2" and the middle finger "3". Continue counting up from left to right for the rest of the fingers. The thumb is your right pinkie and the index finger is the next. Call this "1". Call the middle finger "2" and the index finger "3". 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Therefore, the answer to 9 x 3 should begin with 2. Use this pattern to help keep you on track. If you find that your answer to 9 x 2 begins with a 4 (and not a 1), you know you have gone astray somewhere.[8] Advertisement 4Hold up both hands and fold down the finger that matches the number you want to multiply by 9, starting from your left pinky. Then, check the fingers to the left and right of the folded finger. The number to the left of your finger is the tens digit and the number to the right is the ones digit. Advertisement Add New Question Question How would I do it beyond 10? Just memorize the fact that 9 x 11 = 99 and 9 x 12 = 108. Starting with 13, you should probably just perform the multiplication. Keep in mind that each successive product is 9 more than the previous product. You can find successive products quickly by adding 10 and subtracting 1. Question Can I learn the 9 times tables in less than an hour? Yes. There's trick to it. 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In the example of 9 times 4, you will have 6 fingers still up to the right of the finger you put down. This means that the number 6 will be in the ones place of your answer.[8]5Put your answer together. By counting your fingers for the problem of 9 times 4 you have come up with a three in the tens place and a 6 in the ones place. This gives you an answer of 36.[9]Try this trick for any of the 9s multiplication problems between 1 and 10.6Rethink of this shortcut as counting back and making 10. You dont have to use your fingers, once you know the pattern to this trick. Start by focusing only on the multiplier. Reduce the multiplier by 1 for the first digit of the answer (the 10s digit). Then find the number that forms 10 with the multiplier, to give you the second digit of the answer (the 1s digit). For example, for 9 x 4, focus only on 4. Reduce it by 1 for the tens digit: 3. For the units digit, consider that 4 plus 6 makes 10, so the digit to use would be 6. Your answer is 36.EXPERT TIP Joseph Meyer Math Teacher Joseph Meyer is a High School Math Teacher based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is an educator at City Charter High School, where he has been teaching for over 7 years. Joseph is also the founder of Sandbox Math, an online learning community dedicated to helping students succeed in Algebra. His site is set apart by its focus on fostering genuine comprehension through step-by-step understanding (instead of just getting the correct final answer), enabling learners to identify and overcome misunderstandings and confidently take on any test they face. He received his MA in Physics from Case Western Reserve University and his BA in Physics from Baldwin Wallace University. Explore multiplication learning tool options. Multiplication grids, pegboards, electronic boards, and tiles offer a hands-on, engaging way to practice multiplication. Unlike flashcards that show a single problem, these tools can display multiple problems at once, helping you identify patterns and fast-track memorization. Advertisement Add New Question Question What can I do or use to easily memorize the multiplication table? Joseph Meyer Math TeacherJoseph Meyer is a High School Math Teacher based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is an educator at City Charter High School, where he has been teaching for over 7 years. Joseph is also the founder of Sandbox Math, an online learning community dedicated to helping students succeed in Algebra. His site is set apart by its focus on fostering genuine comprehension through step-by-step understanding (instead of just getting the correct final answer), enabling learners to identify and overcome misunderstandings and confidently take on any test they face. He received his MA in Physics from Case Western Reserve University and his BA in Physics from Baldwin Wallace University. Flashcards prove to be a highly effective tool for memorizing multiplication tables. To use them efficiently, create flashcards with multiplication problems on one side and their corresponding answers on the reverse. As you go through the stack, quiz yourself by trying to recall the answer before flipping the card to check. Focus on the ones that prove challenging, repeating the process until you've mastered each multiplication fact. This method not only reinforces recall but also allows you to track your progress and concentrate on areas that may need additional review. Consistent and targeted use of flashcards can contribute significantly to the mastery of multiplication tables. Question Does 9x9 work with fingers? Yes, but it would take a while to do it. You'd have to hold up nine fingers nine separate times and count all the fingers. It's much quicker just to memorize 9 x 9 = 81. Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Advertisement Thanks for reading our article! If you'd like to learn more about multiplication, check out our in-depth interview with David Jia. This article was co-authored by David Jia. David Jia is an Academic Tutor and the Founder of LA Math Tutoring, a private tutoring company based in Los Angeles, California. With over 10 years of teaching experience, David works with students of all ages and grades in various subjects, as well as college admissions counseling and test preparation for the SAT, ACT, ISEE, and more. After attaining a perfect 800 math score and a 690 English score on the SAT, David was awarded the Dickinson Scholarship from the University of Miami, where he graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration. Additionally, David has worked as an instructor for online videos for textbook companies such as Larson Texts, Big Ideas Learning, and Big Ideas Math. This article has been viewed 10,017 times. Co-authors: 18. Updated: February 19, 2025. Views: 95,917. Categories: Multiplication and Division PrintSend fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 62,514 times. "This helped me with math for 6th grade. (-" Share your story Learning the 9 times table, the 9 times table up to 9 x 10 is highlighted in the multiplication grid below:This is the 9 times table up to 9 x 129 x 1 = 99 x 2 = 189 x 3 = 279 x 4 = 369 x 5 = 459 x 6 = 549 x 7 = 639 x 8 = 729 x 9 = 819 x 10 = 909 x 11 = 999 x 12 = 108When the children are taught the 9 times table during Year 4, children will learn the 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12 times tables. By the end of Year 4, children should have been taught all the times tables up to the 12 times table. Teachers will start giving children harder multiplications to complete, these will include multiplying three-digit numbers by a one-digit number (such as 150 x 3 = 450).Are there any tricks to make the 9 times table easier to learn?One way of remembering whether a number is in the 9 times table is by knowing that the digits of multiples of 9 (up to 90) always add up to equal 9. For example:27 (9 x 3) 2 + 7 = 963 (9 x 7) 6 + 3 = 9Multiples of 9 which are greater than 90 will still add up to equal a multiple of 9. For example:99 (9 x 11) 9 + 9 = 18117 (9 x 13) 1 + 1 + 7 = 9Remembering these patterns will enable children to check their own answers to questions which ask them to multiply a number 9. It also means if they were given a number, children would be able to easily work out whether it is a multiple of 9.How to help children with the 9 times table?Sometimes it can help children to calculate multiples of 9 by multiplying by 10 and then subtracting the number which they are multiplying by. For example:What is 6 x 976 x 10 = 6060 - 6 = 54Therefore, 6 x 9 = 54.This breaking down method is useful because children are often more confident in their 10 times tables.One clever way of practising the 9 times table is by learning how to answer 9 times table questions (up to 9 x 10), by using the hand method.This method involves holding up all 10 fingers and then bending down the finger which you are multiplying 9 by. For example:To work out 4 x 9, bend down the 4th finger of your left hand, there are 3 fingers to the left of this and 6 fingers to the right. Then you simply place these numbers together to get 36. The answer to 4 x 9 = 36.How does Learning Street help children with the 9 times table?Repetition is key to learning your 9 times table, and in the Learning Street 8 year old courses, there is a constant focus on always practising times tables as this is the best way to improve. This is through times tables tests (to improve accuracy), tables races (to improve time), mental maths, maths problem solving and other fun activities such as mystery pictures, without a good knowledge of times tables, it can lead to problems in SATs, GCSEs and A Levels.Our CoursesClick through to review the courses we have available Our 11 Plus Mock Exam PapersBerkshire Reading 11 Plus Mock Exam PapersKentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 1Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 2Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 3Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 4Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 5Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 6Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 7Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 8Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 9Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 10Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 11Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 12Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 13Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 14Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 15Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 16Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 17Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 18Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 19Kentrick 11 Plus Mock Exam 20Kentrick 11 Plus Mock 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spot structure.8 times table: Can be more difficult, but essentially double the 4s.7 times table: Often saved for later as it lacks obvious shortcuts or patterns.11 and 12 times tables: These go beyond the core KS2 requirement but help with fluency and mental maths speed in upper primary.This order isnt set in stone, but gives a helpful framework. By introducing the easiest and most useful tables first, you help build your childs confidence. This makes it much easier for them to tackle the trickier ones later on.In summary: whats the secret of the 9 times table?The 9 times table might seem tough at first, but once children start spotting the patterns, it quickly becomes one of the most enjoyable to learn! With digit patterns, the finger trick, and a strong link to the 10 times table, there are multiple ways to master it.At Achieve Learning, we support children at every stage of their maths journey from their first times tables to success in the 11 Plus, SATs and GCSE Maths. With over 20 years experience, our expert tutors offer 1-1 support tailored to your childs needs. To help your child feel confident and thrive in Maths, get in touch with Achieve Learning today. Here are some tips and tricks to help you with multiplication. Everyone thinks differently, so just ignore any tricks that don't make sense to you. First of all: Memory is your best friend! With the multiplication table in your memory you simply know that $35=15$, $68=48$ etc. Memory is fast, too. Math Trainer - Multiplication is designed to help you remember your tables. The Best Trick Every multiplication has a twin, which may be easier to remember. For example if you forget 82, you might remember $28=16$. This way, you only have to remember half the table. Tricks by Number 2 add the number to itself (in other words, double it)Example $29 = 9+9 = 18$ 4double, then double againExample 49: double 9 is 18, double 18 is 36 5Cut in half, then times 10Example: 5x6: Cut 6 in half to get 3, then times 10 for 30 Or times 10 then cut in halfExample: 5x9: 9 times 10 is 90, then cut in half for 45 Also the last digit goes 5, 0, 5, 0, ... like this: 5, 10, 15, 20, ... 6when you multiply 6 by an even number, they both end in the same digit.Examples: $62=12$, $64=24$, $66=36$, etc 78Think "5,6,7,8": $56=78$ 8Double, double, double!Example: 86: double 6 is 12, double 12 is 24, double 24 is 48 9is 10 the number minus the number.Example: $96 = 1066 = 606 = 54$ the ones digit goes 9, 8, 7, 6, ..., 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, ...the tens digit goes 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, ... subtract one to get the tens digit, and the tens and ones digit together make 9Example: 95: tens digit is 4, 4 and 5 make 9, so 45Example: 98: tens digit is 7, 7 and 2 make 9, so 72 your hands can help! Example: to multiply 9 by 8, hold your 8th finger down, and count "7" and "2", the answer is 72 10put a zero after itExample: $102 = 20$ 11up to 11x9- just repeat the digit. Example: $114 = 44$ for 1110 to 1118: write the sum of the digits between the digitsExample: $1115 = 1(1+5)5 = 165$ Note: this works for any two-digit number, but when the sum of the digits is more than 9, we need to "carry the one". Example: $1175 = 7(7+5)5 = 7(12)5 = 825$. 12is 10 plus 2Example: $124 = 40+8 = 48$ 15multiply by 10, then add half againExample: $154 = 40+20 = 60$ Example: $159 = 90+45 = 135$ 20multiply by 10, then doubleExample: $204 = 40+40 = 80$ Example: $207 = 70+70 = 140$ Remembering Squares Can Help This may not work for you, but it worked for me. I like remembering the squares (where you multiply a number by itself): $11 = 122 = 433 = 944 = 1655 = 2566 = 3677 = 4988 = 6499 = 811010 = 1001111 = 1211212 = 144$ Tricky Trick And this gives us one more trick. When the numbers we are multiplying are separated by 2 (example 7 and 5), then multiply the number in the middle by itself and subtract one. See this: $55 = 25$ is just one bigger than $64 = 24$ $66 = 36$ is just one bigger than $75 = 35$ $77 = 49$ is just one bigger than $86 = 48$ $88 = 64$ is just one bigger than $97 = 63$ etc ... Copyright 2025 Rod Pierce

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