

Multiples

Multiples are Just Like Times Tables

So the multiples of 2 are just the numbers in the 2 times table:

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 ...

The multiples of 8 are 8 16 24 32 40 48 ...

The multiples of 6 are 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 ...

The multiples of 12 are 12 24 36 48 60 72 84 ...

It's easy to remember:
MULTIPlEs are just
MULTIPlIcAtion tables.



The Last Digit

Some multiples are easier to spot than others. Have a look at the multiples of 10:

10 20 30 40 50 60 ...

They all end in **zero**.

It's nearly the same for 5:

5 10 15 20 25 30 ...

They all end in **five or zero**.

and again for 2:

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 ...

They all end in
0, 2, 4, 6, or 8

EXAMPLES: 50 ends in zero, so it's a multiple of **2**, a multiple of **5** and a multiple of **10**.
175 ends in five, so it's a multiple of **5**.
364 ends in four, so it's a multiple of **2**.

Finding Multiples — Use a Calculator

- 1) You can find the multiples of any number really easily using your **CALCULATOR**.
- 2) Just keep **ADDING** the same number — for example, to find the multiples of 8 (the 8 times table) just press $8+8+8+8+\dots$ and read the numbers off the display.

