

# LONG MULTIPLICATION

## A MULTIPLICATION TABLES FOR MULTIPLES OF 10

### A.1 MULTIPLYING FOR MULTIPLES OF 10

Ex 1:

$3 \times 50 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 2:

$4 \times 20 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 3:

$2 \times 70 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 4:

$3 \times 60 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 5:

$5 \times 40 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 6:

$6 \times 50 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 7:

$4 \times 90 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

### A.2 MULTIPLYING FOR MULTIPLES OF 10

Ex 8:

$30 \times 5 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 9:

$40 \times 6 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 10:

$50 \times 7 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 11:

$20 \times 8 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 12:

$60 \times 4 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 13:

$70 \times 3 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 14:

$90 \times 2 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

## B LONG MULTIPLICATION BY ONE-DIGIT NUMBERS

### B.1 MULTIPLYING TWO-DIGIT NUMBERS BY ONE-DIGIT NUMBERS

Ex 15: On your paper, set up a column multiplication:

$65 \times 2 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 16: On your paper, set up a column multiplication:

$72 \times 3 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 17: On your paper, set up a column multiplication:

$26 \times 4 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 18: On your paper, set up a column multiplication:

$76 \times 5 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 19: On your paper, set up a column multiplication:

$25 \times 6 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 20: On your paper, set up a column multiplication:

$29 \times 7 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 21: On your paper, set up a column multiplication:

$63 \times 8 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

Ex 22: On your paper, set up a column multiplication:

$51 \times 9 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$