

Maths Tables From 1 To 20

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THE ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO MASTERING MATHS TABLES FROM 1 TO 20

Mathematics is a subject that builds upon itself. Every new concept, from basic addition to advanced calculus, relies on a solid understanding of foundational principles. Among these fundamentals, few are as vital as the multiplication tables. For students, parents helping with homework, or adults looking to sharpen their mental arithmetic, a firm grasp of **maths tables from 1 to 20** is an indispensable tool. This comprehensive guide will explore why these tables matter, how to learn them effectively, and provide a clear reference to help you or your child achieve fluency.

In a world increasingly reliant on calculators and digital devices, the ability to perform quick mental calculations remains a valuable skill. Mastering multiplication tables not only speeds up problem-solving but also builds confidence in handling numbers. It forms the bedrock for understanding division, fractions, percentages, and algebra. Let us dive into the world of multiplication and uncover the patterns and strategies that make learning these tables both practical and rewarding.

WHAT ARE MATHS TABLES?

Mathematical tables, often called multiplication tables or times tables, are a systematic arrangement of numbers that show the product of two numbers. Typically, one number is held constant while the other varies from 1 to 10 or beyond. For instance, the table of 5 lists the results of multiplying 5 by 1, 2, 3, and so on: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and onwards.

The concept is simple, yet its applications are vast. Learning **maths tables from 1 to 20** means memorizing the products of every combination where the first number ranges from 1 to 20 and the second number ranges from 1 to 10. This knowledge allows for near-instantaneous recall, which is a massive advantage in timed tests, everyday shopping, cooking measurements, and countless other scenarios.

The Structure of Multiplication Tables

Each table follows a predictable pattern. The table of 1 is trivial, as it simply returns the number itself. The table of 10 is equally straightforward, adding a zero to the multiplier. Other tables, like 7, 8, and 9, are often considered more challenging but contain hidden patterns that can be exploited for easier memorization. Understanding the commutative property of multiplication—that 6×8 is the same as 8×6 —effectively halves the amount of information you need to remember.

WHY LEARNING MATHS TABLES FROM 1 TO 20 IS CRUCIAL

You might wonder why memorization is still emphasized when calculators are so readily available. The reasons are numerous and deeply connected to cognitive development and academic success.

- **Speed and Efficiency:** Mental recall of multiplication facts allows for faster problem-solving. Instead of pausing to calculate 7×8 , a student who knows the table instantly recognizes the answer as 56.
- **Foundation for Advanced Mathematics:** Algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and calculus all depend on multiplication. Weakness in basic tables creates a shaky foundation for these higher-level topics.
- **Confidence Building:** Fluency with numbers reduces math anxiety. A child who knows their tables feels more capable and willing to tackle challenging problems.
- **Practical Life Skills:** From calculating discounts during shopping to adjusting recipe quantities, multiplication tables are used in adult life daily.
- **Improved Working Memory:** The process of memorizing tables strengthens the brain's ability to store and retrieve information, a skill that benefits all areas of study.

COMPLETE LIST OF MATHS TABLES FROM 1 TO 20

Below is a clear, well-organized reference for all the tables from 1 to 20. Use this as a study guide or a quick lookup tool. Each table shows the multiplier from 1 to 10.

Table of 1

$1 \times 1 = 1, 1 \times 2 = 2, 1 \times 3 = 3, 1 \times 4 = 4, 1 \times 5 = 5, 1 \times 6 = 6, 1 \times 7 = 7, 1 \times 8 = 8, 1 \times 9 = 9, 1 \times 10 = 10$

Table of 2

$2 \times 1 = 2, 2 \times 2 = 4, 2 \times 3 = 6, 2 \times 4 = 8, 2 \times 5 = 10, 2 \times 6 = 12, 2 \times 7 = 14, 2 \times 8 = 16, 2 \times 9 = 18, 2 \times 10 = 20$

Table of 3

$3 \times 1 = 3, 3 \times 2 = 6, 3 \times 3 = 9, 3 \times 4 = 12, 3 \times 5 = 15, 3 \times 6 = 18, 3 \times 7 = 21, 3 \times 8 = 24, 3 \times 9 = 27, 3 \times 10 = 30$

Table of 4

$4 \times 1 = 4, 4 \times 2 = 8, 4 \times 3 = 12, 4 \times 4 = 16, 4 \times 5 = 20, 4 \times 6 = 24, 4 \times 7 = 28, 4 \times 8 = 32, 4 \times 9 = 36, 4 \times 10 = 40$

Table of 5

$5 \times 1 = 5, 5 \times 2 = 10, 5 \times 3 = 15, 5 \times 4 = 20, 5 \times 5 = 25, 5 \times 6 = 30, 5 \times 7 = 35, 5 \times 8 = 40, 5 \times 9 = 45, 5 \times 10 = 50$

Table of 6

$6 \times 1 = 6, 6 \times 2 = 12, 6 \times 3 = 18, 6 \times 4 = 24, 6 \times 5 = 30, 6 \times 6 = 36, 6 \times 7 = 42, 6 \times 8 = 48, 6 \times 9 = 54, 6 \times 10 = 60$

Table of 7

$7 \times 1 = 7, 7 \times 2 = 14, 7 \times 3 = 21, 7 \times 4 = 28, 7 \times 5 = 35, 7 \times 6 = 42, 7 \times 7 = 49, 7 \times 8 = 56, 7 \times 9 = 63, 7 \times 10 = 70$

Table of 8

$8 \times 1 = 8$, $8 \times 2 = 16$, $8 \times 3 = 24$, $8 \times 4 = 32$, $8 \times 5 = 40$, $8 \times 6 = 48$, $8 \times 7 = 56$, $8 \times 8 = 64$, $8 \times 9 = 72$, $8 \times 10 = 80$

Table of 9

$9 \times 1 = 9$, $9 \times 2 = 18$, $9 \times 3 = 27$, $9 \times 4 = 36$, $9 \times 5 = 45$, $9 \times 6 = 54$, $9 \times 7 = 63$, $9 \times 8 = 72$, $9 \times 9 = 81$, $9 \times 10 = 90$

Table of 10

$10 \times 1 = 10$, $10 \times 2 = 20$, $10 \times 3 = 30$, $10 \times 4 = 40$, $10 \times 5 = 50$, $10 \times 6 = 60$, $10 \times 7 = 70$, $10 \times 8 = 80$, $10 \times 9 = 90$, $10 \times 10 = 100$

Table of 11

$11 \times 1 = 11$, $11 \times 2 = 22$, $11 \times 3 = 33$, $11 \times 4 = 44$, $11 \times 5 = 55$, $11 \times 6 = 66$, $11 \times 7 = 77$, $11 \times 8 = 88$, $11 \times 9 = 99$, $11 \times 10 = 110$

Table of 12

$12 \times 1 = 12$, $12 \times 2 = 24$, $12 \times 3 = 36$, $12 \times 4 = 48$, $12 \times 5 = 60$, $12 \times 6 = 72$, $12 \times 7 = 84$, $12 \times 8 = 96$, $12 \times 9 = 108$, $12 \times 10 = 120$

Table of 13

$13 \times 1 = 13$, $13 \times 2 = 26$, $13 \times 3 = 39$, $13 \times 4 = 52$, $13 \times 5 = 65$, $13 \times 6 = 78$, $13 \times 7 = 91$, $13 \times 8 = 104$, $13 \times 9 = 117$, $13 \times 10 = 130$

Table of 14

$14 \times 1 = 14$, $14 \times 2 = 28$, $14 \times 3 = 42$, $14 \times 4 = 56$, $14 \times 5 = 70$, $14 \times 6 = 84$, $14 \times 7 = 98$, $14 \times 8 = 112$, $14 \times 9 = 126$, $14 \times 10 = 140$

Table of 15

$15 \times 1 = 15$, $15 \times 2 = 30$, $15 \times 3 = 45$, $15 \times 4 = 60$, $15 \times 5 = 75$, $15 \times 6 = 90$, $15 \times 7 = 105$, $15 \times 8 = 120$, $15 \times 9 = 135$, $15 \times 10 = 150$

Table of 16

$16 \times 1 = 16$, $16 \times 2 = 32$, $16 \times 3 = 48$, $16 \times 4 = 64$, $16 \times 5 = 80$, $16 \times 6 = 96$, $16 \times 7 = 112$, $16 \times 8 = 128$, $16 \times 9 = 144$, $16 \times 10 = 160$

Table of 17

$17 \times 1 = 17$, $17 \times 2 = 34$, $17 \times 3 = 51$, $17 \times 4 = 68$, $17 \times 5 = 85$, $17 \times 6 = 102$, $17 \times 7 = 119$, $17 \times 8 = 136$, $17 \times 9 = 153$, $17 \times 10 = 170$

Table of 18

$18 \times 1 = 18$, $18 \times 2 = 36$, $18 \times 3 = 54$, $18 \times 4 = 72$, $18 \times 5 = 90$, $18 \times 6 = 108$, $18 \times 7 = 126$, $18 \times 8 = 144$, $18 \times 9 = 162$, $18 \times 10 = 180$

Table of 19

$19 \times 1 = 19$, $19 \times 2 = 38$, $19 \times 3 = 57$, $19 \times 4 = 76$, $19 \times 5 = 95$, $19 \times 6 = 114$