Multiples

A multiple of a number is the result of multiplying that number by any integer. For example, the multiples of 3 are obtained by multiplying 3 by 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The multiples of 3 are:

3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, and so on.

In general, a multiple of a number can be written as:

Number × 1, Number × 2, Number × 3, and so on.

How to Find Multiples?

To find the multiples of a number:

- Start with the number itself.
- Multiply the number by whole numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.).
- Continue multiplying to get as many multiples as needed.

Properties of Multiples

- Multiples are always greater than or equal to the number: The smallest multiple of any number is the number itself.
- The multiples of a number are infinite: You can continue finding multiples forever (e.g., the multiples of 3 are endless: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, etc.).
- Multiples are always divisible by the number: Any multiple of a number can be evenly divided by that number.

Example 1

Question: Find the first 5 multiples of 4.

Solution: The multiples of 4 are: $4 \times 1 = 4$

$4 \times 2 = 8$

$4 \times 3 = 12$

$4 \times 4 = 16$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

So, the first 5 multiples of 4 are:

4, 8, 12, 16, 20

Answer: The first 5 multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16, 20

Example 2

Question: Find the first 6 multiples of 7.

Solution: The multiples of 7 are: $7 \times 1 = 7$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

$7 \times 3 = 21$

$7 \times 4 = 28$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

$7 \times 6 = 42$

So, the first 6 multiples of 7 are:

7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42

Answer: The first 6 multiples of 7 are 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42

Summary Points

- Multiples of a number are the results of multiplying that number by whole numbers.
- The first multiple of any number is the number itself.
- Multiples continue infinitely, and all multiples of a number are divisible by that number.
- You can find multiples by multiplying the number by 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.