Multiplication By 2-Digit Numbers

Understanding the Concept

- A 2-digit number is any number from 10 to 99
- When we multiply by a 2-digit number, we break it into parts
- We use the place value method to solve it step by step
- It helps us multiply bigger numbers easily
- This method is also called long multiplication

Easy Method to Multiply by 2-Digit Numbers

- Break the 2-digit number into tens and ones
- Multiply both parts separately
- Add the two results to get the final answer

Example: $12 \times 4 = (10 \times 4) + (2 \times 4) = 40 + 8 = 48$

Examples with Solutions

Example 1:

- ▶ 13 × 2 = ?
- \checkmark (10 × 2) + (3 × 2) = 20 + 6 = 26

Example 2:

- > 24 × 3 = ?
- \checkmark (20 × 3) + (4 × 3) = 60 + 12 = 72

Example 3:

- > 31 × 2 = ?
- \checkmark (30 × 2) + (1 × 2) = 60 + 2 = 62

Example 4:

A box has 45 crayons. How many crayons in 2 such boxes?

 \checkmark 45 × 2 = (40 × 2) + (5 × 2) = 80 + 10 = 90 crayons

Example 5:

> 52 × 3 = ?

 \checkmark (50 × 3) + (2 × 3) = 150 + 6 = 156

Summary Points

- To multiply by 2-digit numbers, break them into tens and ones
- Multiply each part separately and add them together
- This method is useful for bigger numbers
- Helps in solving word problems and daily math tasks
- Practice helps improve speed and understanding