

Fiche

- Pour construire la table de multiplication **par 5**, on ajoute 5 au produit précédent.

$5 \times 1 = 5$
 $5 \times 2 = 5 + 5 = 10$
 $5 \times 3 = 10 + 5 = 15$
 $5 \times 4 = 15 + 5 = 20$, etc.

- Les tables de multiplication **par 2**, **par 3**, **par 4** et **par 10** s'obtiennent de la même façon.

$2 \times 1 = 2$	$3 \times 1 = 3$	$4 \times 1 = 4$	$5 \times 1 = 5$	$10 \times 1 = 10$
$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$4 \times 2 = 8$	$5 \times 2 = 10$	$10 \times 2 = 20$
$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$10 \times 3 = 30$
$2 \times 4 = 8$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$10 \times 4 = 40$
$2 \times 5 = 10$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$10 \times 5 = 50$
$2 \times 6 = 12$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$10 \times 6 = 60$
$2 \times 7 = 14$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$10 \times 7 = 70$
$2 \times 8 = 16$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$10 \times 8 = 80$
$2 \times 9 = 18$	$3 \times 9 = 27$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$5 \times 9 = 45$	$10 \times 9 = 90$
$2 \times 10 = 20$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$10 \times 10 = 100$