



Year 5 Spring

This graduate award is all about the skills of multiplication.

In this calculation, each square represents a missing digit:

$$\square 0 \times \square = \square 0 \times \square$$

One possible solution is:

$$10 \times 2 = 20 \times 1$$

Can you work out some different ways to balance the equation?

In the equation below each square represents a missing digit:

$$\square 00 \times \square = \square 00 \times \square$$

One possible solution is:

$$100 \times 2 = 200 \times 1$$

Can you work out some different ways to balance the equation?

In the equation below each square represents a missing digit:

$$\square 0 \times \square 0 = \square 0 \times \square 0$$

One possible solution is:

$$10 \times 40 = 20 \times 20$$

Can you work out some different ways to balance the equation?



Challenge:

This represents the multiplication of a 4-figure number by 3.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{★} \text{★} \text{★} \text{★} \\ \times \quad \quad \quad 3 \\ \hline \text{★} \text{★} \text{★} \text{★} \text{★} \end{array}$$

The whole calculation uses each of the digits 0 – 9 once and once only.

The 4-figure number contains three consecutive numbers, which are not in order.
The third digit is the sum of two of the consecutive numbers.

The first, third and fifth figures of the five-digit product are three consecutive numbers, again not in order. The second and fourth digits are also consecutive numbers.

Can you replace the stars in the calculation with figures?