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What is a math multiple

Teaching kids what multiples are can be made fun and easy for elementary children with a step-by-step guide that follows their curriculum. Understanding multiplication facts is key to grasping multiples, which are numbers resulting from multiplying an integer by another number. For instance, the multiples of 14 include 14 itself (14 x 1), 28 (14 x 2), and 140 (14 x 10). Multiples can also be thought of as numbers within a given multiplication table; for example, 5, 10, 15, and 20 are all multiples of 5. Every number has a multiple, although children often confuse them with factors. To avoid confusion, it's essential to teach kids the difference between multiples and factors clearly. The article provides a worksheet for 4th-grade students that covers various skills related to multiples. By the end of 4th grade, children are expected to know the first 12 multiples of numbers from 1-12. The progression of teaching multiples in elementary school is as follows: - Kindergarten: Counting by ones and tens within 100. - 1st Grade: Counting by 2’s, 10’s, and 100’s within 120. Adding and subtracting in multiples of 10 within 100. - 2nd Grade: Skip-counting by 5’s, 10’s, and 100’s within 1,000. - 3rd Grade: Counting by multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25, and 1000. Multiplying one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 (e.g., 9 x 50, 6 x 30). - 4th Grade: Finding factor pairs for whole numbers in the range 1-100. Solving problems involving multiplication and division using factors and multiples. - 5th Grade: Identifying common factors, common multiples, and prime numbers. Using common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination. Understanding multiples is crucial not just for basic math but also for more complex concepts like fractions, decimals, and units of measurement. 1. The lowest common multiple of 8 and 12 is 24. 2. Chen's multiplication could be 5 x 9 = 45, but it needs to be a multiple of 10, so let's try multiplying 9 by a different digit card that will give us a multiple of 10 when multiplied by 5. How about 4? Then, 5 x 4 = 20 and 9 x 4 = 36; multiplying them together gives us 20 x 36, which is a multiple of 10. 3. The common multiples of 3 and 8 that are less than 50 are: 24 48 Our traditional tutoring focuses on closing learning gaps and accelerating progress. Skye's AI math tutoring demonstrates this concept effectively. The content was originally written by primary school teacher Sophie Bartlett, later revised for US schools by elementary math teacher Christi Kulesza. A multiple is a product resulting from multiplying one number by another. For instance, 4 × 5 = 20, where 20 is both a multiple of 4 and 5. This understanding aids in exploring various math concepts. Multiples are defined as numbers obtained by multiplying whole numbers together. Recognizing multiplication tables will help identify these multiples. We'll explore this with the first five non-zero multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30. The properties of multiples state that every number is a multiple of itself, multiples are infinite, and a multiple of a number is greater than or equal to the original number (excluding zero). Understanding these properties helps grasp the concept further. Multiples and factors are interconnected concepts. A factor is a divisor without remainder, while a multiple results from multiplying one number by another. A set of numbers has common multiples, which are the multiples shared between two or more numbers. For instance, the multiples of three and four can be listed as 3, 6, 9, 12, etc., where 12 and 24 are their common multiples. Similarly, considering other sets of numbers like the first four multiples of seven (7, 14, 21, 28) or multiples of nine (9, 18, 27, 36), it's clear that these shared values signify common multiples. In various scenarios, understanding multiples is crucial for problem-solving. For example, four friends - Ria, Joe, Sam, and Tom - were asked to pick flowers in the order of the first four multiples of seven, excluding zero. They picked 7, 14, 21, and 28 flowers respectively. Another scenario involves Ann watering plants marked with the multiples of nine; however, she missed a few pots. To solve such problems, one must be able to identify common multiples by examining lists or using multiplication tables. The first five multiples of twelve can also be found through this method (12, 24, 36, 48, and 60). Looking at multiples can be done in different ways. The other numbers that are multiples of 8 can be listed such as 8 times 1 is 8, 16 times 2 is 32, and so on without any limit. A number has a multitude or an uncountable amount of multiples for example 5, 10, 15, 20, etc. A number can have many multiples like 4, which are 4, 8, 12, 16, and so on. These can be found by simply multiplying it with the numbers starting from 1. The other multiple of 2 can be listed as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc. Multiples are products obtained when one number is multiplied by another whole number for example 2 times 3 equals 6, and so on without any limit. The short-beaked echidna, a unique and fascinating creature, is one of four living species of echidnas. It has a distinctive appearance, with fur and spines covering its body, a long snout to detect its surroundings, and a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its strong front limbs and sharp claws enable it to burrow quickly, while its spines help repel predators by curling into a ball. During the Australian winter, echidnas go into deep torpor and hibernation, only emerging as the temperature increases to mate. Interestingly, female echidnas lay just one egg per year, and the solitary animals only come together during mating. The species' young grow rapidly on mother's milk before being expelled from the burrow when they outgrow it, leaving the pouch around six months old. The Tasmanian short-beaked echidna is a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna found in Australia and coastal regions of eastern New Guinea. While not threatened with extinction, human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. This photograph features a T. a. setosus individual near Scottsdale, Tasmania. 1590: A Year of Global Events The year 1590 marked significant events in various parts of the world. In Scotland, Anne of Denmark was crowned queen consort. Duke of Parma sends a Spanish army to aid in the conflict on May 17, while Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. June 23 marks the day when Toyotomi Hideyoshi's forces attack Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo, which falls after only one day due to its light defense. On July 1, Sanphet II becomes the ruler of Thailand following his father's death. Ferdinand of Habsburg succeeds his father as Archduke of Inner Austria on July 19. Japan's first European diplomats return home on July 21 after an eight-year absence. The siege of Odawara ends in surrender on August 4, and John White returns to Roanoke after a prolonged leave, only to find the colony deserted with mysterious clues left behind. Pope Sixtus V dies on August 27, prompting a new conclave that begins on September 5. Alexander Farnese's forces force Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris, while Enrique de Guzmán presents the Spanish cardinals with recommendations for their vote in the upcoming papal conclave. 952 ME - Events and Deaths - **Burmese Rebellion**: King Nanda Bayin sends an army to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung. - **Mars-Venus Occultation**: German astronomer Michael Maestlin records the first observation of Mars' occultation by Venus. - **Saadian Invasion**: A 20,000-strong Saadi Army, led by Judar Pasha, invades the Songhai Empire in North Africa. - **Roanoke's Return**: English officer John White and his crew return to England after an unsuccessful search for the "lost colony" of Roanoke. Events occurred on June 9, with Caspar Sibelius, a Dutch Protestant minister, and Philip Bell, a British colonial governor, passing away. On June 24, Samuel Ampzing, a Dutch linguist and historian, died. Other notable deaths include Johannes Crellius, a Polish-German theologian; Count John Louis of Nassau-Hadamar, an English politician; Charles of Austria, the Bishop of Wroclaw; John Webster, an English colonist; and María de Zayas, a Spanish writer. In August, Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, an Italian bishop, passed away. Other notable deaths during this time include Anthony Stapley, an English politician; Erasmus Earle, an English barrister; Anna of Pomerania, Duchess-Consort of Croy and Havré; William Pynchon, an English colonist; Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, a Roman Catholic prelate; Daniel Seghers, a Flemish Jesuit brother and painter; John West, a colonial governor of Virginia; William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken; Boris Morozov, a Russian statesman; Isaac de Caus, a French landscaper; Yamada Nagamasa, a Japanese adventurer; Ii Naokatsu, a Japanese daimyō; and William Bradford, the leader of Plymouth Colony. Other notable deaths occurred in September, including María de Zayas again; Erasmus Earle, who died two months later; and William Browne, an English poet. In December, Kösem Sultan, a Turkish noblewoman; Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, an Irish chronicler; Marie Vernier, a French actress; Caterina Assandra, an Italian composer; Magdalena Andersdotter, a Norwegian-Faroese shipowner; and Teofila Chmielecka, a Polish military role model passed away. The month of January saw the deaths of Jakob Andreae, a German theologian; Giambattista Benedetti, an Italian mathematician and physicist; Lawrence Humphrey, the president of Magdalen College, Oxford; Catherine of Ricci, a Catholic prioress and saint; and Gioseffo Zarlino, an Italian music theorist and composer. **Deaths in May** * Charles de Bourbon, French cardinal and pretender to the throne, died on May 9. Born in 1523. * Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord, died on June 28. Born in 1553. **June Deaths** * Maha Thammaracha, a noble from an unknown region, died on June 30. Born in 1509. * Charles II of Austria, regent of Inner Austria, died on July 10. Born in 1540. * Sophie of Württemberg, German noble, died on July 21. Born in 1563. **August Deaths** * Hōjō Ujimasa, Japanese warlord, died on August 10. Born in 1538. * Pope Sixtus V, a prominent Catholic leader, died on August 27. Born in 1521. * James III of Baden-Hachberg, a German margrave, died on August 17. Born in 1562. **September Deaths** * Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, a member of the Habsburg family, died on September 10. Born in 1532. * Pedro Téllez-Girón, Duke of Osuna, a Spanish nobleman, died on September 13. Born in 1537. * Lodovico Agostini, an Italian composer, died on September 20. Born in 1534. **October Deaths** * Jacques Cujas, a French legal expert, died on October 4. Born in 1522. * Kanō Eitoku, a Japanese painter, died on October 12. Born in 1543. * Archduchess Anna of Austria, Duchess of Bavaria, died on October 16. Born in 1528. **November Deaths** * George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, an English statesman, died on November 18. Born in 1528. * Girolamo Zanchi, an Italian theologian, died on November 19. Born in 1516. **December Deaths** * Ambroise Paré, a French surgeon, died on December 20. Born in 1510. * Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, a Belgian noble and army commander, died on December 27. Born in 1557. Note: The list of deaths is extensive and I've only paraphrased the most notable individuals mentioned in the original text. References for the year 1590 include: * A book by Cassell & Company (1998) that mentions events on Roanoke Island * Another book by University of North Carolina Press (1983) that discusses papal elections and the beginning of English America * An article by Jim Harbaugh (2003) about papal elections and their history * A Christian miscellany by Parminder Summon (2004) that includes information on 1590 * The SHARE European Earthquake Catalogue (SHEEC) 1000-1899, which provides data on earthquakes in 1590 * Vatican History.org, which offers information on papal elections and the election of Pope Gregor XIV in 1590 * A book by U Kala (2006) that reprints a historical text from the 17th century * An article by Stephen Breyer (1979) about the mutual occultation of planets * A scholarly article by Lansiné Kaba (1992) on the Moroccan invasion of Sudan and Songhay resistance * Books by Ive Mažuran (1998), Nicola Mary Sutherland (2002), Lawrence Normand and Gareth Roberts (2000), Sir John Alexander Hammerton (1975), Cedric Clive Brown (1993), and Alexander Hopkins McDonnald (1951) that provide historical context or information on specific topics * Online databases such as Encyclopedia Britannica, The New Encyclopædia Britannica, and The Princeton University Library Chronicle, which offer general knowledge and background information on various topics These references are intended to support the article's content and provide additional evidence for readers. 15th century marks a pivotal era in European history, bridging the Late Middle Ages with the Early Renaissance and early modern period. This decade witnessed significant technological advancements, including the emergence of banking and accounting as we know them today, primarily in Italy. The architectural perspective of this time laid the groundwork for future developments. The Hundred Years' War culminated in a decisive French victory over England at the Battle of Castillon, followed by the English civil wars known as the Wars of the Roses. Ultimately, the Tudor dynasty was established after Richard III's defeat at the Battle of Bosworth Field. The fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Empire marked a significant turning point, leading to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy and the introduction of Johannes Gutenberg's mechanical movable type, which kick-started the printing press. This innovation played a crucial role in the Renaissance. A period of division within the Catholic Church, known as the Western Schism, led to unrest and ultimately contributed to the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Meanwhile, Islamic Spain was dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, resulting in the return of southern Spain to Christian rule. The Bengal Sultanate's spices, wines, and precious metals attracted European traders, but the rise of the Ottoman Empire led to increased taxes and tariffs, hindering trade. This, in turn, prompted explorers like Christopher Columbus to seek new routes to India and ultimately reach the Americas. The Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama also found a sea route to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed, allowing the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty to take control of the Delhi Sultanate. Emperor, who constructed the Forbidden City and dispatched Zheng He to explore the world overseas, marked the peak of the Ming dynasty's territory. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of Christian kingdoms in Nubia by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia, which would collapse in 1504. The once-powerful Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. Meanwhile, both the Aztec and Inca Empires reached their peak influence in the Americas before European colonization changed modern history's course. Hussite Wars in Bohemia and notable historical events, including influences of Joan of Arc, significant monarchs, and empire founding. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454–1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455–1485: Wars of the Roses – English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. 1462 Mehmed the Conqueror repelled by Vlad III Dracula 1464 Edward IV secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville 1465 Moroccan revolt ends with Abd al-Haqq II murder 1466 Singhawikramawardhana succeeds as Majapahit ruler 1467 Uzun Hasan defeats Jahān Shāh 1469 Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile unifies Spain Matthias Corvinus of Hungary has strongest military force 1469 Matthias Corvinus conquers Bohemia parts Birth of Guru Nanak Dev in 1469 Beside Sikhism followers Reign of Axayacatl starts as Aztec emperor in Tenochtitlan 1470 Moldavian forces defeat Tatars at Battle of Lipnic 1471 Champa suffers defeat by Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông 1472 Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes Wattasid Sultan Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland and Lorraine 1474-1477 Muscovy conquers Novgorod in 1478 Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends Great Mosque of Demak built in Java by Wali Songo in 1478 Matthias Corvinus defeated Turks at Battle of Breadfield in 1479 JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu born Siege of Rhodes in 1480 Ships and Turkish camp Bihar witnessed significant events in 1486, including Ahuitzotl's ascension as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. The same year saw the Hongzhi Emperor ascend to power in China, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. Meanwhile, Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias navigated around the Cape of Good Hope. Florence emerged as a hub for Renaissance art and culture with the publication of Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle in 1493. The same year also saw Askia Muhammad ascend to power in the Songhai Empire after dethroning Mamadou Toure, making Songhai the largest empire in West African history. In Spain, Boabdil surrendered Granada in 1492, marking the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. This led to the signing of the Alhambra Decree by Ferdinand and Isabella, which expelled all Jews from Spain unless they converted to Catholicism. The decree resulted in an estimated 40,000–200,000 Jews leaving Spain. 1492 also marked Christopher Columbus' landing in the Americas from Spain, while 1493 saw him land on modern-day Puerto Rico. The same year, Leonardo da Vinci designed the first known concept for a helicopter. In international relations, the Treaty of Tordesillas was signed by Spain and Portugal, dividing the world outside Europe between them. Other notable events include Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back (1497–1499), the Ottoman fleet defeating the Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio (1499), and the construction of the University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain. The year 1500 saw Islam become the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago. In Southeast Asia, Sultan Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila—after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang. In India, Guru Nanak began spreading Sikhism, which would later become one of the world's major religions. The year also saw Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claim Brazil for Portugal. The Ottoman fleet under Kemal Reis defeated the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto, while the Yongle Emperor oversaw the Ming Empire's peak power and launched campaigns against the Mongols in China. Ulugh Beg, Timurid sultan, and Johannes Gutenberg, German inventor of the mechanical movable-type printing press, were among other notable figures who made significant contributions to their respective fields. Skanderbeg, a leader who fought for Albanian independence, was another key figure from this period. The Renaissance period in Europe was marked by significant advancements in various fields. Ivan III of Russia and King Henry VII played crucial roles in shaping the era. In science, Leonardo da Vinci made groundbreaking contributions, while Johannes Gutenberg revolutionized printing with his press. The development of movable type allowed for mass production of books, leading to a proliferation of knowledge. Christopher Columbus's voyage to the Americas in 1492 further expanded global horizons. In art, linear perspective was perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi, and the harpsichord was invented around 1450. The rise of Modern English language from Middle English also occurred during this time. Additionally, innovations like the introduction of the noon bell in Catholic churches and the development of public banks supported economic growth. The Hangul alphabet was introduced in Korea, while Scotch whisky became a staple in Scotland. Psychiatric hospitals began to emerge as institutions for mental health care. The Yongle Encyclopedia, with over 22,000 volumes, showcased China's vast knowledge base. Meanwhile, the Hangul alphabet was created in Korea by King Sejong. The text describes various events and publications related to the 15th century. It mentions several books and articles discussing the impact of printing on society, including "The Gutenberg Galaxy" by Marshall McLuhan and "The Printing Press as an Agent of Change" by Elizabeth L. Eisenstein. The text also references other historical periods and geographical locations, such as the Levant, Romania, and the Caribbean Sea. Additionally, it provides a list of decades, centuries, and millennia, as well as various links to external pages related to the 15th century. Actually, seven doesn't share the divisibility trait with three, mathematically speaking.