

Sum of All 100 Numbers in the Multiplication Table

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

What is the sum of all 100 numbers in the multiplication table?

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
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What is the sum of all 100 numbers in the multiplication table?

When you first read the question, it seems intimidating. But remember when we (and Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777- 1855)) summed all the integers from one to one hundred? It was not difficult!

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3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
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What is the sum of all 100 numbers in the multiplication table?

Let's try it in breakout rooms!

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
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What is the sum of all 100 numbers in the multiplication table?

Can you solve it on your own? Try it, before going to the next slide!

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3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
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Here is a simple procedure to solve the problem.

We begin by adding the numbers in the first row. As Gauss, or simple addition, can tell us,

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 = (10 \cdot 11) / 2 = 5 \cdot 11 = 55.$$

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3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
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What about the second row?

$$2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 + 18 + 20 = 2(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) \\ = 2 * 55$$

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3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
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By the same reasoning, the third row will sum to  $3 \times 55$ .

the fourth row will sum to  $4 \times 55$ .

...

the tenth row will sum to  $10 \times 55$ .



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3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
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So the complete sum is  $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) * 55 = 55 * 55$ .

Using foil (first, outer, inner, last),

$$55 * 55 = (50 + 5)(50 + 5) = 2500 + 250 + 250 + 25 = 3025!$$

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3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
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The sum of the numbers in the 10 by 10 multiplication table is 3025!

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120

11		11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12		12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Now it's your turn! Extend the table to a 12 by 12 array. Now what is the sum?  
If you write about this unit, please include your answer!

(We thank Arthur Benjamin for this method in *The Magic of Math: Solving for X and Figuring out Why* (2015), pp. 24-25.)

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6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
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THE END