



## In the Past

The Ancient Egyptians did not know how to multiply two numbers together to find the product.

Instead, they used a method called *duplation*, which means doubling numbers over and over again.

For example, to multiply 17 by another number they used the following table:

$1 \times 17 =$	$17$
$2 \times 17 =$	$17 \times 2 = 34$
$4 \times 17 =$	$34 \times 2 = 68$
$8 \times 17 =$	$68 \times 2 = 136$

So, the answer to  $5 \times 17$  is:

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \text{ (1} \times 17\text{)} \\ + 68 \text{ (4} \times 17\text{)} \\ \hline 85 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

So, the answer to  $7 \times 17$  is:

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \text{ (1} \times 17\text{)} \\ 34 \text{ (2} \times 17\text{)} \\ + 68 \text{ (4} \times 17\text{)} \\ \hline 119 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Use the duplation table above to work out the answers to the following multiplication calculations:

$17 \times 3$

$17 \times 6$

$17 \times 9$

$17 \times 12$

Check your answers using a different method.



## Looking for Patterns

Complete the boxes.



3	9
18	36

5	25
50	100

4	16
32	64

6	

	64

	324