

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. a. Skip-count by nine.

$\underline{\quad 9 \quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad \quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad \quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad 36 \quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad \quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad \quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad \quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad 72 \quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad \quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad \quad}$

- b. Look at the *tens* place in the count-by. What is the pattern?
- c. Look at the *ones* place in the count-by. What is the pattern?

2. Complete to make true statements.

a. 10 more than 0 is  $\underline{10}$ ,

1 less is  $\underline{9}$ .

$1 \times 9 = \underline{9}$

f. 10 more than 45 is \_\_\_\_\_,

1 less is \_\_\_\_\_.

$6 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

b. 10 more than 9 is  $\underline{19}$ ,

1 less is  $\underline{18}$ .

$2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

g. 10 more than 54 is \_\_\_\_\_,

1 less is \_\_\_\_\_.

$7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

c. 10 more than 18 is \_\_\_\_\_,

1 less is \_\_\_\_\_.

$3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

h. 10 more than 63 is \_\_\_\_\_,

1 less is \_\_\_\_\_.

$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

d. 10 more than 27 is \_\_\_\_\_,

1 less is \_\_\_\_\_.

$4 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

i. 10 more than 72 is \_\_\_\_\_,

1 less is \_\_\_\_\_.

$9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

e. 10 more than 36 is \_\_\_\_\_,

1 less is \_\_\_\_\_.

$5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

j. 10 more than 81 is \_\_\_\_\_,

1 less is \_\_\_\_\_.

$10 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

3. a. Analyze the equations in Problem 2. What is the pattern?

b. Use the pattern to find the next 4 facts. Show your work.

$11 \times 9 =$

$12 \times 9 =$

$13 \times 9 =$

$14 \times 9 =$

c. Kent notices another pattern in Problem 2. His work is shown below. He sees the following:

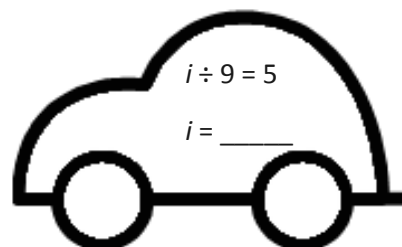
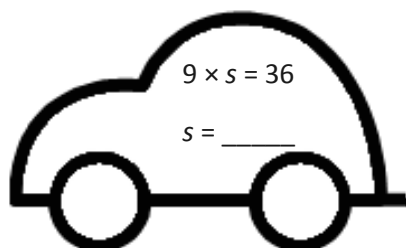
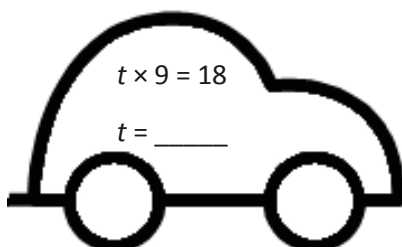
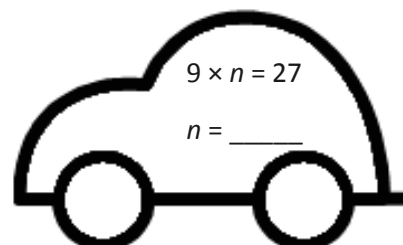
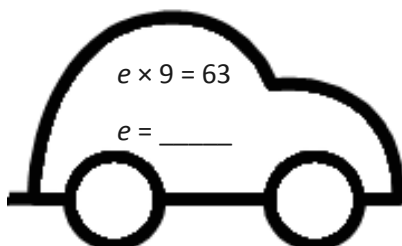
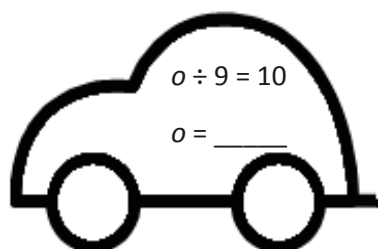
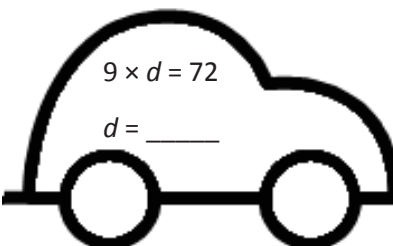
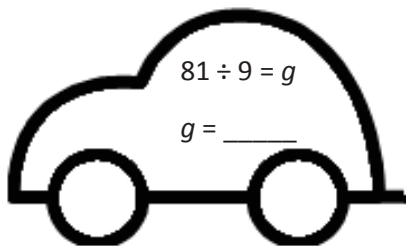
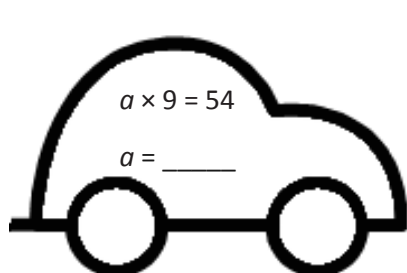
- The tens digit in the product is 1 less than the number of groups.
- The ones digit in the product is 10 minus the number of groups.

	Tens digit	Ones digit
$2 \times 9 = \underline{18}$	$\rightarrow \quad \underline{1} = 2 - 1$	$\underline{8} = 10 - 2$
$3 \times 9 = \underline{27}$	$\rightarrow \quad \underline{2} = 3 - 1$	$\underline{7} = 10 - 3$
$4 \times 9 = \underline{36}$	$\rightarrow \quad \underline{3} = 4 - 1$	$\underline{6} = 10 - 4$
$5 \times 9 = \underline{45}$	$\rightarrow \quad \underline{4} = 5 - 1$	$\underline{5} = 10 - 5$

Use Kent's strategy to solve  $6 \times 9$  and  $7 \times 9$ .

d. Show an example of when Kent's pattern doesn't work.

4. Each equation contains a letter representing the unknown. Find the value of each unknown. Then, write the letters that match the answers to solve the riddle.



How do you make one vanish?

$\frac{6}{6} \frac{8}{8} \frac{8}{8} \frac{6}{6} \frac{9}{9} \frac{6}{6} \frac{3}{3} \frac{8}{8} \frac{45}{45} \frac{2}{2} \frac{4}{4} \frac{9}{9} \frac{90}{90} \frac{3}{3} \frac{7}{7} !$