Rule 25.— When one part of a multiplier is a factor of another part the following method may be used

1st Ex— 4376

549 — 9 is a factor of 54.

41184 = 9 × 4376

247104 = 6 × 41184 or 54 × 4376

2401224 = 549 × 4376

2nd Ex 3725

648 — 6 is a factor of 48.

22350 = 6 × 3725 (begin under 6)

178800 = 8 × 22350 or 48 × 3725

2413800 = 648 times 3725.

Always begin the partial product under the right hand figure of the multiplier. In the last ex. we might have taken 8 as a factor of 64.

Rule 26.— To Square any number under 100 add such a number as will make an easy multiplier subtract the same number for the other factor and to the product of these two numbers add the square of the number you added and subtracted.

1st Ex $97^2 = 100 \times 94 + 3^2 = 9400 + 9 = 9409$

We added 3 to 97 to get 100; subtracted 3 to get 94;

2nd Ex. $36^2 = 40 \times 32 + 4^2 = 1280 + 16 = 1296$.

3rd " $49^2 = 50 \times 48 + 1^2 = 2400 + 1 = 2401$.

Note— The small figure ^{2} placed above and to the right of any number means the number is to be squared Ex— $9^2 = 9 \times 9$.

8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
5	9	7	6	4	3	8	6	3	9	4	7	2	6	3	8	4	7	9