Example 1:

 Determine the number of digits occupying decimal place values in the multiplicand and multiplier.

 Move the decimals of the multiplicand and multiplier behind the digits. By moving the decimals, the multiplicand and multiplier become integers.

Example 1:

4. When moving to the next multiplier digit, place a zero below the most recent product. The number of zeros placed under the most recent product increases by one with each movement to the left.

Example 1:

6. When moving to the next multiplier digit, place two zeros below the most recent product.

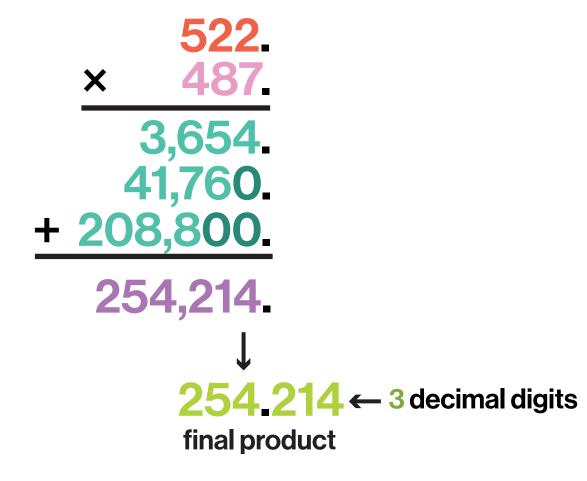
Example 1:

8. Add the products together.

9. Move the decimal to the left based on the sum of the decimal digits from the original multiplication equation.

Example 1:

10. Once the decimal is moved, the final number is the product of the original multiplication equation.



Example 2:

 Determine the number of digits occupying decimal place values in the multiplicand and multiplier.

 Move the decimals of the multiplicand and multiplier behind the digits. By moving the decimals, the multiplicand and multiplier become integers.

Example 2:

4. Move the decimal to the left based on the sum of the decimal digits from the original multiplication equation.

5. Once the decimal is moved, the final number is the product of the original multiplication equation.

Example 3:

 Determine the number of digits occupying decimal place values in the multiplicand and multiplier.



2. Multiply the multiplicand by the rightmost digit of the multiplier.

3. When moving to the next multiplier digit, place a zero below the most recent product. The number of zeros placed under the most recent product increases by one with each movement to the left.

Example 3:

4. Multiply the multiplicand by the next digit of the multiplier.



 Add the products together. Since the original multiplication equation did not contain any digits in decimal place values, the sum of the products is the final answer.

Example 4:

 Determine the number of digits occupying decimal place values in the multiplicand and multiplier.

 Move the decimals of the multiplicand and multiplier behind the digits. By moving the decimals, the multiplicand and multiplier become integers.

Example 4:

4. When moving to the next multiplier digit, place a zero below the most recent product. The number of zeros placed under the most recent product increases by one with each movement to the left.

Example 4:

6. When moving to the next multiplier digit, place two zeros below the most recent product.

Example 4:

8. When moving to the next multiplier digit, place three zeros below the most recent product.

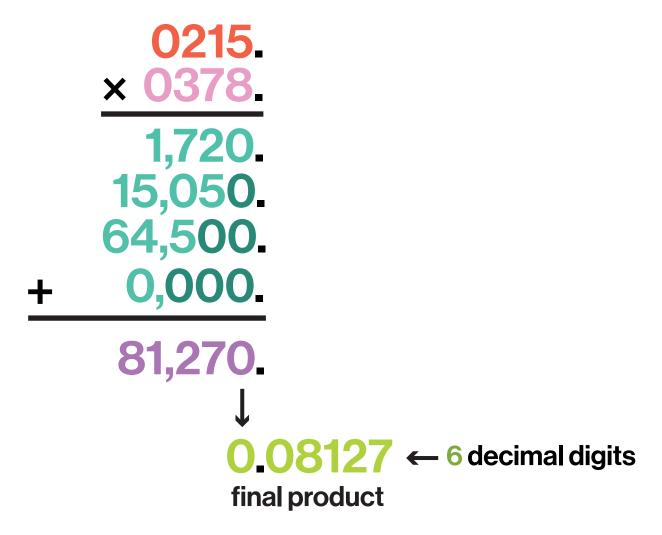
Example 4:

10. Add the products together.

11. Move the decimal to the left based on the sum of the decimal digits from the original multiplication equation.

Example 4:

12. Once the decimal is moved, the final number is the product of the original multiplication equation.



Example 5:

Any number multiplied by one equals itself.

Example 6:

Any number multiplied by zero equals zero.