

MULTIPLICATION

Multiplication is a short method of adding a quantity to itself a certain number of times;

It is known that $2+2+2+2+2=10$; but this same process may be expressed more briefly by the aid of multiplication, thus: $5 \times 2 = 10$. The 5 shows how many twos are used in adding. This last expression is read, "five times two equals ten."

In multiplication three terms are employed—the multiplicand, the multiplier and the product.

The multiplicand is the quantity to be multiplied or taken.

The multiplier denotes the number of times the multiplicand is to be taken.

The product is the result or quantity obtained by the multiplication.

To multiply with accuracy and rapidity, the product of any two quantities, at least from 2 to 12, must be known at sight. The combinations of these should be practiced until they can be given correctly and without hesitation.

Rules for Multiplication. The multiplicand may be either concrete or abstract. The multiplier is always abstract. The product is always like the multiplicand.

When both quantities are abstract, either may be considered as the multiplicand or the multiplier, for the result is the same; thus: 5 times 2 is the same as 2 times 5.

Each figure of the multiplicand is multiplied by each significant figure of the multiplier, and the right-hand figure of each product is placed under the figure of the multiplier used to obtain it. The sum of the several pro-