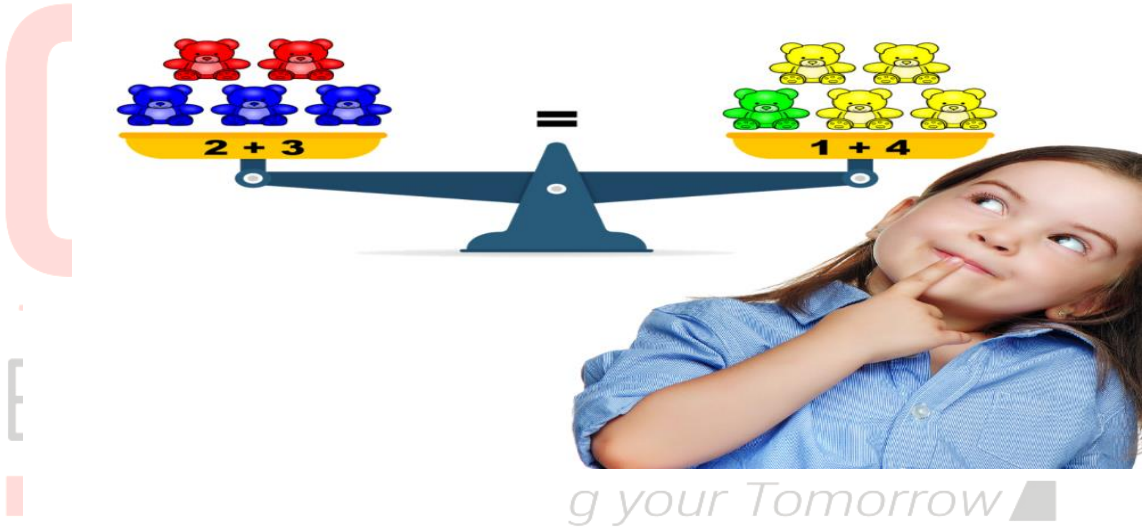Chapter- 4

Comparison of numbers

STUDY NOTES

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Enable the learners to know the concepts of Equal and Unequal, Greater than and Less than, Before, After and Between, Ascending and Descending order, Greatest and smallest number, Numbers by ten, Counting in Tens and ones and Forming two-digit Numbers Using the given digits.
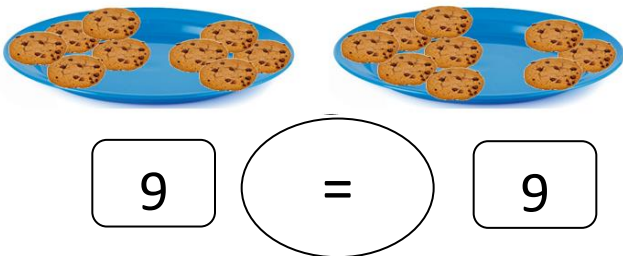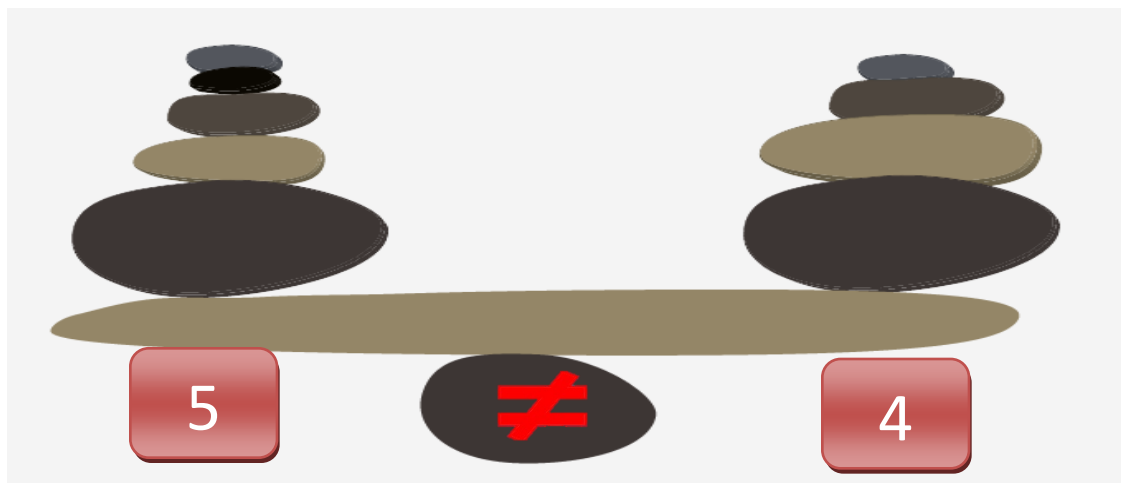
Equal and Unequal

Equal:

In the above picture both side numbers are equal. So we can say 5 = 5. We can use the equal to symbol as =.

Example:

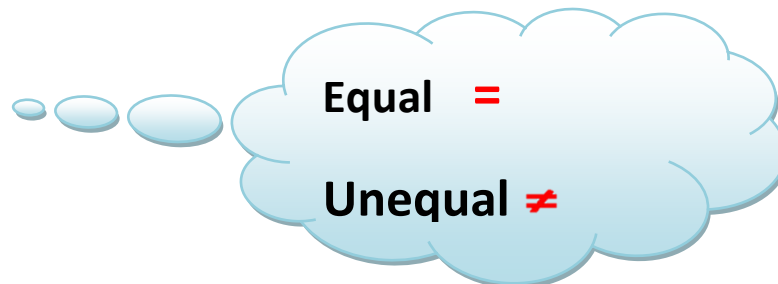There are 9 cookies in either side of the plates. we say 9 = 9

9 (=) 9

Unequal:

In the above picture both side objects are not equal in number. We say 5 is not equal to 4. 5 ≠ 5

Example:

3   ≠   4

There are 3 apples in one bowl and 4 in the other bowl. we say 3 is not equal to 4

Symbols:

Equal =

Unequal ≠
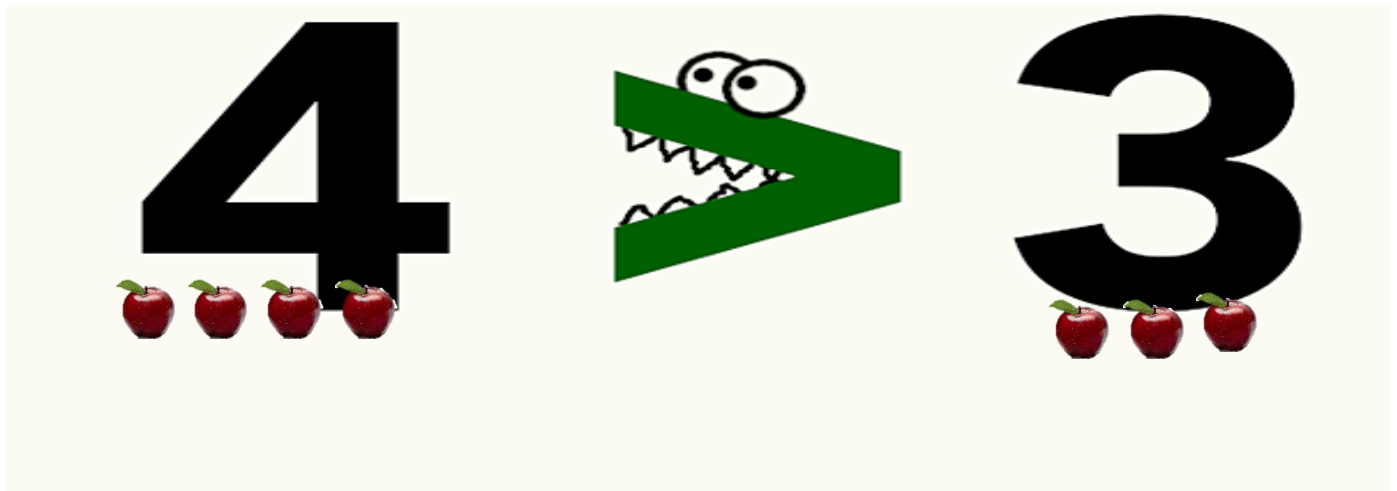
Greater Than and Less Than:

Greater than and less than symbols are used to compare any two numbers. When a number is **bigger than** another number **greater than** symbol is used and when a number is smaller **than** another number, then **less than** symbol is used.
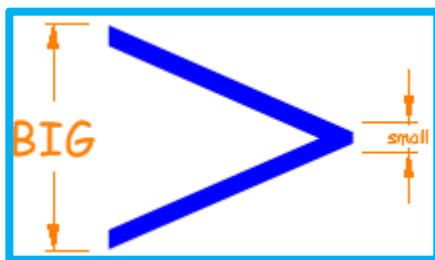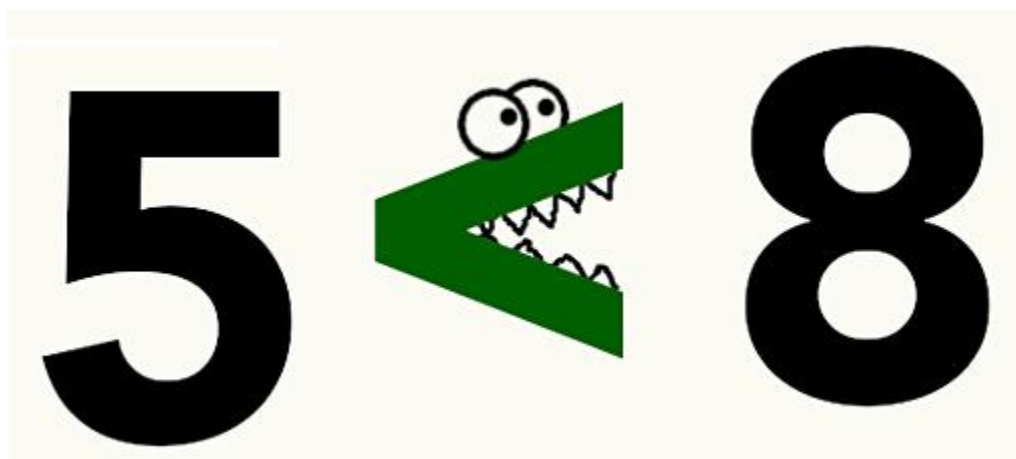

4 is greater than 3.

4 > 3

Example:

15 is greater than 12

Greater than symbol

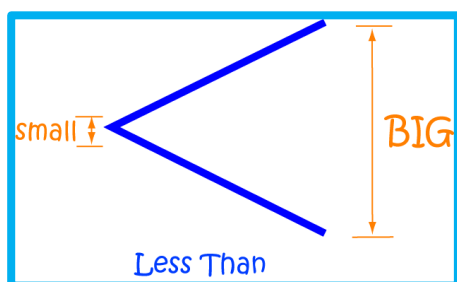**Remember: Broader side of the sign indicates the greater number.**
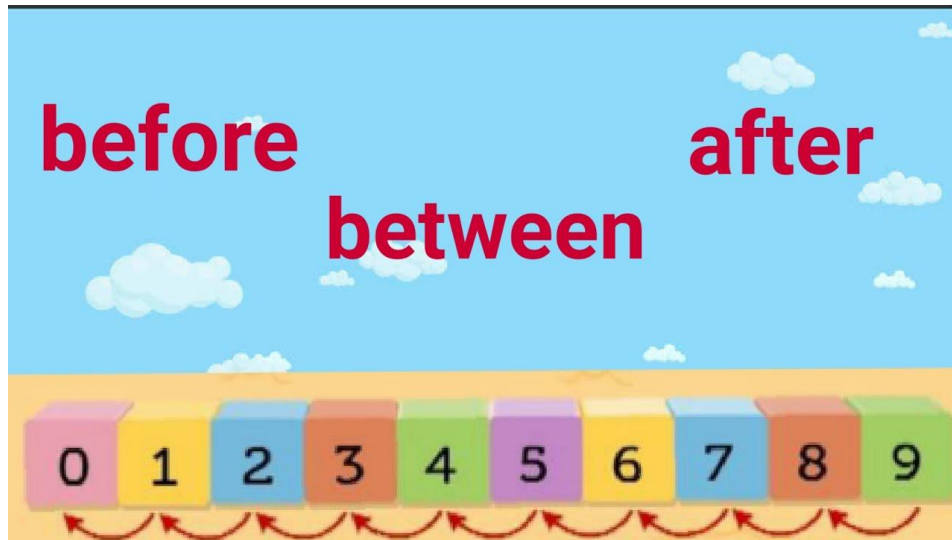
5 is less than 8.

5 < 8

Example:

20 is less than 24

small < BIG

Less Than

Less than symbol

Remember: Pointed side of the sign indicates the smaller number.

Before, After and Between:

Before

0 is before 1

0,1 and 2 are before 3

4 ,7 and 8 are before 9

After
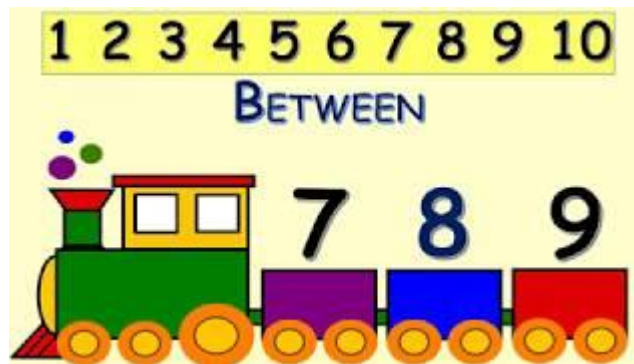
1 is after 0

3,4 and 5 are after 2

4,6 and 9 are after 3

Between

1 is between 0 and 2
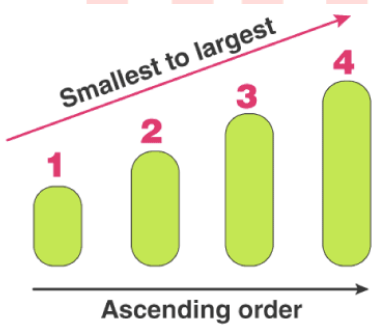
6 and 7 are between 5 and 8

2,3 and 4 are between 1 and 5

Example:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
BETWEEN
7 8 9

7 comes just before 8. 9 comes just after 8. 8 is between 7 and 9.

Ascending and Descending Order

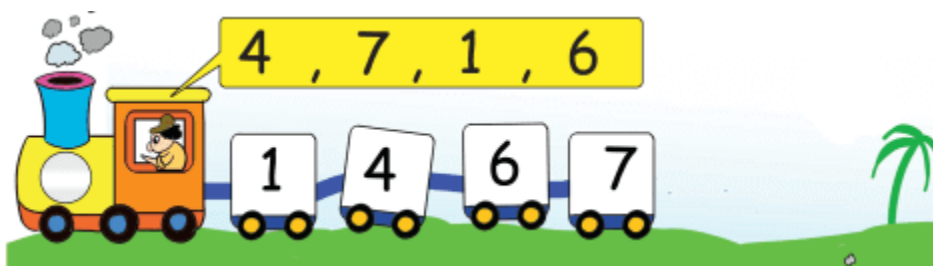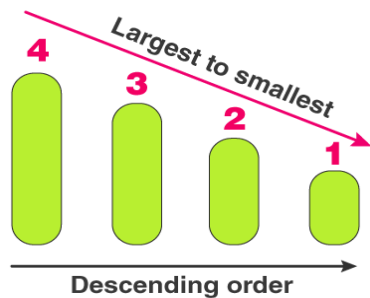**Ascending order :** Arrangement of numbers from smallest to greatest is called ascending order.

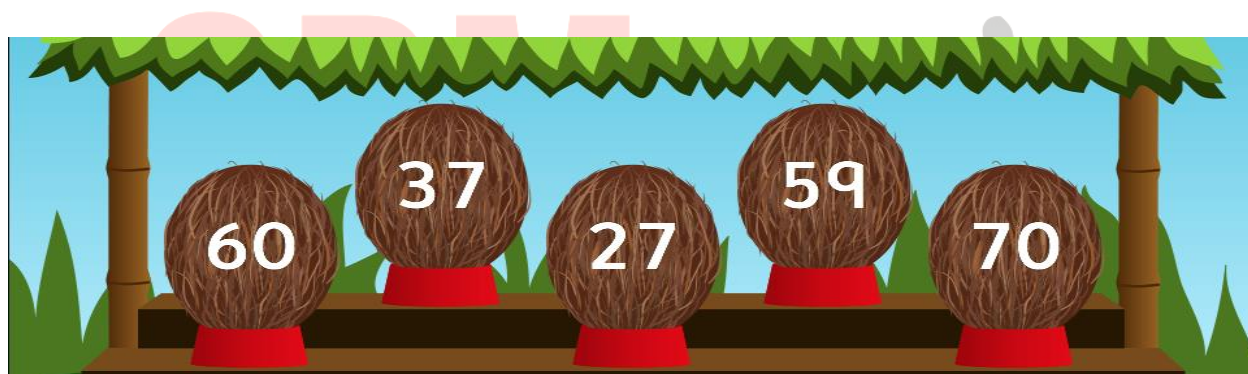Smallest to largest

1 2 3 4

Ascending order

Example:

4 , 7 , 1 , 6

1 4 6 7

Descending order: Arrangement of numbers from greatest to smallest is called Descending order.
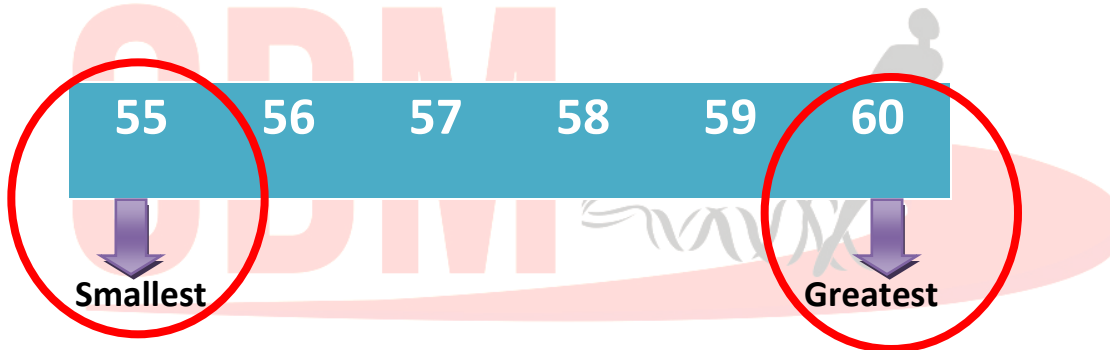

Example:

| 70 | 60 | 59 | 37 | 27 |

Greatest and Smallest Numbers

59   56   58   60   55   57

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
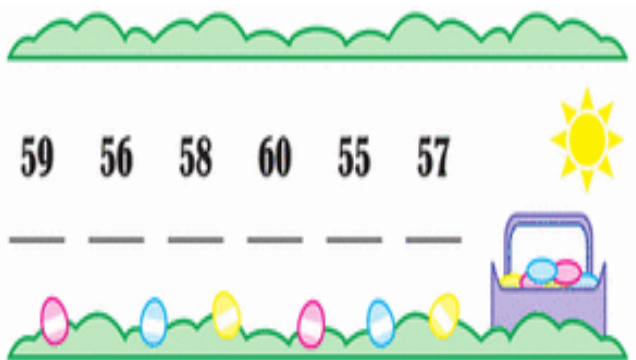
To find greatest and smallest number, we will arrange the numbers in ascending order. The last number is the greatest and first number is the smallest number here.
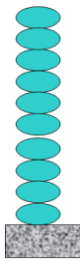
55	56	57	58	59	60

Smallest   **Greatest**

Example:

Cross the greatest number and tick the smallest number.

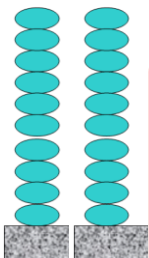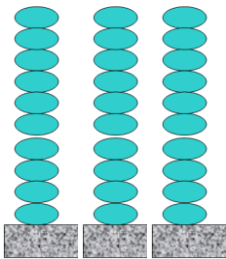| 3	5	6	1	2	4

Numbers by Ten
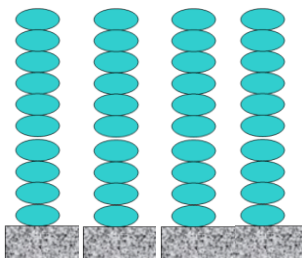
10 ones = 1 ten
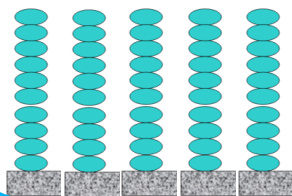
20 ones = 2 tens

2 Tens = Twenty
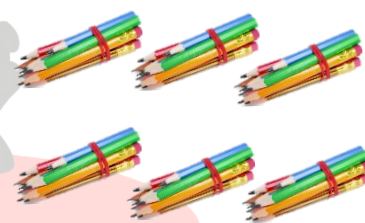
30 ones = 3 tens

3 Tens = Thirty

40 ones = 4 tens

4 tens = Forty

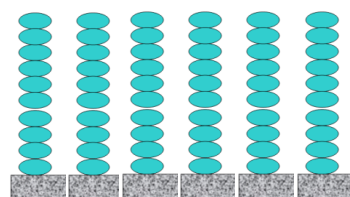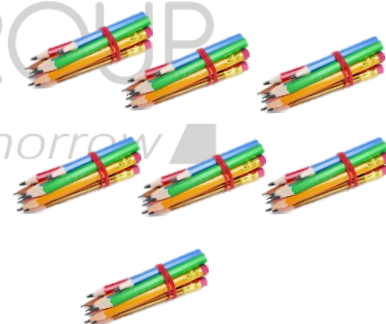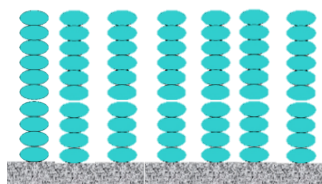50 ones = 5 Tens
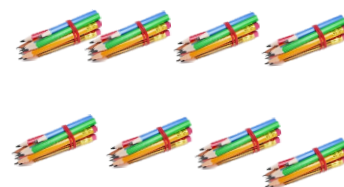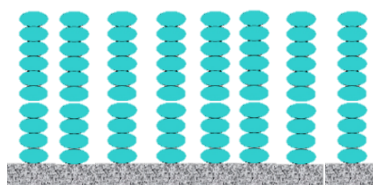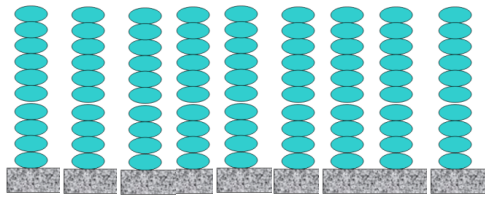
5 Tens =Fifty

60 ones = 6 Tens

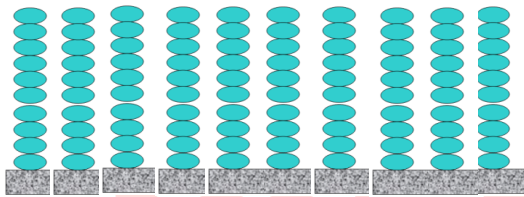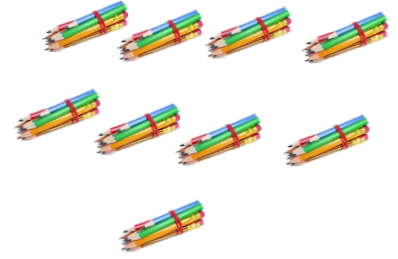6 Tens = Sixty

70 ones = 7 Tens

7 Tens = Seventy

80 ones = 8 Tens

8 Tens = Eighty

90 ones = 9 Tens

9 Tens = Ninety

100 ones = 10 Tens

10 Tens = Hundreds
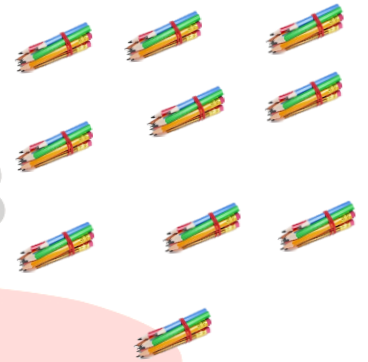
Counting in Tens and Ones
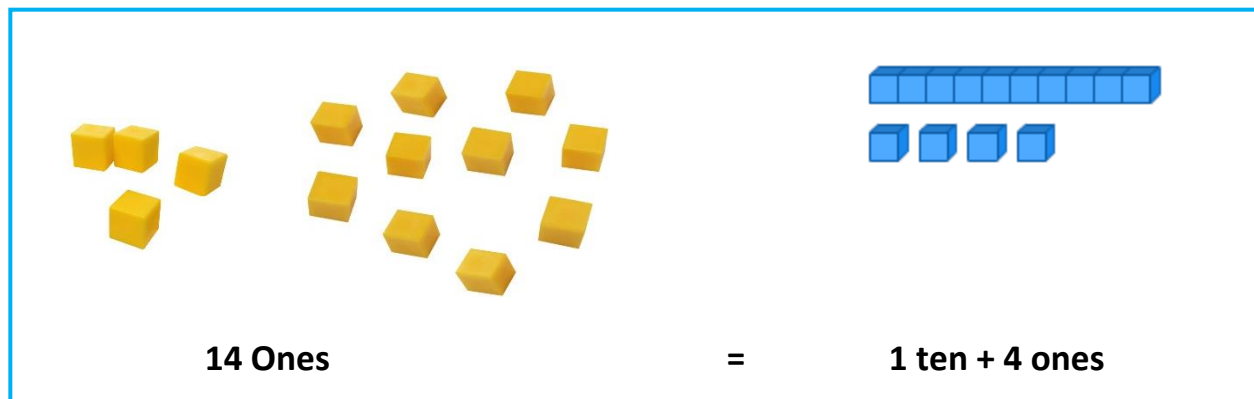
There are 10 blocks. If we form a single group of 10 blocks, then we can say 10 ones = equal to 1 Ten.

10 Ones

1 ten
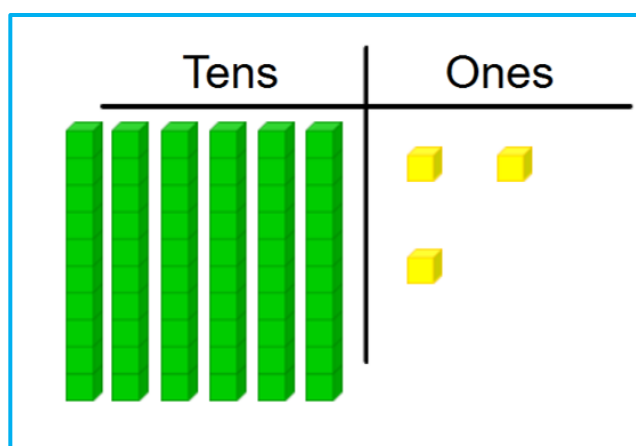
14 Ones = **1 ten + 4 ones**
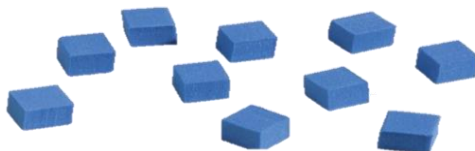
Example :

6 tens + 3 ones = 63

Forming 2-digit Number

Tens	Ones
2	3

23
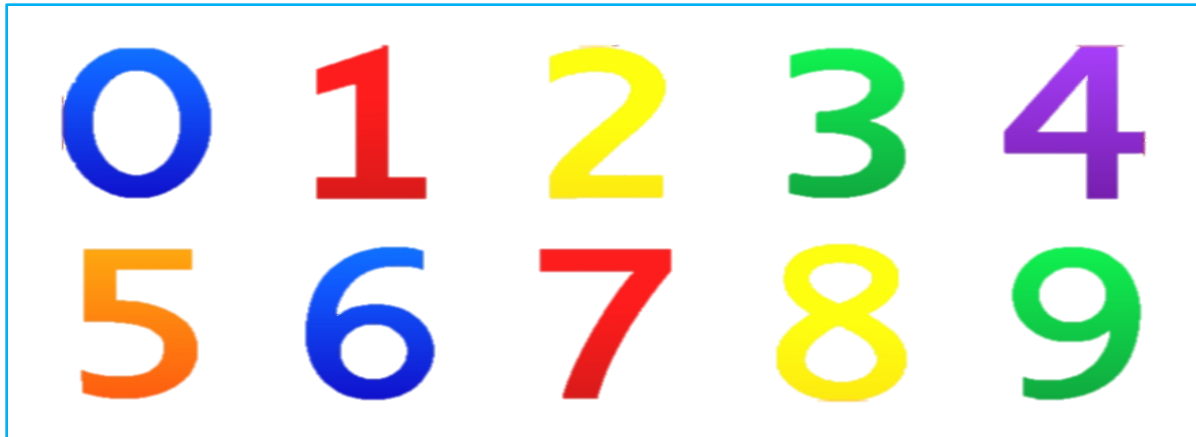
We can form many numbers using these digits.

Example:

Form 2-digit numbers using 4 and 2

Tens	Ones	Number
4	2	42
2	4	24

Example:

Form 2-digit numbers using 5 and 3

Tens	Ones	Number
5	3	53
3	5	35

NB: We can form many numbers using the above 10 digits.

Chapter at a glance

Before, after and between

Equal and Unequal

Greater than and less than

Ascending order and Descending order

Comparison of Numbers

Numbers by tens

Greatest and smallest numbers

Counting in tens and ones

Forming two digit Numbers
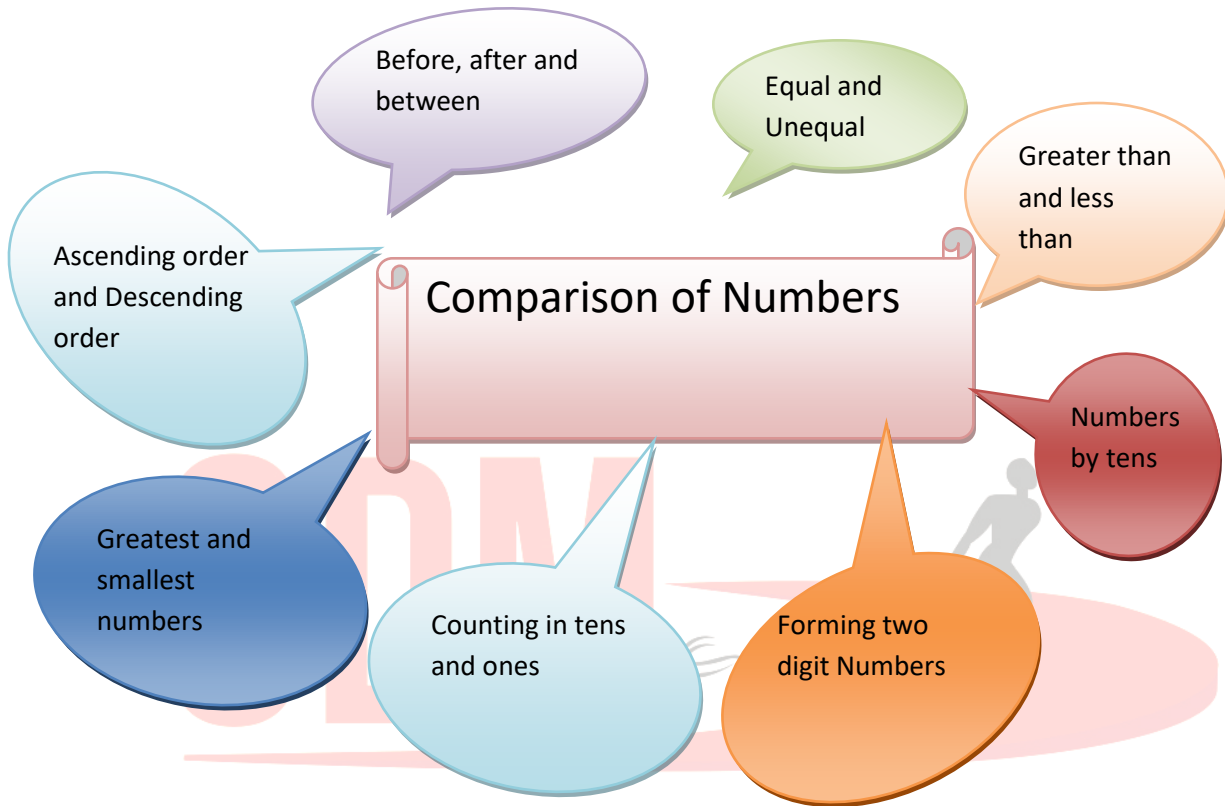
LARNING OUTCOME: The learner is now able to Know the difference between equal and unequal, the concept of before afterand between, ascending order and descending order, Greatest and smallest numbers, Counting in tens and ones and can also form 2-digit numbers.