Chapter- 4

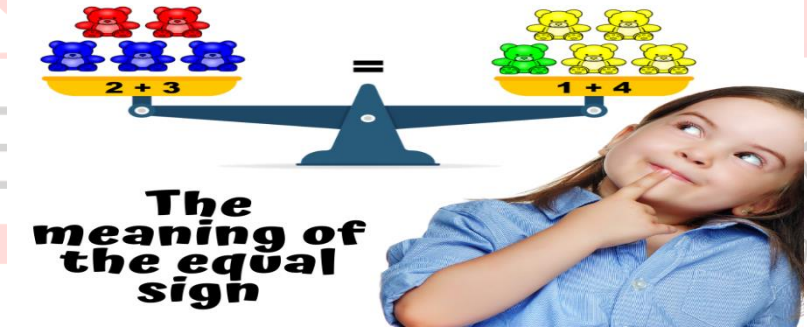
Comparison of numbers

STUDY NOTES

- 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
- Forming two-digit Numbers Using the given digits.

Equal and Unequal

Equal:



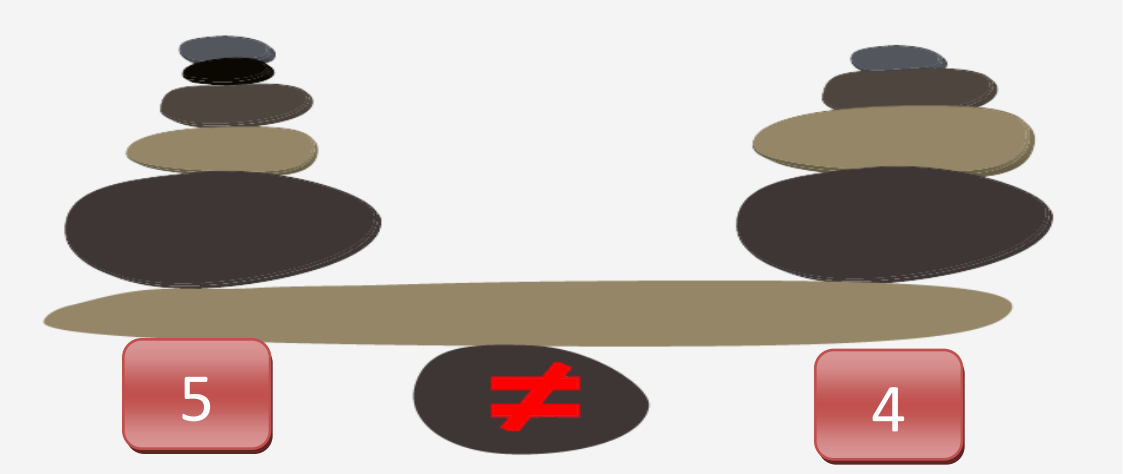
In the above picture both side numbers are equal. So we can say 5 = 5. We can use the equal to symbol as =.

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 ≠ 4

Example:

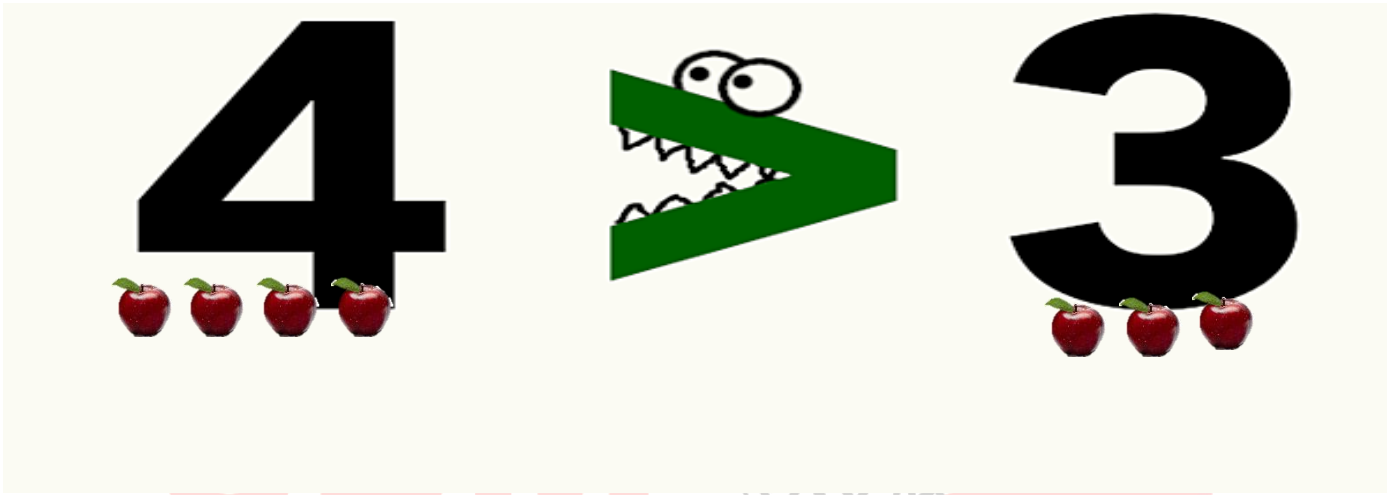
Symbols:

Equal =

Unequal ≠

Greater Than and Less Than:

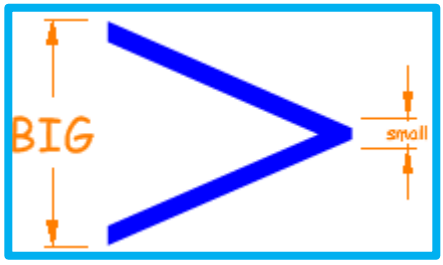
Greater than and less than symbols are used to compare any two numbers. When a number is **bigger than** another number **greater than** symbol is used and when a number is smaller **than** another number, then **less than** symbol is used.



4 is greater than 3.

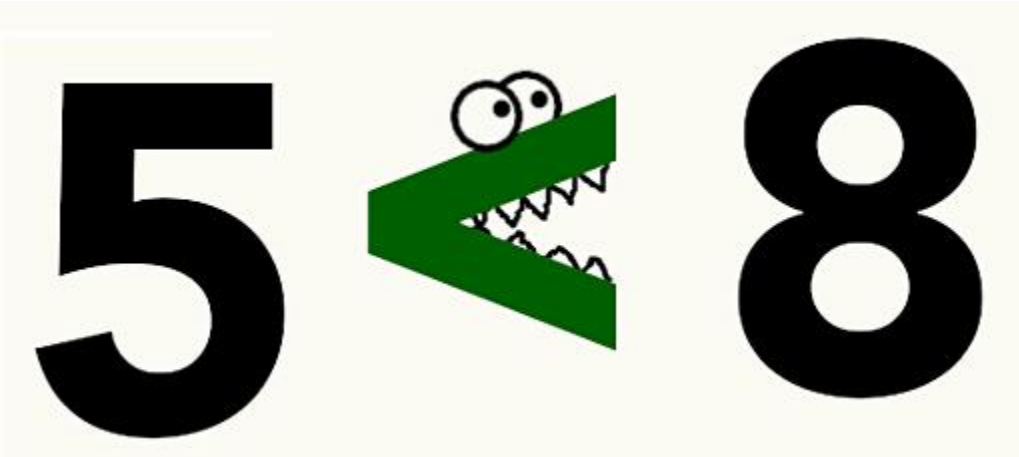
4 > 3

Example:



Greater than symbol

Remember: Broader side of the sign indicates the greater number.

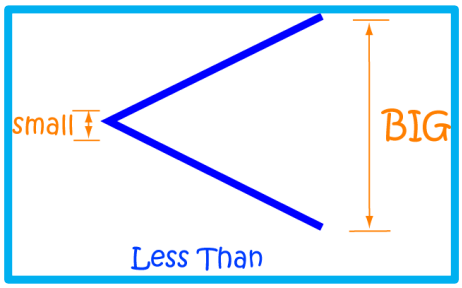


5 is less than 8.

5 < 8

Example:

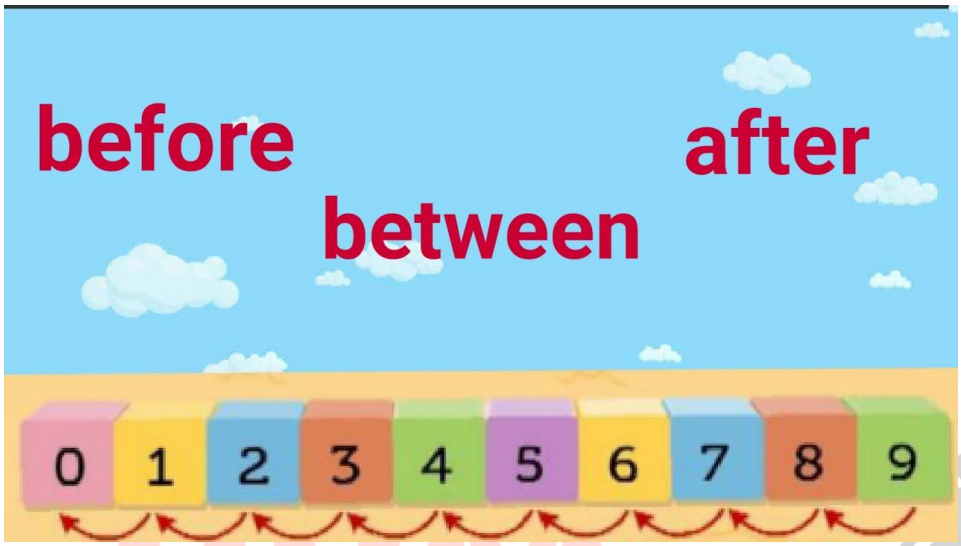
20 is less than 24



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

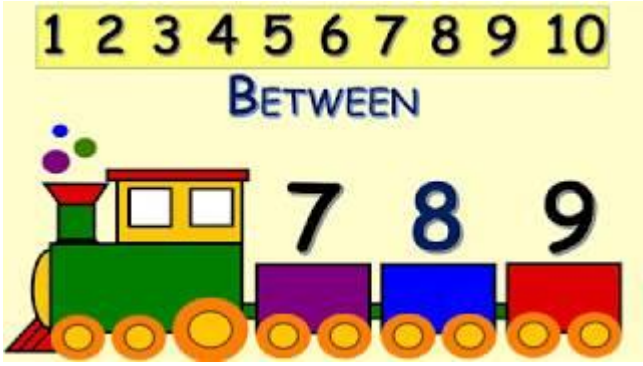
Between

1 is between 0 and 2

6 and 7 are between 5 and 8

2,3 and 4 are between 1 and 5

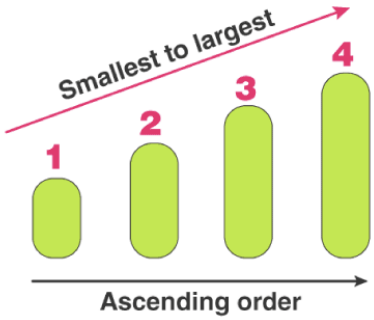
Example:



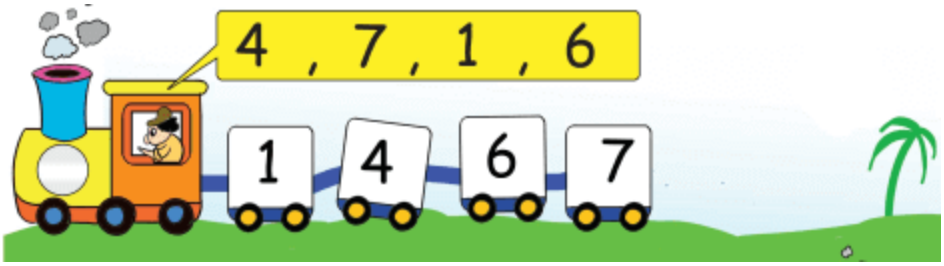
7 comes just before 8. 9 comes just after 8. 8 is between 7 and 9.

Ascending and Descending Order

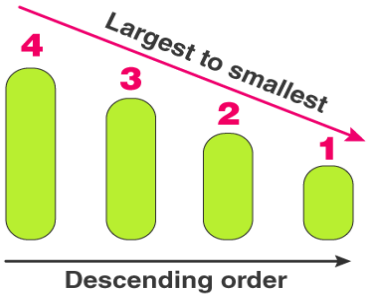
Ascending order : Arrangement of numbers from smallest to greatest is called ascending order.



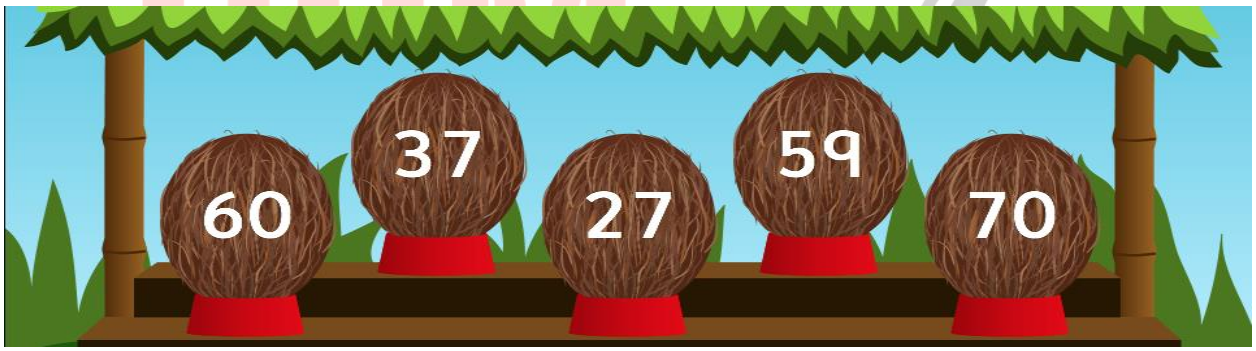
Example:



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

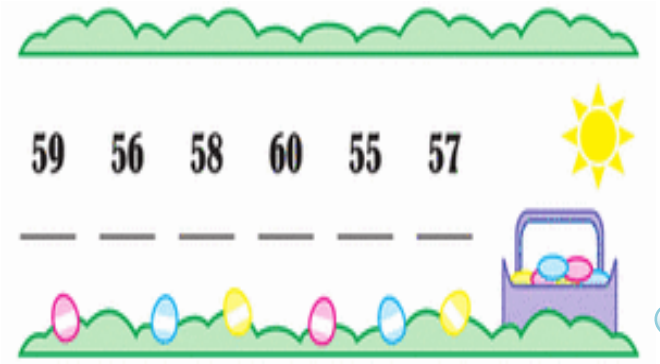


Example:

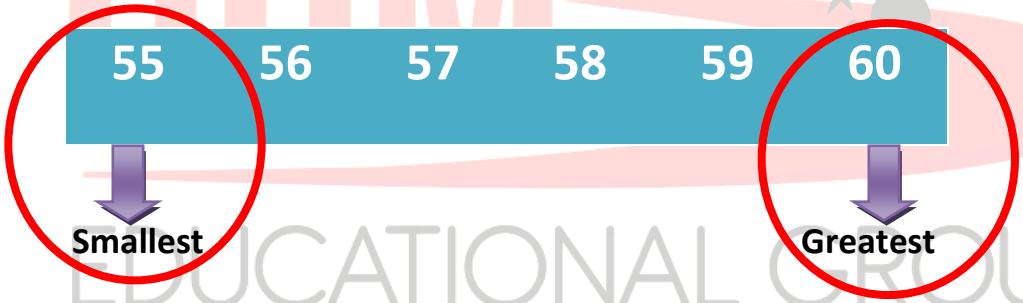


70	60	59	37	27

Greatest and Smallest Numbers



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.

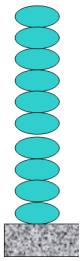


Example:

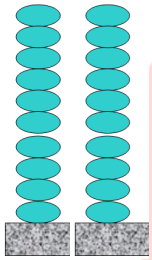
Cross the greatest number and tick the smallest number.

3	5	6	1	2	4

Numbers by Ten

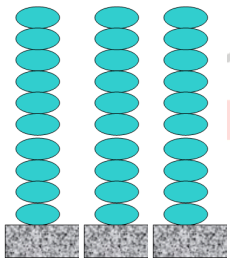


10 ones = 1 ten



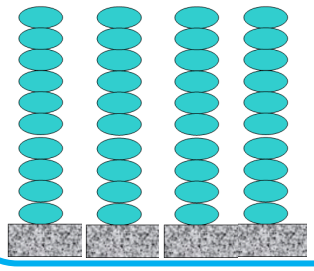
20 ones = 2 tens

2 Tens = Twenty



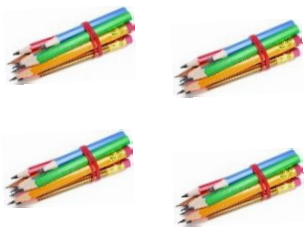
30 ones = 3 tens

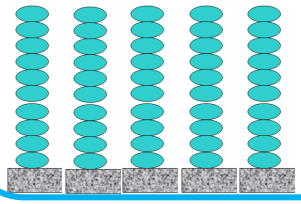
3 Tens = Thirty



40 ones = 4 tens

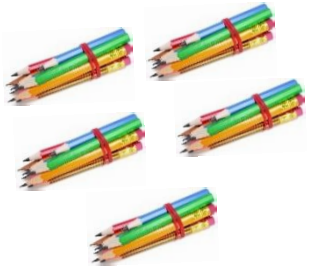
4 tens = Forty

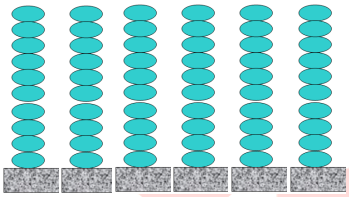




50 ones = 5 Tens

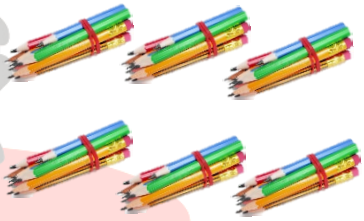
5 Tens =Fifty

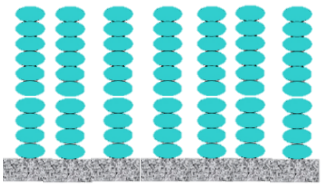




60 ones = 6 Tens

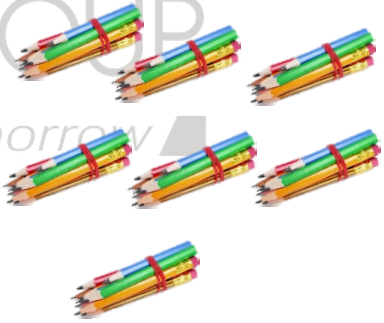
6 Tens = Sixty

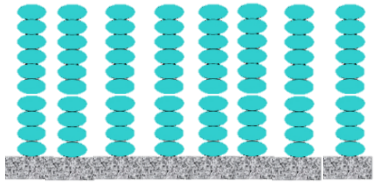




70 ones = 7 Tens

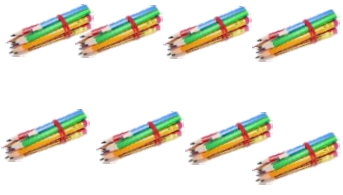
7 Tens = Seventy

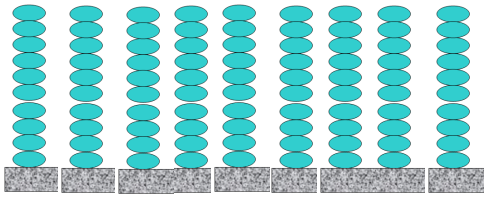




80 ones = 8 Tens

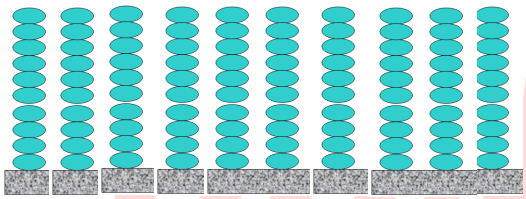
8 Tens = Eighty





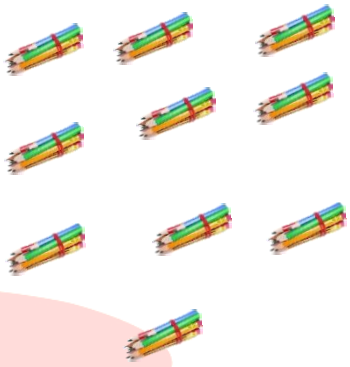
90 ones = 9 Tens

9 Tens = Ninety



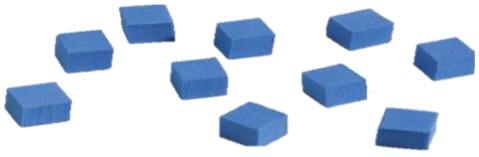
100 ones = 10 Tens

10 Tens = Hundreds



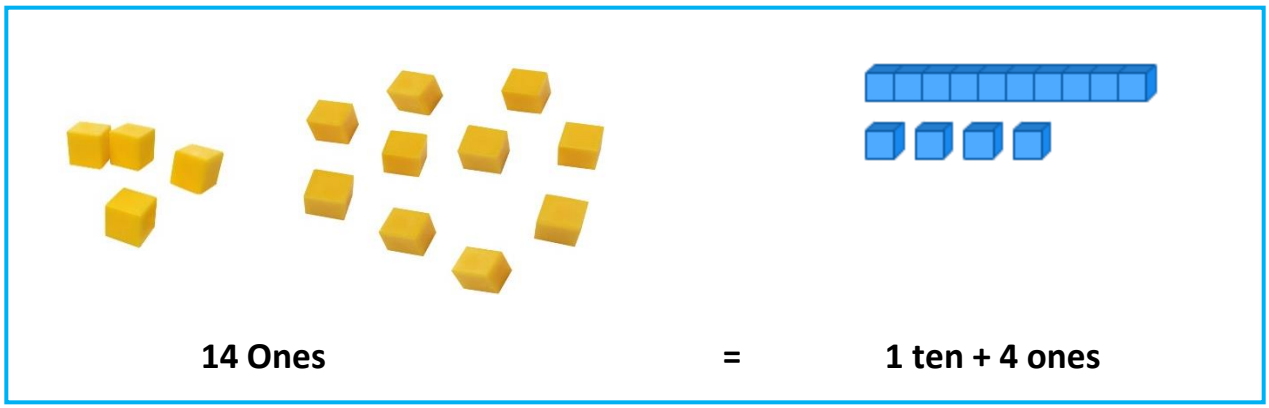
Counting in Tens and Ones

There are 10 blocks. If we form a single group of 10 blocks, then we can say 10 ones = equal to 1 Ten.



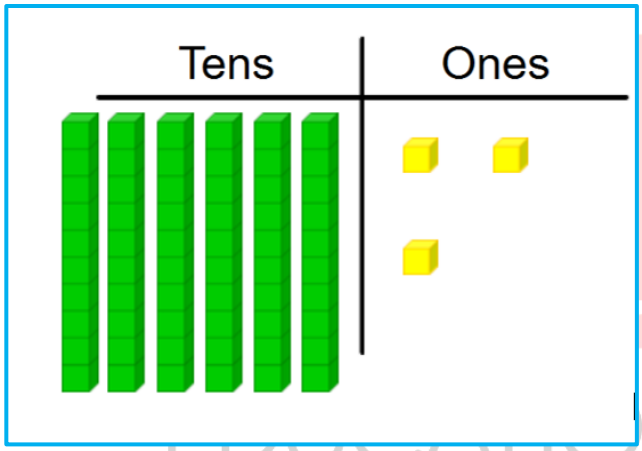
10 Ones

1 ten



14 Ones = 1 ten + 4 ones

Example :

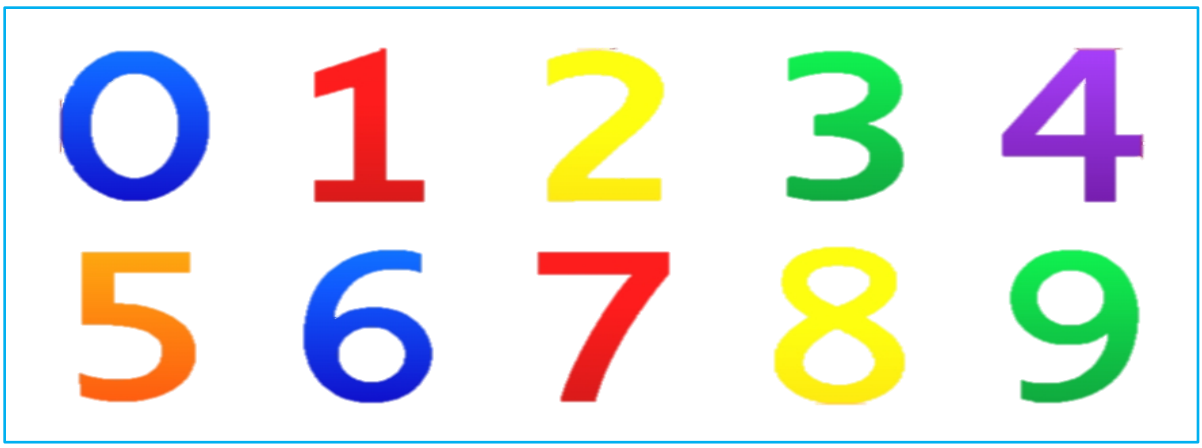


6 tens + 3 ones = 63

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.

MIND MAP