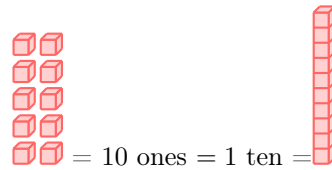


# 3-DIGIT NUMBERS

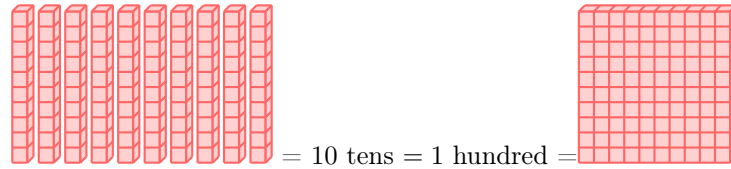
## A DEFINITIONS

Discover:

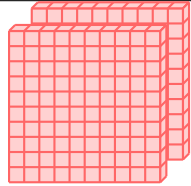
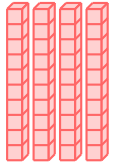

- We can group 10 ones into 1 ten:



- We can also group 10 tens into 1 hundred:












- To count how many hundreds, tens, and ones there are, we can make a table:

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	4	3
		

The table tells us we have **2 hundreds**, **4 tens**, and **3 ones**, which we can write in positional notation as **243**.

## Definition Digits

A digit is a single symbol representing a number.

zero	0	
one	1	
two	2	
three	3	
four	4	
five	5	
six	6	
seven	7	
eight	8	
nine	9	

## Definition Base 10 system

In the base 10-system, the place of a digit in a number determines its value. We can represent a number:

- with digits:

243

- in expanded form:

$$2 \text{ hundreds} + 4 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ ones}$$

$$200 + 40 + 3$$

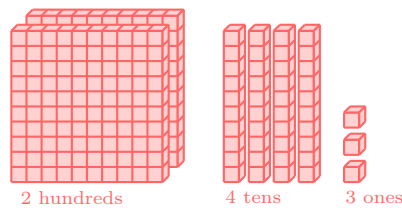
- with words:

two hundred forty-three

- in a table:

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	4	3

- with cubes:

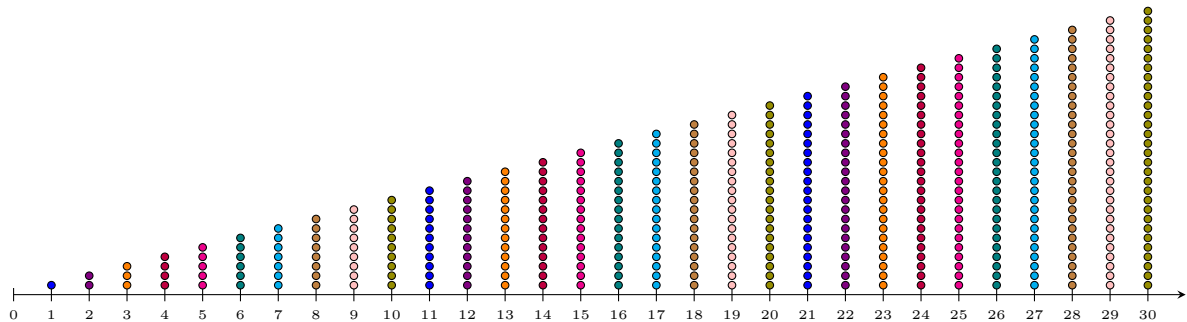


Zero acts as a placeholder to show there is nothing in a certain position. For example, in 20, zero shows there are no ones.

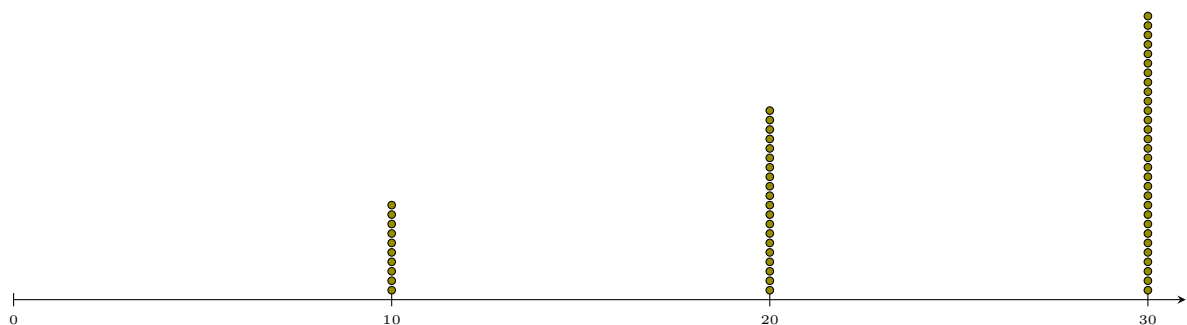
## B ON THE NUMBER LINE

Discover:

- A number line shows numbers like 0, 1, 2, 3, and so on in order.



- Let's make counting easier by counting by tens on our number line. Now we jump 10 at a time: 0, 10, 20, 30.



### Definition Number Line

A **number line** is a line that shows numbers in order. Moving right adds by same number.

