

# ORDERING NUMBERS


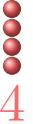
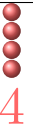
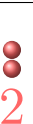


## A DEFINITIONS

### Definition Comparing

**Comparing** means looking at two numbers to see which one is bigger, smaller, or if they are the same.

### Definition Comparison Symbols

To compare numbers, we use three symbols:

=	equal	 4 =  4
>	greater than	 4 >  2
<	less than	 3 <  5

To remember which way the  $>$  and  $<$  signs point, remember this:

- BIG  $>$  small
- small  $<$  BIG

The small end of the symbol always points to the smaller number.

## B HOW TO COMPARE 2-DIGIT NUMBERS

### Method Comparing 2-digit Numbers

- **Step 1: Compare Tens**

Look at the tens place. The number with a larger tens digit is bigger.

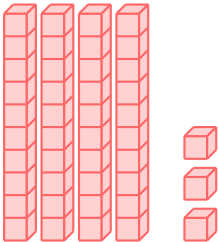
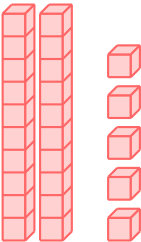
- **Step 2: Compare Ones**

If the tens are the same, look at the ones. The number with a larger ones digit is bigger.

**Ex:** Compare 43 and 25.

*Answer:*

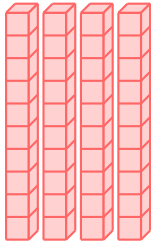
- Since 4 is in the tens place of 43 and is greater than 2 in the tens place of 25, 43 is greater than 25.

•  = 43 > 25 = 

**Ex:** Compare 45 and 43.

*Answer:*

- Both numbers have the same digit in the tens place (4). But 5, in the ones place of 45, is greater than 3 in the ones place of 43, so 45 is greater than 43.

•  $45 =$    $= 45 > 43 =$  