

# ORDERING NUMBERS

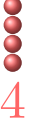
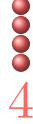
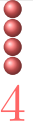
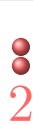
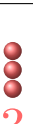
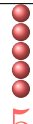
## A DEFINITIONS

### 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 3-DIGIT NUMBERS

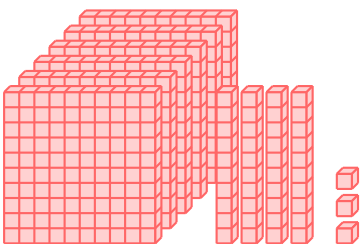
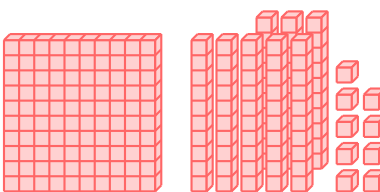
### Method Comparing 3-digit Numbers

- **Step 1: Compare Hundreds**  
Look at the hundreds place. The number with a larger hundreds digit is bigger.
- **Step 2: Compare Tens**  
If the hundreds are the same, look at the tens place. The number with a larger tens digit is bigger.
- **Step 3: Compare Ones**  
If both the hundreds and tens are the same, look at the ones place. The number with a larger ones digit is bigger.

**Ex:** Compare 643 and 189.

*Answer:*

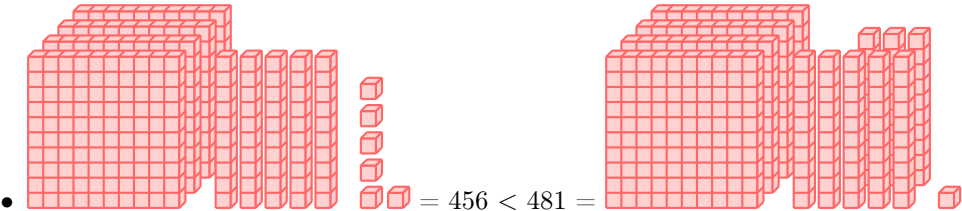
- Since 6 is in the hundreds place of 643 and is greater than 1 in the hundreds place of 189, 643 is greater than 189.

•  = 643 > 189 = 

**Ex:** Compare 456 and 481.

*Answer:*

- Both numbers have the same digit in the hundreds place (4). Since 8 in the tens place of 481 is greater than 5 in the tens place of 456, 481 is greater than 456.

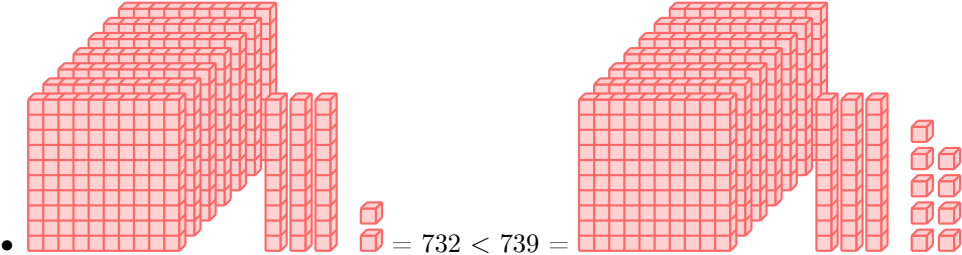


•  $456 < 481$

**Ex:** Compare 732 and 739.

*Answer:*

- Both numbers have the same digits in the hundreds and tens places (7 and 3, respectively). Since 9 in the ones place of 739 is greater than 2 in the ones place of 732, 739 is greater than 732.



•  $732 < 739$