

KNOWING OUR NUMBERS

INTRODUCTION

- Knowing our numbers helps us in counting objects in large numbers & representing them through numerals.
- Numbers helps in communicating through suitable number names & to count concrete objects.
- They help us to say which collection of bigger & arrange them in order.

PLACE VALUE CHART

INDIAN

Period	Lakhs		Thousand		Ones		
Place	Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	T L	L	T Th	Th	H	T	O

For example: 9951024 can be placed in place value chart as

T L	L	T Th	Th	H	T	O
9	9	5	1	0	2	4

INTERNATIONAL

Period	Million		Thousand			Ones		
Place	Ten Million	million	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	T M	M	L	T Th	Th	H	T	O

For example: 96743682 can be placed in place value chart as

T M	M	H Th	T Th	Th	H	T	O
9	6	7	4	3	6	8	2

CAMPARISON OF NUMBERS

- In order to compare two numbers, we adopt the following rulers:-

RULE 1:- The number with less digits is less than the number with more digits.

RULE 2:- Suppose we have to compare two numbers having the same numbers of digits than we proceed as under

Step 1- First compare the digits at the leftmost place in both the numbers.

Step 2- If they are equal in value then compare the second digits from the left.

Step 3- if the second digits from the left are equal then compare the third digits from the left.

Step 4- continue until you come across unequal digits at the corresponding places. Clearly, the number with greater such digit is the greater of the two.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

➤ **Eg.1**- which is greater: 24576813 or 9897686?

Sol.- A number with more digits is greater
so, $24576813 > 9897686$

➤ **Eg.2**- which is smaller: 1003467 or 987965?

Sol.- A number with less digits is smaller
so, $1003467 < 987965$

➤ **Eg.3**- Arrange the following in ascending order:

3763214, 18340217, 984671, 3790423

Sol.- $984671 < 3763214 < 3790423 < 18340217$

➤ **Eg.4**- Arrange the following in descending order:

63872604, 4965328, 63890503, 5023145

Sol.- $63890503 > 63872604 > 5023145 > 4965328$

ESTIMATION

➤ Rounding a number to the nearest ten

Step 1- See the ones digit of the given number.

Step 2- If ones digit is less than 5, replace ones digit by 0, & keep the other digits as they are.

Step 3- If ones digit is 5, increase tens digit by 1, & replace ones digit by 0.

EXAMPLE:- In 53, the ones digit is $3 < 5$
so, the required rounded number is 50

➤ Rounding a number to the nearest hundred

Step 1- See the tens digit of the given number.

Step 2- If tens digit is less than 5, replace each one of tens & ones digits by 0, & keep the other digits as they are.

Step 3- If this digit is 5 or more, increase hundreds digit by 1 & replace each digit on its right by 0.

EXAMPLES:- In 648, the tens digit is 4 < 5

So, the required rounded number is 600

➤ Rounding a number to the nearest thousand

Step 1- See the hundreds digit of the given number.

Step 2- If hundreds digit is less than 5, replace each one of hundreds, tens & ones digits by 0, & keep the other digits as they are.

Step 3- If hundreds digit is 5 or more, increase thousands digit by 1 & replace each digit on its right by 0.

EXAMPLE:- In 5486 the hundreds digit is 4 < 5

So, the required rounded number is 5000

ROMAN NUMERALS

- One of the early systems of writing numerals is the system of roman numerals.
- There are seven basic symbols to write any numeral.
- These symbols are given below:-

ROMAN NUMERAL	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
HINDU-ARABIC NUMERAL	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

EXAMPLE:- CXIV = $100 + 10 + (5 - 1) = 114$
XL = $(50 - 10) = 40$