# Relational Mixed Up Dots

## Ready, set, compare!

Today in Logicland, Lex will show you all about making comparisons between two numbers. Let's dive right in!

## What are Relational Operators?

Below is a list of **relational operators**: symbols we use to compare two numbers (You might recognize these from math!).

Here's how we use relational operators:

<b>4 &gt; 1</b> means 4 i	is <b>less than</b> 1
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9 ≠ 5	means 9 is <b>not</b>	equal to 5
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2 ≤ 3	means 2 is	less than or	equal to 3
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Symbol	English
=	Equal to
≠	Not equal to
>	Greater than
<	Less than
≥	Greater or equal to
≤	Less than or equal to
	<i>,</i>

## **Hungrily Chompin' Away**

Lex brought his friend Allie the Hungry Alligator to demonstrate how you can remember the different **relational operator** symbols.













6 > 2 means 6 is greater than 2

3 < 7 means 3 is less than 7

Imagine Allie as a less than (<) or greater than (>) symbol. Because Allie is hungry, Allie always wants to eat the **larger** pile of fruit, so her mouth will **open towards the larger pile**. Notice how Allie's mouth always faces the larger number. This is the same way relational operators work!



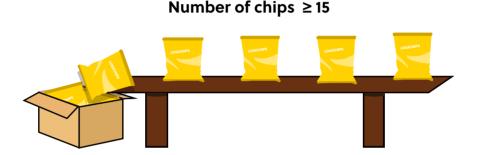
#### **Logichips Factory**

You might be wondering: Why are relational operators **important**, and how can they be used? Let's take a look at an example from Logichips, a potato chip factory at Logicland!



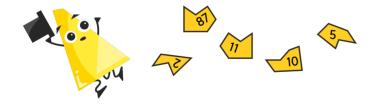
Logichips promises that each bag of potato chips has at least 15 chips inside.

To keep their promise, they have a machine that only packages bags of chips when there are **at least 15 chips** inside. Using relational operators, we can write this as:



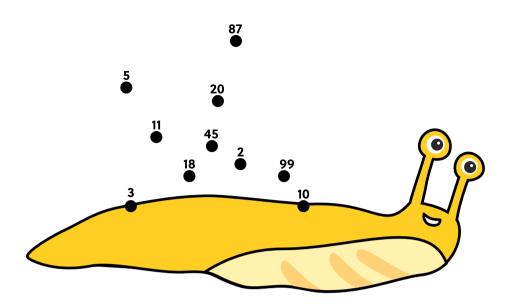
Logichips is thankful for relational operators because they help Logichips decide which bags of chips they package. Accordingly, relational operators help us **make decisions** by **comparing two values** with each other.

#### **Dot-To-Dot Fun!**



Uh-oh, Lex accidentally dropped his dot-to-dot puzzle on the floor! Now, the numbers on his puzzle are all mixed up and out of order. On the next page, use your knowledge of relational operators to **complete the picture** with hints from Lex's friends!







If 82 = 45, connect 2 to 99

If  $12 \le 13$ , connect 2 to 18

If 93 <= 95, connect 87 to 10

If 6 > 9, connect 45 to 2



If 322 ≤ 300, connect 10 to 18

If 23 >= 25, connect 45 to 5

If  $92 \ge 65$ , connect 3 to 5



If 18 > 82, connect 87 to 20

If 28 = 28, connect 5 to 87

If 38 < 10, connect 20 to 99



If 281 > 102, connect 99 to 3

If 87 > 86, connect 11 to 20

If 100 > 1000, connect 5 to 11

If 90 >= 90, connect 18 to 11