MATHEMATICS

CLASS 1

LESSON # 15

Thursday, 17 April 2021

Lesson Code 1M15

Let's learn about today's topic

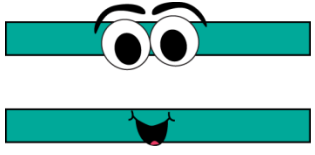
TOPIC:

Reinforcement
Comparing Numbers

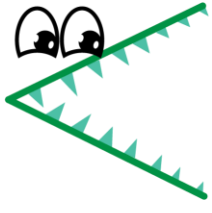
(0 - 100)

Comparing Numbers

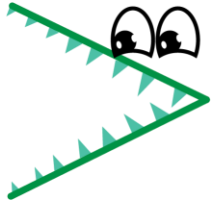
It is good to know if one number is the same as, or smaller than, or bigger than, another number. We use the following signs to compare numbers



When two values are equal,
we use the "equals to" sign
example: 3 tens = 30

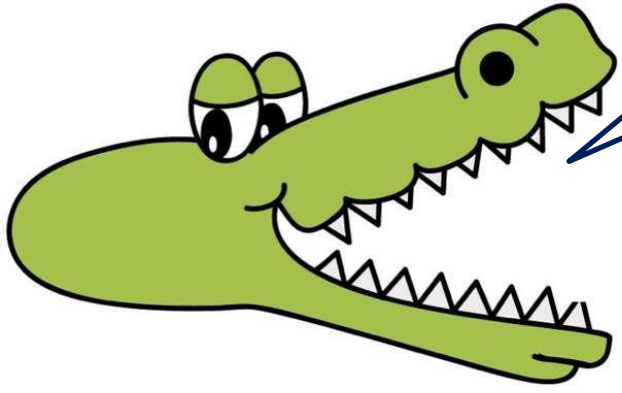


When one value is smaller than another,
we can use a "less than" sign.
example: 46 < 64



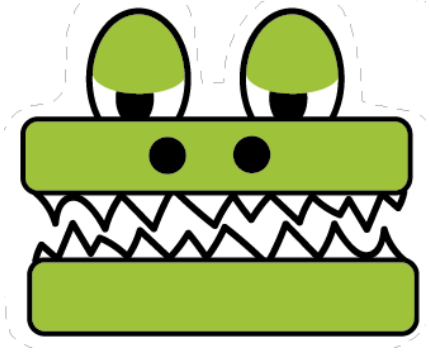
When one value is bigger than another
we can use a "greater than" sign
example: 88 > 86

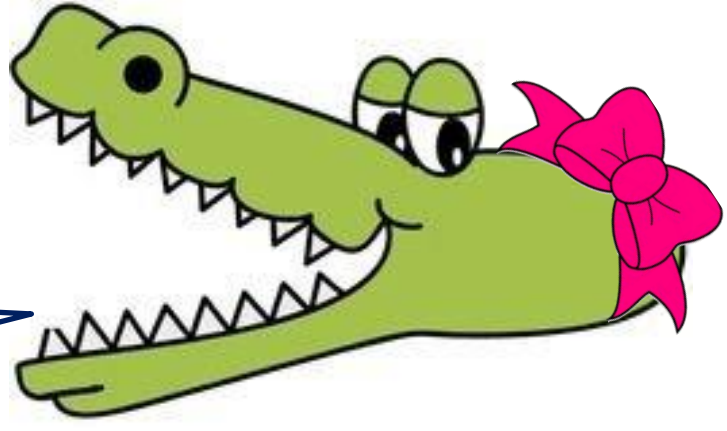
Let's Meet the Alligator Family



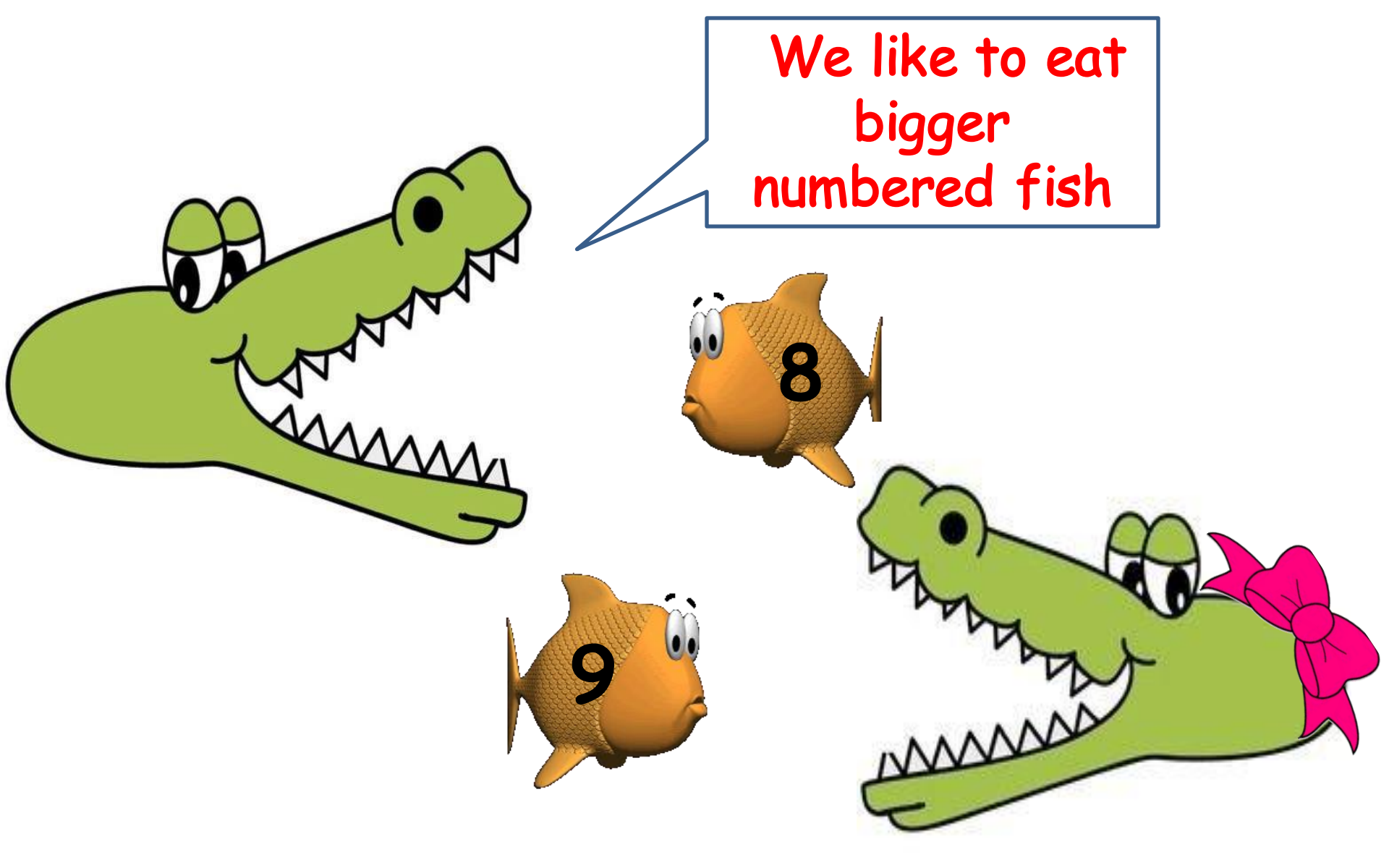
I'm Mr.
Less than

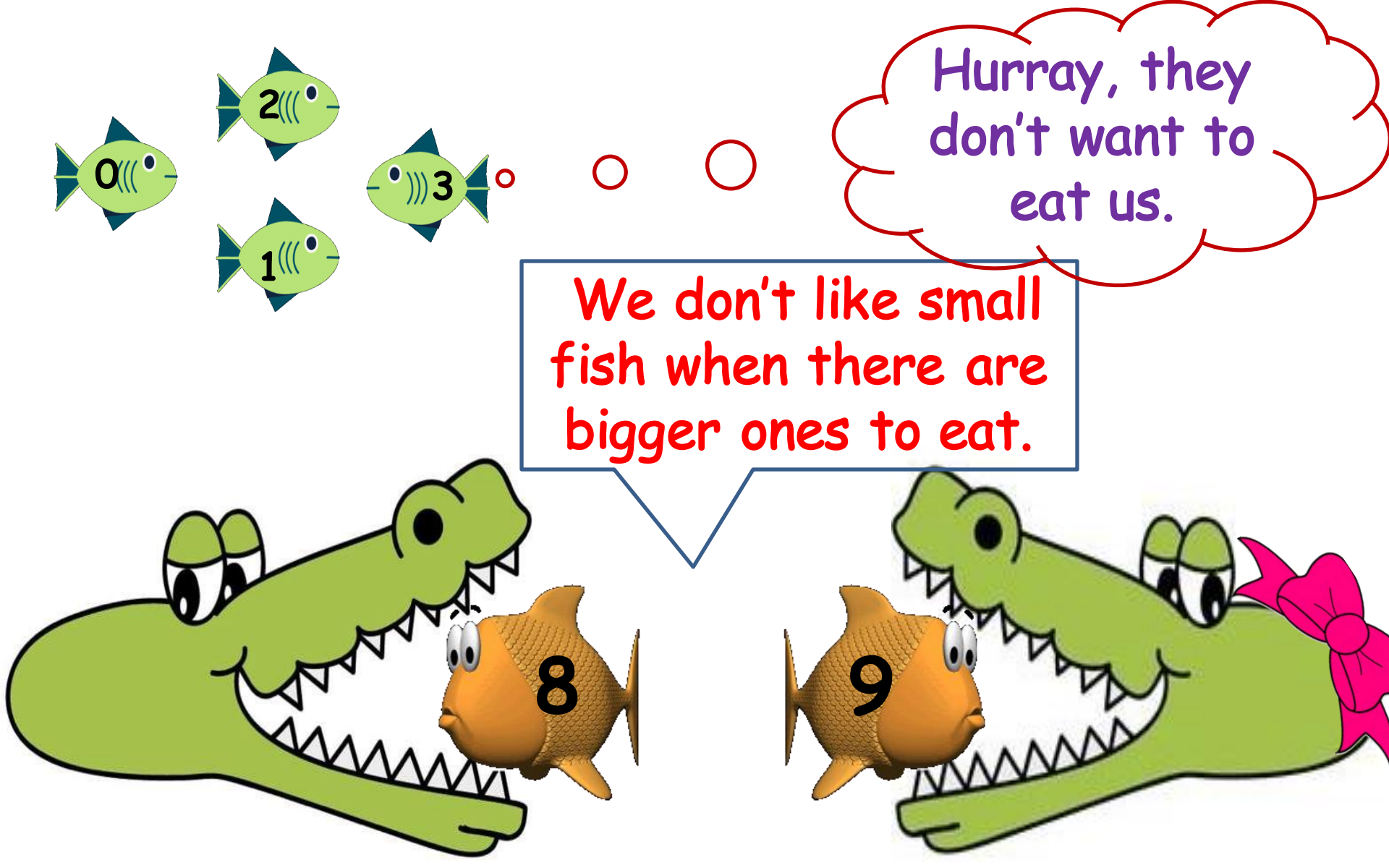
I'm Little
Equal to





I'm Mrs.
Greater than


We like to eat bigger numbered fish
8
9

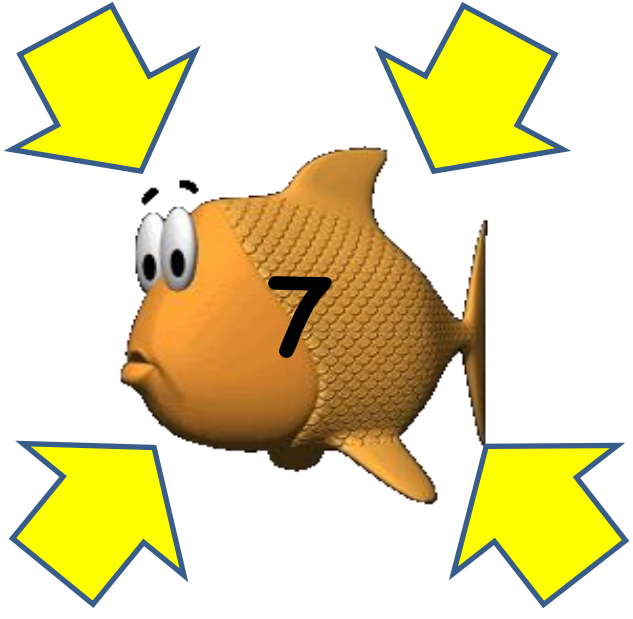

0
2
3
1
Hurray, they don't want to eat us.
We don't like small fish when there are bigger ones to eat.
8
9

Remember!

The alligator always wants to eat the bigger number!!

Which fish will be eaten by the alligator?

?

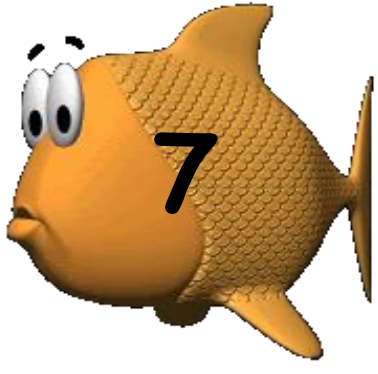


Which alligator would like to eat bigger numbered fish?

Mr. Less than

OR

Mrs. More than

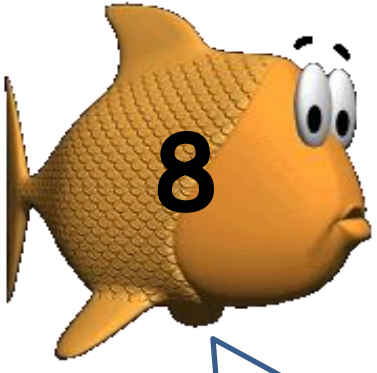


Which alligator would like to eat bigger numbered fish?

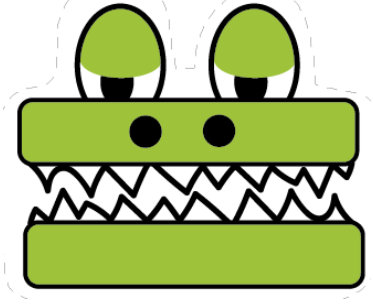
These two are same numbered fish.

These fish will go with little Equal to.

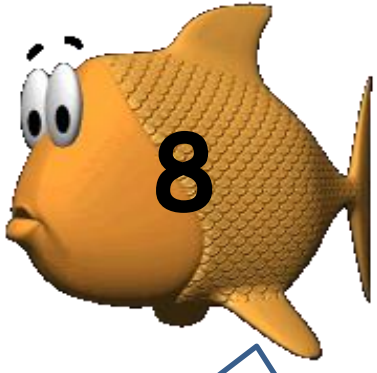
So, these fish are equal to each other.



Hey look, we are the same!



Little Equal to



Hey, You are my twin!

Rules for reading more than, less than.

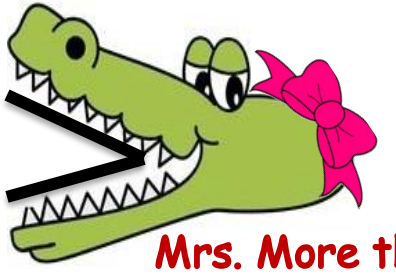
- **You read the problem left-to-right.**
- Bigger number on **left is more than.**

Example;

is More than

is greater than

32



Mrs. More than

18

- Bigger number on **right** is **less than**.

Example;

is Less than

is smaller than

18

Mr. Less than

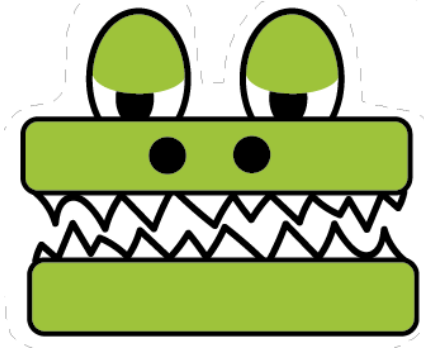
32

Rules for reading Equal to

- When the numbers are the same, they are equal to each other.

Example;

is same as



Little Equal to

16

16

Remember!

How can we compare two numbers?

First compare the digit in tens place. If the tens place are different , then the number having bigger tens place is bigger. If tens place are same, then compare the digit in the ones place. Bigger the ones place, bigger will be the number.

Examples:

Compare 8 and 9

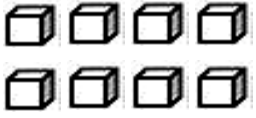
1)

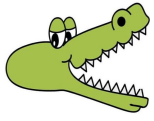
8 and 9 both are 1-digit numbers

Ones

8

8 ones

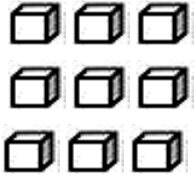




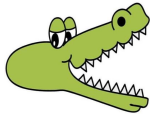
Ones

9

9 ones



So, compare the Ones place

8  9

The number with the smaller ones is less. So,
8 is less than 9.

8 < 9

Compare 50 and 52

50 and 52 both are 2-digit numbers

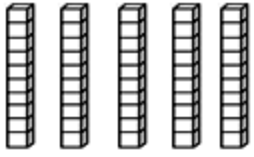
2)

T	O
5	0

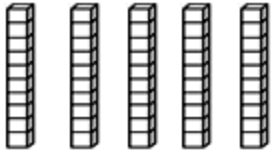
T	O
5	2

First look at the tens place

5 tens

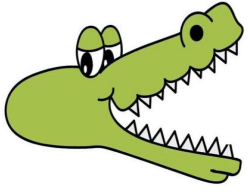


5 tens



When tens place digits are same, compare at the ones place

0



2

0 ones

2 ones

So, the number with smaller ones is smaller number and the number with bigger ones is greater number

The number with the smaller ones is less.

0 ones is less than 2 ones

So, 50 is less than 52.

50 < 52

3)

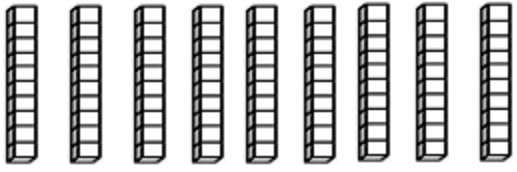
Compare 93 and 83

93 and 83 both are 2-digit numbers

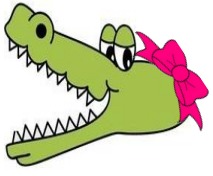
First look at the tens place,
Tens place are different
(not same)

T	O
9	3

9 tens

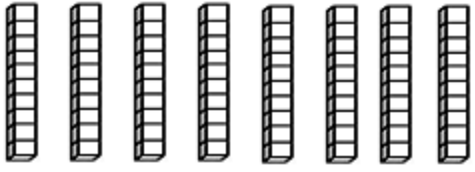


90 + 3



T	O
8	3

8 tens



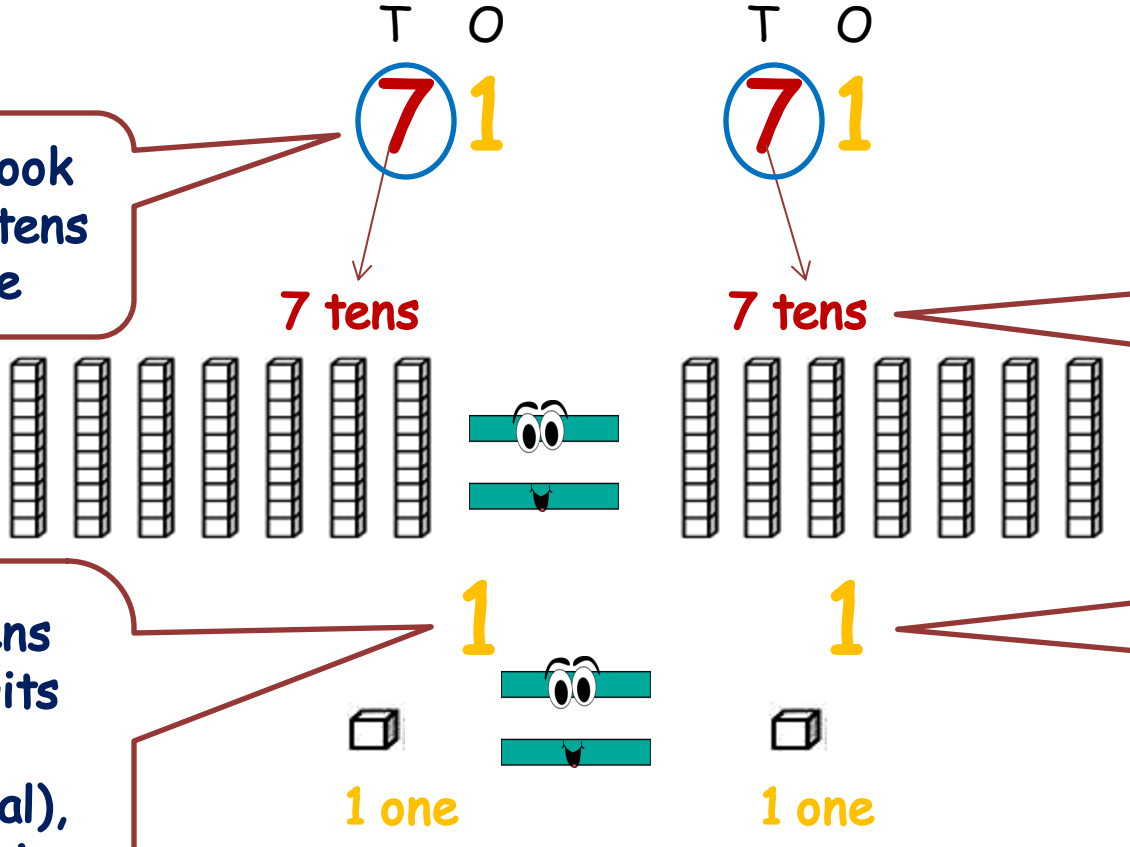
80 + 3

The number with the bigger tens is bigger.
9 tens is greater than 8 tens
So, 93 is more than 83

93 > 83

Compare 71 and 71

4)



When two numbers have the same Tens and Ones place, the numbers are equal.

71 = 71

Remember!

How can we compare 3-digit numbers?

First compare the digit in hundreds place.

If the hundreds place are different , then the number having bigger hundreds place is bigger number.

If hundreds place are same, then compare the digits in the tens place.

If the tens place are different , then the number having bigger tens place is bigger.

If tens place are same, then compare the digit in the ones place.
Bigger the ones place, bigger will be the number.

Example

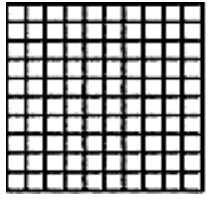
Compare 100 and 85

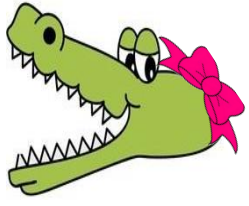
100 is a 3-digit number and 85 is a 2-digit numbers

First look at the hundreds place, Hundreds place are different (not same)

H	T	O
1	0	0

1 hundred

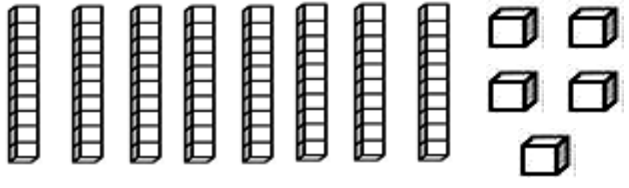




100 + 00 + 0

H	T	O
0	8	5

0 hundred



000 + 80 + 5

The number with the bigger hundred is bigger.
(1 hundred = 10 tens) is greater than 8 tens
100 > 80
So, 100 is more than 85

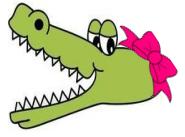
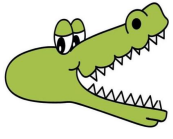
100 > 85

Let's Sum it up!

When we compare two 3- digit/2-digit numbers

- The number with the bigger Hundreds place is always greater.
- If both numbers have the same Hundreds place, the number with the bigger Tens place is greater.
- If both numbers have the same Tens place, the number with the bigger Ones place is greater.
- If both numbers have the same Hundreds, Tens and Ones place, the numbers are equal.

Remember these Rules!

- You read the problem left-to-right.
- Bigger number on **left is more than.** 05  01
- Bigger number on **right is less than.** 68  86
- When the numbers are the same, they are **equal to** each other. 100  10 tens