CHAPTER 2: COMPARISON OF NUMBERS

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS

➢ INTRODUCTION

You have learnt comparison of numbers and images in the previous class. For comparing distance, time and money the same method of comparison is applied. Numbers can be compared as smaller, greater or equal.

Comparison of Numbers

Comparison is required to find the greater, smaller and equal numbers among the given numbers. The common symbols for the comparison are:

> is called 'greater than';

< is called less than/;

= is called equal sign.

Example:

Compare the given numbers and put suitable symbol between them. 5 kilometres _____ 4090

(a) >

(b) <

(c) =

(d) All the above

(e) None of these

Answer- (a) Explanation: 5 km = 5 × 1000 metre = 5000 metres. Therefore, option (a) is correct.

➢ LEARNING OBJECTIVE

This lesson will help you to:

- identify greatest and smallest numbers.

- make comparison of numbers.
- arrange numbers in ascending/ descending order.
- learn about odd and even numbers.
- learn about position of objects.

Real Life Examples:

The large numbers are used to keep records of:

- Population of a country.
- Employees in companies.
- Patients in hospitals.

QUICK CONCEPT REVIEW

- The number which is largest in a given series of numbers is known as the largest or greatest numbers.

  For Example: 12, 32, 49, **60**

  In this example, 60 is the greatest number.

- The number which is smallest in a given series of numbers is known as the smallest number.

  For Example: **5**, 35, 40, 75

  In this example 5 is the smallest number.

Comparing Numbers

We use following signs to compare numbers.

'>' means greater than

'<' means smaller than

'=' means equal to

Let us take an example. Which number is greater between 20 and 9?

Amazing Facts

- The number after an even number is an odd number.
- From number 0-1000, the letter 'a' appears only in the number name of 1000 (one thousand)

T	O	T	O
2	0		9
2 digits		1 digits	

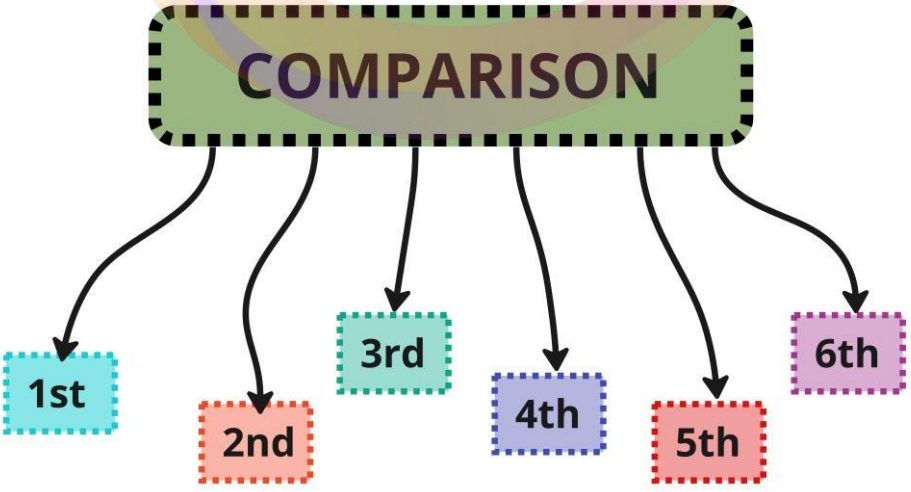
20 has one more digit then 9. so, it is greater than 9.

20 > 9

Let us take another example.

Which is greater 25 or 35?

Both 25 and 35 have 2 digits. In this case, greater number at tens place will be checked since 3 > 2.



Therefore, since 35 > 25.

Order Of Numbers

Let us take an **Example:**

In the given image I, these children are ready to start a race. They are standing in order from smallest to greatest. When we write numbers from smallest to greatest, they are in increasing or ascending order.

As shown in image II, the children are now standing in order from greatest to smallest. When we write numbers from greatest to smallest, they are in decreasing or descending order.

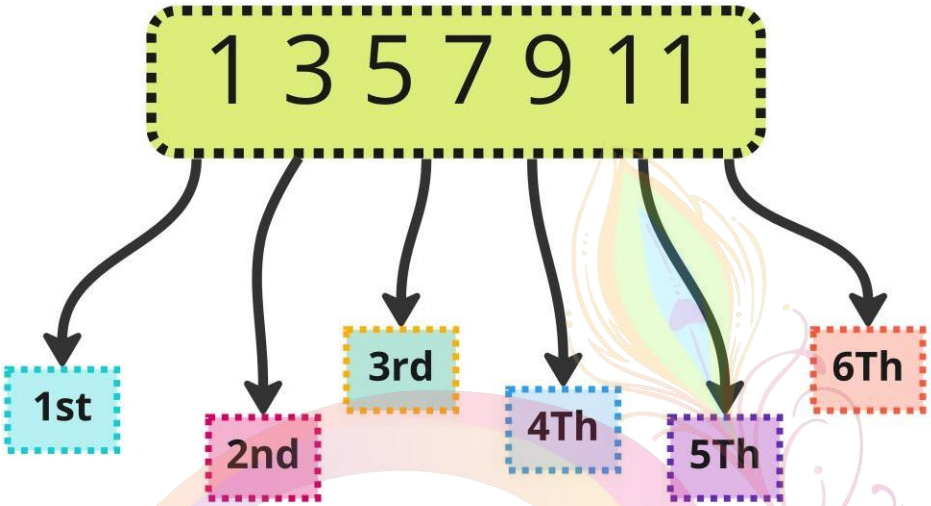
List - I		List - II	
A.	Odd number	1.	Position of an object
B.	Even number	2.	32
C.	Ordinals numbers	3.	Shoes, socks
D.	Two pairs	4.	43

Now try to arrange 36, 20, 56 in increasing order.

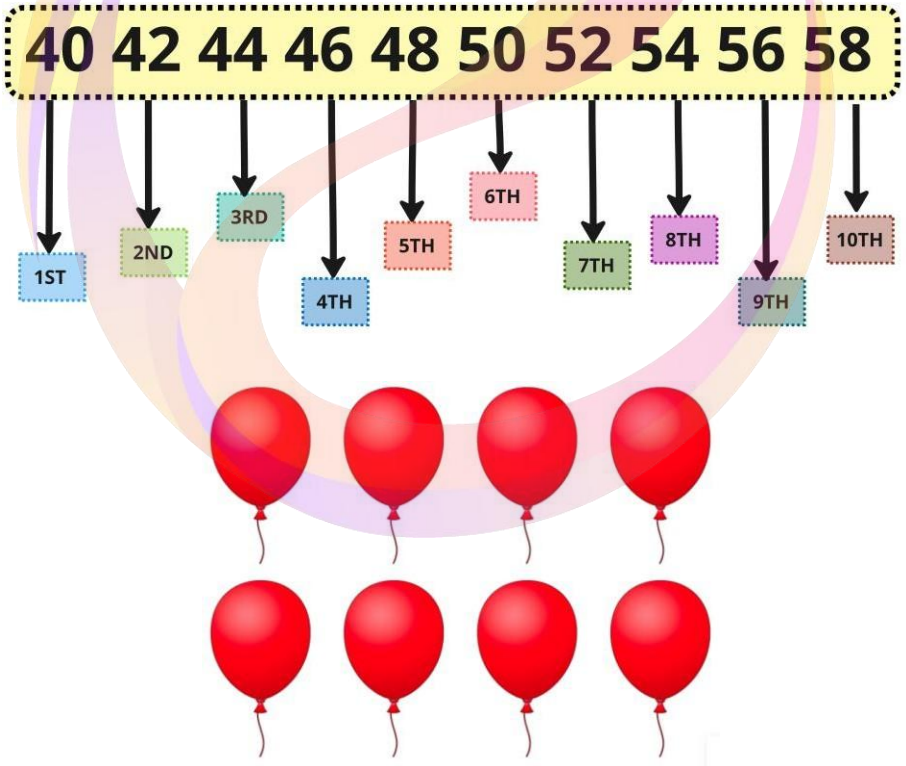
List - I		List - II	
A.	Odd number	4.	43
B.	Even number	2.	32
C.	Ordinals numbers	1.	Position of an object
D.	Two pairs	3.	Shoes, socks

Odd and Even Numbers

You must have observed in your routine life that various things are present in pairs. For example, a pair of shoes, a pair of socks, a pair of gloves.



Objects that can be divided into pairs are called **even numbers.**



Now look at another image and try to find out whether they have even numbers or not.

In left image, after making two pairs, one bird is left. 5o it represents an odd number.

While in another image, after making two pairs no bird is left. So it represents an even number.

Objects that cannot be divided into pairs are called **odd numbers**.

In other words, it can be said that:

Numbers which have 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 at ones place are called even numbers.

Numbers which have 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 at ones place are called odd numbers.

Position of an Object

You all give exams during your study. You also get marks. Have you observed that each one of you gets a position in the class.

Let us take an example.

Your friend Rahul got 2nd (second) position in the class, while you got 5th (fifth) position.

How are positions decided?

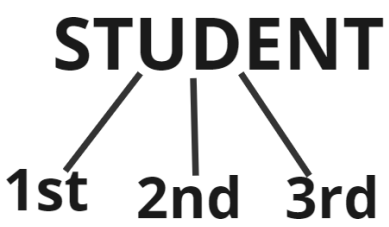
The marks one gets, decides one's position on in the class.

Let us take another example.

On sport's day. you all take part in the race. Someone wins and gets first position, someone gets 4th, 5th, 6th position and so on.

Numbers such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th specify position of an object in an ordered collection. These numbers are called ordinal numbers.

What is the position of V in STUDENT?



So, the position of 'U' is 3rd in the word.

For Example:

[3] > [2] [‘>’ is the sign of greater than and read as **[3]** is greater than **[2]]**

Then for distance also **[3]** kilometre > **[2]** kilometre

Similarly for time,

[3] hour > **[2]** hour

And for money, **[3]** rupees > **[2]** rupees

Note:

'>' is the sign for greater than.

'<' is the sign for less than.

'=' is the sign for equal to.