

G5-M1-Lesson 6

1. Show the numbers on the place value chart using digits. Use $>$, $<$, or $=$ to compare.

$$43.554 \geq 43.545$$

	4	3		5	5	4
	4	3		5	4	5

5 hundredths is greater than 4 hundredths. Therefore,
 $43.554 > 43.545$.

I put each digit of both numbers in the place value chart. Now I can easily compare the values.

2. Use the $>$, $<$, or $=$ to compare the following.

a. $7.4 \underline{=}$ 74 tenths

10 tenths = 1 one 20 tenths = 2 ones 70 tenths = 7 ones
 Therefore, 74 tenths = 7 ones and 4 tenths.

b. $2.7 \geq$ Twenty-seven hundredths

1 one = 10 tenths 2 ones = 20 tenths $2.7 = 27$ tenths
 Tenths are a larger unit than hundredths, therefore 27 tenths is *greater* than 27 hundredths.

c. $3.12 \leq$ 312 tenths

I can think of both numbers in unit form: 312 hundredths $<$ 312 tenths.
 Hundredths are a smaller unit than tenths.
 I can also think of both numbers in decimal notation: $3.12 < 31.2$.

d. $1.17 >$ 1.165

Both of these numbers have 1 one and 1 tenth. But 7 hundredths is *greater* than 6 hundredths. I know that 1.17 is *greater* than 1.165.

I need to be careful!
 Although 1.165 has more digits than 1.17, it doesn't always mean it has a greater value.

I also know that $1.17 = 1.170$. When both numbers have the same number of digits, I can clearly see that $1.170 > 1.165$.

3. Arrange the numbers in *increasing* order.

8.719 8.79 8.7 8.179

8.179, 8.7, 8.719, 8.79

Increasing order means I need to list the numbers from *least* to *greatest*.

8	7	1	9
8	7	9	
8	7		
8	1	7	9

To make comparing easier, I'm going to use a place value chart.

All of the numbers have 8 ones. 1 tenth is less than 7 tenths, so 8.179 is the smallest number.

The 9 hundredths is greater than all of the other digits in the hundredths place. 8.79 is the largest number.

Decreasing order means I need to list the numbers from *greatest* to *least*.

4. Arrange the numbers in *decreasing* order.

56.128 56.12 56.19 56.182

56.19, 56.182, 56.128, 56.12

This time I'll just visualize the place value chart in my head.

I'll begin by comparing the largest units, tens, first. All of the numbers have 5 tens, 6 ones, and 1 tenth. I'll look to the hundredths place next to compare.

Even though this number has only 4 digits, it's actually the largest number. The 9 in the hundredths place is the largest of all the digits in the hundredths places.

When I compare 56.12 and 56.128 to the other numbers, I see that they both have the fewest number of hundredths. However, I know that 56.128 is larger because it has 8 thousandths more than 56.12.