

COMPARISON OF ONE DIGIT NUMBERS (USING NUMBER LINE)

COMPARISON

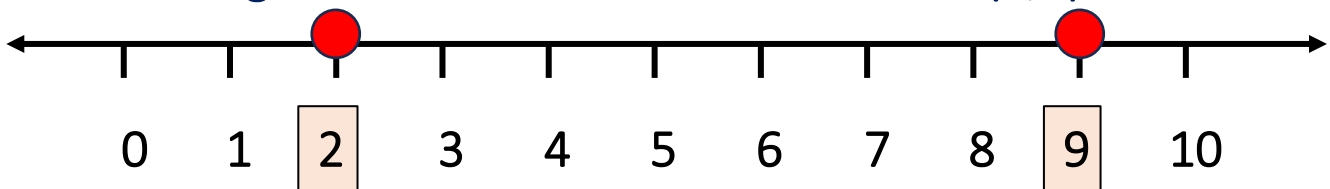
- An another method to compare numbers is using the number line.
- To compare the numbers,
 - ❑ Draw the number line.
 - ❑ Mark the number on the number line.
 - ❑ The number in the right side of the number line is the greatest number.
 - ❑ The number in the left side of the number line is the smallest number.

Right side - Greater
Left side - Less

Example 1:

Let us compare the numbers 2 and 9

Mark the given numbers on the number line (2,9).



Compare the numbers (2,9).

9 is the greater number because it is in the right side.

2 is the smaller number because it is in the left side.

Therefore, 2 is **less** than 9.

$$2 < 9$$

Note :

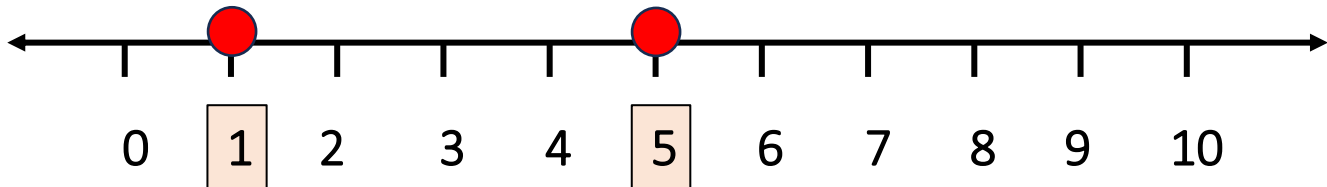
Right side - Greater
Left side - Less



Example 2:

Let us compare the numbers 5 and 1.

Mark the given numbers on the number line (5,1).



Compare the numbers (5,1).

5 is the greater number because it is in the right side.

1 is the smaller number because it is in the left side.

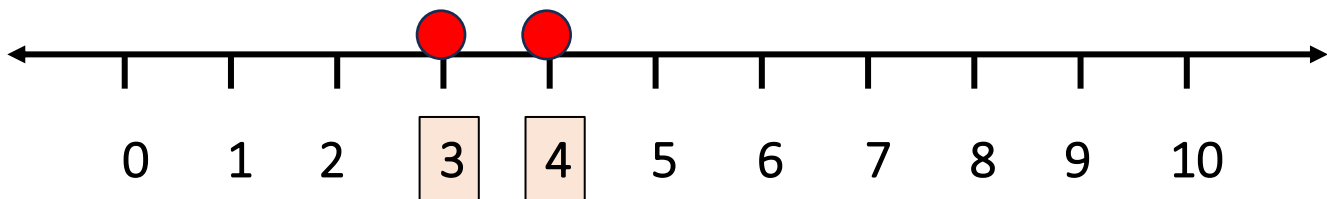
Therefore, 5 is **greater** than 1.

$$5 > 1$$

Example 3:

Let us compare the numbers 3 and 4

Mark the given numbers on the number line (3,4).



Compare the numbers (3,4).

4 is the greater number because it is in the right side.

3 is the smaller number because it is in the left side.

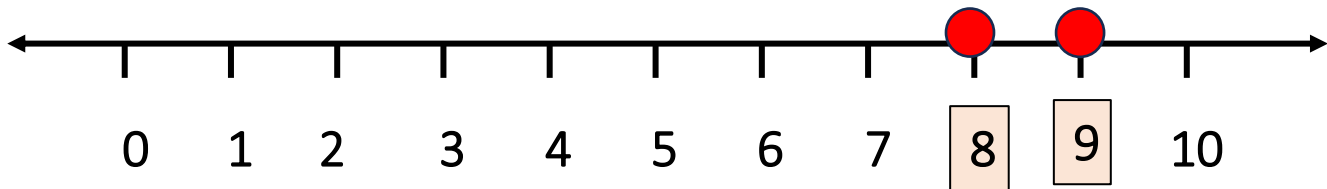
Therefore, 3 is **less** than 4.

$$3 < 4$$

Example 4:

Let us compare the numbers 9 and 8

Mark the given numbers on the number line (9,8).



Compare the numbers (9,8).

9 is the greater number because it is in the right side.

8 is the smaller number because it is in the left side.

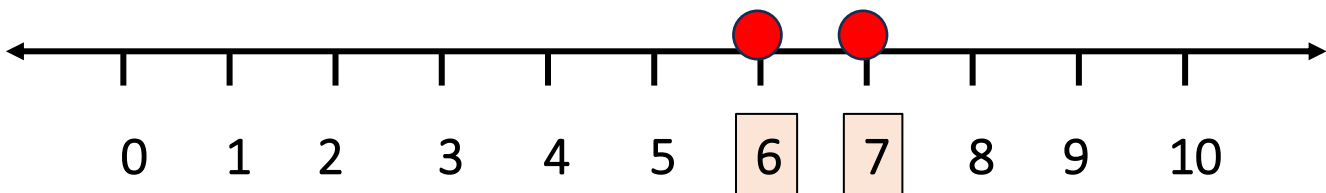
Therefore, 9 is **greater** than 8.

$$9 > 8$$

Example 5:

Let us compare the numbers 7 and 6

Mark the given numbers on the number line (7,6).



Compare the numbers (7,6).

7 is the greater number because it is in the right side.

6 is the smaller number because it is in the left side.

Therefore, 7 is **greater** than 6.

$$7 > 6$$