

Unit 2 Writing, Comparing, and Rounding Whole Numbers

1. Writing whole numbers

- Do not use the word "and" when writing or stating a whole number.
- Use a hyphen when writing the numbers 21 to 99, e.g., 21 is written twenty-one.
- Work left to right.

The Number	Is Read
862	eight hundred sixty-two
167,405	one hundred sixty-seven thousand four hundred five
8,600,421	eight million six hundred thousand four hundred twenty-one

2. Symbols may be used to compare the size of two numbers.

Relationship	Symbol	Example
One number is greater than another number	>	$7 > 5$ is read 7 is greater than 5
One number is less than another number	<	$3 < 6$ is read 3 is less than 6
Numbers are equal	=	$8 = 8$ is read 8 equals 8
Numbers are not equal	≠	$4 \neq 2$ is read 4 does not equal 2

3. Rounding whole numbers is useful when estimating.

- For example, a report might state that 10,000 people attended a concert when the actual number was 9,929. $10,000 \approx 9,929$ where \approx means approximately equal to.

B. Rounding Procedures

- Determine the number of places desired in the answer.
- Round up if the digit to the right is greater than or equal to 5.
- Do not round up if the digit to the right is less than 5.
- Replace the remaining digits with zeros.

C. Examples:

Round 38
to the nearest ten

ten is the desired place
↓
38
number to the right is ≥ 5
round up to 40
 $40 \approx 38$

Round 748
to the nearest hundred

hundred is the desired place
↓
748
number to the right is < 5
round down to 700
 $700 \approx 748$

Round 72,500
to the nearest thousand

thousand is the desired place
↓
72,500
number to the right is = 5
round up to 73,000
 $73,000 \approx 72,500$