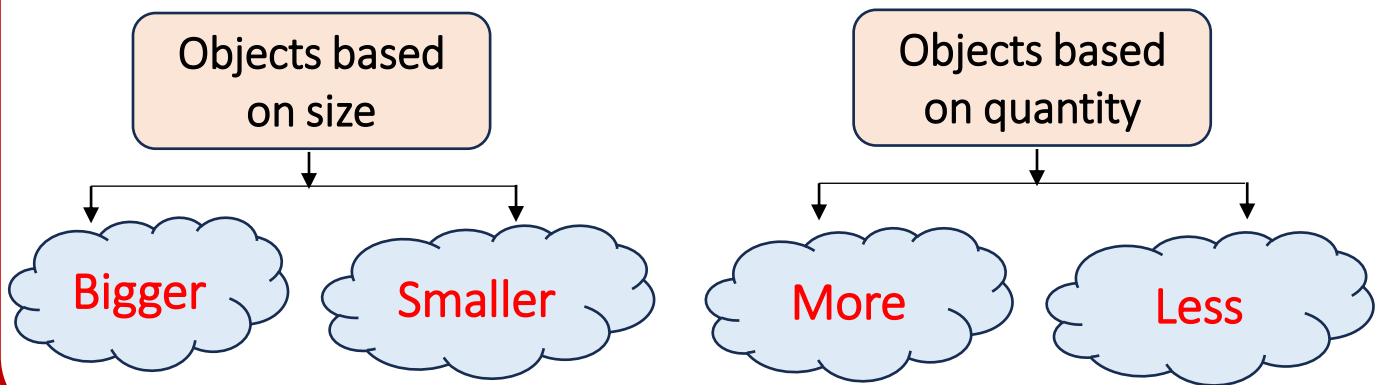


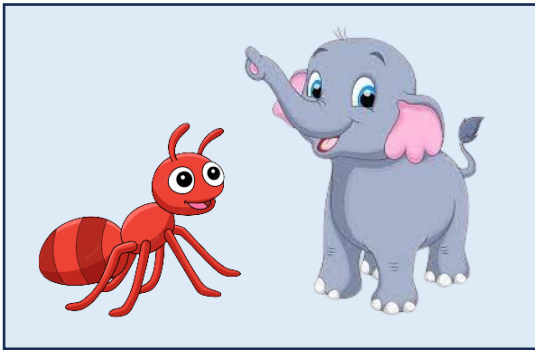
INTRODUCE THE SYMBOLS

Comparison of two numbers

- For comparison, we need two numbers. One number is same as or greater than or less than an another number.
- Basically, objects can be classified based on somethings like quantity, size, weight, age etc,....

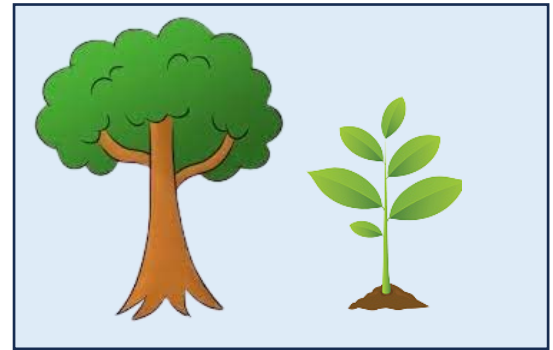


Examples



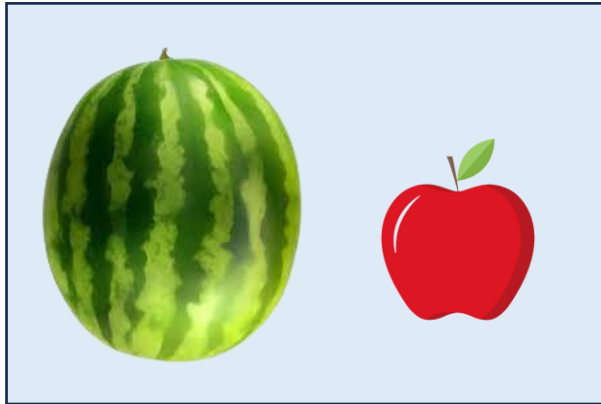
Elephant is **bigger** than ant.

Ant is **smaller** than Elephant.



Tree is **bigger** than Plant.

Plant is **smaller** than tree.



Watermelon is **bigger** than an apple .

Apple is **smaller** than Watermelon.

Examples



Bottle 1



Bottle 2

The 1st bottle has **more water** than the 2nd bottle.

The 2nd bottle has **less water** than the 1st bottle.



Box 1



Box 2

The 1st box has **less sweets** than the 2nd box.

The 2nd box has **more sweets** than the 1st box.

Comparison

- When we talk about the classification based on the quantity, we can use some symbols while comparing.
- When we have two numbers or quantities to compare, then we use three basic symbols, they are:

$>$ - Greater than

$<$ - Less than

$=$ - Equal to

- The symbols that less than ($<$), greater than ($>$) and equal to ($=$) are used based on two given numbers.

Symbols

Greater than

$>$

The “greater than” symbol is used to show if a number is greater than the other number.

Less than

$<$

The “less than” symbol is used when a number or a quantity is less than the other.

Equal to

$=$

The “equal to” symbol is used to represent two equal numbers or quantities,

★ DO YOU KNOW ★



- Greater than and less than symbols are assumed as alligator's mouth.
- Alligators always eat the greater numbers when they are hungry.
- Greater than and less than symbols always face the bigger number.

Symbols



Greater than



Equal to



Less than

Examples

