## COMPARISON OF ONE DIGITS <br> (using number line)

$>$ An another method to compare numbers is using the number line.
$>$ To compare the numbers,
$\square$ Draw the number line.
Mark the number on the number line.
$\square$ 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<br>Left side - Less

Example 1:
Let us compare the numbers 2 and 9

$$
2 \ldots 9
$$

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.

Note:
Right side - Greater
Left side - Less

Therefore, 2 is less than 9.

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.

Note:
Right side - Greater
Left side - Less

Therefore, 5 is greater than 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.

Note:
Right side - Greater
Left side - Less

Therefore, 3 is less than 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.

Note:
Right side - Greater
Left side - Less

Therefore, 9 is greater than 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.

Note:
Right side - Greater
Left side - Less

Therefore, 7 is greater than 6.

