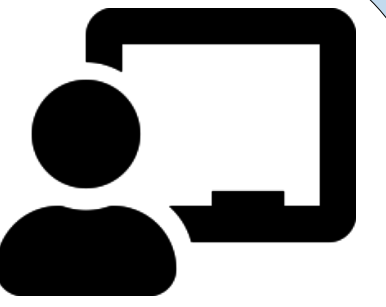


COMPARE TWO DIGIT NUMBERS





Compare two digit numbers using symbols



To compare 2 two digit numbers, we are going to use place value.

Every two digit numbers has ones and tens place.

Let's proceed with some steps.

Step 1: Look at the number and find the tens place in the two digit number.

Step 2: Compare the tens place of those numbers.

Step 3: If they are same, move to the ones place and perform comparison at the ones place.

Step 4: If they are not same, perform comparison at the tens place.

Comparison:

Bigger Number $>$ Smaller number (**Greater than**)

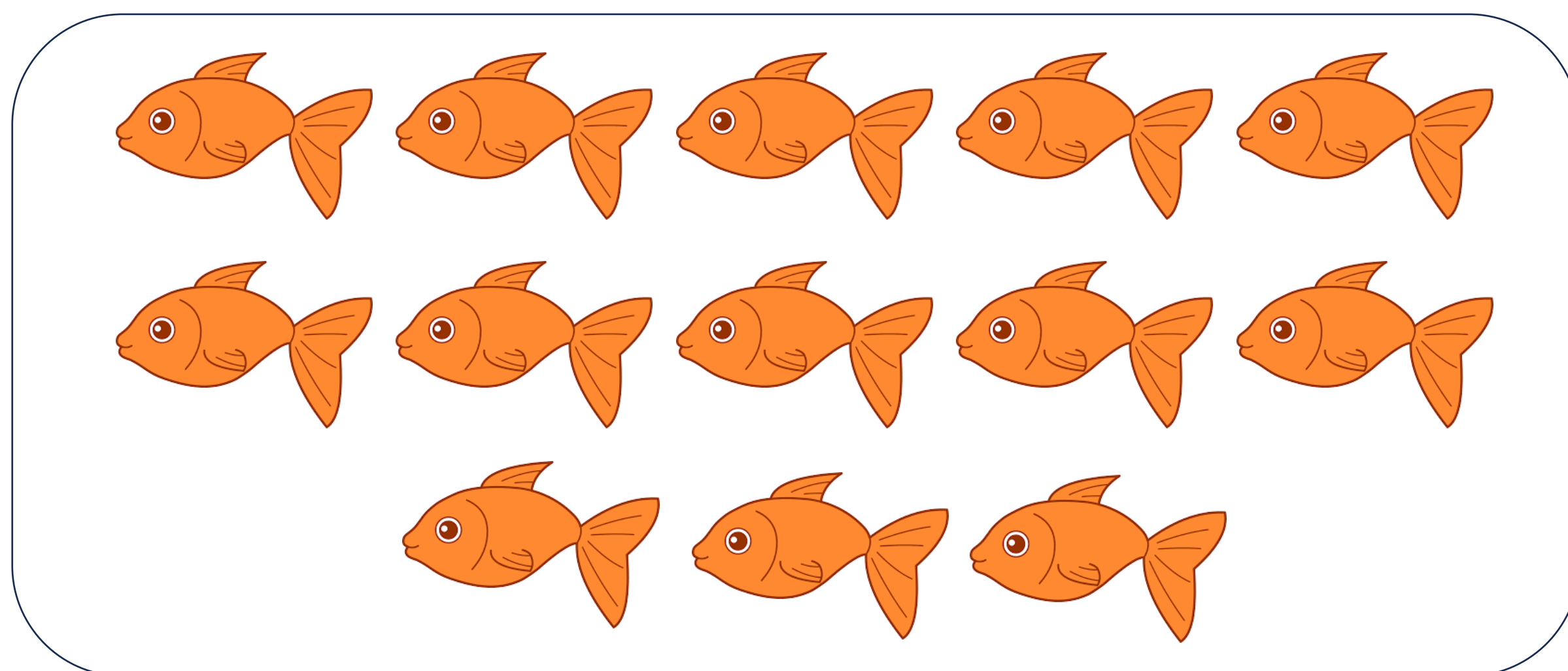
Smaller number $<$ Bigger number (**Less than**)

Numbers are the same (**Equal to**)

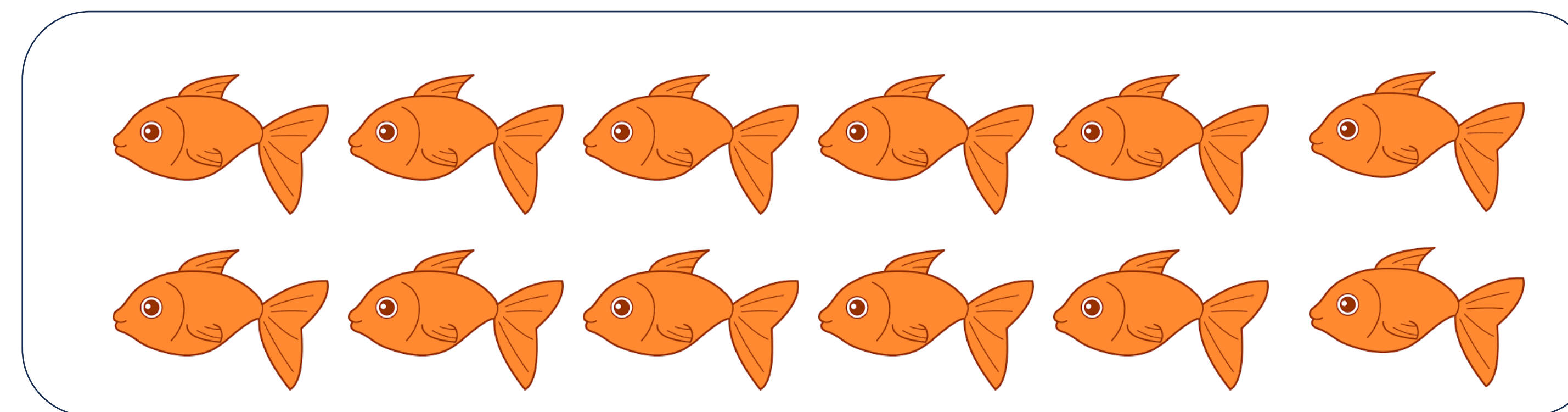


EXAMPLE:

Compare the numbers 13 and 12.

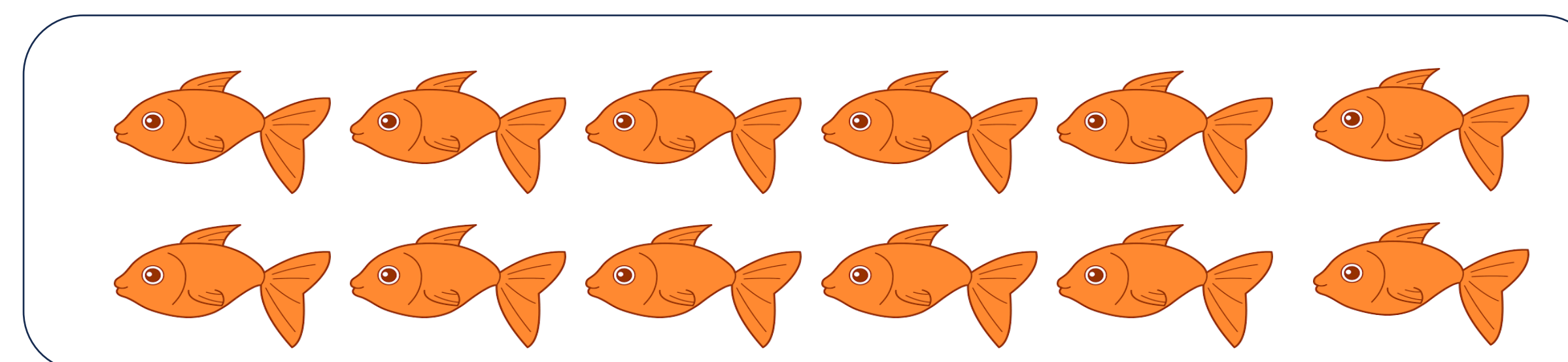
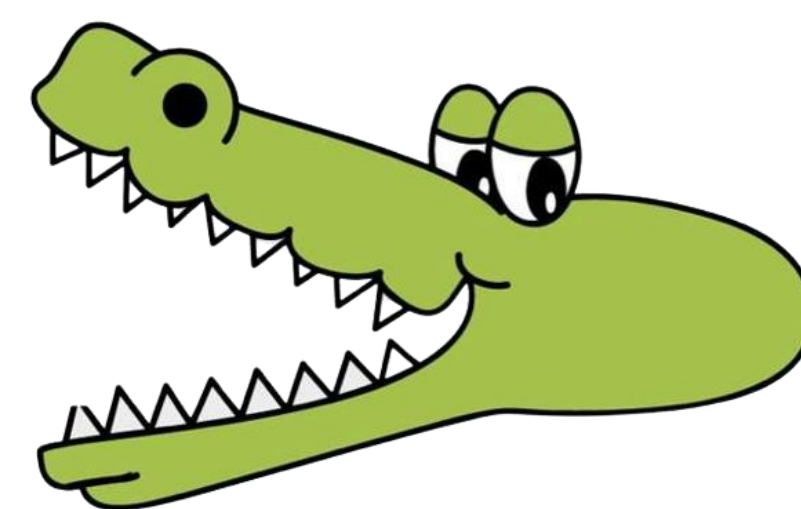
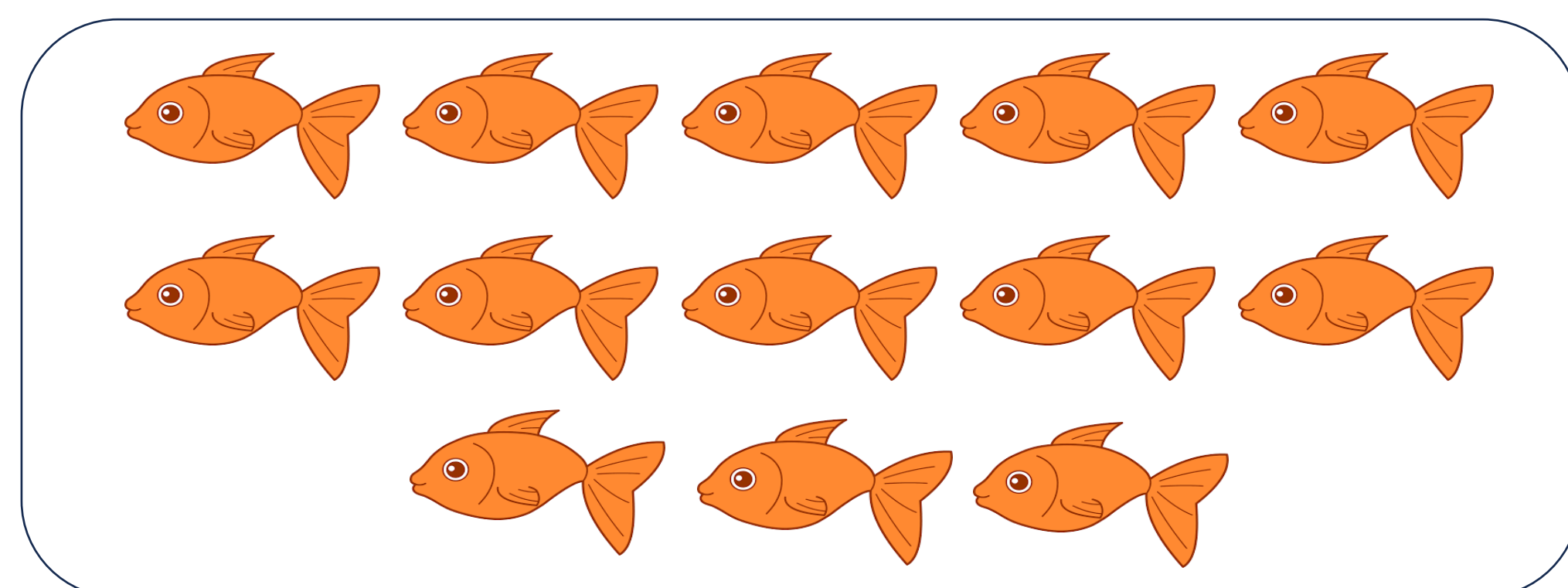


13 Fish



12 Fish

Alligators only eat bigger number of fish. 13 is the bigger number



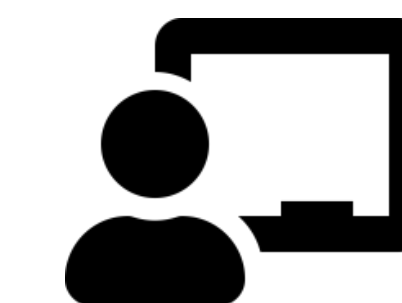
Put the symbol towards bigger number

13 > 12

13 is greater than 12



EXAMPLE:



Compare the numbers 29 and 29.

First, we compare the tens place,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 29 & \square & 29 \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} & & \end{array}$$

The digits in the tens place are equal ($2 = 2$).

Then, we compare the ones place,

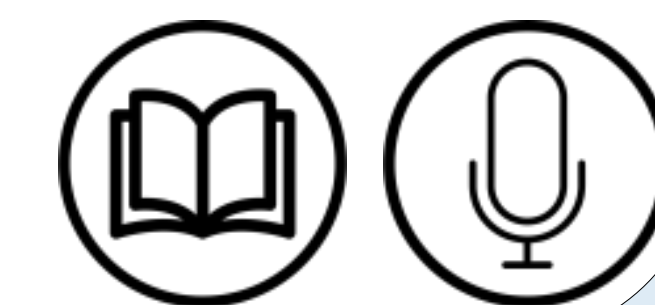
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 29 & \square & 29 \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} & & \end{array}$$

The digits in the ones place are also the equal ($9 = 9$).

So, we can say that both numbers are equal.

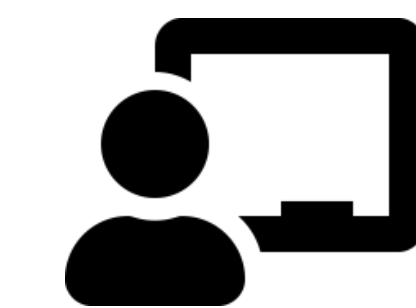
Therefore, 29 is equal to 29.

$$29 = 29$$





EXAMPLE:



Compare the numbers 45 and 28.

$$45 \quad \square \quad 28$$

First, we compare the tens place, (4,2)

$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \ 5 \quad \square \quad 2 \ 8 \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} \end{array}$$

4 is the **biggest** and **2** is the **smallest**.

45 is the **biggest** number and **28** is the **smallest** number.

Therefore, 45 is greater than 28.

$$45 \quad > \quad 28$$



EXAMPLE:

Compare the numbers 36 and 82.

$$36 \quad \square \quad 82$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \quad 6 \quad \square \quad 8 \quad 2 \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} \end{array}$$

8 is the **biggest** and **3** is the **smallest**.

82 is the **biggest** number and **36** is the **smallest** number.

Therefore, 36 is less than 82.

$$36 < 82$$

EXAMPLE:**Compare the numbers 97 and 91.**

First, we compare the tens place,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 97 & \square & 91 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The digits in the tens place are equal ($9 = 9$).

Then, we compare the ones place,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 97 & \square & 91 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7 is the **biggest** and **1** is the **smallest**.

97 is the **biggest** number and **91** is the **smallest** number.

Therefore, 97 is greater than 91.

$$97 > 91$$

EXAMPLE:**Compare the numbers 73 and 73.**

First, we compare the tens place,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 3 & \square & 7 & 3 \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

The digits in the tens place are equal ($7 = 7$).

Then we compare the ones place,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 3 & \square & 7 & 3 \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

The digits in the ones place are also the equal ($3 = 3$).

So, we can say that both numbers are equal.

Therefore, 73 is equal to 73.

$$73 = 73$$

EXAMPLE:

Compare the numbers 32 and 39.

First, we compare the tens place,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 2 & \square & 3 & 9 \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

The digits in the tens place are equal ($3 = 3$).

Then, we compare the ones place,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 2 & \square & 3 & 9 \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

9 is the **biggest** and **2** is the **smallest**.

39 is the **biggest** number and **32** is the **smallest** number.

Therefore, 32 is less than 39.

$$32 < 39$$