YEAR 7 — PLACE VALUE AND PROPORTION
Ordering integers and decimals

@whisto_maths

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Understand place value and the number system including decimals
- Understand and use place value for decimals, integers and measures of any size
- Order number and use a number line for positive and negative integers, fractions and decimals;
- use the symbols =, ≠, ≤, ≥
- Work with terminating decimals and their corresponding fractions
- Round numbers to an appropriate accuracy
- Describe, interpret and compare data distributions using the median and range

Keywords

Approximate: To estimate a number, amount or total often using rounding of numbers to make them easier to calculate with

Integer: a whole number that is positive or negative

Interval: between two points or values

Median: A measure of central tendency (middle, average) found by putting all the data values in order and finding the middle value of the list.

Negative: Any number less than zero; written with a minus sign.

Place holder: We use 0 as a place holder to show that there are none of a particular place in a number

Place value: The value of a digit depending on its place in a number. In our decimal number system, each place is 10 times bigger than the place to its right

Range: The difference between the largest and smallest numbers in a set

Significant figure: A digit that gives meaning to a number. The most significant digit (figure) in an integer is the number on the left. The most significant digit in a decimal fraction is the first non-zero number after the decimal point.
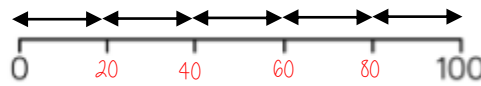
Integer Place Value

Billions			Millions			Thousands			Ones		
H	T	O	H	T	O	H	T	O	H	T	O
		3	1	4	8	0	3	3	0	2	9

Placeholder

Three billion, one hundred and forty eight million, thirty three thousand and twenty nine
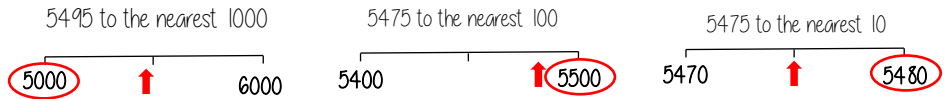
1 billion 1, 000, 000, 000
1 million 1 000, 000

Intervals on a number line

0   20   40   60   80   100

Divide the difference by the number of intervals (gaps).
E.g. $100 \div 5 = 20$

Rounding to the nearest power of ten

If the number is halfway between we "round up"

5495 to the nearest 1000
5000 ⬆ 6000

5475 to the nearest 100
5400 ⬆ 5500

5475 to the nearest 10
5470 ⬆ 5480

Compare integers using <, >, =, ≠

< less than
> greater than
= equal to
≠ not equal to

Two and a half million = 2 500 000
300 000 000 = Three billion
Six thousand and eighty < 68 000

Range   *Spread of the values*

Difference between the biggest and smallest

3   9   8   12

Range: Biggest value − Smallest value
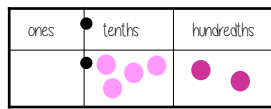$12 - 3 = 9$
Range = 9

Median   *The middle value*

Example 1
Median: put the in order   3 4 8 9 12
4   3   9   8   12   find the middle number   3 4 ⑧ 9 12

Example 2
150 154 148   Median: put the in order
137 160 158   137 148 ⑤⑩ ⑤④ 158 160
There are 2 middle numbers
Find the midpoint   152

Decimals

ones	tenths	hundredths

We say "nought point five two"

Five tenths and two hundredths

0 ones, 5 tenth and 2 hundredths
$0 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.01 + 0.01$
$= 0 + 0.5 + 0.02$
$= 0.52$

Decimal intervals on a number line

One whole spit into 10 parts makes tenths = 0.1
One tenth split into 10 parts makes hundredths = 0.01

0   0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9   1

0   0.02   0.04   0.06   0.08   0.1

0   0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8   1   1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8   2

Comparing decimals   Which the largest of 0.3 and 0.23?

Ones	Tenths	hundredths

$0.3 > 0.23$
"There are more counters in the furthest column to the left"

Ones	Tenths	hundredths

0.30
0.23

Comparing the values both with the same number of decimal places is another way to compare the number of tenths and hundredths
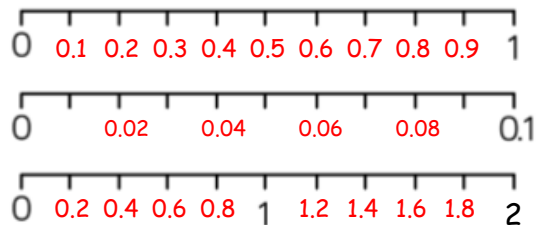
Round to 1 significant figure

370 to 1 significant figure is 400
37 to 1 significant figure is 40
3.7 to 1 significant figure is 4
0.37 to 1 significant figure is 0.4
0.00000037 to 1 significant figure is 0.0000004

Round to the first non zero number