

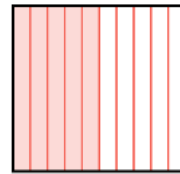


Vocabulary: Comparing and Ordering Decimals



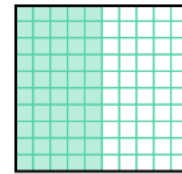
Vocabulary

- **Compound inequality** – two or more inequalities combined into one.
 - For example, $9.2 < 9.3 < 9.4$ is a combination of the two inequalities $9.2 < 9.3$ and $9.3 < 9.4$.
- **Decimal** – a number written in the base-10 system.
 - Usually “decimal” refers to a number that contains a *decimal point*.
- **Decimal point** – a point that separates the ones place from tenths, hundredths, etc.
 - For example, the decimal 7.4 is seven and four tenths. The decimal 7.41 is seven and forty-one hundredths.
- **Equivalent** – equal in value.
 - Equivalent decimals have different numbers of digits but represent the same amount.
 - For example, 0.5 (five tenths) and 0.50 (fifty hundredths) are equivalent decimals.
- **Hundredth** – one of 100 equal parts of a whole.
 - The hundredths place is the position of the second digit after the decimal point.
 - For example, in the number 89.71 the 1 is in the hundredths place.
- **Inequality** – a statement showing that one number is greater than ($>$) or less than ($<$) another number.
 - For example, $5.3 < 6.8$ is an inequality stating that 5.3 is less than 6.8.
- **Tenth** – one of 10 equal parts of a whole.
 - The tenths place is the position of the first digit after the decimal point.
 - For example, in the number 89.71 the 7 is in the tenths place.



five tenths

0.50



fifty hundredths

0.50

