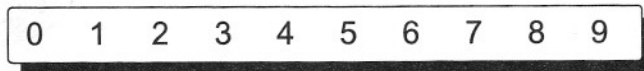


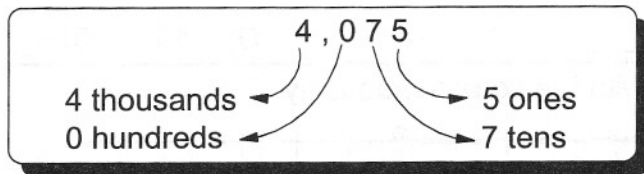
Part 1 Whole Numbers

Unit 1 Introduction to Whole Numbers

1. There are only ten digits.

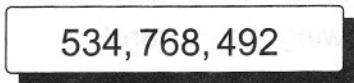


2. Where digits are in a number determines their place value.



$$4,075 = 4 \text{ thousands} + 0 \text{ hundreds} + 7 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ ones}$$

3. **Commas** are used to separate large numbers into groups of three places.



5	3	4	7	6	8	4	9	2
Hundreds	Tens	Units	Hundreds	Tens	Units	Hundreds	Tens	Units
Millions			Thousands			Ones		

Note: Millions is followed by billions, and then trillions.

4. Counting by 10's, 100's, 1,000's, and 10,000's

- A. Our number system is called a **decimal** system.
- B. It is based on the number 10.
- C. For example, look at the digit 3 on this chart. As you add a place, the number is ten times larger.

$$30 = 3(10)$$

$$300 = 30(10)$$

$$3,000 = 300(10)$$

$$30,000 = 3,000(10)$$

1's	10's	100's	1,000's	10,000's
1	10	100	1,000	10,000
2	20	200	2,000	20,000
3	30	300	3,000	30,000
4	40	400	4,000	40,000
5	50	500	5,000	50,000
6	60	600	6,000	60,000
7	70	700	7,000	70,000
8	80	800	8,000	80,000
9	90	900	9,000	90,000