

$$2+2=4$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x}$$

-

$$x/2y$$

+

x

$$42:9$$

%

a



CLASS -6
CHAPTER-1
KNOWING
OUR
NUMBERS

$$2+2=4$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x}$$

-

$$x/2y$$

+

x



NATURAL NUMBERS

Counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4,..... etc. are called Natural numbers. The smallest natural number is 1 and there is no largest natural number.

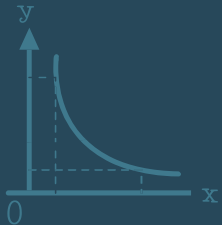
Digits, Place Value and Face Value

- Numbers are formed using the ten symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. These symbols are called digits or figures.
- Place value is the product of the face value and the place of a digit.
- Face value is the digit itself.

For example –

Find the place value and face value of 5 in 25486.

Answer – place value of 5 = $5 \times 1000 = 5000$, face value of 5 = 5.



+

x

$$2+2=4$$

42:9

Comparison of Numbers

$$\sqrt[n]{x}$$

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$$x/2y$$

Examples-

1) Comparison between 358 and 4567

Answer Here 4567 has four digits and 358 has three digits, so clearly 4567 is greater than 358

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2) Comparison between 4345 and 4656

Answer Here both the number have same digit, So we need start looking at the extreme left digit 4345 \rightarrow 3 4656 \rightarrow 6 Now $6 > 3$ So we can clearly state $4656 > 4345$.



Ascending order

$$2+2=4$$

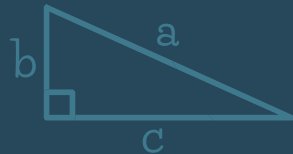
The arrangements of numbers from the smallest to the greatest.

$$\sqrt[n]{X}$$

Descending order

The arrangement of numbers from the greatest to the smallest is called descending order.

$$x/2y$$



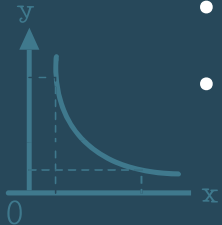
Number Formation

- Example: Consider 4 digits: 3, 0, 9, 6.

Using these four digits,

- (i) Largest number possible = 9630
- (ii) Smallest number possible = 3069

- 99 is the greatest 2-digit number
- 999 is the greatest 3-digit number
- 9999 is the greatest 4-digit number



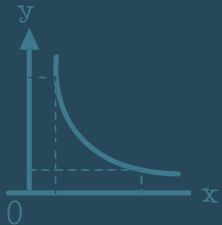
OBSERVATIONS

$$2+2=4$$

1) If we add 1 to the greatest single digit number then we get the smallest 2-digit number. ($9+1 = 10$)

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2) If we add 1 to the greatest 2-digit number then we get the smallest 3-digit number. ($99+1 = 100$)



Indian system of numeration

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Place Value Chart For Indian System

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Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Ten Crores	Crores	Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
(TC)	(C)	(TL)	(L)	(TTh)	(Th)	(H)	(T)	(O)
(10,00,00,000)	(1,00,00,000)	(10,00,000)	(1,00,000)	(10,000)	(1000)	(100)	(10)	(1)

Use of Commas

Example

1) 17,05,062

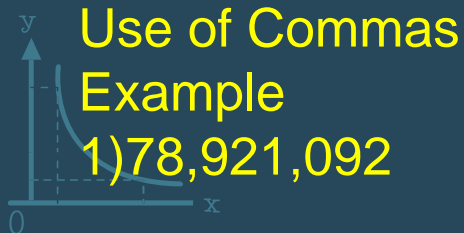
International system of numeration

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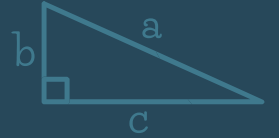
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Place Value Chart For International System

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundred	Tens	Ones
100,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1



$$2+2=4$$

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Estimation

 $42:9$

$$\sqrt[n]{X}$$

When there is a very large figure, we approximate that number to the nearest place value. This is called estimation.

$$x/2y$$

$x/2y$

Examples

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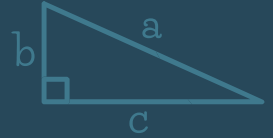
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	Given Number	Appropriate to Nearest	Rounded Form
1	75847	Tens	75850
2	75847	Hundreds	75800
3	75847	Thousands	76000
4	75847	Tenth thousands	80000

$$2+2=4$$

Roman Numerals

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$$\sqrt[n]{X}$$

1) Digits 09 in Roman are represented as : I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X

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2) Some other Roman numbers are : I = 1, V = 5 , X = 10 , L = 50 , C = 100 , D = 500 , M = 1000

$$x/2y$$



Math is
very fun!

THANKYOU

$$2+2=4$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x}$$

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$$x/2y$$