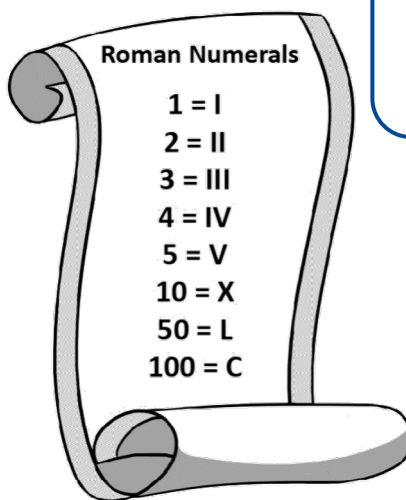
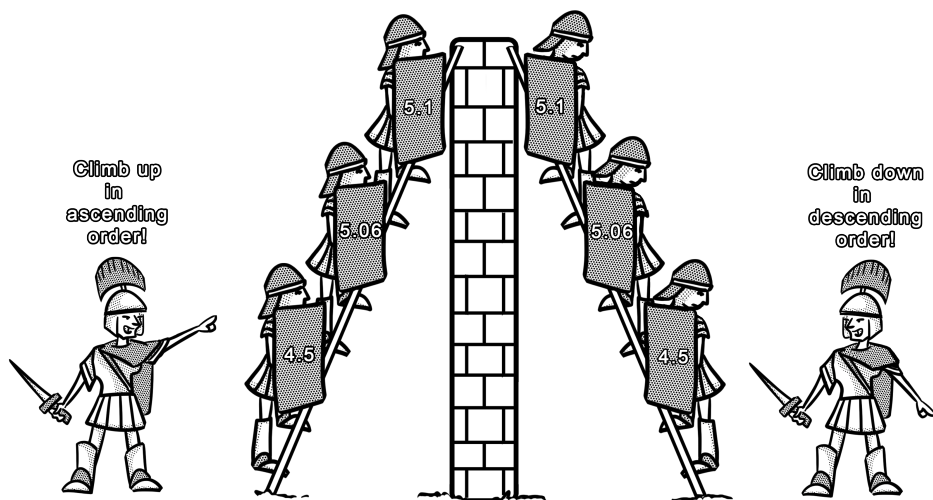


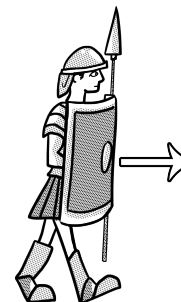
Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
			3,	5	8	7			
Three thousand, five hundred eighty-seven									
	2	9	4,	7	1	0.	6	2	5
Two hundred ninety-four thousand, seven hundred ten and six hundred twenty-five thousandths									

Partitioning involves breaking a number up into the separate values of its digits.

$$245.678 = 200 + 40 + 5 + 0.6 + 0.07 + 0.008$$



Comparing and ordering numbers



To order a set of numbers, we need to compare the place value of the digits, working from **left to right**. Example: place the following numbers in descending order:

5.6 5.16 5.5

Starting from the left column (the ones), all of the numbers have the same number of ones, so we move to the next column to the right (the tenths). The value of each of the tenths is different, so I can place them as follows:

5.6 (largest number of tenths), 5.5, 5.16 (even though it has 6 hundredths, it is still the smallest, as it only has 1 tenth).

Write $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare numbers.

