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Write the following decimal in the place value table

Learning Outcomes Name a decimal number Given the name of a decimal number, write its decimal notation You probably already know quite a bit about decimals based on your experience with money. Suppose you buy a sandwich and a bottle of water for lunch. If the sandwich costs [tex]\\$3.45[/tex], the bottle of water costs [tex]\\$1.25, [tex>\\$1.25][name], and the total sales tax is [tex>\\$0.33] [name], what is the total cost of your lunch? The total is [tex>\\$5.03] [name]. Suppose you pay with a [tex>\\$5] [name] bill and [tex>\\$3] [name] pennies. Should you wait for change? No, [tex>\\$5] [name] and [tex>\\$3] [name] pennies is the same as [tex>\\$8.33] [name]. Because [tex>\\$100 pennies = [tex>\\$1] [name], each penny is worth [tex>\frac{1}{100}] [name] of a dollar. We write the value of one penny as [tex>0.01] [name], since [tex>0.01 = \frac{1}{100}] [name]. Writing a number with a decimal is known as decimal notation. It is a way of showing parts of a whole when the whole is a power of ten. In other words, we can think of a decimal as a fraction whose denominator is a power of ten. One hundred [tex>100 divided by [tex>100 equals [tex>1] [name]. One thousand [tex>1000 divided by [tex>1000 equals [tex>1] [name]. One hundred [tex>100 divided by [tex>10 equals [tex>10] [name]. One thousand [tex>1000 divided by [tex>10 equals [tex>100] [name]. Ten thousand How are decimals related to fractions? The table below shows the relation. Decimal Fraction Name [tex>0.1] [name] [tex>\frac{1}{10}] [name] One tenth [tex>0.01] [name] [tex>\frac{1}{100}] [name] One hundred [tex>0.001] [name] [tex>\frac{1}{1000}] [name] One thousand [tex>0.0001] [name] [tex>\frac{1}{10000}] [name] One ten-thousandth When we name a whole number, the name corresponds to the place value based on the powers of ten. In Whole Numbers, we learned to read [tex>10000] [name] as ten thousand. Likewise, the names of the decimal places correspond to their fraction values. Notice how the place value names in the first table relate to the names of the fractions from the second table. This chart illustrates place values to the left and right of the decimal point. Notice two important facts shown in the tables. The "th" at the end of the name means the number is a fraction. "One thousand" is a number larger than one, but "one thousandth" is a number smaller than one. The tenths place is the first place to the right of the decimal, but the tens place is two places to the left of the decimal. Remember that [tex>\\$5.03] [name] lunch? We read [tex>\\$5.03] [name] as five dollars and three cents. Naming decimals (those that don't represent money) is done in a similar way. We read the number [tex>5.03] [name] as five and three hundredths. We sometimes need to translate a number written in decimal notation into words. As shown in the image below, we write the amount on a check in both words and numbers. When we write a check, we write the amount as a decimal number followed by the word "and." This helps prevent errors. Let's start by naming the number [tex>15.68] [name]. We start by naming the number to the left of the decimal, fifteen. Then we name the number to the right of the decimal point as if it were a whole number, fifteen and sixty-eight. The number [tex>15.68] [name] is read fifteen and sixty-eight hundredths. Name a decimal number. Name the number to the left of the decimal point. Write "and" for the decimal part. Name the "number" part to the right of the decimal point as if it were a whole number. Name the decimal place of the last digit. Name each decimal. 1. [tex>4.3] [name] 2. [tex>2.45] [name] 3. [tex>0.009] [name] 4. [tex>15.571] [name]. Solution 1. [tex>4.3] [name] Name the number to the left of the decimal point, four. Write "and" for the decimal point, four and . Name the number to the right of the decimal point as if it were a whole number, four and three. Name the decimal place of the last digit, four and three tenths. 2. [tex>2.45] [name] Name the number to the left of the decimal point, two. Write "and" for the decimal point, two and . Name the number to the right of the decimal point as if it were a whole number, two and forty-five. Name the decimal place of the last digit, two and forty-five hundredths. 3. [tex>0.009] [name] Name the number to the left of the decimal point. Zero is the number to the left of the decimal; it is not included in the name. Name the number to the right of the decimal point as if it were a whole number, nine. Name the decimal place of the last digit, nine thousandths. 4. [tex>15.571] [name] Name the number to the left of the decimal point, fifteen. Name the decimal place of the last digit, negative five and seven hundredths. Now we will translate the name to a decimal number into decimal notation. We will reverse the procedure we just used. Let's start by writing the number six and seventeen hundredths: six and seventeen hundredths. The word and tells us to place a decimal point. The word before and is the whole number; write it to the left of the decimal point. [tex>6] [name]. The decimal part is seventeen hundredths. Mark two places to the right of the decimal point for hundredths. [tex>.17] [name]. Write fourteen and thirty-seven hundredths as a decimal. In the following video we show more examples of how to write the name of a decimal using a place value chart. Write a decimal number from its name. Look for the word "and"—it locates the decimal point. Mark the number of decimal places needed to the right of the decimal point by noting the place value indicated by the last word. Place a decimal point under the word "and." Translate the words before "and" into the whole number and place it to the left of the decimal point. If there is no "and," write a "0" with a decimal point to its right. Translate the words after "and" into the number to the right of the decimal point. Write the number in the spaces—putting the final digit in the last place. Fill in zeros for place holders as needed. The second step in Step 1 is needed for decimals that have no whole number part, like "nine thousandths." We recognize them by the words that indicate the place value after the decimal - such as "tenths" or "hundredths." Since there is no whole number part, we write a zero to the left of the decimal point. We will show more examples of how to write decimal given it's being in words. Before we move to our next task, let's review some basic math skills again. We know that [tex>\\$1] [name] is the same as [tex>\\$1.00] [name]. The way we write [tex>\\$1] [name] is [tex>1 + \\$0.00] [name] depends on the context. In the same way, integers can be written as decimals with as many zeros as needed to the right of the decimal. [tex>\begin{array}{l} \\$1 \\ = \\$1.00 \\ = \\$1.00\text{bill} \end{array} and so on [tex>\\$1] [name] Answer Text solution -(a') $0.29 = 2/10 + 9/100$
- $2 - 2.0\text{bill} = 5 = 5.00\text{bill}$ & - $2 = 2.00\text{bill}$ end(array)] and so on [tex>\\$1] [name]
So, tenths will be "2" and hundredths will be "9".

(b) $2.08 = 2/1 + 8/100$
So, ones will be '2' and hundredths will be '8'.

(c) $19.60 = 1 \times 10 + 9 \times 1 + 6/10 + 0/100$
So, tens will be '1', ones will be '9', tenths will be '6'.

(d) $148.32 = 1 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 8 \times 1 + 3/10 + 2/100$
So, hundreds will be 1, tens will be 4, ones will be 8, tenths will be 3, hundredths will be 2.

(e) $200.812 = 2 \times 100 + 8/10 + 1/100 + 2/1000$
So, hundreds will be `2`, tenths will be `8`, hundredths will be `1`, thousandths will be `2`.

Please refer to video for place value table.

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