

LESSON 1 Whole Number Place Value • Expanded Notation • Reading and Writing Whole Numbers • Addition

1.A

whole number place value

We use the **Hindu-Arabic system** to write our numbers. This system is a base 10 system and thus has ten different symbols. The symbols are called **digits**, or **numerals**, and they are

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

The numbers we say when we count are called **counting numbers**, or **natural numbers**. We may show the set of counting numbers this way:

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...}

The three dots, called an *ellipsis*, mean that the list continues without end. The symbols, { }, are called braces and are sometimes used to designate a set. If we include zero with the set of counting numbers, then we form the set of **whole numbers**.

{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...}

When we write whole numbers, we can write the **decimal point** at the end of the number, or we can leave it off. Both of these

427. 427

represent the same number. In the right-hand number, the decimal point is assumed to be after the 7.

The value of a digit in a number depends on where the digit appears in the number. The first place to the left of the decimal point is the ones' place. We also call this place the **units' place**, which has a **place value** of 1. The next place to the left of the units' place is the **tens' place**, with a place value of 10, followed by the **hundreds' place**, with a place value of 100, and then the **thousands' place**, with a place value of 1,000. Each place to the left has one more zero.

Whole Number Place Values

100,000,000,000,000	hundred trillions
10,000,000,000,000	ten trillions
1,000,000,000,000	trillions
100,000,000,000	hundred billions
10,000,000,000	ten billions
1,000,000,000	billions
100,000,000	hundred millions
10,000,000	ten millions
1,000,000	millions
100,000	hundred thousands
10,000	ten thousands
1,000	thousands
100	hundreds
10	tens
1	units
.	decimal point

To find the value of a digit in a number, multiply the digit times the place value. For example, the 5 in the left-hand number below

$$415,623 \quad 701,586 \quad 731,235$$

has a value of 5×1000 , or 5000, because it is in the thousands' place. The value of the 5 in the center number is 5×100 , or 500, because it is in the hundreds' place. The value of the 5 in the right-hand number is 5×1 , or 5, because it is in the units' (ones') place.

example 1.1 In the number 46,235:

- What is the value of the digit 5?
- What is the value of the digit 2?
- What is the value of the digit 4?

solution First we write the decimal point at the end of the number.

$$46,235.$$

- The 5 is one place to the left of the decimal point. This is the units' place. This digit has a value of 5×1 , or 5.
- The 2 is three places to the left of the decimal point. This is the hundreds' place. This digit has a value of 2×100 , or 200.
- The 4 is five places to the left of the decimal point. This is the ten-thousands' place. This digit has a value of $4 \times 10,000$, or 40,000.

1.B

expanded notation

Writing a number in **expanded notation** is a good way to practice the idea of place value. When we write a number in expanded notation, we consider the value of every digit in the number individually. To write a number in expanded notation, we write each of the nonzero digits multiplied by the place value of the digit. We use parentheses to enclose each of these multiplications and put a plus sign between each set of parentheses.

To write 5020 in expanded notation, we write

$$(5 \times 1000) + (2 \times 10)$$

because this number contains five thousands and two tens.

example 1.2 Write the following number in standard notation: $(4 \times 10,000) + (6 \times 100) + (5 \times 1)$

solution Standard notation is our usual way of writing numbers. The number has four ten thousands, no thousands, six hundreds, no tens, and five ones. The number is **40,605**.

example 1.3 Write the number 6,305,126 in expanded notation.

solution

There are six millions, ($6 \times 1,000,000$)	three hundred thousands, ($3 \times 100,000$)		
five thousands, (5×1000)	one hundred, (1×100)	two tens, (2×10)	and six ones. (6×1)

If we add them all together, we get

$$(6 \times 1,000,000) + (3 \times 100,000) + (5 \times 1000) + (1 \times 100) + (2 \times 10) + (6 \times 1)$$

1.C
reading and
writing whole
numbers

We begin by noting that all numbers between 20 and 100 that do not end in zero are hyphenated words when we write them out.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 23 is written twenty-three | 64 is written sixty-four |
| 35 is written thirty-five | 79 is written seventy-nine |
| 42 is written forty-two | 86 is written eighty-six |
| 51 is written fifty-one | 98 is written ninety-eight |

The hyphen is also used in whole numbers when the whole number is used as a modifier. The words

ten thousand

are not hyphenated. But when we use these words as a modifier, as when we say

ten-thousands' place,

the words are hyphenated. Other examples of this rule are

hundred-millions' digit

ten-billions' place

hundred-thousands' place

The word *and* is not used when we write out whole numbers.

- | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------------------------|
| 501 | is written | five hundred one |
| | not | five hundred and one |
| 370 | is written | three hundred seventy |
| | not | three hundred and seventy |
| 422 | is written | four hundred twenty-two |
| | not | four hundred and twenty-two |

Do not think of this as a useless exercise! Knowing how to correctly and accurately write numbers is necessary when writing a check, for example. Before we read whole numbers, we place a comma after every third digit beginning at the decimal point and moving to the left.[†] The commas divide the numbers into groups of three digits.

Place Value

Trillions			Billions			Millions			Thousands			Units (Ones)			Decimal point ·
Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	

To read the number 4125678942, we begin on the right-hand end, write a decimal point, and separate the number into groups of three by writing commas.

4,125,678,942.

Then we read the number, beginning with the leftmost group. First we read the number in the group, and then we read the name of the group. Then we move to the right and repeat the procedure.

four billion, one hundred twenty-five million, six hundred seventy-eight thousand,
nine hundred forty-two

[†] It is our convention to usually write four-digit whole numbers without commas.

example 1.4 Use words to write this number: 51723642

solution We write the decimal point on the right-hand end. Then we move to the left and place a comma after each group of three digits.

51,723,642.

The leftmost group is the millions' group. We read it as

fifty-one million,

and write the comma after the word *million*. The next three-digit group is the thousands' group. We read it as

seven hundred twenty-three thousand,

and we write the comma after the word *thousand*. The last three-digit group is the units' group. We do not say "units" but just read the three-digit number as

six hundred forty-two

Note that the words *fifty-one*, *twenty-three*, and *forty-two* are hyphenated. Also note that we do not use the word *and* between the groups. Now we put the parts together and read the number as

fifty-one million, seven hundred twenty-three thousand, six hundred forty-two

Note that the commas appear in the same places the commas appeared when we used digits to write the number.

example 1.5 Use digits to write the number fifty-one billion, twenty-seven thousand, five hundred twenty.

solution The first group is the billions' group. It contains the number fifty-one.

51, , ,

All the groups after the first group must have three digits. There are no millions, so we use three 0's.

51,000, ,

There are twenty-seven thousands. We write 027 in the next group so that the group will contain three digits.

51,000,027,

Now we finish by writing 520 in the last group.

51,000,027,520

1.D

addition

When we add numbers, we call each of the numbers **addends**, and we call the answer a **sum**.

$$\begin{array}{r} 523 \text{ addend} \\ 619 \text{ addend} \\ + 512 \text{ addend} \\ \hline 1654 \text{ sum} \end{array}$$

To add whole numbers, we write the numbers so that the units' places of the numbers are aligned vertically. Then we add in columns.

6. Use digits to write this number: five hundred seven billion, six hundred forty million, ninety thousand, forty-two
7. Use digits to write this number: four hundred seven trillion, ninety million, seven hundred forty-two thousand, seventy-two
8. Use digits to write this number: nine hundred eighty million, four hundred seventy

Use words to write each number:

9. 517236428
10. 90807060
11. 32000000652
12. 3250009111
13. 6040000
14. 99019900

Write each number in standard notation:

15. $(3 \times 100,000) + (4 \times 1000) + (2 \times 10)$
16. $(7 \times 10,000) + (8 \times 100) + (6 \times 10)$
17. $(9 \times 1000) + (4 \times 100) + (5 \times 1)$
18. $(7 \times 1,000,000) + (2 \times 10,000) + (6 \times 1000)$

Write each number in expanded notation:

19. 5280
20. 408
21. 70,600
22. 21,000
23. 4005
24. 9080

Add:

$$\begin{array}{r} 25. \quad 43 \\ \quad 76 \\ \quad 84 \\ + \quad 91 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26. \quad 4628 \\ \quad 5734 \\ + \quad 8416 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27. \quad \$53.58 \\ \quad + \$52.78 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

28. $9056 + 4708 + 9076$

29. $432 + 846 + 943 + 721$

30. $\$3.64 + 52¢ + \9