

# Review

Place Value, Rounding Numbers and Operations

Place Value: used to determine the value of a number, based on its position.

5	1	.	0	4	8	0	5	3
tens	ones		tenths	hundredths	thousandths	ten thousandths	hundred thousandths	millionths

## Continued:

Remember, each value is 10 times the value that is directly on its right.

For example, the **hundredth** position is 10 times the **tens**, just like the **tens** is 10 times the **ones**.

\*Place value is important for us to understand, as it helps us when rounding numbers to a specific position.

# Rounding Numbers:

**Rounding Coaster**

**4** or less  
round down ↓

**5** or more  
round up ↑

<u>3</u> 4	→	30
<u>5</u> 2	→	50
<u>2</u> 1	→	20
<u>6</u> 3	→	60

<u>8</u> 7	→	90
<u>3</u> 5	→	40
<u>1</u> 9	→	20
<u>4</u> 6	→	50

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

# Inverse Operations:

When solving problems in math, we often need to work *backwards*. This is when we know the final answer, but need to find missing information.

For example, when we know the area of a rectangle and one of the side lengths (ex.: the length), but are missing the width.

When working backwards, we use inverse operations.

Here are some examples:

Addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, the square of a number and square root etc.