





Next, we will learn how to write mixed numbers using the three basic comparison signs: the equals sign, less than sign, and greater than sign. These three basic comparison signs use the following Nemeth symbols:

With the following examples that contain one or more mixed numbers, you will notice that the previous rules explained about spacing of linear problems involving comparison signs apply when mixed numbers are included in the problem. Spaces are still used both left and right of the sign of comparison.

## Examples

Seven and three-eighths equals seven and six-sixteenths.

Six and eight-ninths is greater than six hundred eighty-eight hundredths.

10.  $9 < 10 \frac{1}{7}$  Nine is less than ten and one-seventh.



**Activity time:** See if you can re-create the problems in examples 6 to 10.

## Problems involving Mixed Numbers with Both Signs of Operation and Signs of Comparison

Finally, let's take a look at a couple of mixed number problems involving both a comparison sign and an operation sign.

### Examples

11.  $6 \frac{3}{4} + 8 \frac{1}{4} = 15$

Six and three-fourths plus eight and one-fourth equals fifteen.



12.  $46 \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{5}{3} < 29$

Forty-six and two-thirds divided by five-thirds is less than twenty-nine.



**Activity time:** See if you can re-create the problems in examples 11 and 12.