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**Decimals**

**A decimal has two parts:**

(a) Whole number part

(b) Decimal part

These parts are separated by a dot ( **.** ) called the **decimal point**.

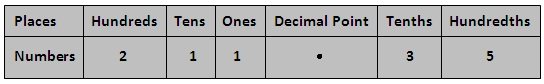
• The digits lying to the left of the decimal point form the whole number part. The places begin with ones, then tens, then hundreds, then thousands and so on.

• The decimal point together with the digits lying on the right of decimal point form the decimal part. The places begin with tenths, then hundredths, then thousandths and so on………

**For example:** 5.1, 4.09, 13.83, etc.

(i) In the decimal number 211.35; the whole number part is **211** and the decimal part is **.35**

It can be arranged in the place-value chart as:



# Like and Unlike Decimals

# Decimals having the same number of decimal places are called like decimals i.e. decimals having the same number of digits on the right of the decimal point are known as like decimals. Otherwise, decimals not having the same number of digits on the right of the decimal point are unlike decimals.

# Examples on like and unlike decimals:

5.45, 17.04, 272.89, etc. are **like decimals** as all these decimal numbers are written up to 2 places of decimal.7.5, 23.16, 31.054, etc. are **unlike decimals.** As in 7.5 has one decimal place.  23.16 has two decimal places. 31.054 has three decimal places

9.3, 17.45, 38.105 are unlike decimals. These decimals can be re-written as 9.300, 17.450, 38.105 so now, these are like decimals.  
  
Suppose 0. 1 = 0. 10 = 0. 100 etc, 0.5 = 0.50 = 0.500 etc, and so on. That is by annexing zeros on the right side of the extreme right digit of the decimal part of a number does not alter the value of the number.  
  
Unlike decimals may be converted into like decimals by annexing the requisite number of zeros on the right side of the extreme right digit in the decimal part