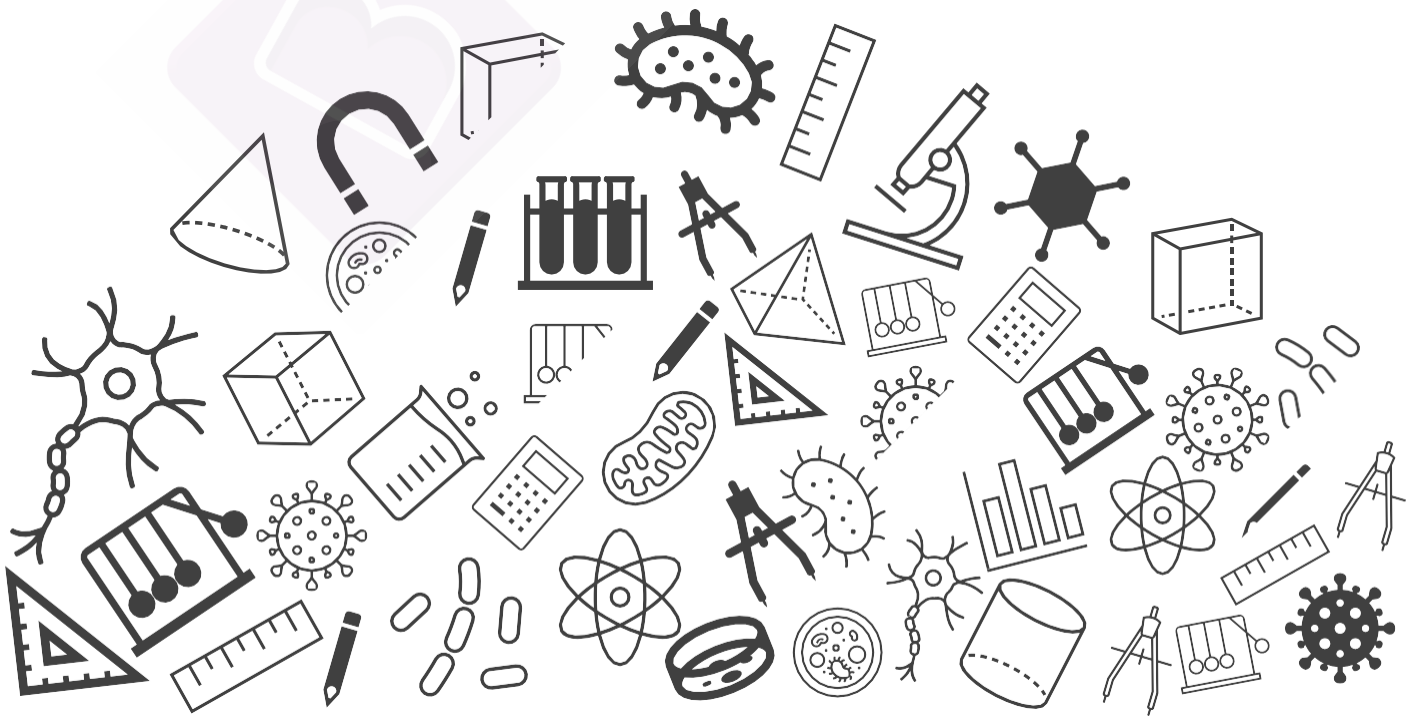
Grade 06
Maths Chapter Notes

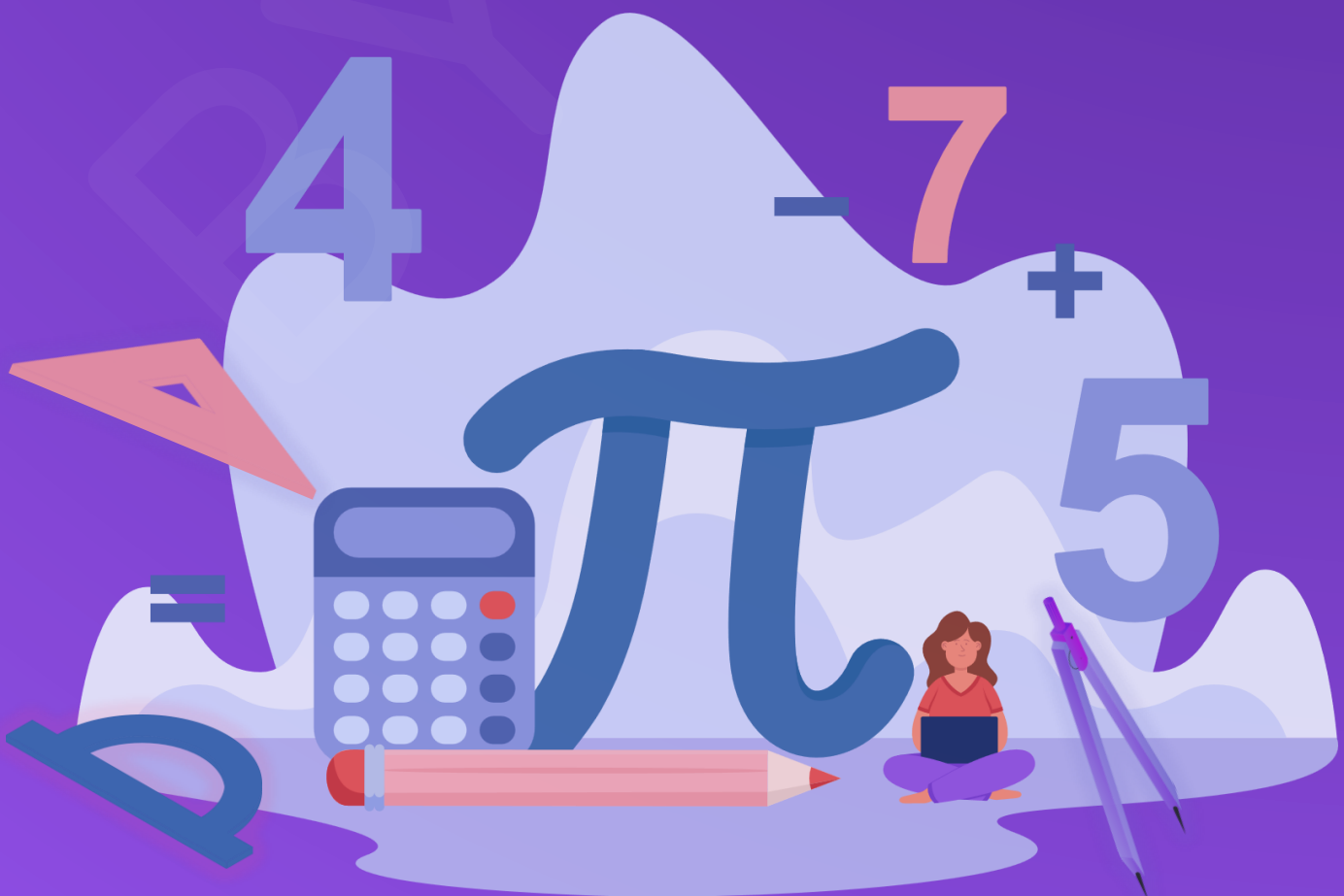


BYJU'S Classes

Chapter Notes

Whole Numbers

Grade 06



Topics to be Covered

1. Introduction

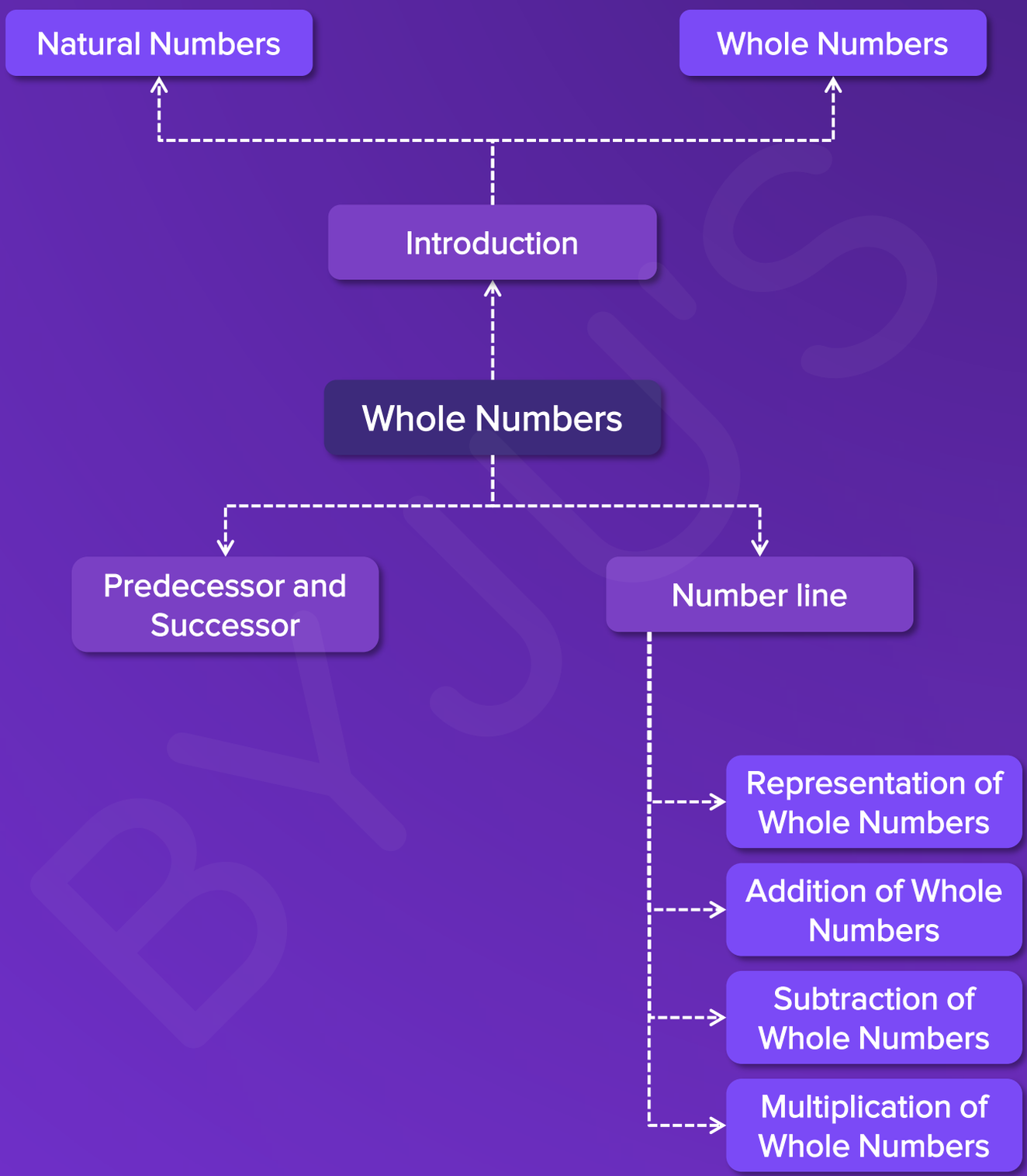
- 1.1. Natural Numbers
- 1.2. Whole Numbers

2. Predecessor and Successor

3. The Number Line

- 3.1. Representation of Numbers
- 3.2. Addition on Number Line
- 3.3. Subtraction on Number Line
- 3.4. Multiplication on Number Line

Mind Map


Natural Numbers
Whole Numbers
Introduction
Whole Numbers
Predecessor and Successor
Number line
Representation of Whole Numbers
Addition of Whole Numbers
Subtraction of Whole Numbers
Multiplication of Whole Numbers

1. Introduction

1.1. Natural Numbers

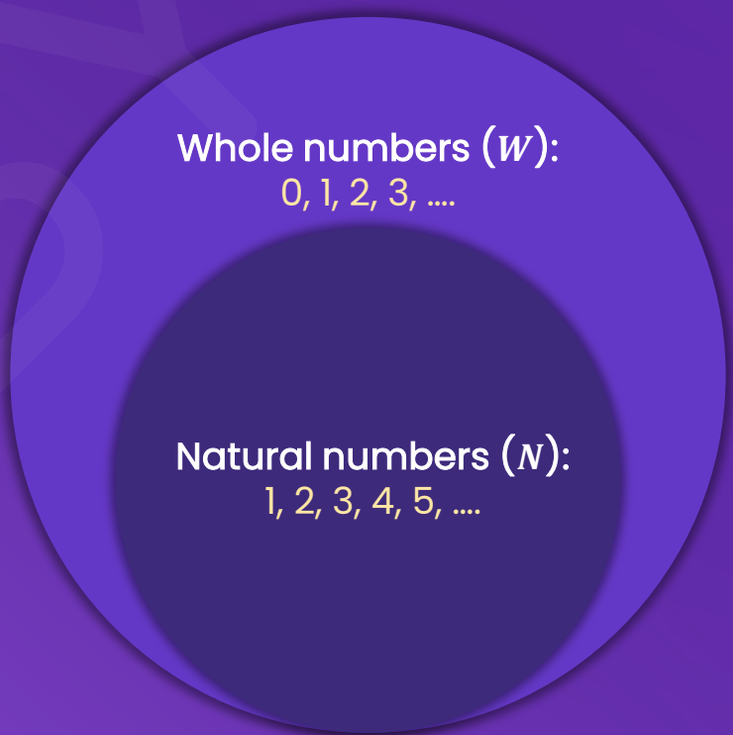
Natural numbers are a family of numbers that starts from 1, 2, 3, 4, ... up to infinity.

- They are also known as **counting numbers**.
- There are infinitely many natural numbers.

1.2. Whole Numbers

Natural numbers **along with zero** form the collection of **whole numbers**.

0, 1, 2, 3,... are the collection of whole numbers.



2. Predecessor and Successor

Predecessor

- A predecessor is a number that comes just before a particular a number.
- Predecessor can be determined by subtracting 1 from a given number.
- Example:
  Predecessor of 59 = 59 – 1 = 58

Successor

- A successor is a number that comes right after a particular number.
- Successor can be determined by adding 1 to a given number.
- Example:
  Successor of 59 = 59 + 1 = 60

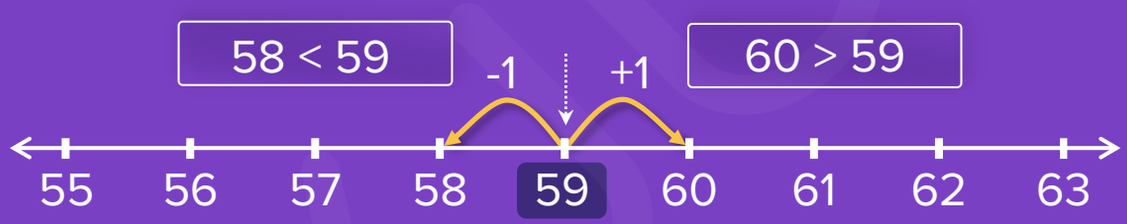
3. The Number Line

3.1. Representation of Numbers

A line on which the whole numbers are represented at a unit distance as shown.

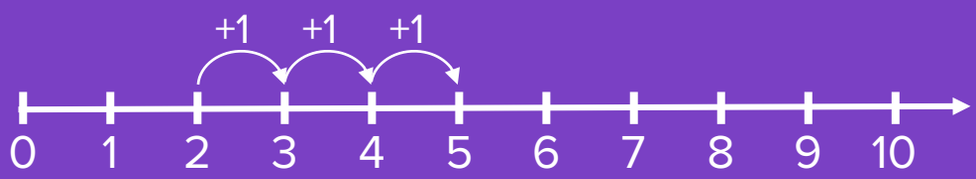
The value of numbers **increases** from left to right

The value of numbers **decreases** from right to left



3.2. Addition on the Number Line

During **addition,** we move **towards the right** on the number line.
Example: 2 + 3
Start from 2 and make 3 jumps to the right.
Tip of the arrow at the third jump reaches 5.
Hence, the sum of 2 and 3 is 5.

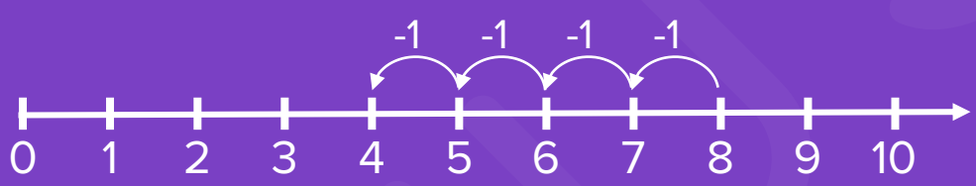


3. The Number Line

3.3. Subtraction on Number Line

During **subtraction,** we move **towards the left** on the number line.
Example: 8 - 4
Start from 8 and make 4 jumps to the left.
Tip of the arrow at the fourth jump reaches 4.
Hence, 4 is the result if 4 is subtracted from 8.

8 − 4 = 4



3.4. Multiplication on Number Line

During multiplication, on the number line we move **away from 0**.
Example: 2 × 3
Start from 0 and move 2 units at a time to the right.
After 3 jumps the tip of the arrow reaches 6.
Hence, product of 3 and 2 is 6.

2 × 3 = 6