

## Unit G

### Sections 3 and 4

#### Helpful Hints

#### Decimals and rounding

##### Adding and Subtracting Decimals

When adding or subtracting decimals, each number must be placed so that the decimal points are aligned. When necessary, zeros are used as place holders to make this possible. Then the operation of addition or subtraction is performed.

Example:

$$0.423 + 1.562 + 0.0736 + 0.2 =$$

First align [decimal](#) points

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4230 \\ + 1.5620 \\ + 0.0736 \\ 0.2000 \\ \hline 2.2586 \end{array}$$

Subtracting Example:  $0.832 - 0.0357 =$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.8320 \\ - 0.0357 \\ \hline 0.7963 \end{array}$$

##### Rounding

A rounded number has **about the same value** as the number you start with, but it is **less exact**.

For example, 341 rounded to the nearest hundred is 300. That is because 341 is closer in value to 300 than to 400. When rounding off to the nearest dollar, \$1.89 becomes \$2.00, because \$1.89 is closer to \$2.00 than to \$1.00

#### **Rules for Rounding**

Here's the general rule for rounding:

- **If the number you are rounding is followed by 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round the number up.**  
Example: 38 rounded to the nearest ten is 40<sup>1</sup>
- **If the number you are rounding is followed by 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, round the number down.**  
Example: 33 rounded to the nearest ten is 30