

# Place Value And Face Value



The product of the digit and the value of its place is called the place value of the digit



A numeral gets its value according to the place it is in.



While the face value of a digit is the digit itself.

Running Sums

**Example:** Write the place values of various digits in the number 70918 as per Indian System of Numeration.

**Solution:** Place value chart as per Indian system of numeration.

Lakhs (L)	Ten Thousands (TTh)	Thousands (Th)	Hundreds (H)	Tens (T)	Ones (O)
	7	0	9	1	8



**Place Value**

$7 \times 10,000 = 70,000$   
 $0 \times 1000 = 0$   
 $9 \times 100 = 900$   
 $1 \times 10 = 10$   
 $8 \times 1 = 8$

**Example:** Write the face value of 8, 5, and 6 in the number 6,45,178.

**Solution:** As we know that the face value of a digit is the digit itself.

So, in 6,45,178,

the face value of 8 is 8,

the face value of 5 is 5 and

the face value of 6 is 6.



**Remember**

- The place value and face value of zero is always zero.

**Example:** In 7,83,742, how many times is the 7 on the left greater than the 7 on the right?

**Solution:**

L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
7	8	3	7	4	2
$7 \times 100000$			$7 \times 100$		

7 lakh is three places left of 7 hundred.

So, 7 lakh is 1000 times greater than 7 hundred.

## EXERCISE 1 (C)

Home work

1. Show the following numerals in Indian place value chart.

(a) 663057

(b) 85692

(c) 76007

(d) 20008

(e) 331020

(f) 407508