Large Numbers

Indian place value chart for a 9-digit number:

Period	Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Place	T.C	C	T.L	L	T.Th	Th	H	T	O

International place value chart for a 9 digit number:

Period	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Place	H.M	T.M	M	H.Th	T.Th	Th	H	T	O

1 million = 10 Lacks

10 million = 1 crore

100 million = 10 crores

Inserting commas:

A comma is inserted after each period in both the systems of numeration.

1 lakh =1,00,000

1 million = 1,000,000

Place value of a digit:

e.g., in 7308, 7 is in the thousands place.

So, its place value is 7000.

Face value of a digit:

Face value of a digit is the value of the digit itself.

In 7308, face value of 7 is 7.

In 390876, 9 is in ten thousands place.

So, its place value is 90000.

Its face value is 9.

Expanded form of a number:

A number written as the sum of the place values of its digits is said to be in its expanded form.

e.g., 90, 63, 52, 146

= 900000000 + 0 + 6000000 + 300000 + 50000 + 2000 +100 +40+6

Comparing numbers:

(a) Count the number of digits of the numbers to be compared. The number with more number of digits is greater and that with less number of digits is smaller.

e.g., 10612 >621

(b) If the number of digits is equal, compare the values of the digits from left to right in both the numbers.

e.g., 4261 >4216.

Fundamental operations:

The four basic mathematical operations are addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (x) and division (-).

Addition:

The numbers that are added are called addends. The number obtained on adding two numbers is called sum-

When any number is added to '0', the sum is the number itself.

e.g., 0+6=6

The sum of two numbers is always greater than each of the addends (provided none of the addends is "O")

Subtraction:

The greater number in subtraction is called minuend. The smaller number being subtracted is called subtrahend. The number obtained on subtraction is called difference.

When '0' is subtracted from a number, the difference is the number itself.

e.g., 15−0=15