Ch-2 Large Numbers

Points to Remember

1) To read the large numbers easily we split them into groups and such groups are known as periods.

2) There are mainly four types of periods; Ones Period, Thousands Period , Lakhs Period and Crores Period.

3) There are two ways to read and write large numbers: -

    (a) Indian Number System

    (b) International Number System

INDIAN PLACE VALUE CHART

PERIODS	CRORES		LAKHS		THOUSANDS		ONES		
NUMBERS	TEN CRORES	CRORES	TEN LAKHS	LAKHS	TEN THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
54,12,87,965	5	4	1	2	8	7	9	6	5
1,27,89,053		1	2	7	8	9	0	5	3

The above two examples can be written as :-

(a) 54,12,87,965 → Fifty four crores twelve lakh eighty seven thousand nine hundred sixty five.

(b) 1,27,89,053 → One crore twenty seven lakh eighty nine thousand fifty three.

Putting Commas

Step1 :- Put a comma after 3rd digit from right side.

Step 2 :- Then put a comma after 5th digit from right side.

Step 3 :- At last , put a comma after 7th digit from right side.

For example :-   6 5 , 7 8 , 2 2 , 5 0 6

| After 7th digit from right side |
| After 5th digit from right side |
| After 3rd digit from right |

Forming greatest and smallest 7-digit , 8-digit and 9-digit numbers

Largest 6-digit number is	9,99,999	Nine lakh ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine
	+ 1	
Smallest 7-digit number	10,00,000	**Ten lakh**
Largest 7-digit number is	99,99,999	Ninety nine lakh ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine
	+ 1	
Smallest 8-digit number	1,00,00,000	**One crore**
Largest 8-digit number	9,99,99,999	Nine crore ninety nine lakh ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine
	+ 1	
Smallest 9-digit number	10,00,00,000	**Ten crore**

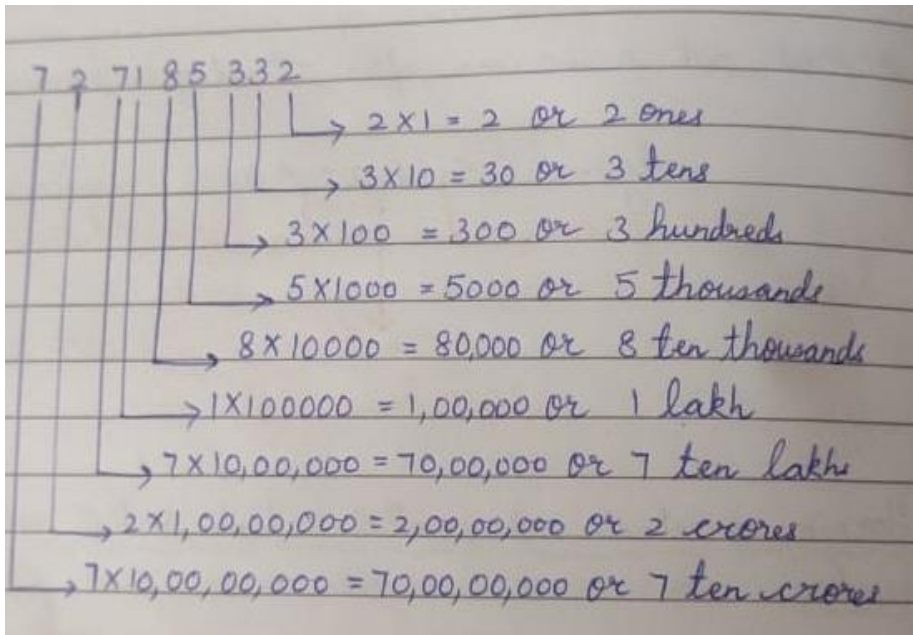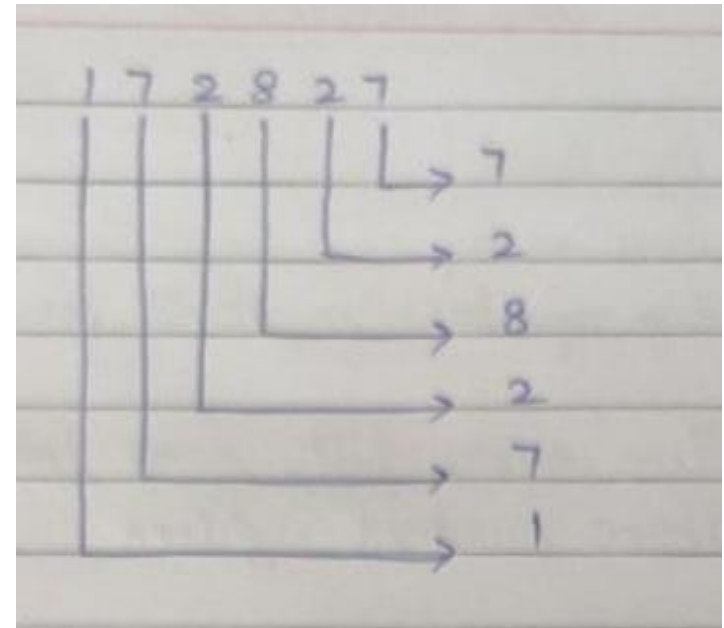| Largest 9-digit number | 99,99,99,999 —————→ | Ninety nine crore ninety nine lakh ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine |
| | +   1 | |
| Smallest 10-digit number | 10,00,00,000 —————→ | **One Arab** |

Place Value and Face Value

Place Value:- Place value is the value of the digit according to its position in the numbers.

For example:-

Face Value:- Face value of a digit is the actual value of the digit itself, irrespective of its position in a number.
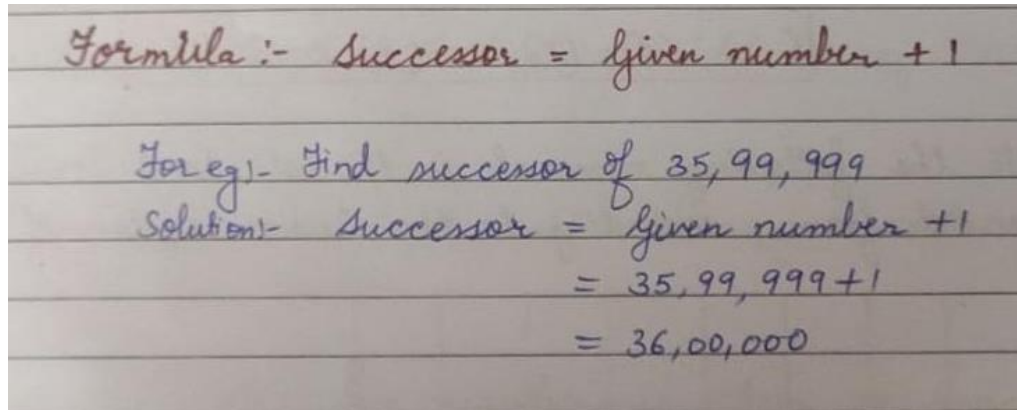
For example:-

NOTE: - The Place value and Face value of 0 is always 0.

Successor and Predecessor

Successor : - The successor of a whole number is the number obtained by adding 1 to it.
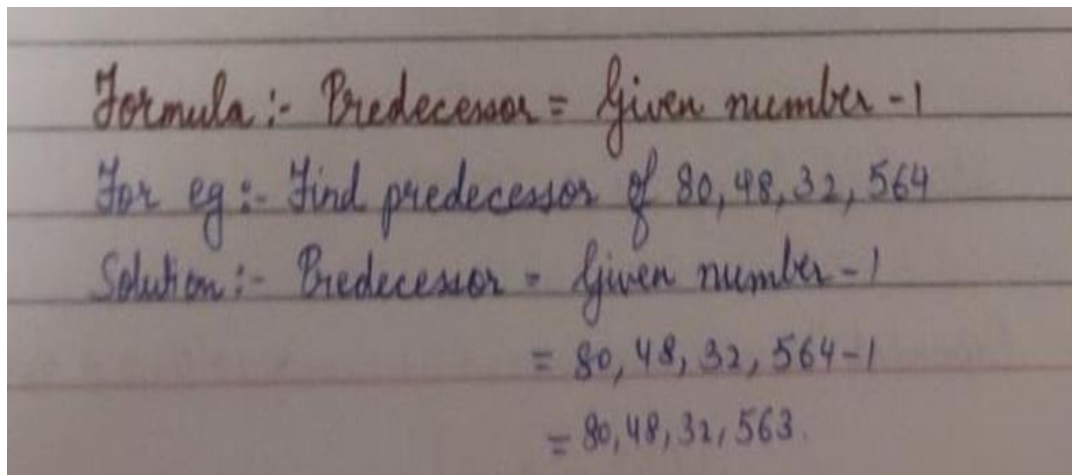
Formula :- Successor = Given number + 1

For eg).- Find successor of 35,99,999
Solution:- Successor = Given number + 1
                              = 35,99,999 + 1
                              = 36,00,000

Predecessor:- The predecessor of a whole number is one less than the given number.

Formula :- Predecessor = Given number - 1
For eg :- Find predecessor of 80,48,32,564
Solution :- Predecessor = Given number - 1
                              = 80,48,32,564 - 1
                              = 80,48,32,563.