

8. Write the prime numbers from 1 to 20.
 9. What is the place value of 0 in 82019?
 10. Which is the largest six digit number?

11. Complete.

(a) $904 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(b) $67 \times 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) $209 \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(d) $385 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(e) $4900 \div 70 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(f) $44000 \div 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12. Write the predecessor of:

(a) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 1000

(b) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 5900

(c) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 106509

13. Write the successor of:

(a) 9999 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(b) 48901 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) 9799 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

14. Identify the odd and even numbers.

69, 142, 344, 501, 10001, 42530

15. Simplify.

(a) $39 \times 3 - 12 \times 9 - 7 \times 9 + 42 \times 4$

(b) $840 \div 21 \times 2 - 4 \text{ of } 20 + 237 - 81 \div 27$

Large Numbers

7-digit numbers

We have already read that the largest five digit number is 99999. If we add 1 to it, we get:

$$\begin{array}{r} 99999 \\ + \quad \quad \quad 1 \\ \hline 100000 \end{array}$$

which is the smallest six digit number.

Similarly, by adding 1 to the largest six digit number 999999, we get:

$$\begin{array}{r} 999999 \\ + \quad \quad \quad 1 \\ \hline 1000000 \end{array}$$

which is the smallest seven digit number.

Likewise, the smallest 8-digit number can be obtained by adding 1 to the largest seven digit number and so on.



Remember

First do \longrightarrow of

Secondly do $\longrightarrow \div$

Thirdly do $\longrightarrow \times$

Fourthly do $\longrightarrow +$

Fifthly do $\longrightarrow -$

We have also learnt that if a number increases 10 times, every digit of this number shifts one place left from its existing position.

Example: 100000×10

	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		1	0	0	0	0	0
×						1	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

← 1 at lakhs place has shifted to ten lakhs place.

So, we find that this chain of places is endless and every time we multiply a number by 10, a new place is created on its left.

Now, let us discuss Indian place value system with the help of following chart which has been taken for first nine places only.

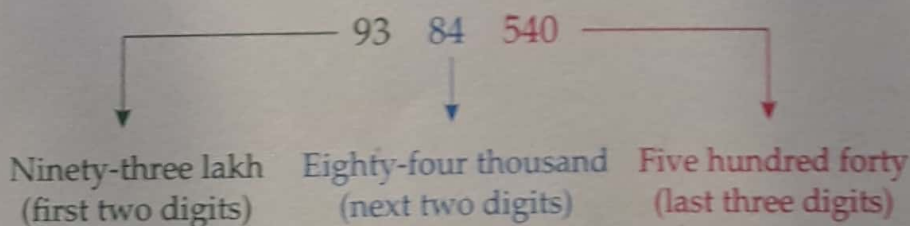
Indian Place Value System

Periods	Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Place value	Ten crores 10,00,00,000	Crores 1,00,00,000	Ten lakhs 10,00,000	Lakhs 1,00,000	Ten thousands 10,000	Thousands 1,000	Hundreds 100	Tens 10	Ones 1

In the Indian place value system, the ones period has three digits and thereafter each of the next periods to the left of ones period has two digits.

So, we read and write a number on the basis of the period in which its digits fall.

Example: Read and write 9384540.



Remember

Numbers should often be marked with periods for reading and writing easily. A period is marked with a comma (,).

In the Indian number system, we put a comma or space first after three digits from the right and then after every two digits proceeding towards the left.

Thus, we write the above figure as 93,84,540 and we read it as Ninety-three lakh eighty-four thousand five hundred forty.

Here, it is important to note that places having zeros in between are not mentioned in the number name, e.g. 93,00,540 will be read as Ninety-three lakh five hundred forty.

Example: Mark the periods and write the number name:

- (a) 80439872 (b) 5200406
 (c) 69697659 (d) 90096345

(a) $80439872 = 8,04,39,872$

= Eight crore four lakh thirty-nine thousand eight hundred seventy-two

(b) $5200406 = 52,00,406$

= Fifty-two lakh four hundred six

(c) $69697659 = 6,96,97,659$

= Six crore ninety-six lakh ninety-seven thousand six hundred fifty-nine

(d) $90096345 = 9,00,96,345$

= Nine crore ninety-six thousand three hundred forty-five



Remember

In a period, the place on the left is 10 times the place on its right and a place on right is 1/10 of the place immediately on its left.

Reading 7-digit and 8-digit Numbers

For reading large numbers, we use place value chart. Numbers are read from left to right. While reading a number, all digits under the same period are read together with the name of the period, except the ones and tens.

C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	6	8	7	4	9	2	1
9	7	8	6	2	1	1	4
3	4	5	3	7	9	7	6

Sixty-eight lakh seventy-four thousand nine hundred twenty-one

Nine crore seventy-eight lakh sixty-two thousand one hundred fourteen

Three crore forty-five lakh thirty-seven thousand nine hundred seventy-six

Writing Large Numbers, Say 7-digit or 8-digit Numbers

For reading or writing a large number such as Twenty-three lakh forty-five thousand seven hundred eighty-seven, we form the three periods first:

Write all the entries of lakhs in the first period from the left, as shown.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
2	3					

Write all the entries of thousands in the second period from the left, as shown.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
2	3	4	5			

Write the hundreds, tens and ones in the third period from the left, as shown.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
2	3	4	5	7	8	7

Now, insert commas to separate the period.

Hence, the number is written as 23,45,787 and is read as Twenty-three lakh forty-five thousand seven hundred eighty-seven.



EXERCISE 1.1

- Mark the periods and write the number name for:
 - 88840684
 - 79444369
 - 90000009
 - 10001007
- Mark the period and write the numbers given in the population data of various zones of Delhi some years back:

<i>Delhi Zone</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Delhi Zone</i>	<i>Population</i>
East Delhi	1448770	North Delhi	779788
West Delhi	2531583	South Delhi	1733752
- In an office, details of the salary disbursement for officers and other staff for a particular month is given below. Mention the periods and also read the number:
 - Senior officers : ₹ 98392635
 - Junior officers : ₹ 79289485
 - Staff : ₹ 67779980
- Fill in the blanks.
 - In the place value chart, the place on the right is _____ of the place immediately on its left.
 - The tens place is _____ times smaller than the thousands place.
 - The thousands place is _____ times smaller than ten lakhs place.
 - The crores place is _____ times greater than tens place.
- A teacher's annual salary is ₹ 590580.00 and total expenditure during the year is ₹ 320520.00. What is his savings during the year? Write all the earning, expenditure and savings marking periods and also write the number name.
- Write numbers with periods in the Indian standard form.
 - Nine crore forty-eight lakh thirty-nine thousand three hundred seventy-four
 - Twenty-nine lakh seventy thousand nine
 - Six crore eighty thousand six hundred ninety-four