

Date - 13-07-20

Value and face value.

3	9	5	Place value = P.V
↓	↓	↓	
300	90	5	P.V of 5 = 5
			P.V of 9 = 90
			P.V of 3 = 300

(b)

H	T	0	face value = f.v
3	9	5	
↓	↓	↓	f.v of 5 = 5
	9	5	f.v of 9 = 9
3			f.v of 3 = 3

Place value → Place value can be defined as the value represented by a digit in a number on the basis of its position in the number.

Exam - In, 395 = 3 is <sup>in</sup> the place of ~~the~~ Hundred and its place value is 300

9 is in the tens place and its value is 90  
5 is in the ones place and its value is 5

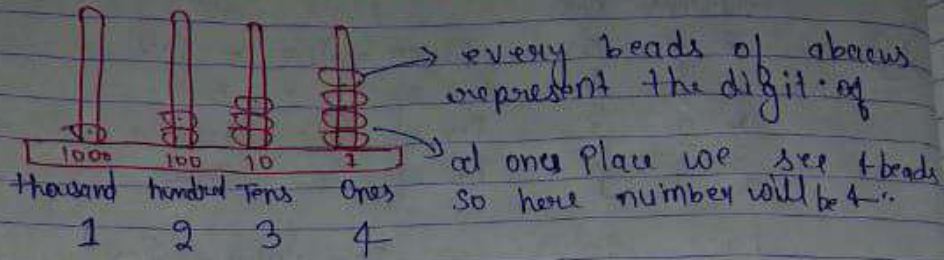
Face value - The face value of a digit in a number is the value of digit itself. This value is same wherever it is placed in a number.

Exam - 395 → we have the number 395 and we have the digits 3, 9, and 5 in this number  
So we get the face value of

3	is	3
9	is	9
5	is	5



Place value and face value on an Abacus:



The number represent here 1 2 3 4  
 Place value of 1 =  $1 \times 1000 = 1000$

↓ in  
 because it is 1 place of digit ~~one~~ thousandth

Place value of 2 =  $2 \times 100 = 200$

Place value of 3 =  $3 \times 10 = 30$

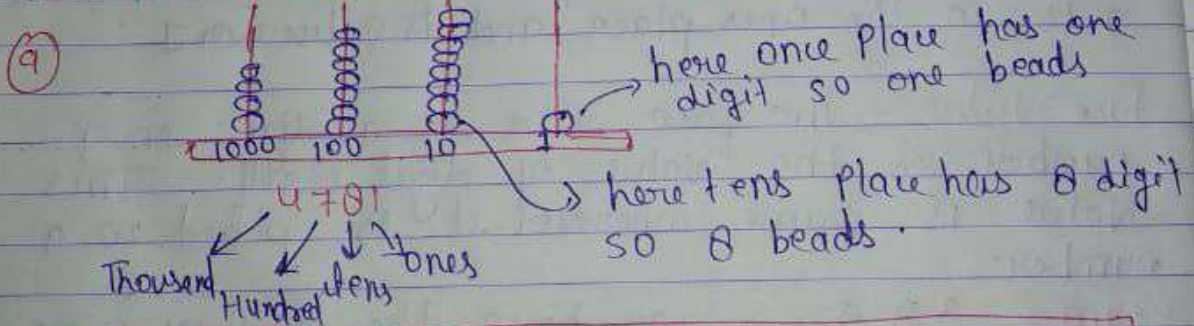
Place value of 4 =  $4 \times 1 = 4$

Face value of 2 = is 2 because the digit being indicated 2.

Face value of 3 is 3

Face value of 4 is 4.

How to Draw beads on each spike as per the number



How for class 4th only.

↳ Concept check 1 (a)

Ques - 1, 2, 3 and 4 in your book on page no - 13.