

# 2

## Place Value and Face Value of Digits in a Number

### Place Value

We have learnt in class 1 about Ones and Tens.

The number 54 is a two-digit number. 4 is at ones place and 5 is at tens place. Here the value of 5 is 50 because it is at tens place, but the value of 4 is only 4 because it is at ones place. Therefore, we say that the place value of 5 is 50 and the place value of 4 is 4.

**The value of a digit based on its place is called its place value.**

**Face value :** The face value of a digit in a number is its actual value. The position of digit does not matter here.

**Example :** In a number 59  
the face value of 5 is 5 only.  
the face value of 9 is 9.

### Number

40	Place value of 4 is 40	Face value of 4 is 4
50	Place value of 5 is 50	Face value of 5 is 5

### Note :

- The digit in the ones place has the same face value and place value.
- The place value of zero is always zero.
- Each place in a numeral has a value ten times the value of the place at its right digit.
- The face value of a digit in a numeral is the value of the digit itself.

**EXERCISE 2.1**

1. Write the place value and the face value of underlined digit in the following numbers.

Numbers	—	Place value	Face value
<u>3</u> 9	—	_____	_____
2 <u>7</u>	—	_____	_____
<u>6</u> 3	—	_____	_____
<u>3</u> 5	—	_____	_____
7 <u>3</u>	—	_____	_____
4 <u>5</u>	—	_____	_____
<u>8</u> 0	—	_____	_____

2. Fill in the blanks.

The place value of the digit in the tens place of 28 is \_\_\_\_\_.

The place value of the digit in the ones place of 61 is \_\_\_\_\_.

The face value of the digit in the tens place of 59 is \_\_\_\_\_.

The face value of the digit 6 in the number 60 is \_\_\_\_\_.

The place value of 5 and the face value 4 in the number 54 are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

