# Face Value and Place Value

## Face Value:

The face value of a digit is the digit itself, no matter where it is placed in the number. **Example:** 

In the number 4,378, the face value of 7 is just 7.

## **Place Value:**

The place value of a digit means the value of the digit based on its position in the number.

#### Place Value = Face Value × Position Value

#### Example:

- In the number 4,378,
- The digit 7 is in the tens place.
- So, Place Value = 7 × 10 = 70

## Place Value Table:

Place Name	Position Value
Lakhs (L)	1,00,000
Ten Thousands (TTh)	10,000
Thousands (Th)	1,000
Hundreds (H)	100
Tens (T)	10
Ones (O)	1

## **Properties:**

- Face value is always the digit itself.
- Place value depends on digit × its place.
- Two same digits in a number can have different place values.
- Helps in understanding the value of digits in large numbers.

#### Example 1:

**Question:** Find the face value and place value of digit 6 in the number 64,231.

## Solution:

Digit 6 is in the Ten Thousands (TTh) place.

Face Value = 6

Place Value = 6 × 10,000 = 60,000

**Answer:** Face value = 6, Place value = 60,000

## Example 2:

**Question:** Find the face value and place value of digit 3 in the number 93,754.

# Solution:

Digit 3 is in the Thousands (Th) place.

Face Value = 3

Place Value = 3 × 1,000 = 3,000

**Answer:** Face value = 3, Place value = 3,000

# **Summary Points:**

- Face value is the digit itself.
- Place value = digit × value of its position.
- Place value helps us understand the actual worth of a digit in a number.
- Each digit in a number has its own place value.