



Four-Digit Numbers

We have read about 3-digit numbers. 999 is the biggest 3-digit number. To find the successor of a number, we add 1 to it.

The number after 999 = $999 + 1 = 1000$

1000 is the smallest four-digit number.

The expanded form of 1000 is :

Th	H	T	O
1	0	0	0

9999 is the biggest 4-digit number.

Now, tell : Which number comes after 9999 ?

$9999 + 1 = 10,000$ has five digits. It is read as **ten thousand**.

It is the smallest five-digit number.

To read four-digit numbers, we read the thousands digit as the same number of thousands and the rest of the digits are read as three-digit numbers, such as :

Four-Digit Numbers

Number in figures	Number in words	Number in figures	Number in words
1000	One thousand	1125	One thousand one hundred twenty five
1001	One thousand one	2345	Two thousand three hundred forty five
1002	One thousand two	3478	Three thousand four hundred seventy eight
1003	One thousand three	5608	Five thousand six hundred eight
1004	One thousand four	7550	Seven thousand five hundred fifty
1005	One thousand five	9999	Nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine.



Teacher's Corner

Let the students practise the four digit numbers from 1000 to 9999 abundantly.



Exercise 2.1

1. Write the given numbers in words :

- (a) 3726 (b) 9304
(c) 4751 (d) 8668
(e) 8500 (f) 7952
(g) 5862 (h) 4545
(i) 6212 (j) 9455

2. Write the given numbers in figures :

- (a) Two thousand five hundred twenty
(b) Eight thousand twelve
(c) Nine thousand four hundred sixteen
(d) Seven thousand five
(e) Seven thousand ten
(f) Three thousand four hundred ninety five
(g) Six thousand three hundred one
(h) Five thousand three hundred twenty seven
(i) One thousand three hundred three
(j) Eight thousand nine hundred twenty

3. Write three successive numbers in each :

- (a) 1281, 1282, 1283, _____, _____, _____
(b) 2597, 2598, 2599, _____, _____, _____
(c) 3731, 3732, 3733, _____, _____, _____
(d) 4820, 4821, 4822, _____, _____, _____

Place Value ●

Children, you have read that every digit has two values :

Face Value : In every number, every digit has a fixed position. It is called its **face value**.

Example : Find the face value of 8 in 2845.

Solution : The face value of 8 in 2845 will always be 8.

Place Value : In a number, the place value of a digit changes by changing the place of the digit. It is called its **place value**.

Example : Find the place value of each digit in 6921.

Solution : 6921

- Place value of 1 = $1 \times 1 = 1$
- Place value of 2 = $2 \times 10 = 20$
- Place value of 9 = $9 \times 100 = 900$
- Place value of 6 = $6 \times 1000 = 6000$

Remember

The face value of a digit does not change even on changing its place.

Expanded Form ●

Writing a number in order of its place value is called its **expanded form**.

Example : Write 8294 in expanded form :

Solution : $8294 = 8 \text{ thousands} + 2 \text{ hundreds} + 9 \text{ tens} + 4 \text{ ones}$

$$\text{Or} = 8 \times 1000 + 2 \times 100 + 9 \times 10 + 4 \times 1$$

$$\text{Or} = 8000 + 200 + 90 + 4$$

Short Form ●

To add the expanded form of a number and write it in ones, tens, hundreds and thousands is called its **short form**.

Example 1 : Write the short form of $5000 + 400 + 90 + 3$.

Solution : $5000 + 400 + 90 + 3 = 5493$

Example 2 : Write the short form of $7000 + 300 + 20 + 1$.

Solution : $7000 + 300 + 20 + 1 = 7321$





Exercise 2.2

1. Find the place value of the digit given in circle :

- (a) 2 **9** 4 3 (b) 72 **1** 1 (c) 54 **3** 2 (d) 358 **1** (e) **5** 026
 (f) 7 3 3 **5** (g) 4 **3** 50 (h) **6** 245 (i) 14 **7** 5 (j) 5 **6** 83

2. Find the place value of each digit in the given numbers:

- (a) 7241 (b) 2696 (c) 5698 (d) 6578 (e) 7184
 (f) 4231 (g) 5182 (h) 8266 (i) 3765 (j) 8490

3. Write the given numbers in expanded form :

- (a) 4293 (b) 7281 (c) 5432 (d) 6772 (e) 8669

4. Write the short form of the given numbers :

- (a) $6000 + 200 + 40 + 9$ (b) $8000 + 400 + 10 + 7$ (c) $7000 + 500 + 30 + 1$
 (d) $4000 + 300 + 60 + 2$ (e) $5000 + 400 + 20 + 6$ (f) $9000 + 600 + 40 + 3$

Successor and Predecessor ●

Successor : The number got after adding 1 to any number is called its **successor**, i.e. a number which comes immediately after a number is its **successor**.

Example	Number	Successor	Number	Successor
	56	$56 + 1 = 57$	124	$124 + 1 = 125$
	248	$248 + 1 = 249$	6999	$6999 + 1 = 7000$

Predecessor : The number got after subtracting 1 from any number is called its **predecessor**, i.e. a number which comes immediately before a number is its **predecessor**.

Example	Number	Predecessor	Number	Predecessor
	84	$84 - 1 = 83$	675	$675 - 1 = 674$
	979	$979 - 1 = 978$	7189	$7189 - 1 = 7188$



Exercise 2.3

1. Write the successors of the following :

- (a) 4288 (b) 3586 (c) 4293 (d) 5491 (e) 6738

(f) 7281

(g) 4580

(h) 7289

(i) 3250

(j) 8490

2. Write the predecessors of the following :

(a) 7488

(b) 2476

(c) 4593

(d) 1444

(e) 6658

(f) 7291

(g) 4720

(h) 9289

(i) 5901

(j) 2014

Comparison of Numbers ●

The following are four rules to compare four-digit numbers :

Rule 1 : In 4-digit numbers, the number having the greater digit at thousands place is greater.

Example : Which one is bigger, 3579 or 2654 ?

Solution : In 3579 and 2654, the digits at the thousands place are 3 and 2.

$$\therefore 3 > 2$$

$$\therefore 3579 > 2654$$

Rule 2 : If the digits at thousands places are equal, then the number with the bigger digit at hundreds place is bigger.

Example : Which one is bigger, 7585 or 7352 ?

Solution : The digits at the hundreds places are 5 and 3.

$$\therefore 5 > 3$$

$$\therefore 7585 > 7352$$

Rule 3 : If the digits at thousands and hundreds places are equal, then the number with the bigger digit at the tens place is bigger.

Example : Which one is bigger, 8654 or 8632 ?

Solution : The digits at the tens places are 5 and 3.

$$\therefore 5 > 3$$

$$\therefore 8654 > 8632$$

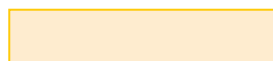
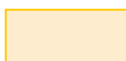
Rule 4 : If the digits at thousands, hundreds and tens places are equal, then the number with the bigger digit at the ones place is bigger.

Example : Which one is bigger, 9789 or 9785 ?

Solution : The digit at ones places are 9 and 5.

$$\therefore 9 > 5$$

$$\therefore 9789 > 9785$$



Ascending and Descending Order ●

Ascending Order : To keep numbers in increasing order is called **ascending order**.

Descending Order : To keep numbers in decreasing order is the **descending order**.

Example 1 : Write the numbers in ascending order :

4362, 4464, 4268, 4852

Solution : The digits at thousands place in all the numbers are equal, so keeping the digits at hundreds places in increasing order, we get

$$\Rightarrow 2 < 3 < 4 < 8 \quad \text{i.e.} \quad 4268 < 4362 < 4464 < 4852$$

Example 2 : Write the numbers in descending order :

6247, 7997, 4950, 3745

Solution : By keeping the digits at thousands places in decreasing order, we get

$$\Rightarrow 7 > 6 > 4 > 3 \quad \text{i.e.} \quad 7997 > 6247 > 4950 > 3745$$



Exercise 2.4

1. Fill $<$, $>$ or $=$ in the boxes :

(a) 4228 9855

(b) 6403 5925

(c) 4890 5210

(d) 7201 7209

(e) 9837 9825

(f) 6400 6400

(g) 9352 9382

(h) 4237 4219

2. Write the given numbers in ascending order :

(a) 7213, 3721, 1237, 2317 _____

(b) 5423, 3785, 5696, 9669 _____

(c) 6239, 1121, 3724, 4321 _____

(d) 6001, 6040, 5132, 2886 _____

3. Write the given numbers in descending order :

- (a) 4997, 4999, 4996, 4982 _____
- (b) 7213, 6928, 6982, 1237 _____
- (c) 1002, 1990, 1020, 2010 _____
- (d) 2382, 6286, 3992, 7112 _____

To Make Largest and Smallest Numbers ●

If we have four different digits and we have to find out the smallest number, then the smallest digit is kept on the left, then the bigger digit after it, and finally the biggest digit is written. The number so formed from the given digits is the smallest number.

Example : Write the largest and the smallest numbers from 1, 4, 5 and 6.

Solution : The digits in decreasing order = $6 > 5 > 4 > 1$

So, the largest number = 6541

The digits in increasing order = $1 < 4 < 5 < 6$

So, the smallest number = 1456



Exercise 2.5

1. From the given digits, write the largest four-digit numbers :

- (a) 7, 8, 2, 5 (b) 6, 9, 3, 4 (c) 5, 1, 9, 7 (d) 5, 0, 9, 6
- (e) 5, 4, 3, 6 (f) 3, 4, 8, 2 (g) 6, 0, 1, 2 (h) 4, 5, 6, 9

2. From the given digits, write the smallest and the largest four-digit numbers :

- (a) 9, 6, 3, 2 (b) 5, 6, 2, 8 (c) 1, 2, 9, 8 (d) 4, 3, 2, 5
- (e) 7, 9, 1, 0 (f) 6, 0, 1, 4 (g) 5, 6, 8, 9 (h) 5, 4, 2, 1