

**Larger Numbers**

We will get the smallest 7-digit number if we add one more to the greatest 6-digit number, which is called **Ten Lakh**.

Going forward if we add 1 to the greatest 7-digit number then we will get the smallest 8-digit number which is called **One Crore**.

**Remark**

1 hundred = 10 tens

1 thousand = 10 hundreds

= 100 tens

1 lakh  = 100 thousands

= 1000 hundreds

1 crore = 100 lakhs

= 10,000 thousands

**Pattern**

9 + 1 = 10

 99 + 1 = 100

 999 + 1 = 1000

 9,999 + 1 = 10,000

99,999 + 1 =1,00,000

9,99,999 + 1 = 10,00,000

99,99,999+1=1,00,00,000

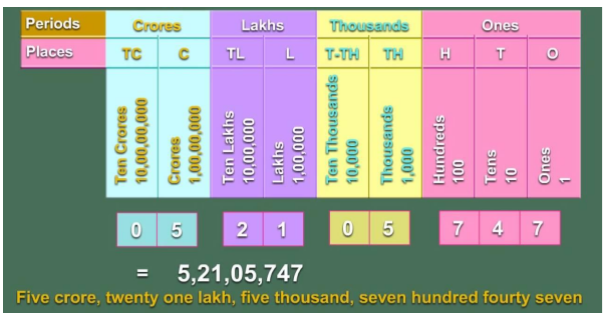
**Reading and Writing Large Numbers**

We can identify the digits in ones place, tens place and hundreds place in a number by writing them under the tables O, T and H.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crores** | | **Lakhs** | | **Thousands** | | **Ones** | | |
| Ten Crores (TC) | Crores (C) | Ten Lakhs (TL) | Lakhs (L) | Ten Thousands (TTh) | Thousands (Th) | Hendreds (H) | Tens (T) | Ones (O) |
| (10, 00, 00, 000) | (1,00,00,000) | (10, 00, 000) | (1,00,000) | (10,000) | (1000) | (100) | (10) | (1) |

**Example**

Represent the number 5, 21, 05, 747



**Use of Commas**

We use commas in large numbers to ease reading and writing. In our **Indian System of Numeration,**we use ones, tens, hundreds, thousands and then lakhs and crores.

 We use the first comma after hundreds place which is three digits from the right. The second comma comes after two digits i.e. five digits from the right. The third comma comes after another two digits which is seven digits from the right.

**Example**

5,44,12,940

**Remark:** We do not use commas while writing number names