

Today we will understand the place value of two digits and three-digit numbers with examples.

Let us consider the following...

- 51 (Fifty-One), if someone asks you to inform the place value of 1 and 5 what would be your answer.
- From numbers 1 to 9 it is single digit number and hence, place value of all the digit from 1 to 9 will be one only.
- If it is 11 to 99 nine, how you will define the place value of 11? From right to left we must consider it as follows...

1	1
Ten	One

Place value of right-hand side 1 is 1 and place value of 1 of left side digit is ten. Why? because $10+1 = 11$, 10 times one is at left side digit and hence, place value of left side digit is ten and added 1 to it make it 11 and hence, place value of 1 at right side digit is one. You must have understood it by now.

Let us take one more example of the place value of another number which is 94 . And hence, place value of 4 is one and place value of 9 is ten because $90+4=94$ which is 10 times 9 and one time 4 .

9	4
Ten	One

Now let us see 3-digit numbers, for example after 99 three-digit numbers start i.e., 100. 100-One hundred is a three-digit number. Now let us put it in tabular form to understand it better.

1	0	0
Hundred	Ten	one

100 means, 100 times addition of number 1 and Three-digit number starting from 100 to 999 will have place value as shown in above tabulated place value only.

If we must understand this precisely, first we must understand multiplication also. However, let me explain it so that it will be easy to understand if you know multiplication.

- Place of one 1 is 100: Multiply $1 \times 100 = 100$
- Place value of 0 at middle place is 10: multiply $0 \times 10 = 0$
- Place value of right-hand side 0 is one: Multiply $0 \times 1 = 0$

We are preparing a chart for two-digit numbers with their place value on the next page.

Place value of two-digits numbers from 10 to 20

Ten	One
1	0
1	1
1	2
1	3
1	4
1	5
1	6
1	7
1	8
1	9
2	0

You may practice making a new table for following two-digit numbers... 21 to 30, 41 to 50, 51 to 60, 61 to 70, 71 to 80, 81 to 90, 91 to 99 and why not 100 because 100 is three-digit number and place value we already have discussed in previous page.

You may prepare a table for three-digit numbers. From 100 to 110 place values of each number are as follows.

Hundred	Ten	One
1	0	0
1	0	1
1	0	2
1	0	3
1	0	4
1	0	5
1	0	6
1	0	7
1	0	8
1	0	9
1	1	0

From 100 to 999 all the numbers are of 3-digit with prefix for all as 'Hundred'.

From 1000 onwards the prefix from all the numbers starting from 1000 to 9999 will be 'Thousand'.

Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One
1	0	0	0
To			
9	9	9	9

I hope you must have understood the place value of two-digit numbers and three-digit numbers. You may practice four-digit numbers also.

That's all my dear friends, place value is very easy to understand.