L2   Introducing 10,000

We know that there is no 2-digit number beyond 99. 99 is the greatest 2-digit number. Similarly 999 is the greatest 3-digit number, and 9999 is the greatest 4-digit number.

Observe the following pattern:

     9 + 1 =   10   = 10 x 1
    99 + 1 =   100   = 10 x 10
   999 + 1 =   1000   = 10 x 100

We observe that
Greatest 1-digit number + 1 = Smallest 2-digit number
Greatest 2-digit number + 1 = Smallest 3-digit number
Greatest 3-digit number + 1 = Smallest 4-digit number

Following the pattern, we can expect that, on adding 1 to the greatest 4-digit number (9999 – nine thousand nine hundred and ninety nine) we get the smallest 5-digit number (9999 + 1 = 10,000 or ten thousand). Further we can expect that 10 x 1000 = 10,000 i.e. 9999 + 1 = 10,000 = 10 x 1000.

2.1   Expanding and reading 5-digit numbers

You know how to expand a 4-digit number like 2345
2345 = 2 x 1000 + 3 x 100 + 4 x 10 + 5 and we read this as *Two thousand three hundred and forty five.*

9999 = 9 x 1000 + 9 x 100 + 9 x 10 + 9 and we read this as *Nine thousand nine hundred and ninety nine.*

The first 5-digit number is 10,000 = 1 x 10,000 and we read this as *Ten thousand.*

We can use the same principle to expand any 5-digit number and read it too. So let us expand and read one of the numbers we used in the earlier lesson.

26,751 = 2 x 10,000 + 6 x 1000 + 7 x 100 + 5 x 10 + 1 and we read this as *Twenty six thousand seven hundred and fifty one.*

2.1.1 Write the expanded form and the 'reading' form or number name for the following:

a. 65,740   b. 89,234   c. 20,085   d: 57,306   e. 12,345

End of L2