

## Ch-4 Roman Numerals

### Points to remember

- 1) Roman numerals were introduced by Romans about 2000 years ago.
- 2) There are 7 basic Roman numerals. They are as follows I, V, X, L, C, D and M.

<b>Roman Numerals</b>	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
<b>Hindu-Arabic Numerals</b>	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

- 3) There is no symbol for zero in the Roman numeral.
- 4) Roman Numerals are used in analogue clocks and watches, to name the classrooms in the school etc.
- 5) The same symbol cannot be repeated more than 3 times together.
- 6) Symbols V, L and D are never repeated
- 7) Symbols V, L and D are never subtracted
- 8) I can be subtracted from V and X only once.
- 9) X can be subtracted from L and C only once.
- 10) C can be subtracted from D and M only once.

### **LARGE ROMAN NUMERALS**

With the help of the chart given below, you can write large numbers in Roman numerals.

<b>Ones</b>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Tens</b>	X	XX	XXX	XL	L	LX	LXX	LXXX	XC
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
<b>Hundreds</b>	C	CC	CCC	CD	D	DC	DCC	DCCC	CM
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900