ROMAN NUMERALS

Romans developed a different system of numeration about 2000 years ago Roman numerals. There are seven basic Roman numerals. These numerals and corresponding Hindu Arabic numerals are given below.

Roman Numerals	Ι	V	X	L	С	D	Μ
Hindu- Arabic Numerals	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

Writing Numbers in Roman Numerals

You already know about the numerals I, V and X and the method to write numbers up to 39. Here, we will learn how to write large numbers using Roman numerals.

Note! There is no symbol form in Roman system

Rule 1 When a letter is used more than once, we add its value each time to get the number

Examples: II = 1 + 1 = 2

XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30

CCC = 100 + 100 + 100

MM = 1000 + 1000 = 2000

MMM = 1000 + 1000 + 1000 = 3000

Note!

1. The some symbol cannot be repeated more than 3 times together

2. The symbol V, L ond ore never repeated

Rule 2 When a symbol of smaller value is written to the right of a symbol of larger value, add the two values.

Examples:

- VII = 5 + 1 + 1 = 7
- XXVII = 10 + 10 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 27
- LXVI = 50 + 10 + 5 + 1 = 66
- CLXV = 100 + 50 + 10 + 5 = 165
- XII = 10 + 1 + 1 = 12
- LVII = 50 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 57
- CVII = 100 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 107
- DC = 500 + 100 = 600
- MDCXVIII = 1000 + 500 + 100 + 10 + 5 +1+1 +1 = 1618

Rule 3 When a symbol of smaller value is written to the left of a symbol of larger value, the smaller value is subtracted from the larger value.

Note !

1. V, L and D are never subtracted.

2. I can be subtracted from V And X only once.

X can be subtracted from L and C only once.

C can be subtracted from D and M only once.

Thu, I or V is never written to the left of L or C, L never written to the left of C

Examples:

- IV = 5 1 = 4
- IX = = 10 1 = 9
- XL = 50 10 = 40
- XC = 100 10 = 90
- CD = 500 100 = 400
- CM = 1000 100 = 900

Large Roman Numerals

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

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

Self Practice 4

1. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) XIV = 10 + 4 = 14.
- **(b)** CCXXIX = 200+20+9=229.
- (c) CXLVIII = 100+40+8 = 148.
- (d) CDLII = 500-100+5+2 = 452.

2.Write the following Roman numerals in the Hindu-Arabic system.

- (a) IV = 5 1 = 4
- **(b)** IX = 10-1 =9
- (c) XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30
- (**d**) XVI = 10 + 6 = 16
- (e) XXII = 20+2 = 22
- (f) XXXVII = 30+7=37

(g)
$$LVI = 50 + 6 = 56$$

- **(h)** LII = 50+2=52
- (i) XLIV = 40 + 4 = 44
- (j) XLI = 40 + 1 = 41
- (**k**) LV = 50+5=55
- (1) LXXXI = 80 + 1 = 81
- (m) LIX = 50+9=59
- (n) XCV = 90 + 5 = 95
- (o) CCLI = 200 + 51 = 251
- (**p**) CMLXXIV = 900 + 70 + 4 = 974
- (q) CDXXXII = 400 + 30 + 22 = 432
- (r) MXV = 1000 + 10 + 5 = 1015
- (s) CDXLIX = 400 + 40 + 9 = 449
- (**t**)CMLXIX = 900 +60 +9 =969

3. Give the corresponding Roman numerals.

- **a**). 5 =V
- **b**).9 = IX
- **c).** 12 = XII
- **d**). 19 = XIX
- **e**). 59 = 50+9 =L+ IX = LIX

f).20 = 10+10 = XX

g). 64 = 60 + 4 = LX + IV = LXIV

h). 89 = 80 + 9 = LXXX + IX = LXXXIX

i).
$$41 = 40 + 1 = XL + I = XLI$$

j). 3280 = 3000+200 +80 = MMM +CC + LXXX = MMMCCLXXX

k). 472 = 400 + 70 + 2 = CD + LXX + II = CDLXXII

I). 605 = 600 + 5 = DC + V = DCV

m). 1110 = 1000 + 100 + 10 = M + C + X = MCX

n).2413 = 2000 + 400 + 13 = MM +CD =XIII = MMCDXIII

 $\mathbf{0}$).999 = 900 + 90 + 9 = $\mathbf{CM} + \mathbf{XC} + \mathbf{IX} = \mathbf{CMXCIX}$

4. Write true (T) or false (F) for the following .

(a) .If the Roman numerals M,D,C,L,V,X,I appear in descending order, we add their values. (T)

- (b). The numeral for IXIV is 94. (F)
- (c). CCCI is written as 301. (T)
- (d). MC represents 1100. (T)
- (e). MD is the Roman numeral for 1500. (T)
- (f) 1027 is same as MXXVII . (T)
- (g) 114 can be written as CIV. (F)