

Estimation in sum or difference

Example Estimate each of the following using the General rule:

(a) $730 + 998$

(b) $28,292 - 21,496$

(a) Let rounding of the nearest hundred

730 is rounded off to 700.

998 " " " " 1000

∴

estimated sum 730 and 998-

$$= 700 + 1000$$

$$= \underline{1700}$$

mf

(b) 28,292 - 2,496

Lets round off to the nearest thousand.

28292 is rounded to 28000.

2496 " " " 2500.

$$\therefore \text{estimated difference} = 28000 - 2500 = 7000$$

Estimation of Product

Example 1 74×189

Rounding of ~~74~~ $74 = 70$

" " $189 = 200$

$$\text{Estimated Product} = 70 \times 200 = 14000$$

Example - 2 5281×3849

5281 is rounded off to nearest thousand = 5000

3849 " " " = 4000

$$\therefore \text{Estimated Product} = 5000 \times 4000 = 20,00,000$$

Roman Numerals

- It is one of the early system of writing numerals is the system of Roman numerals.
- 1/ This system is in many places ex. class, clock, numbering of Questions etc.
 - 2/ Roman numerals are expressed by seven letters of the alphabet.

Roman Numerals	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Arabic Numerals	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

Rules of the system

- 1/ If a symbol is repeated, its value is added as many times as it occurs: i.e., II equal 2, XX is 20, XXX is 30.
- 2/ A symbol is repeated three times but not more than that. However, the symbol V, L and D are never repeated.
- 3/ If a symbol of smaller value is written to the right of a symbol of greater value, its value gets added to the value of greater symbol.
$$VI = 5 + 1 = 6$$
$$XII = 10 + 1 + 1 = 10 + 2 = 12$$
$$LXV = 50 + 10 + 5 = 65$$
- 4/ If a symbol of smaller value is written to the left of a symbol of greater value, its value is subtracted from the value of the greater symbol.
$$IV = 5 - 1 = 4$$
$$IX = 10 - 1 = 9$$
$$XL = 50 - 10 = 40$$
$$XC = 100 - 10 = 90$$

(5) The symbols V, L and D are never written to the left of a symbol of greater value,
i.e. V, L and D are never subtracted.

* The symbol I can be subtracted from V and X only.
The symbol X can be subtracted from L, M and C only.

Example write in Roman

(a) 69

(b) 98

(a) 69

$$\Rightarrow 60 + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow (50 + 10) + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow LX + IX$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{LXIX}$$

(b) 98

$$\Rightarrow 90 + 8$$

$$\Rightarrow (100 - 10) + 8$$

$$\Rightarrow XC + VIII$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{XCVIII}$$