Subject: Mathematics

Date   : 22-04-2020   **CLASS- III**

Topic: Roman Numerals

Synopsis

- Roman numerals are the numeral system that originated in ancient Rome.

- Numbers in this system are represented by combinations of seven Alphabets, based on some rules.

- The values of the seven symbols are given below:

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

- Repetition of a Roman numeral is not allowed more than thrice.

- 'I' can be subtracted from V and X only.

- 'V' is never subtracted from any number.

- 'X' can be subtracted from 'L' and 'C' only.

- V, L are never repeated.

We can observe the hours from 1 to 12 in Roman numerals on the Clock of Big ben in LONDON.

In Roman numerals, there is no zero and place value chart.

Rule 1: Repetition of a numeral means addition. No numeral can be repeated more than 3 times.

II = 1 + 1 = 2
III = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3
XX = 10 + 10 = 20
XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30

Rule 2: A smaller numeral written to the right of a greater numeral means addition.

VI = 5 + 1 = 6
XV = 10 + 5 = 15
XXXV = 10 + 10 + 10 + 5 = 35

Rule 3: A smaller numeral written to the left of a greater numeral means subtraction.

IV = 5 – 1 = 4

IX = 10 – 1 = 9

XL = 50 – 10 = 40

Rule 4: When a smaller numeral is placed between two numerals of greater value, it is subtracted from the numeral on its right.

XIV = 10 + (5 – 1) = 10 + 4 = 4

XXIX = 10 + 10 + (10 – 1)

= 10 + 10 + 9 = 29

The following are the Roman numerals up to 30.

Hindu-Arabic Numerals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Roman Numerals	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X

Hindu-Arabic Numerals	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Roman Numerals	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX

Hindu-Arabic Numerals	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Roman Numerals	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX	XXX