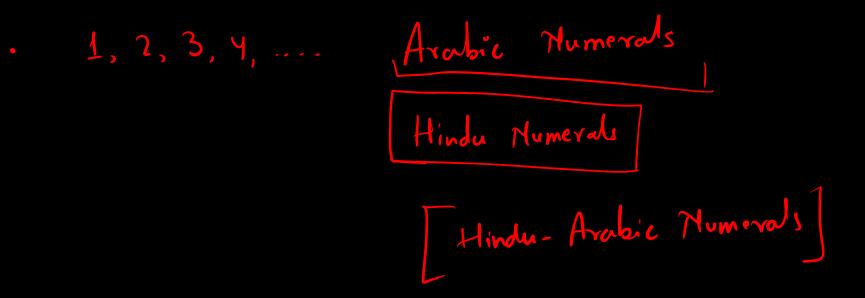
## Roman Numerals



4th Century B.C.







Roman Numeral	Ţ	V	Х		С		M
Hindu-Arabic Numeral	1	5	0	50	100	500	000

Indo - Arabic





Rule 2: A smaller numeral written to the right of a larger numeral is always added to the larger numeral.



Rule 4: When a smaller numeral is placed between  
two larger numerals, then it is always  
subtracted from the larger numeral immediately  
following it.  

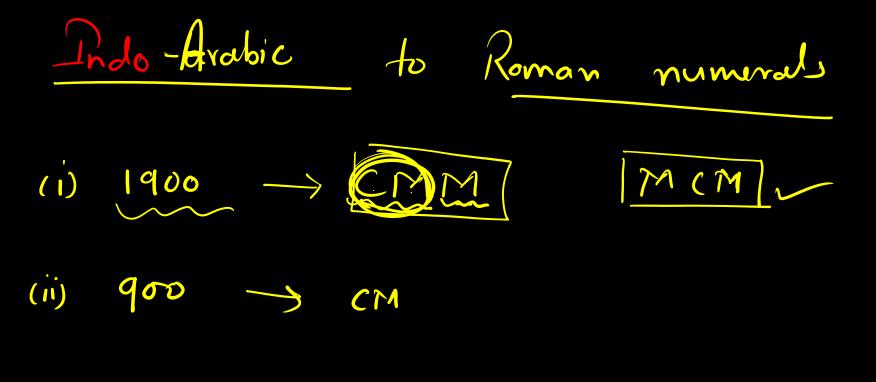
$$XIV = 10 + (5-1) = 14$$
  
 $XIX = 10 + (10-1) = 19$ 



$$\frac{E_x}{XV} = 15$$

$$\frac{XV}{XV} = 15 \times 1000 = 15000$$







(iii) 54  $\rightarrow LIV$ 

(iv) 84 -> LXXXIV

 $(\checkmark) \qquad (\diamond \% \longrightarrow C \lor )$ 





800 DCCCLXXXVIII 888 -) VIII DCCCLX XX VIII  $\$\$\$\$ \longrightarrow$ 999  $\rightarrow$ CMXCIX 900 CDM 100 500 1000

50



 $VXCD \Rightarrow CDXV$ 777 DICLXXVII =DCLXVI  $\Rightarrow$ 666 555  $\rightarrow$ DLV 111  $C \times I$  $\gamma$ 

## $50000 \rightarrow 1$

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$$LXIII \rightarrow 63$$

$$\mathsf{TMMCC} \rightarrow \underline{2200}$$

$$\frac{\chi_{CVIII}}{2000} \rightarrow 98$$

$$\underbrace{CD} \times \underbrace{CV} \underbrace{III} \longrightarrow 498$$



 $L \times \times I \times =$ 



 $\sum$ 5 or 50 00 1000

2390 -> MMMCCCXC

 $\frac{694}{1296} \rightarrow DCXCIV$   $\frac{1296}{1296} \rightarrow MCCXCVI$ 

 $CIALXXXII \Rightarrow q82$ 



## End of the chapter

