

The Roman numerals :

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X

denote 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 and 10 respectively. This is followed by XI for 11, XII for 12,... till XX for 20. Some more Roman numerals are :

I	V	X	L	C	D	M
1	5	10	50	100	500	1000
1 = I		10 = X		100 = C		
2 = II		20 = XX				
3 = III		30 = XXX				
4 = IV		40 = XL				
5 = V		50 = L				
6 = VI		60 = LX				
7 = VII		70 = LXX				
8 = VIII		80 = LXXX				
9 = IX		90 = XC				

Try These

Write in Roman numerals.

- 73
- 92

(a) Write in Roman numerals the missing numbers in the table.

(b) XXXX, VX, IC, XVV are not written. Can you tell why?

MATHEMATICS

Example 7 : Write in Roman Numerals (a) 69 (b) 98.

Solution : (a) $69 = 60 + 9$
 $= (50 + 10) + 9$
 $= LX + IX$

(b) $98 = 90 + 8$
 $= (100 - 10) + 8$
 $= XC + VIII$





EXERCISE 1.3

1. Estimate each of the following using general rule:
(a) $730 + 998$ (b) $796 - 314$ (c) $12,904 + 2,888$ (d) $28,292 - 21,496$
Make ten more such examples of addition, subtraction and estimation of their outcome.
2. Give a rough estimate (by rounding off to nearest hundreds) and also a closer estimate (by rounding off to nearest tens):
(a) $439 + 334 + 4,317$ (b) $1,08,734 - 47,599$ (c) $8325 - 491$
(d) $4,89,348 - 48,365$
Make four more such examples.
3. Estimate the following products using general rule:
(a) 578×161 (b) 5281×3491 (c) 1291×592 (d) 9250×29
Make four more such examples.