## 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
- $2 = II \quad 20 = XX$
- $3 = III \quad 30 = XXX$
- $4 = IV \quad 40 = XL$
- $5 = V \qquad 50 = L$
- $6 = VI \quad 60 = LX$
- $7 = VII \quad 70 = LXX$
- 8 = VIII 80 = LXXX
- $9 = IX \quad 90 = XC$
- (a) Write in Roman numerals the missing numbers in the table.
- (b) XXXX, VX, IC, XVV are not written. Can you tell why?

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## MATHEMATICS

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

**Solution :** (a) 
$$69 = 60 + 9$$

$$=(50+10)+9$$

$$=LX + IX$$

(b) 
$$98 = 9$$

Try These

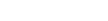
Write in

Roman

73
92

numerals.

$$= (16)$$
$$= XC + VIII$$





## KNOWING OUR NUMBERS



- 1. Estimate each of the following using general rule:
  - (a) 730 + 998 (b) 796 314 (c) 12,904 +2,888

Make ten more such examples of addition, subtraction and estimation of their outcome.

- 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) 28,292 - 21,496

(d) 4,89,348 - 48,365

Make four more such examples.

- 3. Estimate the following products using general rule:
  - (a)  $578 \times 161$  (b)  $5281 \times 3491$
- (c)  $1291 \times 592$  (d)  $9250 \times 29$

Make four more such examples.