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Roman Numerals upto 100 and More

In class IV, we have learnt how to read and write Roman Numerals upto 50. Now, we will extend it upto 100 and more.

As you know that I, V, X, L, C, D and M are seven basic symbols of Roman Numerals with their corresponding Indo-Arab Numerals 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 respectively. There is no zero or place value in Roman Numerals. But, if a bar (—) is placed over V, X, etc, it is multiplied by 1000. Such as $\overline{V} = 5 \times 1000 = 5000$, $\overline{X} = 10 \times 1000 = 10000$, $\overline{XII} = 12 \times 1000 = 12000$ etc.

Rules : 1 Repetition of a Roman Numeral means addition.

Remember : (i) Symbols V, L and D are not repeated .

(ii) No symbol can be repeated more than three times.

e.g. III = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3

XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30

CCC = 100 + 100 + 100 = 300

MMM = 1000 + 1000 + 1000 = 3000

2. A symbol of smaller value written to the right of a larger value is always added to it.

e.g. VII = 5 + 1 + 1 = 7

XV = 10 + 5 = 15

CV = 100 + 5 = 105

DX = 500 + 10 = 510

ML = 1000 + 50 = 1050

MD = 1000 + 500 = 1500

XI = 10 + 1 = 11

LX = 50 + 10 = 60

CL = 100 + 50 = 150

DL = 500 + 50 = 550

MC = 1000 + 100 = 1100

MCL = 1000 + 100 + 50 = 1150

3. A symbol of smaller value written to the left of a larger value is always subtracted from it.

e.g. IV = 5 - 1 = 4

XC = 100 - 10 = 90

CM = 1000 - 100 = 900

IX = 10 - 1 = 9

XL = 50 - 10 = 40

CD = 500 - 100 = 400

Remember : (i) Symbols V, L, D are never subtracted.

(ii) Symbol I can be subtracted from V and X only.

- (iii) Symbol X can be subtracted from L and C only.
 (iv) Symbol C can be subtracted from D and M only.
4. A symbol of smaller value placed between two symbols of larger value is subtracted from the symbol on its right.

$$\text{e.g. XIV} = 10 + (5-1) = 14$$

$$\text{LIX} = 50 + (10-1) = 59$$

$$\text{CXIV} = 100 + 10 + (5-1) = 114$$

$$\text{XIX} = 10 + (10-1) = 19$$

$$\text{XCIV} = 90 + (5-1) = 94$$

Study the chart that shows Indo-Arabic and corresponding Roman Numerals from 51 to 100.

Indo Arabic Number	Roman Numerals	Indo Arabic Number	Roman Numerals	Indo Arabic Number	Roman Numerals	Indo Arabic Number	Roman Numerals	Indo Arabic Number	Roman Numerals
51	LI	61	LXI	71	LXXI	81	LXXXI	91	XCI
52	LII	62	LXII	72	LXXII	82	LXXXII	92	XCII
53	LIII	63	LXIII	73	LXXIII	83	LXXXIII	93	XCIII
54	LIV	64	LXIV	74	LXXIV	84	LXXXIV	94	XCIV
55	LV	65	LXV	75	LXXV	85	LXXXV	95	XCV
56	LVI	66	LXVI	76	LXXVI	86	LXXXVI	96	XCVI
57	LVII	67	LXVII	77	LXXVII	87	LXXXVII	97	XCVII
58	LVIII	68	LXVIII	78	LXXVIII	88	LXXXVIII	98	XCVIII
59	LIX	69	LXIX	79	LXXIX	89	LXXXIX	99	XCIX
60	LX	70	LXX	80	LXXX	90	XC	100	C



Exercise 1



1. Express in Indo-Arabic numerals.

(i) XXIX

(ii) XLV

(iii) LIV

(iv) XLVI

(v) LXV

(vi) XCVII

(vii) XCIX

(viii) LXXIX

(ix) CC

(x) XCV

2. Express in Roman numerals.

(i) 14

(ii) 29

(iii) 49

(iv) 56

(v) 92

(vi) 88

(vii) 66

(viii) 98

(ix) 100

(x) 106

3. Compare using >, = or < symbols.

- (i) IV IX (ii) 52 LII (iii) XXIX L
 (iv) XLVI XLIV (v) 42 L (vi) LIV LXIV (vii) 60 LIX
 (viii) XC C (ix) C XCIX (x) 93 XCVII

4. Which of the following symbols are not meaningful ? Write the correct numeral wherever necessary.

- (i) VV (ii) IIII (iii) XXXX (iv) XLVI
 (v) LXXXIX (vi) VC (vii) VL (viii) LXXIV
 (ix) XXXII (X) XC

5. Add 5 to each of the following and write in the Roman numerals.

- (i) VIII (ii) XIV (iii) XC (iv) C
 (v) LXX (vi) LXXI (vii) XCIX (viii) XLIX
 (ix) XXIV (X) XCV

