

⇒ System of Roman numerals
is one of the early systems of writing
numerals.

→ Commonly used Roman numerals are: -

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

We write
I for 1, V for 5, X for 10, L for 50

C for 100, D for 500, M for 1000

⇒ Common rules for writing any number
in Roman system.

* → If a symbol is repeated, its value is
added as many times as it occurs.

Ex:- II = 1 + 1 = 2, XX = 10 + 10 = 20

XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30, CC = 100 + 100 = 200

* → A symbol is not repeated more than three
times. But the symbols V, L and D are
never repeated.

* → If a symbol of smaller value is written
to the right of a symbol of greater value,
its value gets added to the value of
greater symbol.

Ex:- VI = 5 + 1 = 6, XII = 10 + 1 + 1 = 12

LXV = 50 + 10 + 5 = 65

→ If a symbol of smaller value is written to the left of a greater value, its value is subtracted from the value of the greater symbol.

$IV = 5 - 1 = 4$, $IX = 10 - 1 = 9$

$XL = 50 - 10 = 40$, $XC = 100 - 10 = 90$

→ The symbols V, L and D are never written to the left of a symbol of greater value. i.e. V, L and D are never subtracted

→ The symbol I can be subtracted from V and X only.

→ The symbol X can be subtracted from L, M, and C only.

★ Following these rules we get

1 = I, 6 = VI, 20 = XX, 70 = LXX

2 = II, 7 = VII, 30 = XXX, 80 = LXXX

3 = III, 8 = VIII, 40 = XL, 90 = XC

4 = IV, 9 = IX, 50 = L, 100 = C

5 = V, 10 = X, 60 = LX

73 = LXXIII, 92 = XCII

69 = LXIX, 98 = XCVIII