

class 4th
Subject: Maths

Continuation of the same Topic:

Roman Numerals

Rule: 2. When a smaller-value symbol is written just after a greater-value symbol, the smaller-value symbol is added to the greater-value symbol.

For examples:

a) VI = $5 + 1 = 6$

b) XI = $10 + 1 = 11$

(रोमन अंकों को हिन्दी में लिख कर जोड़ना है।)

Examples:

c. XV = _____

d. VII = _____

Try it.

Rule 3: When a smaller-value symbol is written just before a greater-value symbol, the smaller-value symbol is subtracted from the greater-value symbol.

For Example: a) IV = $5 - 1 = 4$

III Rules for writing Roman Numerals

Rules 1: If a symbol is repeated two or three times, the value of the numeral is obtained by adding the value of the symbol as many times as it is repeated.

For Example:

(a) $II = 1 + 1 = 2$

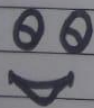
(b) $XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30$

(c) $CC = 100 + 100 = 200$

Remember:

- * The symbols V , L and D are not repeated.
- * A symbol can be repeated at most three times.

Thank



You



Have a cheerful day

Good luck

Memorize These:

I, V, X, XX, XXX

1, 5, 10, 20, 30,

XL, L, LX, LXX, LXXX

40, 50, 60, 70, 80

XC, C, D, M. }

90, 100, 500, 1000. } etc.

Practice by writing.

you will do great.

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[दत्त समय बड़ा अंक पहले लिखें फिर छोटा अंक लिखें उतर आसानी से प्राप्त हो जायेगा]

Examples: a) IX = : Try it.
b) XV = :

Remember: The symbols **V**, **L** and **D** are not written before a greater value symbols.
The symbol **I** can be written only once before **V** and **X**