Numerals Above 39

Numerals above 39 refer to numbers that are greater than or equal to 40. These numbers are formed by combining digits in the tens, ones, hundreds, thousands, etc., place. In Roman numerals, these are written using combinations of letters (I, V, X, L, C, D, M).

Roman Numerals Above 39

In Roman numerals, numbers above 39 are written using the combination of X (10), V (5), L (50), C (100), and I (1). To write numerals above 39, we add or subtract these basic numerals based on their positions.

For example:

40 = XL (50 - 10) 50 = L 60 = LX (50 + 10) 70 = LXX (50 + 10 + 10) 80 = LXXX (50 + 10 + 10 + 10) 90 = XC (100 - 10)

Writing Roman Numerals Above 39

To write a numeral:

- Break the number into its place value (tens, ones).
- Use the subtractive rule for numbers like 40, 90, etc.
- Use the additive rule for other numbers.

Properties of Roman Numerals

Repetition Rule: A numeral can be repeated up to 3 times to represent addition.

Subtractive Rule: A smaller numeral before a larger numeral indicates subtraction.

Additive Rule: A smaller numeral after a larger numeral indicates addition.

Roman numerals are not used for zero.

Example 1

Question: Write 44 in Roman numerals.

Solution:

40 = XL(50 - 10)

4 = IV (5 - 1)

So, 44 = XLIV.

Answer: 44 = XLIV

Example 2

Question: Write 87 in Roman numerals.

Solution:

80 = LXXX (50 + 10 + 10 + 10)

7 = VII (5 + 1 + 1)

So, 87 = LXXXVII.

Answer: 87 = LXXXVII

Summary Points

- Roman numerals above 39 are formed by combining X, V, L, C, and I based on the additive and subtractive rules.
- For numbers like 40, 90, and 100, use the subtractive rule.
- Roman numerals do not include zero and have a limited way to represent large numbers.
- Understanding how to combine the numerals helps in reading and writing larger numbers correctly.