

Roman Numerals



A Short History

- Roman numerals originated in Ancient Rome. They are believed to have come from the ancient Etruscans.
- The symbol for “1” probably began as a simple tally mark made in wood or dirt as a way of counting and recording. It would be a very easy mark to make on a wax tablet, too.



Roman Numerals consist of 7 Letters

| Roman Numerals | Number |
|----------------|--------|
| I | 1 |
| V | 5 |
| X | 10 |
| L | 50 |
| C | 100 |
| D | 500 |
| M | 1000 |

They can be written as capital (XXII) or lower case (xxii) letters.

How to Form the Numbers

| Number | Equation | Roman Numerals |
|--------|-----------|----------------|
| 12 | $10 + 2$ | XII |
| 7 | $5 + 2$ | VII |
| 9 | $10 - 1$ | IX |
| 40 | $50 - 10$ | XL |

Subtraction = LEFT

Addition = RIGHT

Examples

$$8 = 5 + 3 = \text{VIII}$$

$$19 = 10 + 9 = \text{XIX}$$

$$40 = 50 - 10 = \text{XL}$$

$$90 = 100 - 10 = \text{XC}$$

Now try these:

$$6 = 5 + 1 = \text{VI}$$

$$17 = 10 + 7 = \text{XVII}$$

$$29 = 20 + 9 = \text{XXIX}$$

$$30 = 10 + 10 + 10 = \text{XXX}$$

Now try these:

15 = XV

35 = XXXV

21 = XXI

46 = XLVI

26 = XXVI

49 = XLIX

33 = XXXIII

50 = L

Now try these:

70 = LXX

80 = LXXX

83 = LXXXIII

89 = LXXXIX

90 = XC

100 = C

Final Challenge!

Now try to convert today's day (_ / _ / _) to Roman numerals.

Well done!



