

MATH · GRADE 4

# Roman Numerals

I, V, X, L, C

## The seven symbols

1

**I**

= 1

*Example: II = 2, III = 3*

2

**V**

= 5

*Example: IV = 4, VI = 6*

3

**X**

= 10

*Example: IX = 9, XI = 11*

4

**L**

= 50

*Example: XL = 40, LX = 60*

5

**C**

= 100

*Example: XC = 90, CI = 101*

## Subtractive rule

Smaller numerals before larger ones are **SUBTRACTED**. So  $IV = 5 - 1 = 4$ .  $IX = 10 - 1 = 9$ .  $XL = 50 - 10 = 40$ . After the larger numeral, smaller numerals are **ADDED**:  $VI = 5 + 1 = 6$ ,  $LX = 50 +$



10 = 60.

### Roman → number

VII =

XII =

XIX =

XXIV =

XXXVII =

XLII =

LV =

LXVI =

LXXIX =

LXXXVIII =

XCIV =

XCIX =

### Number → Roman

8 =

14 =

29 =

33 =

47 =

55 =

63 =

78 =

81 =

92 =

97 =

100 =

