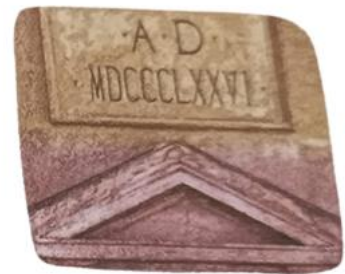


Roman Numbers

➡ Roman numbers are still used today. They can be found in many places such as old buildings, on clocks and watches and on old coins. You might also see them in textbooks as page numbers, chapter numbers or grade numbers.



The table below shows **Roman numerals** and their representation in the **Hindu-Arabic Number System**.

Roman numbers	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Hindu-Arabic numbers	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

➡ Writing Numbers from 1 to 13 in Roman Numerals

There are certain rules to follow when writing Roman numerals. We use I, V and X to write these numbers.

⇒ **Rule 1:** When letters are repeated, **add** them.

For example:

$$II = 1+1 = 2$$

$$III = 1+1+1 = 3$$

Remember that a letter cannot be repeated more than three times consecutively.

⇒ **Rule 2:** If one or more letters is placed **to the right** of a letter with a greater value, add the values of the letters.

For example:

$$VI = 5+1 = 6$$

$$VII = 5+1+1 = 7$$

$$VIII = 5+1+1+1 = 8$$

$$XI = 10+1 = 11$$

$$XII = 10+1+1 = 12$$

$$XIII = 10+1+1+1 = 13$$

⇒ **Rule 3:** If one or more letters is placed **to the left** of a letter with a smaller value, subtract the values of the letters.

For Example :

$$IX \longrightarrow 10 - 1 = 9$$

$$X \longrightarrow 5 - 1 = 4$$