## **Roman Numerals**

This is the oldest system of numeration, developed by the Romans and is still in common use. Roman numeral system is one of the systems in which certain symbols are used to represent numbers. There are seven basic Roman numerals (symbols).

<b>Roman Numerals</b>	Ι	v	X	L	С	D	М
(Symbols)							
Values	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

With the help of these symbols, we may write any number in Roman numbers, but we need to follow some rules:

- Rule 1: If a symbol is repeated at most 3 times, its value is added as many times as it occurs, e.g., II = 20, XXX = 30, etc.
- Rule 2: If a symbol of smaller value is written to the right of a symbol of greater value, the value is added, e.g., VI = 5+1=6, XII = 10+1+1=12, LXV = 50+10+5 = 65, etc.

**Note:** X can be repeated at the most 3 times.

Rule 3: A symbol is not repeated more than three times and the symbols V, L, D are never repeated, e.g., 10 = X but 10 ≠ VV, etc.

Rule 4: If a symbol of smaller value is written to the left of a symbol of greater value, its value is subtracted from the value of greater symbol.

For example: IV = 5-1 = 4, IX = 10-1 = 9, etc.

**Note:** I can be subtracted from V and X only.

**Rule 5:** Symbols V, L and D are never subtracted, e.g., 5 = V but  $5 \neq VX$ , etc.

Rule 6: If X is written to the left of L and C, it is subtracted, i.e., XL = 50-10 = 40, XC = 100-10 = 90

**Note:** X can be subtracted from L and C only.

Let's write Roman Numerals (i) 53 = 50 + 3 = L + III = LIII (ii) 98 = 90 + 8 =XC + VIII = XVIII (iii) 587 = 500 + 50 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 5 + 2 = DLXXXVII