## Roman numerals

## Roman numerals tend to be used for list items, watch and clock faces, chapter headings, copyright dates and to denote film sequels, eg Rocky II.

They are written as combinations of seven letters:

| $\mathrm{I}=1$ | $\mathrm{~V}=5$ | $\mathrm{X}=10$ | $\mathrm{~L}=50$ | $\mathrm{C}=100$ | $\mathrm{D}=500$ | $\mathrm{M}=1000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

These letters are combined to signify their values. The order of the symbols is important. The first 10 numbers are written as:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X |


| Helpful rules | Examples |
| :---: | :---: |
| No more than three of the same symbol occur in any one number. | IV $\operatorname{not} \mathbf{I I I I}=4$ |
| If smaller numbers follow larger numbers, the numbers are added. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{V I I}=5+1+1=7 \\ & \mathbf{L X V}=50+10+5=65 \end{aligned}$ |
| If a smaller number comes before a larger number, the smaller number is subtracted from the larger. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IX }=10-1=9 \\ & \text { XC }=100-10=90 \end{aligned}$ |
| Don't use more than one $\mathbf{V}$, L or $\mathbf{D}$ successively in one numeral. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{X} \text { not } \mathbf{V V}=10 \\ & \mathbf{M} \text { not } \mathbf{D D}=1000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Do not subtract V, L or $\mathbf{D}$. | XLV not VL = 45 <br> CDL not LD $=450$ |
| The I may only be subtracted from $\mathbf{V}$ and $\mathbf{X}$. | XCIX $n$ ot IC $=99$ |
| $\mathbf{X}$ may only be subtracted from L and C. | CMXC not $\mathbf{X M}=990$ |

