



# Roman numerals

## The seven symbols

|   |   |    |    |     |     |       |
|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|-------|
| I | V | X  | L  | C   | D   | M     |
| 1 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |

## 1 to 20

|    |      |    |       |
|----|------|----|-------|
| 1  | I    | 11 | XI    |
| 2  | II   | 12 | XII   |
| 3  | III  | 13 | XIII  |
| 4  | IV   | 14 | XIV   |
| 5  | V    | 15 | XV    |
| 6  | VI   | 16 | XVI   |
| 7  | VII  | 17 | XVII  |
| 8  | VIII | 18 | XVIII |
| 9  | IX   | 19 | XIX   |
| 10 | X    | 20 | XX    |

## Tens and hundreds

|     |      |       |      |
|-----|------|-------|------|
| 10  | X    | 200   | CC   |
| 20  | XX   | 300   | CCC  |
| 30  | XXX  | 400   | CD   |
| 40  | XL   | 500   | D    |
| 50  | L    | 600   | DC   |
| 60  | LX   | 700   | DCC  |
| 70  | LXX  | 800   | DCCC |
| 80  | LXXX | 900   | CM   |
| 90  | XC   | 1,000 | M    |
| 100 | C    |       |      |

## How to put them together

A bigger symbol first means add.

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

A smaller symbol first means subtract.

$$IX = 10 - 1 = 9$$

Never write the same symbol four times in a row.

40 is XL, not XXXX