

Maths Activity 5

I5.01.21

WALT: read and write Roman Numerals.

Roman Numerals

Roman Numerals use 7 different letters to represent the numbers. O's aren't used or represented in the Roman Numerals number system. Here are the 7 letters that are used and their numerical values:

I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

For example:

$$3 = III$$

$$20 = XX$$

$$300 = CCC$$

If the larger number symbol is followed by a smaller number symbol you must add the two together. You also add if the two symbols are the same. For example:

If you had a number like II, you would need to start by partitioning the number:

$$II = 10 + 1 \quad \text{So, we are going to need the Roman Numerals for 10 (X) and 1 (I)}$$

The answer would be XI

If a smaller number symbol is followed by a larger number symbol you must subtract the small number from the large one. For example:

$$9 = 10 - 1 = IX$$

$$40 = 50 - 10 = XL$$

Key Rules:

- Start by partitioning the number
- No repeating a symbol more than 3 times
- Larger number first means add
- Smaller number first means subtract

1 star:

1. Convert these numbers to Roman Numerals.

a) 20 =

b) 300 =

c) 15 =

d) 51 =

e) 110 =

2. Convert these Roman Numerals into numbers.

a) XXX =

b) MM =

c) XXV =

d) LV =

e) CL =

2 stars:

1. Convert these numbers to Roman Numerals.

a) 30 =

b) 25 =

c) 53 =

d) 60 =

e) 90 =

2. Convert these Roman Numerals into numbers.

a) CC =

b) XV =

c) XXII =

d) IV =

e) CD =

3 stars:

1. Convert these numbers to Roman Numerals.

a) 2000 =

b) 55 =

c) 23 =

d) 512 =

e) 49 =

2. Convert these Roman Numerals into numbers.

a) CL =

b) XXXV =

c) LXII =

d) CMLV =

e) MMDXLI =