

## Roman numerals

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman\\_numerals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_numerals)

The numeric system represented by Roman numerals originated in ancient Rome and remained the usual way of writing numbers throughout Europe well into the Late Middle Ages. Numbers in this system are represented by combinations of letters from the Latin alphabet. Roman numerals, as used today, employ seven symbols, each with a fixed integer value, as follows:

Symbol	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Value	1	5	10	50	100	500	1,000

The use of Roman numerals continued long after the decline of the [Roman Empire](#). From the 14th century on, Roman numerals began to be replaced in most contexts by the more convenient [Arabic numerals](#); however, this process was gradual, and the use of Roman numerals persists in some minor applications to this day.

The numbers from 1 to 10 (including subtractive notation for 4 and 9) are expressed in Roman numerals as follows:

**I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X.**

The system being basically decimal, *tens and hundreds follow the same underlying pattern*. This is the key to understanding Roman numerals:

Thus 10 to 100 (counting in tens, with X taking the place of I, L taking the place of V and C taking the place of X):

**X, XX, XXX, XL, L, LX, LXX, LXXX, XC, C.**

Note that 40 (XL) and 90 (XC) follow the same subtractive pattern as 4 and 9, avoiding the confusing XXXX and CCCC.

Similarly, 100 to 1000 (counting in hundreds):

**C, CC, CCC, CD, D, DC, DCC, DCCC, CM, M.**

Again - 400 (CD) and 900 (CM) follow the standard subtractive pattern.

## Numbers from 1-100:

Source: <http://matek.com/szamok/romai-szamok> (roman numeral converter)

I=1, II=2, III=3, IV=4, V=5, VI=6, VII=7, VIII=8, IX=9, X=10, XI=11, XII=12, XIII=13, XIV=14, XV=15, XVI=16, XVII=17, XVIII=18, XIX=19, XX=20, XXI=21, XXII=22, XXIII=23, XXIV=24, XXV=25, XXVI=26, XXVII=27, XXVIII=28, XXIX=29, XXX=30, XXXI=31, XXXII=32, XXXIII=33, XXXIV=34, XXXV=35, XXXVI=36, XXXVII=37, XXXVIII=38, XXXIX=39, XL=40, XLI=41, XLII=42, XLIII=43, XLIV=44, XLV=45, XLVI=46, XLVII=47, XLVIII=48, XLIX=49, L=50, LI=51, LII=52, LIII=53, LIV=54, LV=55, LVI=56, LVII=57, LVIII=58, LIX=59, LX=60, LXI=61, LXII=62, LXIII=63, LXIV=64, LXV=65, LXVI=66, LXVII=67, LXVIII=68, LXIX=69, LXX=70, LXXI=71, LXXII=72, LXXIII=73, LXXIV=74, LXXV=75, LXXVI=76, LXXVII=77, LXXVIII=78, LXXIX=79, LXXX=80, LXXXI=81, LXXXII=82, LXXXIII=83, LXXXIV=84, LXXXV=85, LXXXVI=86, LXXXVII=87, LXXXVIII=88, LXXXIX=89, XC=90, XCI=91, XCII=92, XCIII=93, XCIV=94, XCV=95, XCVI=96, XCVII=97, XCVIII=98, XCIX=99, C=100

The screenshot shows the website [matek.com](http://matek.com) with a navigation menu (Kezdőlap, Matek, Egyéb, Rólam) and a breadcrumb trail (Matek.com > Számok > Római számok). The main heading is "Római számok" and the sub-heading is "Enter decimal number". Below this, there is a text input field containing "999" and a button labeled "Rómaiba" with a red arrow pointing to it. The output shows "CMXCIX". Below that, there is another text input field containing "DC" and a button labeled "Decimálisba" with a red arrow pointing to it. The output shows "600". A large red arrow points from the "Enter decimal number" section to the "Enter roman num." section. The text "Enter roman num." is written in large red letters.