Lesson 126 Name Date

Recognizing Roman numerals: I, V, X, L, C, D and M

We use **Arabic numerals** to write numbers. The early Romans used different notation, as shown below.

Roman	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Arabic	1	5	10	50	100	500	1,000

Roman numerals are written by putting them in order from greatest to least value. In order to change from Roman to Arabic, the values of each numeral are then added. This system does not have place value the way Arabic does.

① XVI = 10 + 5 + 1 = 16

② CLXX = 100 + 50 + 10 + 10 = 170

③ XVIII = 10 + 5 + 3 = 18

④ CCL = 200 + 50 = 250

In any given number, a Roman numeral can only be repeated 3 times. To allow for numbers like 4 or 9, if a lesser value numeral precedes a numeral of greater value, the lesser value numeral is subtracted instead of added.

⑤ MXXIV = $1{,}000 + 20 + (\overset{4}{5} - 1) = 1{,}024$

⑥ CIX = 100 + (10-1) = 109

⑦ DLIV = (500 + 50) + (5-1) = 554

⑧ XCII = (100-10) + 2 = 92

1 318

LXXIV = 50 + 20 + 4 = 74

CCXLIV = 200 + 40 + 4 = 244

74 + 244 = 318

Homework

A 14.06

.8 + 3.75 + .78 = 5.33

5.02 - .18 = 4.84

.74 + .8 + 2.35 = 3.89

5.33 + 4.84 + 3.89 = 14.06

B 900 r8

$38\overline{)84}$ = 2 r8 (-76, 8)

$1\overline{)207}$ = 207 (-2, 007, -7, 0)

$7\overline{)4837}$ = 691 (-42, 63, -63, 07, -7, 0)

2 r8 + 207 + 691 = 900 r8

C $12\frac{3}{4}$

Circle the denominator of the fraction in the set with the least value.

$\left(\frac{9}{3}, \frac{6}{6}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{14}{7}, \frac{6}{5}\right)$

$3 \quad 1 \quad 2\frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \quad 1\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{9}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{18}{4} = 4\frac{2}{4}$

$6 + 2\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{2}{4} = 12\frac{3}{4}$

D 35,968

Select the number from the given set to fill in the blank

(4,312 ; 3,454 ; 3,445 ; 3,545)

3,449 > 3,445

264 × 83 = 792 + 21120 = 21,912

393 × 27 = 2751 + 7860 = 10,611

3,445 + 21,912 + 10,611 = 35,968

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