

ROMAN NUMERALS continued

5.      When a symbol appears between two symbols of larger value, the subtraction rule takes precedence.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XIV} &= 10 + (5 - 1) = 14 \\ \text{CXL} &= 100 + (50 - 10) = 140 \end{aligned}$$

*Example 1:*      Write the Roman numeral equivalent of 39.

$$\begin{aligned} 30 &= \text{XXX}, & 9 &= \text{IX}, \\ & & 39 &= \text{XXXIX} \end{aligned}$$

*Example 2:*      Write the Roman numeral equivalent of 14.

$$\begin{aligned} 10 &= \text{X}, & 4 &= \text{IV} \\ & & 14 &= \text{XIV} \end{aligned}$$

*Example 3:*      Write the Roman equivalent of 172.

$$\begin{aligned} 100 &= \text{C}, & 70 &= \text{LXX}, & 2 &= \text{II} \\ & & 172 &= \text{CLXXII} \end{aligned}$$

Write as a Roman Numeral

1.      76
2.      318
3.      814
4.      21
5.      27
6.      459
7.      53
8.      2472
9.      272
10.     309
11.     1035
12.     681
13.     610
14.     1499
15.     465

Write as an Arabic Number

1.      CCCLIV
2.      XIV
3.      IX
4.      XXXVIII
5.      MMMDCLXXXVI
6.      CDXLVI
7.      CXLII
8.      CCVI
9.      XXVII
10.     XVII
11.     LXXXIII
12.     XLIV
13.     XXIV
14.     MCMLXVIII
15.     MMCMXCIX